300-410Q&As

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

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following IPv6 access list statements would permit SSH traffic from 2001:DB8:0:4::32 when applied to the VTY lines?

A. permit ipv6 2001:DB3:0:5::/48 any eq ssh

B. permit ipv6 2001:DB8:0:4::/64 any eq ssh

C. permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:0:4::32 any eq 23

D. permit ipv6 2001:DE8:0:4:::/48 any eq 22

Correct Answer: B

The only statement that would allow SSH traffic from 2001:DB8:0:4::32 is permit ipv6 2001:DB8:0:4::/64 any eq ssh. It would match because it specifies the 2001:DB8:0:4:: subnet as a result of the /64 prefix. With that prefix, traffic must match

in the first four hextets. Since the address 2001:DB8:0:5::32 matches in the first four hextets, it is allowed.

The statement permit ipv6 2001:DB3:0:5::/48 any eq ssh will not permit traffic from 2001:DB8:0:4::32. With a /48 subnet mask, the address must match in the first three hextets, and it does not do

Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Catalyst 3750 Software Configuration Guide, Release 12.2(55)SE > Configuring IPv6 ACLs Cisco > Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference > permit (IPv6)

QUESTION 2

You have a router that is running both OSPF and RIP. You have configured this router to perform mutual redistribution between the two protocols. The following conditions exist: The S0/0 interface, which is configured for RIP, is routing for the 172.16.5.0/24 network. The S0/1 interface, which is configured for OSPF, is routing for the 172.16.6.32/28 network.

Users in the RIP domain are unable to connect to devices in the OSPF domain.

What must be done to allow the OSPF routes to be redistributed into the RIP domain? (Choose two. Each correct answer is part of the solution.)

A. Create a static route that points to 172.16.6.0/24 with a next hop of null0.

B. Execute the passive-interface command on S0/0.

C. Create a loopback address on the router

D. Redistribute static routes into RIP.

Correct Answer: AD

The OSPF domain has a different mask than the RIP domain, and they are on the same major network. The OSPF domain\\'s mask is also longer than the RIP domain\\'s mask. Therefore, the RIP domain will not advertise routes learned from

OSPF and redistributed into RIP. To solve this problem, you can create a static route to the major (classful) network 172.16.6.0/24, which includes all of the subnets in the OSPF domain, set the destination as null0, and then redistribute static

routes into RIP. The following commands would enable this process:

router1(config)# ip route 172.16.5.0 255.255.255.0 null0

router1(config)# router rip

router1(config-router)# redistribute static

router1(config-router)# default metric 1

You should include the metric as well to ensure redistribution. This will allow the 172.16.5.0/24 network to be advertised to the RIP domain and, when the frames arrive at the null0 interface, will ensure the routing table of the router will have

routes to the specific subnets of the OSPF domain.

You should not execute the passive-interface command. This would prevent the interface from advertising either RIP or OSPF routes, and would only allow RIP updates inbound. This would not solve the problem and will create additional

problems when the router is unable to advertise RIP routes to the other routers in the RIP domain.

You should not create a loopback address on the router. Loopback addresses are logical addresses that can be created and used as the source of routing updates. Under normal circumstances, if routing updates are sourced from a physical

interface and the interface goes down, the route will be removed from the routing tables. Since a loopback interface cannot go down, it provides the advantage of keeping a route in the tables even if the physical interface that services the

route goes down. Loopback interfaces are of no help in solving the redistribution problem.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify manual and autosummarization with any routing protocol

