



300-410^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	no route	
0.0.0.0/8	drop	
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
127.0.0.0/8	drop	
172.16.1.0/30	172.16.3.254	GigabitEthernet0/2
	172.16.4.254	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.3.252/30	attached	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.252/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.253/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.254/32	attached	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.3.255/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/2
172.16.4.252/30	attached	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.252/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.253/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.254/32	attached	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.4.255/32	receive	GigabitEthernet0/3
172.16.222.254/32	172.16.4.254	GigabitEthernet0/3
192.168.100.0/24	172.16.3.254	GigabitEthernet0/2
192.168.200.0/24	172.16.3.254	GigabitEthernet0/2
192.168.222.0/24	172.16.4.254	GigabitEthernet0/3
224.0.0.0/4	drop	
224.0.0.0/24	receive	
Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
240.0.0.0/4	drop	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

An engineer recently implemented uRPF by configuring the ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx command on interface gi0/3. The engineer noticed right after implementing uRPF that an inbound packet on the gi0/3 interface with a source address of 172.16.3.251 was dropped.

Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure uRPF loose mode to forward the packet.
- B. Permit the 172.16.3.251 in the inbound ACL on interface gi0/3.
- C. Remove inbound ACL from the interface gi0/3 to allow 172.16.3.251.
- D. Configure uRPF strict mode to forward the packet.

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 2

DRAG DROP

Click and drag the associated set of OSPF LEAs on the left to the corresponding area type on the right where this set of LEAs may be seen.

Select and Place:

LAS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Stub
LAS 1, 2, 3	NSSA
LAS 1, 2	Backbone or transit
LAS 1, 2, 3, 7	Totally NSSA
LAS 1, 2, 7	Totally Stubby

Correct Answer:

	LAS 1, 2, 3
	LAS 1, 2, 3, 7
	LAS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	LAS 1, 2, 7
	LAS 1, 2

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following statements regarding Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is correct?

- A. BFD echo mode is the default mode of operation.
- B. BFD is not supported for HSRP.
- C. CEF must be disabled for BFD to work.
- D. BFD is not supported when using static routes.



Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Your network team is assessing options available to translate IPv6 address to IPv4 addresses.

In which of the following scenarios is stateless NAT64 NOT supported as a solution?

- A. translating from an IPv4 network to an IPv6 network
- B. translating from an IPv6 network to an IPv4 network
- C. translating from the IPv6 Internet to an IPv4 network
- D. translating from an IPv6 network to the IPv4 Internet

Correct Answer: C

Stateless NAT64 does not support translating from the IPv6 Internet to an IPv4 network. NAT64 is a version of network address translation that translates IPv6 address to IPv4 and vice versa. It has two variants, stateless and stateful. In stateless translation, mappings are created using an algorithm, but those mappings are not maintained while translation is being performed. Stateful NAT64 both creates and maintains mappings during translation.

Due to the fact it does not maintain mappings, stateless NAT64 supports all of the options given except translating from the IPv6 Internet to an IPv4 network.

Objective: Infrastructure Services Sub-Objective: Describe IPv6 NAT

References: Home > Products and services > Cisco IOS and NX-OS software > Cisco IOS technologies > Enterprise ipv6 solution > Data sheets and literature > White papers > NAT64 Technology: Connecting IPv6 and IPv4 Networks > Technologies Facilitating IPv6/IPv4 Translation

QUESTION 5

Your network team is assessing options available to translate IPv6 address to IPv4 addresses.

Which of the following is an advantage of NAT64 over NAT-PT as a translation option?

- A. DNS64 and NAT64 functions are completely separated
- B. DNS64 and NAT64 functions are completely integrated
- C. NAT64 only works over an Ethernet network
- D. NAT64 will be unable to reconstruct fragments packets if they are fragmented by an intermediate IPv4 router

Correct Answer: A

DNS64 and NAT64 functions are completely separated when using NAT64. In NAT-PT these two functions are tightly coupled, which reduces flexibility and is why NAT-PT has been deprecated, with the IETF proposing NAT64 as its viable successor.

DNS64 and NAT64 functions are not completely integrated in NAT64, so this is not an advantage of NAT64 over NAT-



PT as a translation option.

NAT64 works over non-Ethernet networks. It is NAT-PT that does only work on Ethernet networks. Therefore, this is not an advantage of NAT 64 over NAT-PT.

NAT64 can reconstruct fragments packets if they are fragmented by an intermediate IPv4 router. It is NAT-PT that will be unable to reconstruct fragments packets if they are fragmented by an intermediate IPv4 router, so this is not an advantage of NAT 64 over NAT-PT.

Objective: Infrastructure Services Sub-Objective: Describe IPv6 NAT

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