300-410Q&As

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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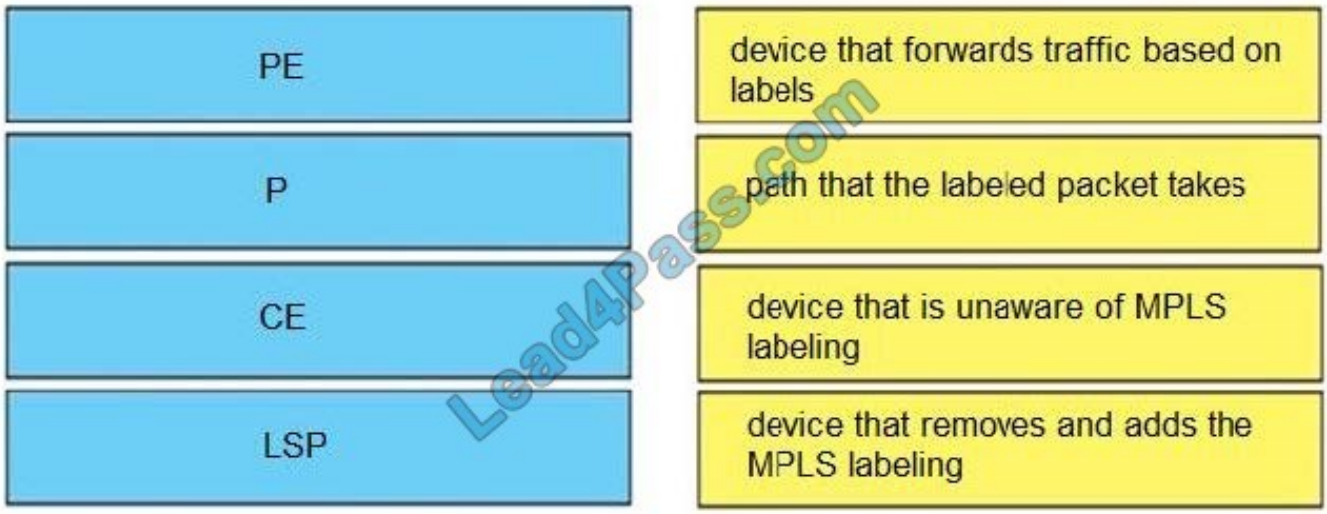
QUESTION 1

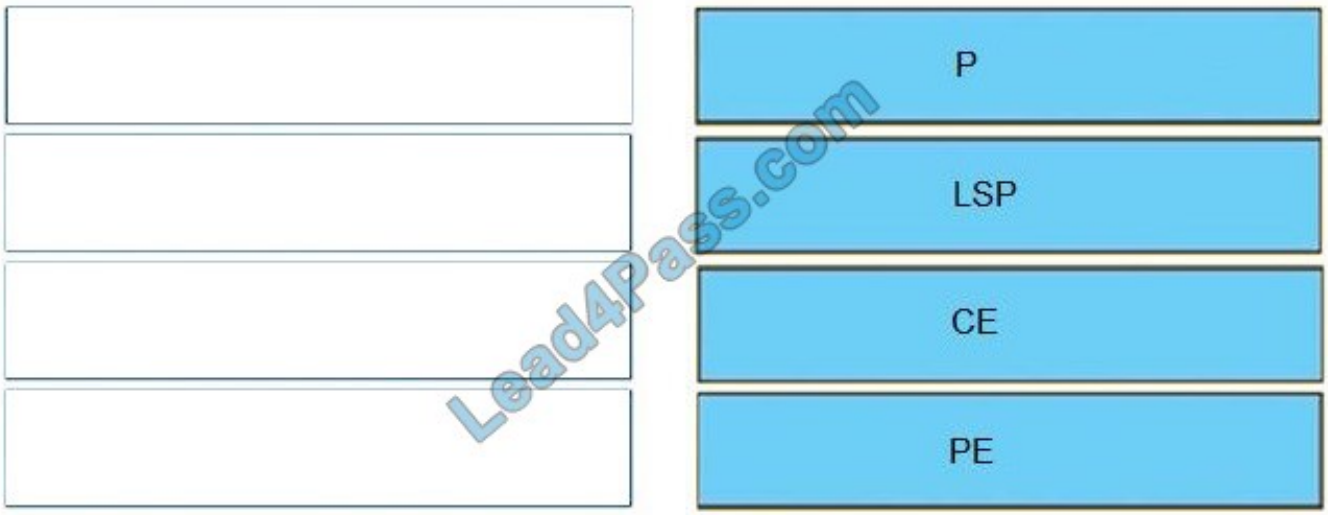
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. Which option describes why the EIGRP neighbors of this router are not learning routes that are received from OSPF?

```
router eigrp 1
redistribute ospf 100
network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
auto-summary
!
router ospf 100
network 172.16.0.0. 0.0.255.255 area 100
redistribute eigrp 1
```


