



300-410^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services
(ENARSI)

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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show run | begin line
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synohronous
  transport preferred telnet
  transport output none
  stopbits 0 4
line vty 0 4
  login
  transport referred telnet
  transport input none
  transport output telnet
R1#

R1#ssh -1 cisco 192.168.12.2
% ssh connections not permitted from this terminal
R1#
```

An engineer receives this error message when trying to access another router m-band from the serial interface connected to the console of R1. Which configuration is needed on R1 to resolve this issue?



- R1(config)#**line console 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport preferred ssh**
- R1(config)#**line vty 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**
- R1(config)#**line vty 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**
R1(config-line)# **transport preferred ssh**
- R1(config)#**line console 0**
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**

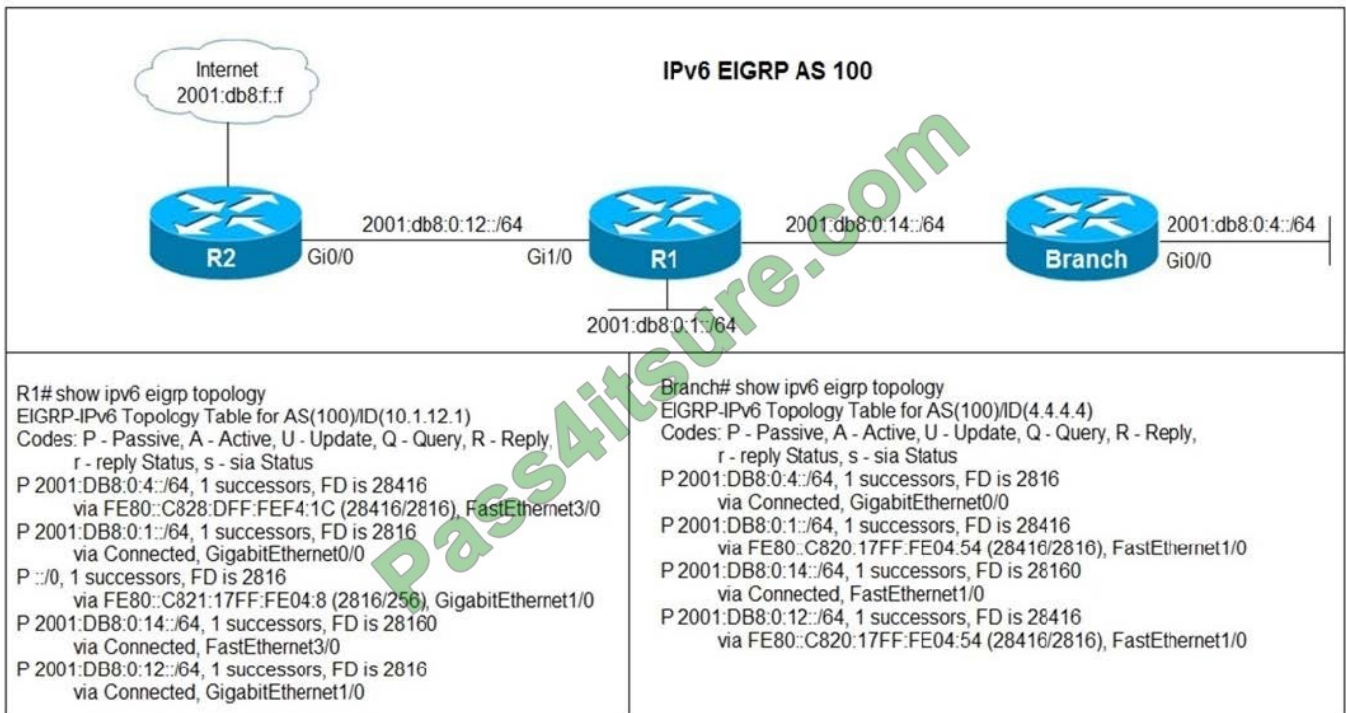
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture/out-of-band-router-access/td-p/333295>

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. Users in the branch network of 2001:db8:0:4::/64 report that they cannot access the Internet. Which command is issued in IPv6 router EIGRP 100 configuration mode to solve this issue?



- A. Issue the eigrp stub command on R1.
- B. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R1.
- C. Issue the eigrp stub command on R2.
- D. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R2.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```

ip dhcp pool 1
network 200.30.30.0/24
default-router 200.30.30.100
lease 40
!
ip dhcp pool 2
network 200.30.40.0/24
default-router 200.30.40.100
lease 40
!

