300-410Q&As

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

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QUESTION 1

Which two protocols work in the control plane of P routers across the MPLS cloud? (choose two)

A. LSP

B. RSVP

C. ECMP

D. LDP

E. MPLS OAM

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 2

You are the network administrator for a corporate organization. You changed the BGP configuration, then executed the following command on the rtrA router:

clear ip bgp 172.161.18.5 soft out

What is the result of this command?

A. The outbound session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is cleared and reset.

B. The inbound session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is cleared and reset.

C. The outbound session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is cleared.

D. The inbound session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is cleared.

Correct Answer: C

The outbound TCP session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is cleared as a result of the given command. The given command is a variation of the clear ip bgp command.

The clear ip bgp command allows you to clear and reset the sessions or routing updates in BGP routers so that changes in the BGP configuration can take effect. You can use this command to clear and reset the sessions for all neighbors, a

specific neighbor, or a group of neighbors. Use an asterisk (*) or the group name instead of the IP address to apply the command on all the neighbors of a router or a particular peer group, respectively.

For example, if you execute the clear ip bgp * command, all the sessions currently active are cleared and reset. If you use the clear ip bgp 172.161.18.5 command on rtrA, the current session between rtrA and its neighbor 172.161.18.5 is

cleared and reset. Such a reset of sessions is known as hard reset. When hard resets are performed, the neighbor relationship is broken and must be reestablished.

The soft keyword, which is optional, indicates a soft reset. This keyword allows you to clear the BGP table without resetting the session. If you do not use this keyword, the sessions are cleared and then reset with a hard reset.

The out keyword specifies that the command should be applied to only outbound sessions. If you use the in keyword, the command is applied to only inbound sessions.

The outbound TCP session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is not cleared and reset by the given command. If the clear ip bgp 172.161.18.5 out command was used, then the outbound session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 would be both

cleared and reset.

The inbound TCP session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is not cleared and reset by the given command. If the clear ip bgp 172.161.18.5 in command were used, then the inbound TCP session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 would be

cleared and then reset.

The inbound TCP session between rtrA and 172.161.18.5 is not cleared by the given command. If the in keyword were used instead of the out keyword in the given command, the outbound TCP session between the rtrA and 172.161.18.5

would be cleared.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Describe, configure, and verify BGP peer relationships and authentication

References:

Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference > clear ip bgp

QUESTION 3

An engineer configured a company\\'s multiple area OSPF Head Office router and Site A Cisco routers with VRF lite. Each site router is connected to a PE router of an MPLS backbone:

Head Office and Site A ip cef ip vrf abc rd 101:101 ! interface FastEthernet0/0 ip vrf forwarding abc ip address 172.16.16.X 255.255.255.252 ! router ospf 1 vrf abc log-adjacency-changes network 172.16.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 1

After finishing both site router configurations, none of the LSA 3, 4, 5, and 7 are installed at Site A router.

Which configuration resolves this issue?

A. configure capability vrf-lite on Site A and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc

B. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and its connected PE router under router ospf 1 vrf abc

C. configure capability vrf-lite on both PE routers connected to Head Office and Site A routers under routtr ospf 1 vrf abc

D. configure capability vrf-lite on Head Office and Site A routers under router ospf 1 vrf abc

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT true of the PPP Session Phase of PPPoE?

A. PPP options are negotiated

B. BNG sends a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer to the client

C. Authentication is performed

D. Once link setup is complete, data will be transferred across the PPP link within PPPoE headers

Correct Answer: B

The Broadband Network Gateway does not send a PPPoE Active Discovery Offer to the client during the PPP Session Phase. That action occurs during the Active Discovery Phase.

During the PPP Session Phase, the following steps occur:

PPP options are negotiated.

Authentication is performed.

Network Control Protocols (NCP) for any Layer 3 protocols that will traverse the link are started, and these Layer 3 packets will be transmitted within PPPoE headers.

Objective:

Layer 2 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify PPP

References:

Cisco Support Community > ASR9000 BNG debugging PPPoE sessions Cisco > Cisco Security Appliance Command Line Configuration Guide, Version 8.0 > Configuring the PPPoE Client > PPPoE Client Overview

QUESTION 5

OSPF area border routers (ABRs) advertise a default route to stub and totally stubby areas.

Which command is the BEST command to configure a cost of 25 for the default route advertised to area 1?

A. Router(config-router)# area 1 cost 25

B. Router(config-router)# area 1 default 25

C. Router(config-router)# area 1 default-cost 25

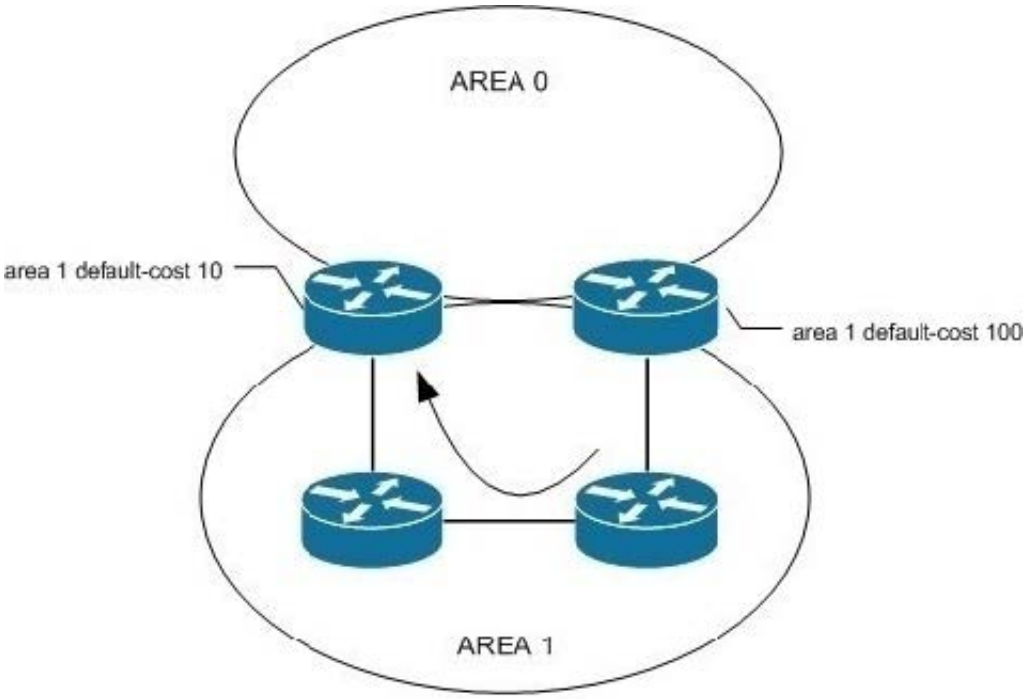
D. Router(config-router)# area 1 default-route-cost 25

Correct Answer: C

The correct answer is area 1 default-cost 25. Even though another option (area 1 default 25) is a configurable abbreviation for the command, the more correct answer explicitly specifies the default-cost parameter. The correct syntax for the area default-cost command is shown below:

Router(config-router)# area area-id default-cost cost

If you have multiple border routers between two areas, you might prefer one exit-point router over the other for that area. By configuring one with a lower cost than the other, it will become the preferred exit point. If that router or its links were to fail, then the routers interior to the area would route through the second-best exit point. You could also set the default costs to values that are close to achieve better load balancing. The default default-cost is 1. Please see the network shown in the graphic.



All traffic will follow the path indicated by the curved arrow to the preferred ABR.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify OSPF path preference

References:

Cisco IOS Master Command List, Release 12.4 > a through b > area default-cost