A. The subnet defined in OSPF is not part of area 0.

B. Default metrics are not configured under EIGRP.

C. There is no overlap in the subnets advertised.

D. The routing protocols do not have the same AS number.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Exhibit:

BGP is flapping after the Copp policy is applied. What are the two solutions to fix the issue? (Choose two)

A. Configure a three-color policer instead of two-color policer under Class COPP-CRIT1CAL-7600

B. Configure IP CEF for CoPP policy and BGP to work

C. Configure a higher value for CIR under the default class to allow more packets during peak traffic

D. Configure a higher value for CIR under the Class COPP-CRIT1CAL-7600

E. Configure BGP in the COPP-CRIT1CAL-7600 ACL

Correct Answer: CE

The policy-map COPP-7600 only rate-limit HTTP and HTTPS traffic (based on the ACL conditions) so any BGP packets will be processed in the class “class-default”, which drops exceeded BGP packets. Therefore we have two ways to solve this problem:

+

Add BGP to the ACL with the statement “permit tcp any any eq bgp”

+

Configure higher value for CIR in default class as 2Mbps is too low for web traffic (http and https)

QUESTION 4

After some changes in the routing policy, it is noticed that the router in AS 45123 is being used as a transit AS router for several service provides. Which configuration ensures that the branch router in AS 45123 advertises only the local networks to all SP neighbors?

A)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^45123
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

B)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit .*
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

C)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^45123$
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