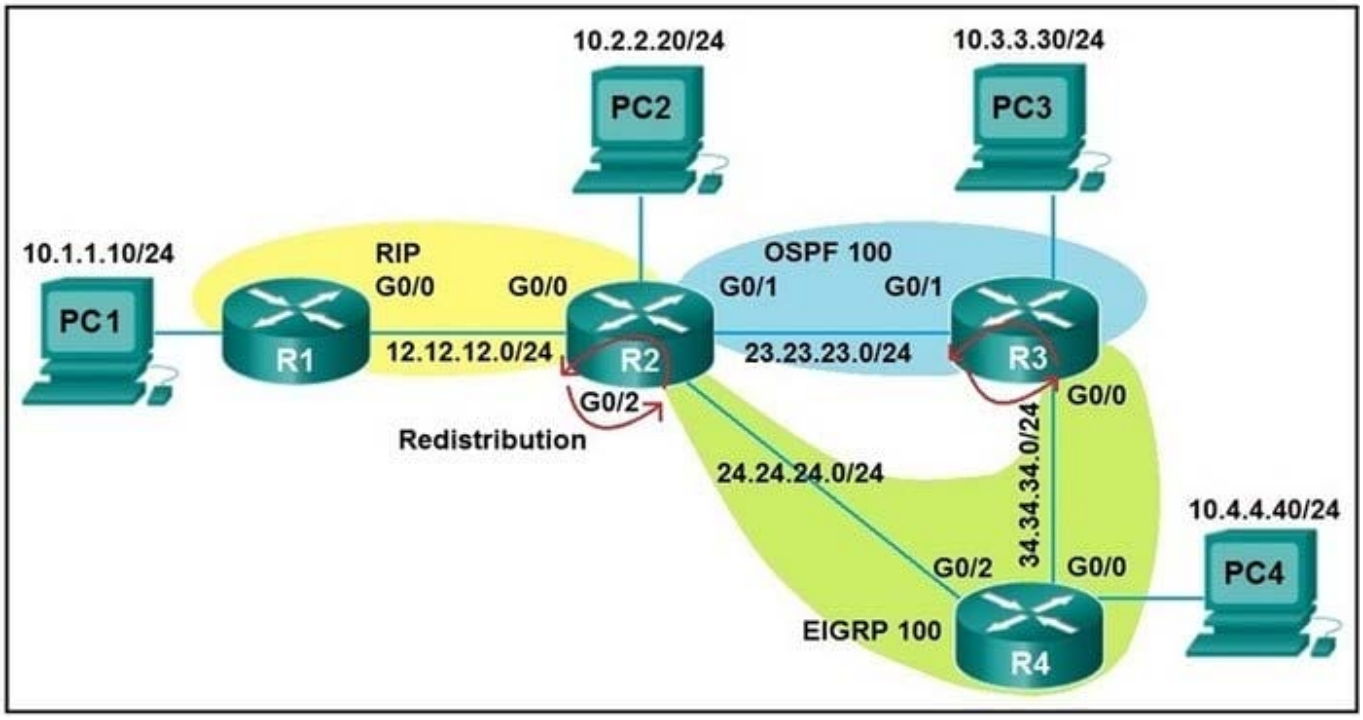
References:

Cisco > Home > Support > Technology Support > IP > IP Routing > Design > Design Technotes > Redistributing Between Classful and Classless Protocols: EIGRP or OSPF into RIP or IGRP

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1.

Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?



A. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.

B. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.

C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.

D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Correct Answer: A

This Config works: Answer A

R2#sh run | s rip redistribute rip metric 1 1 1 1 1 router rip version 2 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 1 network 10.0.0.0 network 12.0.0.0 distance 100 no auto-summary

R3#sh run | s router router eigrp 100 network 34.34.34.0 0.0.0.255 redistribute ospf 100 metric 1 1 1 1 1 router ospf 100 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets network 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 23.23.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Answer B is wrong: the Correct is to filter 10.1.1.10 when redistribute from EIGRP to OSPF: Configs are

ip prefix-list DNA seq 5 deny 10.1.1.0/24 ip prefix-list DNA seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 route-map DDD permit 10 match ip address prefix-list DNA ! router eigrp 100 network 34.34.34.0 0.0.0.255 redistribute ospf 100 metric 1 1 1 1 1 ! router ospf 100 redistribute eigrp 100 subnets route-map DDD network 10.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 23.23.23.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 !

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to block the route to 192.168.2.2 from the routing table by using the configuration that is shown. The route is still present in the routing table as an OSPF route. Which action blocks the route?