```



The server for the finance department is not reachable consistently on the 200.30.40.0/24 network and after every second month it gets a new IP address. Which two actions must be taken to resolve this Issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.40.100.
- B. Configure the server with a static IP address and default gateway.
- C. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.
- D. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

```
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465 any
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 80 any
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 443
access-list 100 permit udp any eq 443 any
```

Refer to the exhibit. During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the problem?

- A. permit tcp port 443
- B. permit udp port 465
- C. permit tcp port 465
- D. permit tcp port 22

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

```
TAC+: TCP/IP open to 171.68.118.101/49 failed --
Destination unreachable; gateway or host down
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = ERROR
AAA/AUTHEN/START (2546660185): Method=LOCAL
AAA/AUTHEN (2546660185): status = FAIL
As1 CHAP: Unable to validate Response. Username chapuser: Authentication failure
```

Refer to the exhibit. Why is user authentication being rejected?



- A. The TACACS+ server expects "user", but the NT client sends "domain/user".
- B. The TACACS+ server refuses the user because the user is set up for CHAP.
- C. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is in the local database.
- D. The TACACS+ server is down, and the user is not in the local database.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-tacacs-/13864-tacacs-pppdebug.html>

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 1.1.1.1
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2 10
R1(config)# ip sla 1
R1(config)# icmp-echo 1.1.1.1 source-interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config)# ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now