D)

```
ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^$
!
router bgp 45123
 neighbor SP-Neighbors filter-list 1 out
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

By default BGP advertises all prefixes to external BGP neighbors. This means that if you are multi-homed (connected to two or more ISPs) then you might become a transit AS. For example, ISP 2 in AS 200 can send traffic to your router in

AS 100 to reach ISP 3 in AS 300 because you advertised prefixes in ISP 3 to ISP 2.

QUESTION 5

Which list defines the contents of an MPLS label?

A. 20-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL

B. 32-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL

C. 20-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

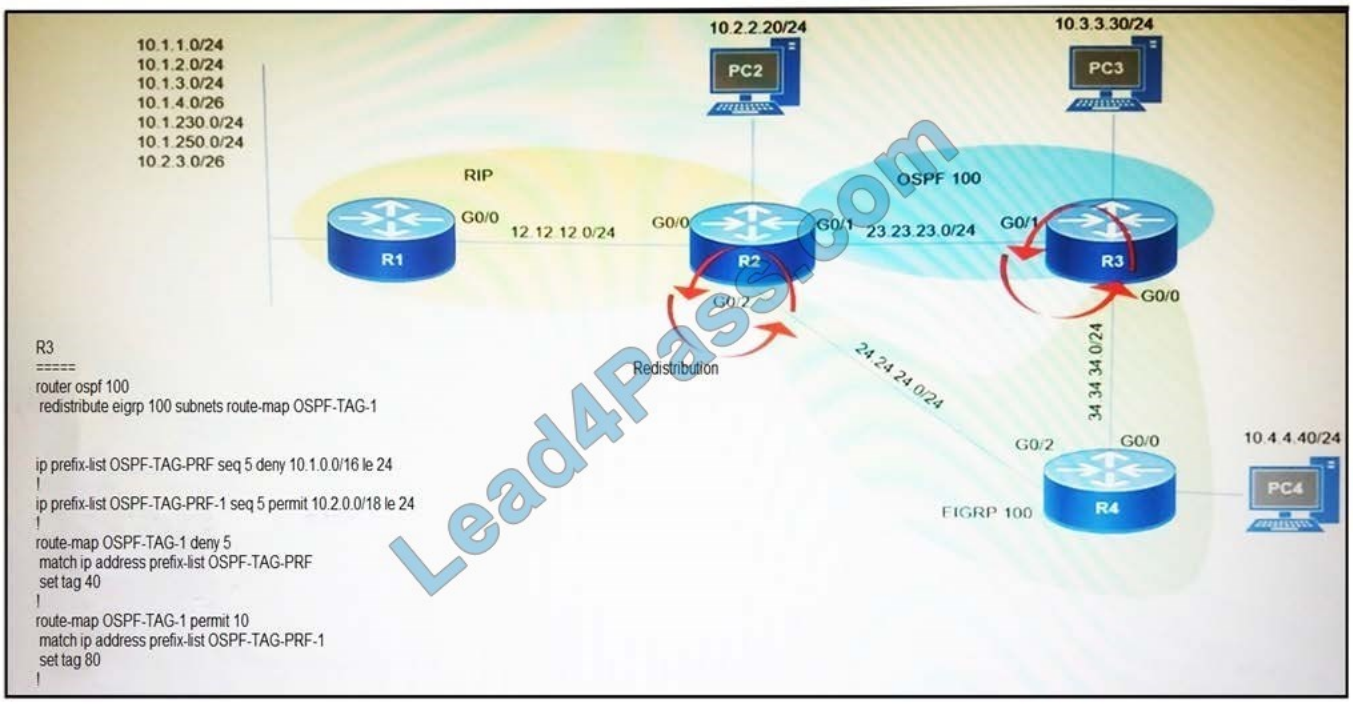
D. 32-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

Correct Answer: A

The first 20 bits constitute a label, which can have 2^20 values. Next comes 3 bit value called Traffic Class. It was formerly called as experimental (EXP) field. Now it has been renamed to Traffic Class (TC). This field is used for QoS related functions. Ingress router can classify the packet according to some criterion and assign a 3 bit value to this filed. If an incoming packet is marked with some IP Precedence or DSCP value and the ingress router may use such a field to