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
        10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
        ip address (access-lists): 1
  Set clauses:
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#
```

A. Use an extended access list instead of a standard access list.

B. Change sequence 10 in the route-map command from permit to deny.

C. Use a prefix list instead of an access list in the route map.

D. Add this statement to the route map: route-map RM-OSPF-DL deny 20.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

An engineer configured Reverse Path Forwarding on an interface and noticed that the routes are dropped when a route lookup fails on that interface for a prefix that is available in the routing table Which interface configuration resolves the issue?

A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx

B. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any

C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via allow-default

D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via 12-src

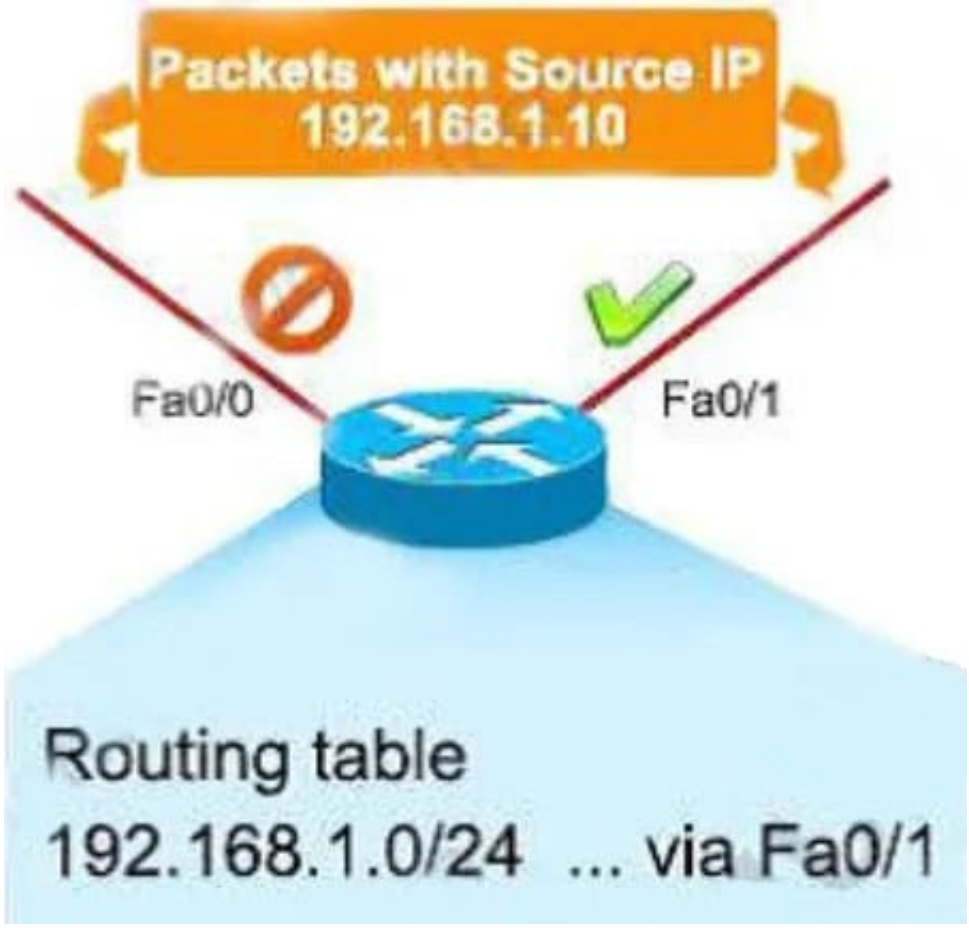
Correct Answer: B

According to this question, uRPF is running in strict mode because packets are dropped even when that route exists in the routing table. Maybe packets are dropped because the receiving interface is different from the interface the local

router uses to send packets to that destination.

The ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx command enables Unicast RPF in strict mode.

To enable loose mode, administrators can use the any option (ip verify unicast source reachable-via any). In loose mode, it doesn\\'t matter if we use this interface to reach the source or not.



The allow-default option allows the use of the default route in the source verification process.