300-410Q&As

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

Pass Cisco 300-410 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/300-410.html

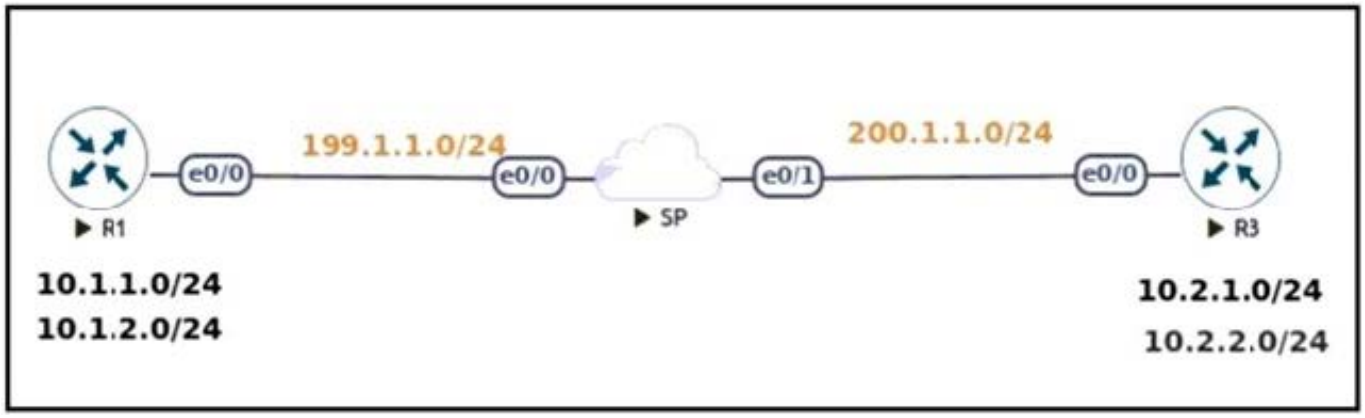
100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Cisco Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a LAN-to-LAN IPsec VPN between R1 and the remote router. Which IPsec Phase 1 configuration must the engineer use for the local router?



A. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3des hash sha group 2 ! crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3

B. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3des hash md5 group 2 ! crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3

C. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3des hash md5 group 2 ! crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 199.1.1.1

D. crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share encryption 3des hash md5 group 2 ! crypto isakmp key cisco123! address 199.1.1.1

Correct Answer: A

In the "crypto isakmp key ... address " command, the address must be of the IP address of the other end (which is 200.1.1.3 in this case) so Option A and Option B are correct. The difference between these two options are in the hash SHA or

MD5 method but both of them can be used although SHA is better than MD5 so we choose Option A the best answer.

Note: Cisco no longer recommends using 3DES, MD5 and DH groups 1, 2 and 5.

QUESTION 2

What is an advantage of implementing BFD?