assign an FEC to the packet. Next bit is Stack bit which is called bottom-of-stack bit. This field is used when more than one label is assigned to a packet, as in the case of MPLS VPNs or MPLS TE. Next byte is MPLS TTL field which serves the same purpose as that of IP TTL byte in the IP header

Reference: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5462

QUESTION 6



Refer to the exhibit. Which subnet is redistributed from EIGRP to OSPF routing protocols?

A. 10.2.2.0/24

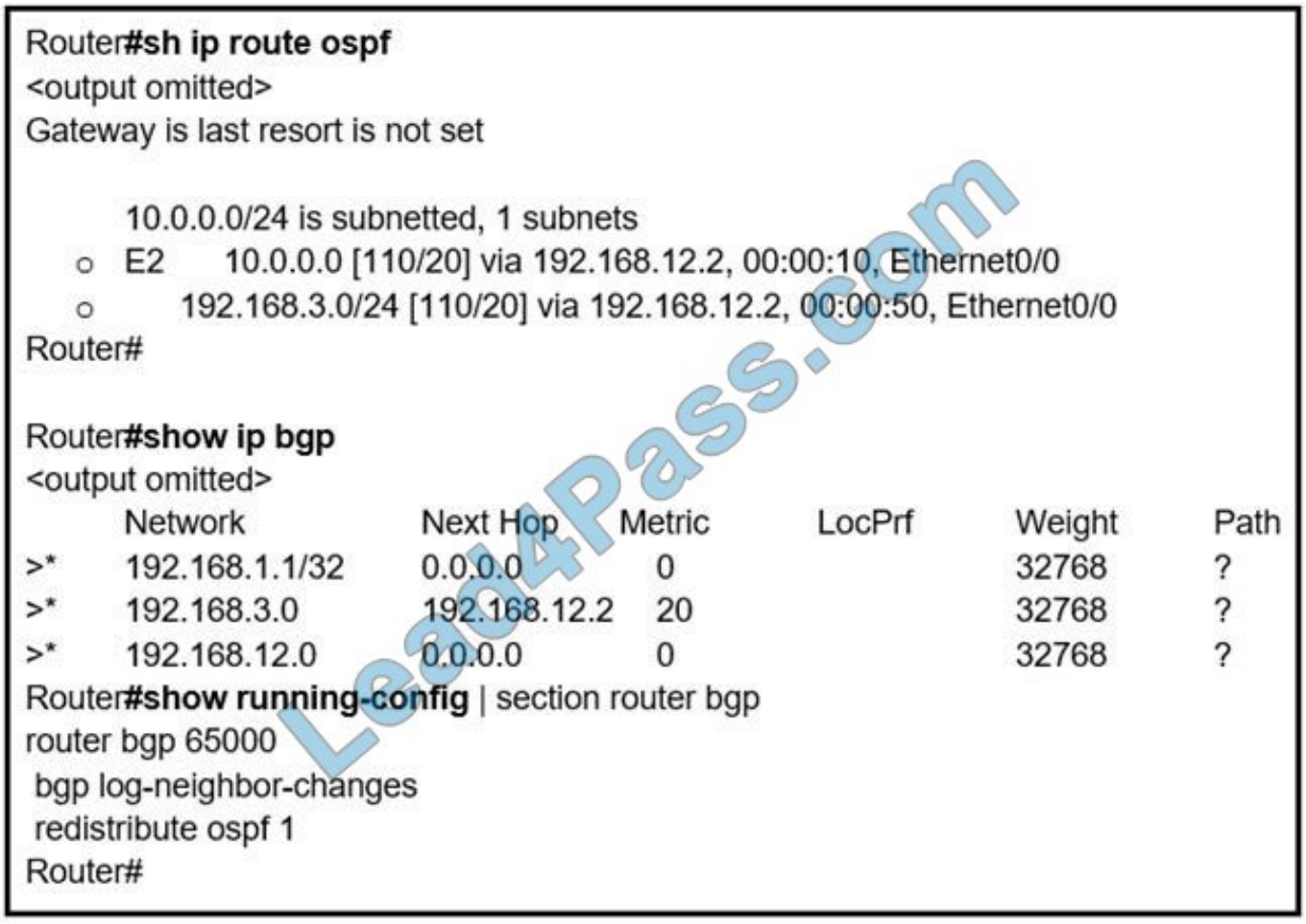
B. 10.1.4.0/26

C. 10.1.2.0/24

D. 10.2.3.0/26

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7



Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to redistribute OSPF to BGP, but not all of the routes are redistributed. What is the reason for this issue?

A. By default, only internal routes and external type 1 routes are redistributed into BGP

B. Only classful networks are redistributed from OSPF to BGP

C. BGP convergence is slow, so the route will eventually be present in the BGP table

D. By default, only internal OSPF routes are redistributed into BGP

Correct Answer: D

If you configure the redistribution of OSPF into BGP without keywords, only OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes are redistributed into BGP, by default.

You can redistribute both internal and external (type-1 and type-2) OSPF routes via this command:

Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 match internal external 1 external 2

QUESTION 8

Which protocol does VRF-Lite support?

A. S-IS

B. ODR

C. EIGRP

D. IGRP

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which IGPs are supported by the MPLS LDP autoconfiguration feature?

A. RIPv2 and OSPF

B. OSPF and EIGRP

C. OSPF and ISIS

D. ISIS and RIPv2

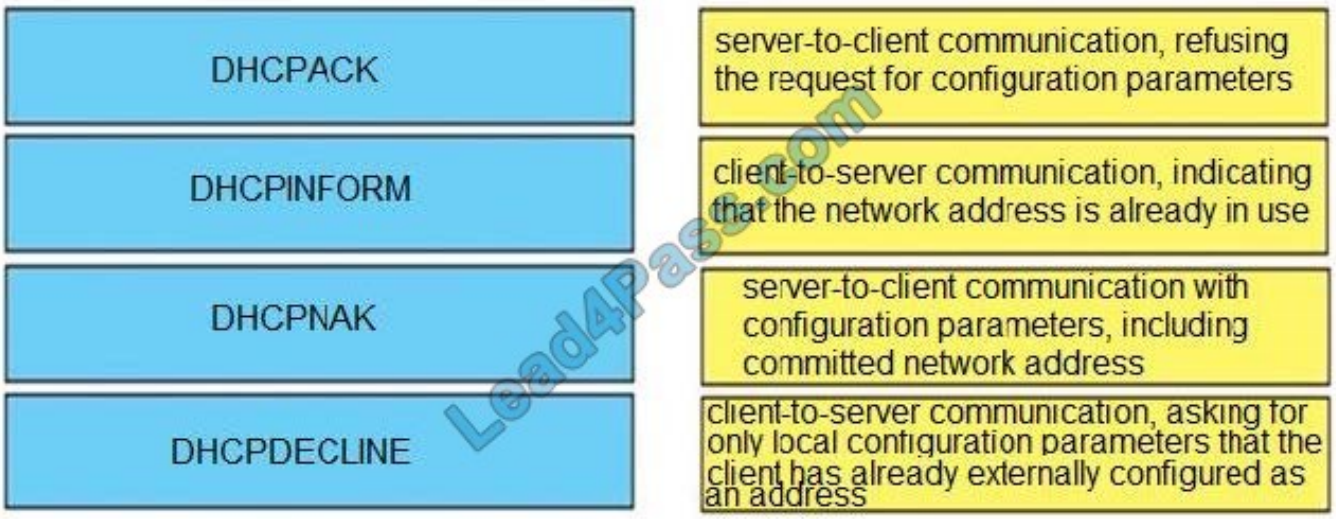
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

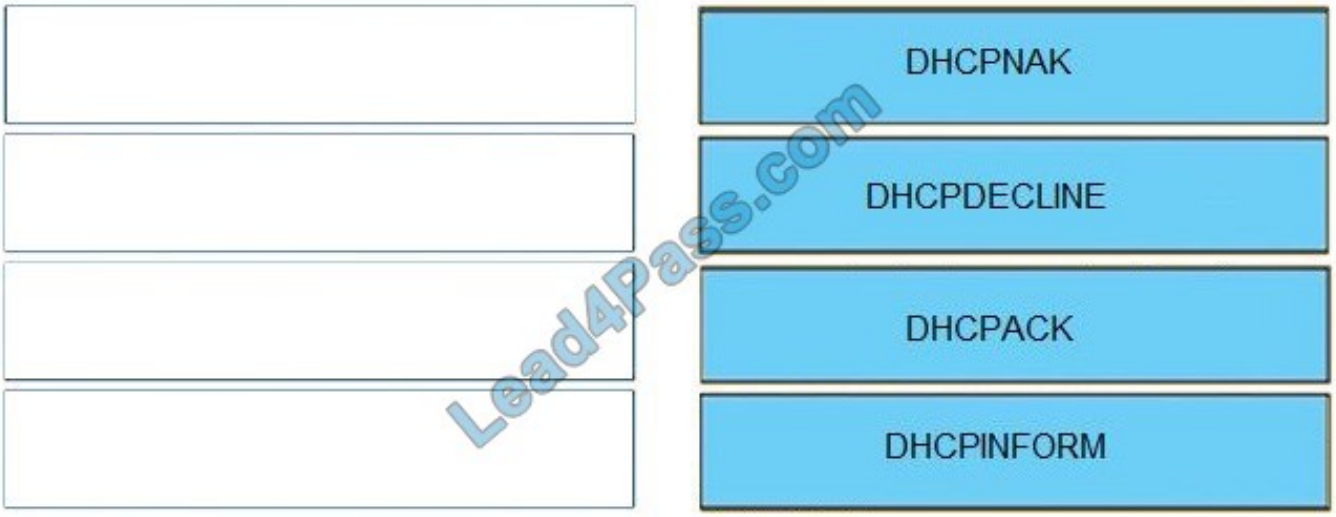
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



DHCPINFORM: If a client has obtained a network address through some other means or has a manually configured IP address, a client workstation may use a DHCPINFORM request message to obtain other local configuration parameters, such as the domain name and Domain Name Servers (DNSs). DHCP servers receiving a DHCPINFORM message construct a DHCPACK message with any local configuration parameters appropriate for the client without allocating a new IP address. This DHCPACK will be sent unicast to the client.

DHCPNAK: If the selected server is unable to satisfy the DHCPREQUEST message, the DHCP server will respond with a DHCPNAK message. When the client receives a DHCPNAK message, or does not receive a response to a DHCPREQUEST