R1(config)# track 1 ip sla 1 reachability
```

An IP SLA is configured to use the backup default route when the primary is down, but it is not working as desired. Which command fixes the issue?

- A. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2 10 track 1
- B. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.2.2.2.2
- C. R1(config)#ip sla track 1
- D. R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.1.1.1 track 1

Correct Answer: D

Note: By default Static Router AD value-1 hence ip route 0.0.0.0. 0.0.0.0. 1.1.1.1 track 1 means AD-1 which must be less than of back up route AD.

Define the backup route to use when the tracked object is unavailable.

!--- The administrative distance of the backup route must be greater than

!--- the administrative distance of the tracked route.

!--- If the primary gateway is unreachable, that route is removed



!-- and the backup route is installed in the routing table

!-- instead of the tracked route.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routing/200785-ISP-Failover-with-default-routes-using-l.html>

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/asa-5500-x-series-next-generation-firewalls/118962-configure-asa-00.html>

QUESTION 7

An engineer is configuring a network and needs packets to be forwarded to an interface for any destination address that is not in the routing table. What should be configured to accomplish this task?

- A. set ip next-hop
- B. set ip default next-hop
- C. set ip next-hop recursive
- D. set ip next-hop verify-availability

Correct Answer: B

The **set ip default next-hop** command verifies the existence of the destination IP address in the routing table, and...

- if the destination IP address exists, the command does not policy route the packet, but forwards the packet based on the routing table.
 - if the destination IP address **does not exist**, the command policy routes the packet by **sending it to the specified next hop**.
-

QUESTION 8

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

Select and Place:



Init	Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router.
2-way	Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network.
Down	The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries.
Exchange	The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR.
ExStart	The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message.
Loading	No hellos have been received from a neighbor router.

Correct Answer:

	Exchange
	2-way
	Loading
	ExStart
	Init
	Down



- + Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router: Exchange
- + Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network: Exstart
- + The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries: Loading
- + The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR: 2-way
- + The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message: Init
- + No hellos have been received from a neighbor router: Down

Down

This is the first OSPF neighbor state. It means that no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor, but hello packets can still be sent to the neighbor in this state. During the fully adjacent neighbor state, if a router doesn't receive

hello packet from a neighbor within the Router Dead Interval time (RouterDeadInterval = 4*HelloInterval by default) or if the manually configured neighbor is being removed from the configuration, then the neighbor state changes from Full to

Down.

Attempt

This state is only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init

This state specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet. When a router receives a hello packet from a neighbor, it should list the sender's router ID in its

hello packet as an acknowledgment that it received a valid hello packet.

2-Way

This state designates that bi-directional communication has been established between two routers. Bi-directional means that each router has seen the other's hello packet. This state is attained when the router receiving the hello packet sees

its own Router ID within the received hello packet's neighbor field. At this state, a router decides whether to become adjacent with this neighbor. On broadcast media and non-broadcast multiaccess networks, a router becomes full only with

the designated router (DR) and the backup designated router (BDR); it stays in the 2-way state with all other neighbors. On Point-to-point and Point-to-multipoint networks, a router becomes full with all connected routers.

At the end of this stage, the DR and BDR for broadcast and non-broadcast multiaccess networks are elected. For more information on the DR election process, refer to DR Election. Note: Receiving a Database Descriptor (DBD) packet from a

neighbor in the init state will also cause a transition to 2-way state.



Exstart

Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR. (ie. Shared or NBMA networks). In this state, the routers and their DR and BDR establish a

master-slave relationship and choose the initial sequence number for adjacency formation. The router with the higher router ID becomes the master and starts the exchange, and as such, is the only router that can increment the sequence

number. Note that one would logically conclude that the DR/BDR with the highest router ID will become the master during this process of master-slave relation. Remember that the DR/BDR election might be purely by virtue of a higher priority

configured on the router instead of highest router ID. Thus, it is possible that a DR plays the role of slave. And also note that master/slave election is on a per-neighbor basis.

Exchange

In the exchange state, OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets. Database descriptors contain link-state advertisement (LSA) headers only and describe the contents of the entire link-state database. Each DBD packet has

a sequence number which can be incremented only by master which is explicitly acknowledged by slave. Routers also send link-state request packets and link-state update packets (which contain the entire LSA) in this state. The contents of

the DBD received are compared to the information contained in the routers link-state database to check if new or more current link-state information is available with the neighbor.