A. BFD provides faster updates for any flapping route.

B. BFD provides millisecond failure detection

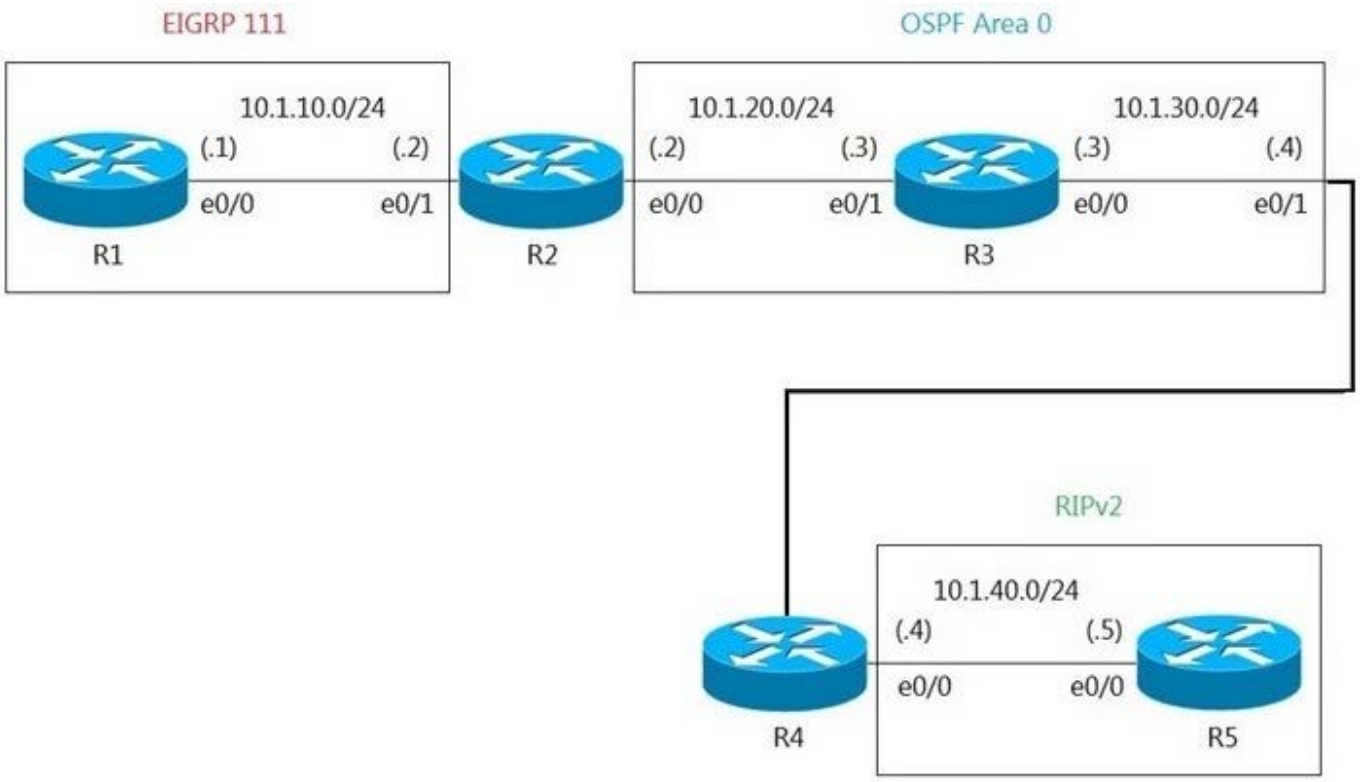
C. BFD is deployed without the need to run any routing protocol

D. BFD provides better capabilities to maintain the routing table

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. R5 should not receive any routes originated in the EIGRP domain.




```
R2
route-map E20 permit 10
 set tag 111
!
router eigrp 111
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 111 route-map E20 subnets

R4
router rip
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
```

Which set of configuration changes removes the EIGRP routes from the R5 routing table to fix the issue?

A. R4 route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111 route-map O2R permit 20 ! router rip redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

B. R2 route-map E20 deny 20 R4 route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111 ! router rip redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

C. R4 route-map O2R permit 10 match tag 111 route-map O2R deny 20 ! router rip redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

D. R4 route-map O2R deny 10 match tag 111 ! router rip redistribute ospf 1 route-map O2R metric 1

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R4#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 3 masks
C        172.16.3.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3
L        172.16.3.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3
C        172.16.3.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback0
L        172.16.3.17/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
C        172.16.3.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
L        172.16.3.33/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
R        172.16.250.0/30 [120/1] via 172.16.3.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/3
R        172.16.250.12/30 [120/1] via 172.16.3.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/3
R4#
```

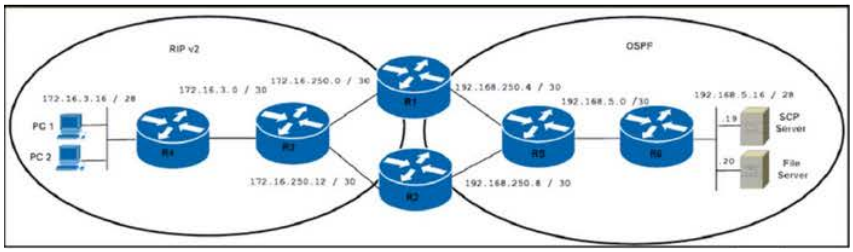
```
R3#sho ip route
Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S        10.2.0.0 is directly connected, Null0
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 3 masks
C        172.16.3.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3
L        172.16.3.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/3
R        172.16.3.16/28 [120/1] via 172.16.3.2, 00:00:17, GigabitEthernet0/3
R        172.16.3.32/28 [120/1] via 172.16.3.2, 00:00:17, GigabitEthernet0/3
C        172.16.250.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.16.250.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C        172.16.250.12/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L        172.16.250.14/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
R     192.168.5.0/24 [120/15] via 172.16.250.13, 00:00:10, GigabitEthernet0/2
R     192.168.250.0/24
           [120/15] via 172.16.250.13, 00:00:10, GigabitEthernet0/2
R3#
```

