



# 300-410<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2023 Newest Simulation Labs)

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**QUESTION 1**

View the sample output of the debug ip eigrp command.

```
IP-EIGRP: Processing incoming REPLY packet
IP-EIGRP: Int 10.20.0.0/16 M 4294967295 - 1657856 4294967295 SM 4294967295 - 1657856 4294967295
IP-EIGRP: Int 65.0.0.0/8 M 4294967295 - 1657856 4294967295 SM 4294967295 - 1657856 4294967295
IP-EIGRP: Int 130.10.0.0/16 M 4294967295 - 1657856 4294967295 SM 4294967295 - 1657856 4294967295
```

What is the significance of the number 4294967295 as shown in the output?

- A. It represents the unreachable metric for EIGRP.
- B. It represents the administrative distance for EIGRP.
- C. It represents a reachable metric for the given network.
- D. It represents one of the link characteristics that EIGRP uses to calculate the metric.

Correct Answer: A

The value 4294967295 in the debug ip eigrp output represents the unreachable metric for EIGRP. This means that the network has become unavailable and cannot be reached. In this output, the M represents the local metric, and the SM represents the metric that was reported by the neighbor that advertised the network to the local router.

The administrative distance (AD) for internal EIGRP is 90.

The link characteristics that are used in the EIGRP calculation are shown following the dash after the M and SM values (1657856 4294967295). By default, EIGRP only uses bandwidth and delay in its calculation.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Describe and optimize EIGRP metrics

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference > debug h225 asn1 through debug ip ftp > debug ip eigrp

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**QUESTION 2**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the MPLS concepts from the left onto the descriptions on the right

Select and Place:



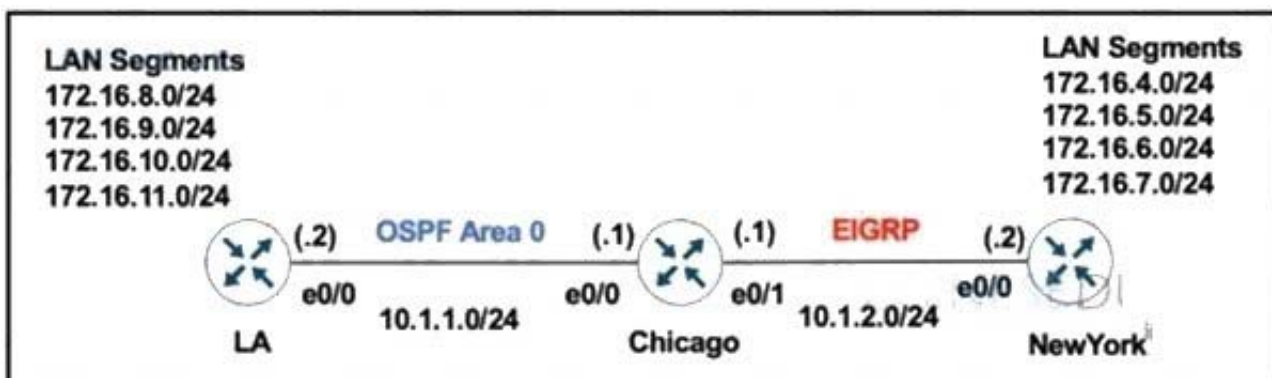
label edge router	allows an LSR to remove the label before forwarding the packet
lable switch router	accepts unlabeled packets and imposes labels
forwarding equivalence class	group of packets that are forwarded in the same manner
penultimate hop popping	receives labeled packets and swaps labels

Correct Answer:

	penultimate hop popping
	label edge router
	forwarding equivalence class
	lable switch router

### QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator configured the Chicago router to mutually redistribute the LA and NewYork routes with OSPF routes to be summarized as a single route in EIGRP using the longest summary mask:



```
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets
!
interface E 0/0
 ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

After the configuration, the New York router receives all the specific LA routes but the summary route. Which set of configurations resolves the issue on the Chicago router?

- ☐ interface E 0/1  
ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
  - ☐ interface E 0/1  
ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
  - ☐ router eigrp 100  
summary-address 172.16.8.0 255.255.252.0
  - ☐ router eigrp 100  
summary-address 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0
- 

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

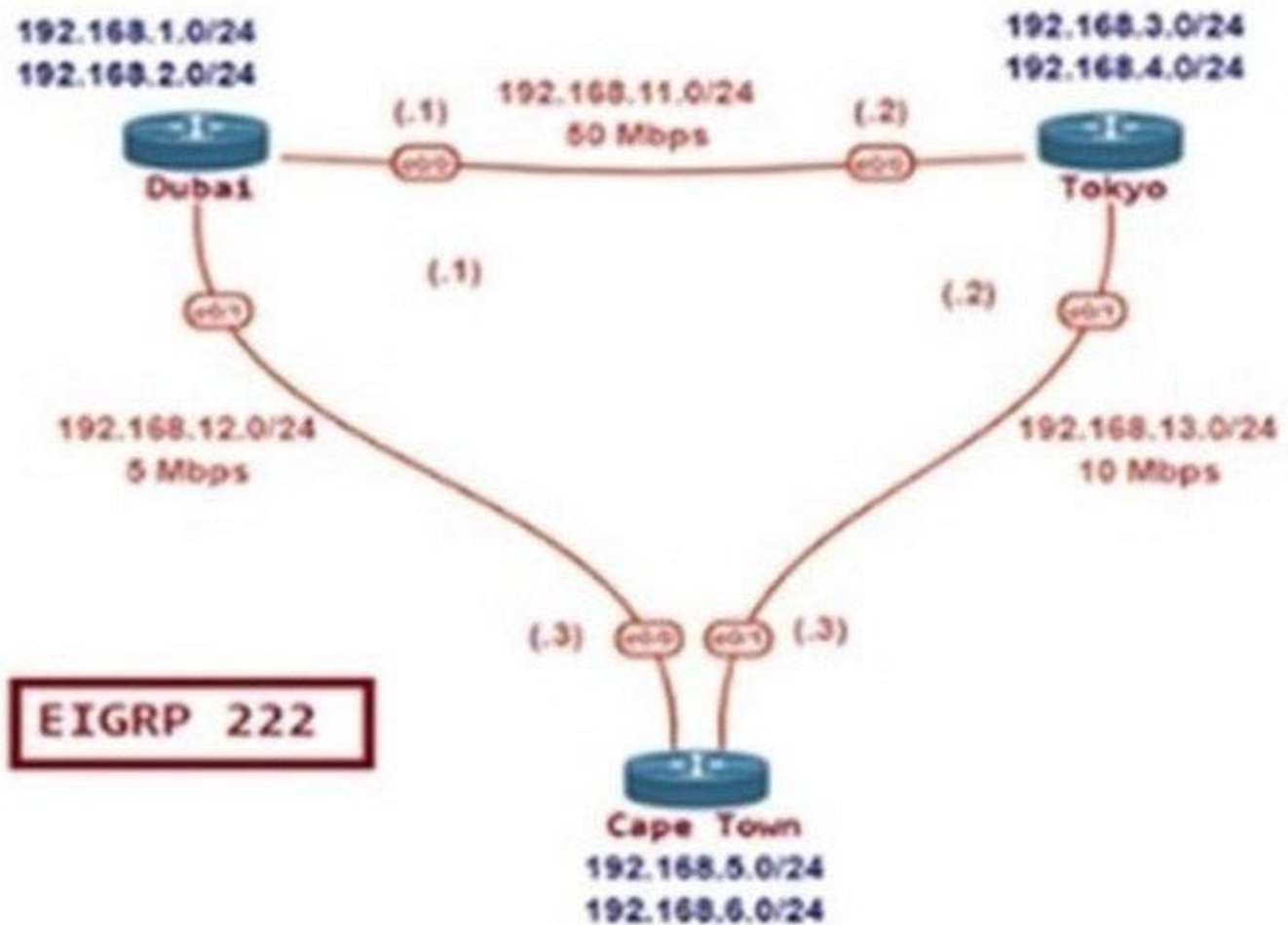
Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.





- D 192.168.2.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.12.1, 00:09:11, Ethernet0/0
- D 192.168.3.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:23, Ethernet0/1
- D 192.168.4.0/24 [90/409600] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:23, Ethernet0/1
- 192.168.5.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
- L 192.168.5.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
- 192.168.6.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
- L 192.168.6.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
- D 192.168.11.0/24 [90/307200] via 192.168.13.2, 00:17:40, Ethernet0/1  
[90/307200] via 192.168.12.1, 00:17:40, Ethernet0/0
- 192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
- L 192.168.12.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
- 192.168.13.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
- L 192.168.13.3/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1



The network administrator must configure Cape Town to reach Dubai via Tokyo based on the speeds provided by the service provider. It was noticed that Cape Town is reaching Dubai directly and failed to meet the requirement. Which configuration fixes the issue?

- A. Dubai
- ```
router eigrp 100
