300-410 ^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

You are logged in to the DNA Center Client Health Dashboard. Under the client health, you see some color-coded fields that reflects the health status of the client devices. Drag the health scores on the left to their respective colors in the right.

Select and Place:

Health Score is 0	Red
Health Score is 4 to 7	Orange
Health Score is 1 to 3	Green
Health Score is 8 to 10	Gray

Correct Answer:

	Health Score is 1 to 3
	Health Score is 4 to 7
	Health Score is 8 to 10
	Health Score is 0

QUESTION 2

Examine the following output.

```
Router#show adjacency
Protocol      Interface      Address
IP            Serial0        10.10.10.2(2)  (incomplete)
<output omitted>
```

What possible reason(s) can cause the state of the first entry in the adjacency table? (Choose all that apply.)

A. the interface is a multipoint interface

B. the clear ip arp command was executed

C. the Layer 3 information is unknown

D. the clear adjacency command was executed

Correct Answer: BD

If either the clear ip arp or the clear adjacency commands were issued, the entry would temporarily be listed as incomplete in the adjacency table. The adjacency table is used by Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) to maintain Layer 2 information about the next hop to remote networks. In CEF, an adjacency refers to a control structure that holds Layer 2 information for an IP address on a particular interface. When that information is not available the entry will be listed as incomplete, as shown in the example.

Layer 2 information normally comes from the ARP process. Therefore, if the ARP table is cleared with the clear ip arp command, the Layer 2 information will be temporarily unavailable until the ARP process re-learns it the next time a frame must be sent to that hop. Moreover, if the adjacency table is emptied with the clear adjacency command, the entry must be created again. This will also result in the entry being marked incomplete for a short period of time until the ARP table can be consulted and the Layer 2 information re- added.

The interface in the scenario is not a multipoint interface. A multipoint interface would include entries for multiple next hops, since a multipoint interface connects to multiple Layer 3 destinations. An example of this is shown below in sample output from a Frame Relay interface:

```
Protocol      Interface              Address
IP            Serial0                140.108.1.1(25)
                                     0 packets, 0 bytes
                                     18410800
                                     FR-MAP      never
                                     Epoch: 1
IP            Serial0                140.108.1.2(5)
                                     0 packets, 0 bytes
                                     18510800
                                     FR-MAP      never
                                     Epoch: 1
```

The layer 3 information of the next hop is present in the entry in the scenario example. It is 10.10.10.2.

Objective:

Network Principles

Sub-Objective:

Identify Cisco Express Forwarding concepts

References:

Home > Support > Technology support > IP > IP switching > Troubleshoot and alerts > Troubleshooting Technotes > Troubleshooting Incomplete Adjacencies with CEF

QUESTION 3

Which failure detection mechanism is used for BFD?

A. consistent rate

B. Layer 2 protocol failure

C. variable rate

D. routing protocol failure

Correct Answer: A

BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators. Because the network administrator can use BFD to detect forwarding path failures at a uniform rate
https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_4t/ip_route/configuration/guide/t_bfd.html


QUESTION 4

Which of the following are commonly used ports when implementing RADIUS based authentication and accounting? (Choose two.)

A. UDP port 1644 for authentication

B. UDP port 1812 for authentication

C. TCP port 1812 for authentication

D. UDP port 1813 for accounting

E. TCP port 1813 for accounting

F. UDP port 1644 for accounting

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured R2 and R5 as route reflectors and noticed that not all routes are sent to R1 to advertise to the eBGP peers. Which iBGP routers must be configured as route reflectors to advertise all routes to restore reachability across all networks?
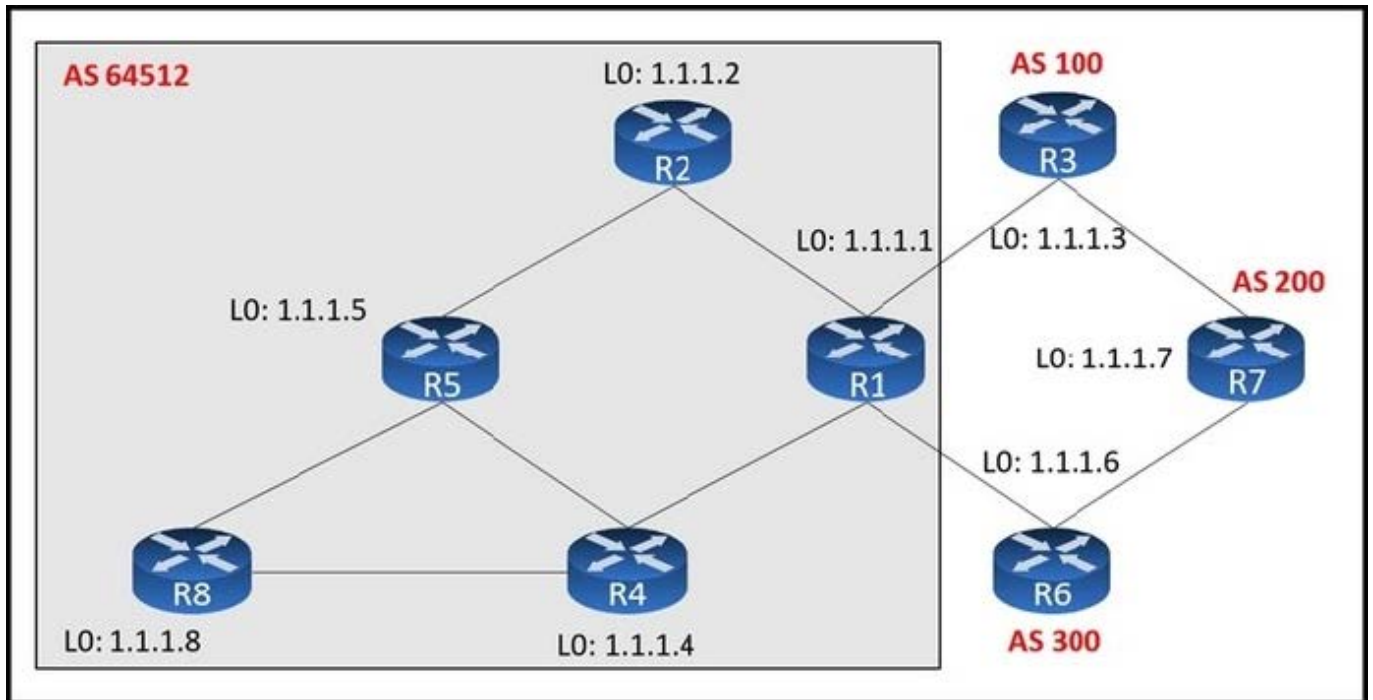
A. R1 and R4

B. R1 and R5

C. R4 and R5

D. R2 and R5

Correct Answer: C

When R2 and R5 are route reflectors (RRs), routes from R4 and R8 are advertised to R5 and R5 advertises to R2. But R2 would drop them as R2 is also a RR. Thereforesome routes are missing on R1 to advertise to eBGP peers.

Good reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2015/pdf/TECRST-2310.pdf

Route reflectors (RR) must be fully iBGP meshed so we cannot configure RR on both R1 and R5.