```
R1#show running-config | begin router ospf 1
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
 network 192.168.250.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router rip
 version 2
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 15
 network 172.16.0.0
!
```

```
R2#show run | begin router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute rip subnets
 network 192.168.250.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router rip
 version 2
 redistribute ospf 1 metric 15
 network 172.16.0.0
!
```

```
R3#traceroute 192.168.5.17
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.168.5.17
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
  1 172.16.250.1 15 msec
    172.16.250.13 13 msec
    172.16.250.1 26 msec
  2 192.168.250.10 29 msec
    192.168.250.5 42 msec
    192.168.250.10 13 msec
  3 192.168.5.2 50 msec 27 msec *
R3#
```

```
R4#traceroute 192.168.5.17
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.168.5.17
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
  1  *  *  *
  2  *  *  *
  3  *  *  *
  4  *  *  *
R4#
```



An engineer troubleshoots a connectivity problem that is impacting the communication from the users at segment 172.16.3.16 /28 to the server farm at 192.168.5.16/

28. Which configuration resolves the issue on router R1?

A. router rip redistribute ospf 1 metric 16

B. router ospf 1 redistribute rip metric 14

C. router rip redistribute ospf 1 metric 14

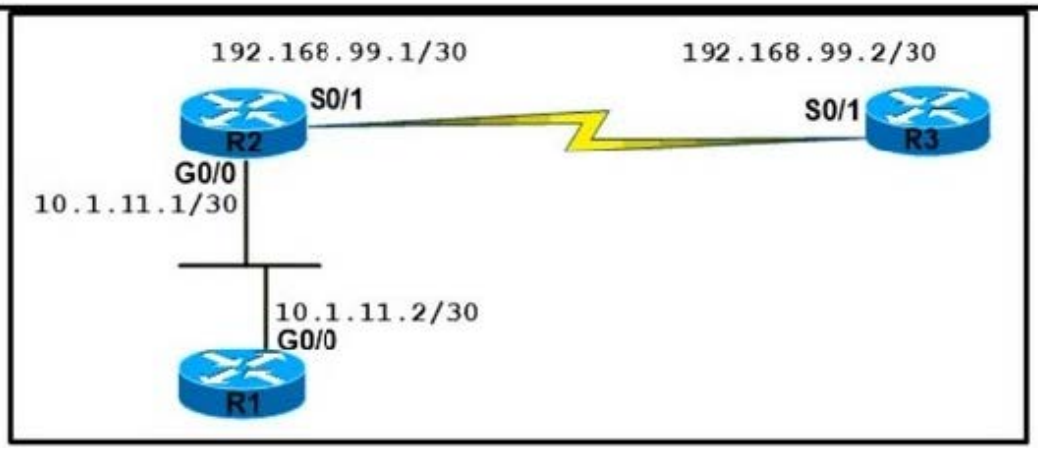
D. router ospf 1 redistribute rip metric 16

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit. An OSPF neighbor relationship between R2 and R3 is showing stuck in EXCHANGE/EXSTART state. The neighbor is established between R1 and R2. The network engineer can ping from R2 to R3 and vice versa, but the neighbor is still down. Which action resolves the issue?

```
R2# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
192.168.99.2      1   EXCHANGE/  -    00:00:36    192.168.99.1    Serial0/1
router-6#

R3# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
192.168.99.1      1   EXSTART/   -    00:00:33    192.168.99.2    Serial0/1
```



A. Restore the Layer 2/Layer 3 conectivity issue in the ISP network.

B. Match MTU on both router interfaces or ignore MTU.

C. Administrative "shut then no shut" both router interfaces.

D. Enable OSPF on the interface, which is required.

Correct Answer: B