 variance 2
```
- B. CapeTown
- ```
router eigrp 100
 variance 2
```
- C. CapeTown
- ```
interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 5000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000
```
- D. CapeTown
- ```
interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 5000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000
```
- Dubai
- ```
interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 50000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 5000
```
- Tokyo
- ```
interface E 0/0
 bandwidth 50000
interface E 0/1
 bandwidth 10000
```

A. Option A



B. Option B

C. Option C

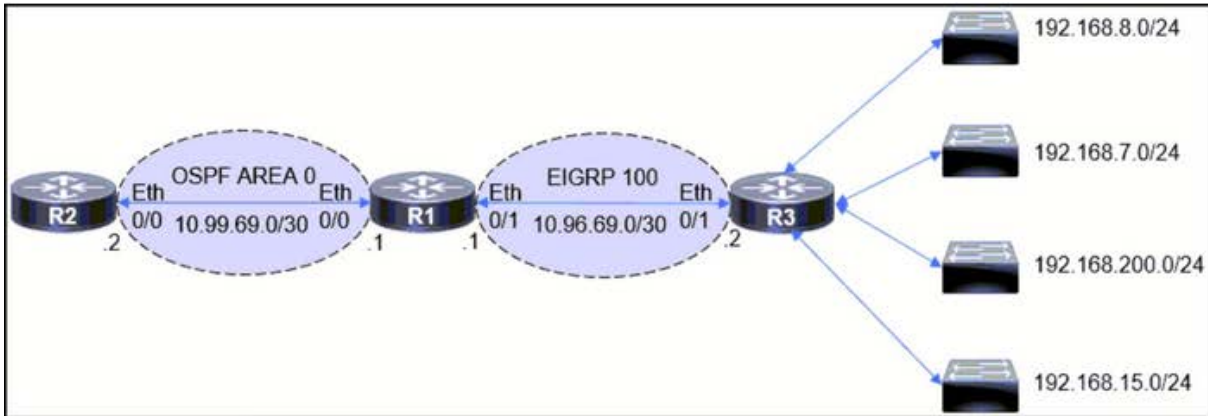
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit



```
R1#show route-map
route-map FROM->EIGRP, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 10
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
R1#show run | sec router
router eigrp 100
  network 10.96.69.0 0.0.0.3
  no auto-summary
  eigrp router-id 1.1.1.1
router ospf 100
  router-id 1.1.1.1
  log-adjacency-changes
  redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map FROM->EIGRP
  network 10.99.69.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
R1#show ip access-list
Standard IP access list 10
  10 permit 192.168.16.0, wildcard bits 0.0.3.255
  11 permit 192.168.0.0, wildcard bits 0.0.7.255
  20 deny any
```





The engineer configured route redistribution in the network but soon received reports that R2 cannot access 192.168.7.0/24 and 192.168.15.0/24 subnets. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. 

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
```
- B. 

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.12.0 0.0.3.255
```
- C. 

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.3.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.7.255
```
- D. 

```
R1(config)#ip access-list standard 10
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 10 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#no 11 permit
R1(config-std-nacl)#10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.7.255
R1(config-std-nacl)#11 permit 192.168.8.0 0.0.3.255
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B



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