Loading

In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Based on the information provided by the DBDs, routers send link-state request packets. The neighbor then provides the requested link-state information in link-state update

packets. During the adjacency, if a router receives an outdated or missing LSA, it requests that LSA by sending a link-state request packet. All link-state update packets are acknowledged.

Full

In this state, routers are fully adjacent with each other. All the router and network LSAs are exchanged and the routers' databases are fully synchronized. Full is the normal state for an OSPF router. If a router is stuck in another state, it is an

indication that there are problems in forming adjacencies. The only exception to this is the 2-way state, which is normal in a broadcast network. Routers achieve the FULL state with their DR and BDR in NBMA/broadcast media and FULL state

with every neighbor in the remaining media such as point-to-point and point-to-multipoint.

Note: The DR and BDR that achieve FULL state with every router on the segment will display FULL/DROTHER when you enter the show ip ospf neighbor command on either a DR or BDR. This simply means that the neighbor is not a DR or

BDR, but since the router on which the command was entered is either a DR or BDR, this shows the neighbor as FULL/DROTHER.



Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html>

+

Each router compares the DBD packets that were received from the other router: Exchange

+

Routers exchange information with other routers in the multiaccess network: Exstart

+

The neighboring router requests the other routers to send missing entries: Loading

+

The network has already elected a DR and a backup BDR: 2-way

+

The OSPF router ID of the receiving router was not contained in the hello message: Init

+

No hellos have been received from a neighbor router: Down

When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor.

The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:

Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor. Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor,

from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet

2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers. Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and

BDR.

Exchange: OSPF routers exchange and compare database descriptor (DBD) packets Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs. Outdated or missing entries are also requested to be resent.

Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html> Reference:



<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/open-shortest-path-first-ospf/13685-13.html>

QUESTION 9

What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?

- A. Jumbo frame support must be configured on the router that is using BFD.
- B. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding must be enabled on all participating BFD endpoints.
- D. To use BFD with BGP, the timers 3 9 command must first be configured in the BGP routing process.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/fs_bfd.html#wp1043332

QUESTION 10

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Jun 24 08:54:51.530: IF-EvO(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWNJun 24
08:54:52.525: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to downJun 24
08:54:52.528: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWNJun 24 08:54:53
215: IF-EvD(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to DOWNJun 24 08:54:54.998:
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to upJun 24 08:54:55.006: IF-
EvO(GigabitEthernet0/0): IP Routing reports state transition from DOWN to UPJun 24 08:54:55.998:
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

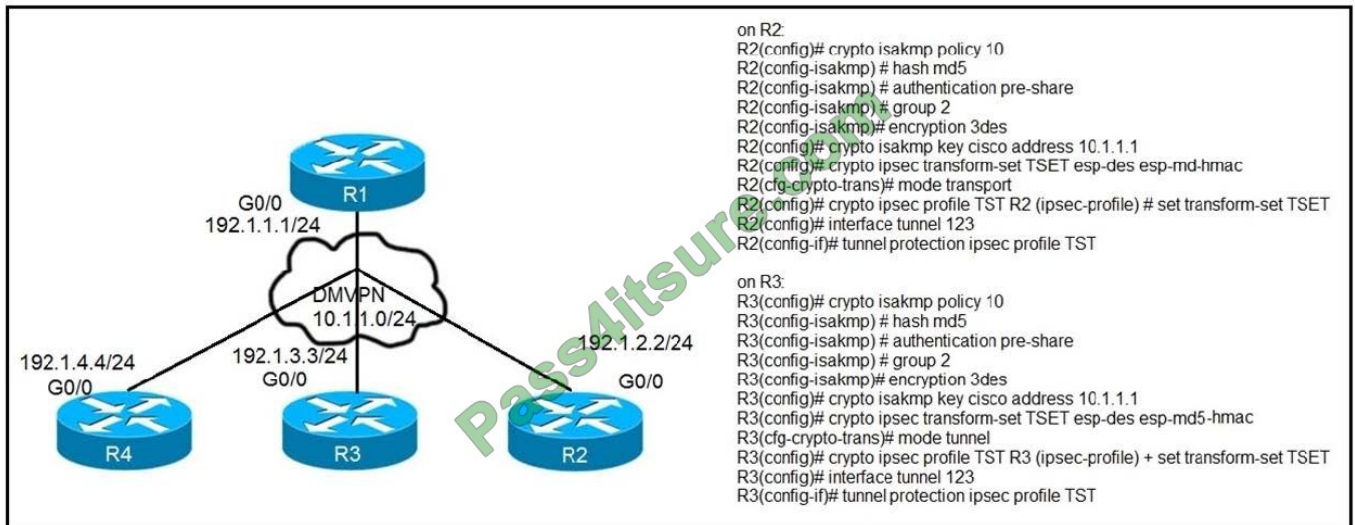
R1 is connected with R2 via GigabitEthernet0/0, and R2 cannot ping R1. What action will fix the issue?

- A. Fix route dampening configured on the router
- B. Replace the SFP module because it is not supported.
- C. Fix IP Event Dampening configured on the interface.
- D. Correct the IP SLA probe that failed.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit. After applying IPsec, the engineer observed that the DMVPN tunnel went down, and both spoke-to-spoke and hub were not establishing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)



- A. Change the mode from mode tunnel to mode transport on R3.
- B. Remove the crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1 on R2 and R3.
- C. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 192.1.1.1 on R2 and R3.
- D. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on R2 and R3.
- E. Change the mode from mode transport to mode tunnel on R2.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 12

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Global RADIUS shared secret:*****
retransmission count:5
timeout value:10
following RADIUS servers are configured:
  myradius.cisco.users.com:
    available for authentication on port:1814
    available for accounting on port:1813
  10.1.1.1:
    available for authentication on port:1814
    available for accounting on port:1813
    RADIUS shared secret:*****
  10.2.2.3:
    available for authentication on port:1814
    available for accounting on port:1813
    RADIUS shared secret:*****
```

AAA server 10.1.1.1 is configured with the default authentication and accounting settings, but the switch cannot communicate with the server Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Match the authentication port
- B. Match the accounting port
- C. Correct the timeout value.
- D. Correct the shared secret.

Correct Answer: A

Command Default Accounting port: 1813 Authentication port: 1812 Accounting: enabled Authentication: enabled Retransmission count: 1 Idle-time: 0 Server monitoring: disabled Timeout: 5 seconds Test username: test Test password: test

Reference https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/techdoc/dc/reference/cli/n5k/commands/radius-server-host.html



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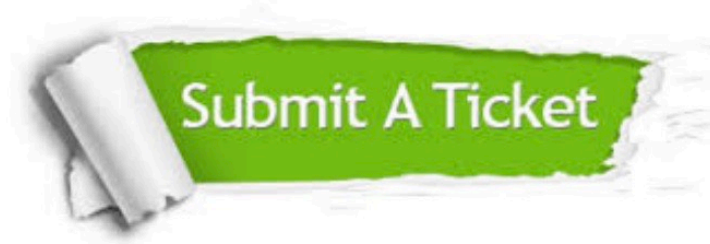
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