message, the client restarts the configuration process by going into the Requesting state. The client will retransmit the DHCPREQUEST at least four times within 60 seconds before restarting the Initializing state.

DHCPACK: After the DHCP server receives the DHCPREQUEST, it acknowledges the request with a DHCPACK message, thus completing the initialization process. DHCPDECLINE: The client receives the DHCPACK and will optionally perform a final check on the parameters. The client performs this procedure by sending Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the IP address provided in the DHCPACK. If the client detects that the address is already in use by receiving a reply to the ARP request, the client will send a DHCPDECLINE message to the server and restart the configuration process by going into the Requesting state.

Reference https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html

QUESTION 11

Which command enables NAT-PT on an IPv6 interface?

A. IPv6 nat-pt enable

B. ipv6 nat

C. ipv6 nat-pt

D. ipv6 nat enable

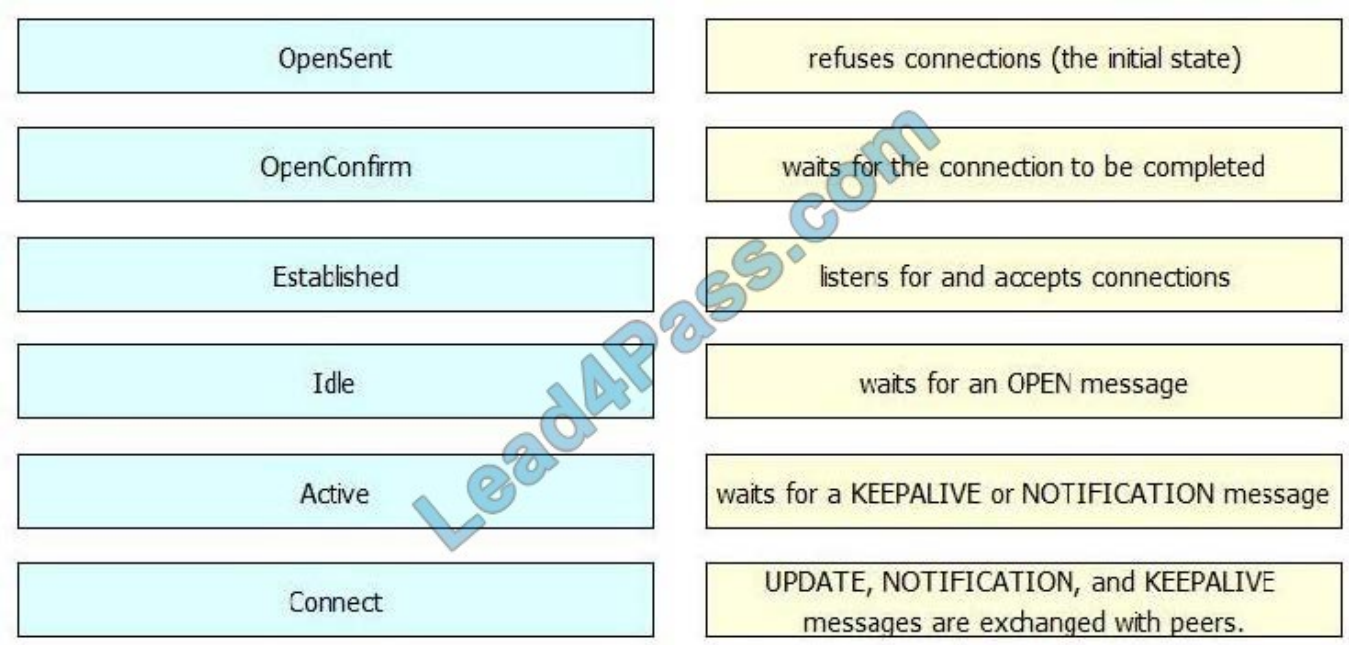
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the BGP states from the left to the matching definitions on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

Label Switch Router

1. Reads labels and forwards the packet based on the based on the label.

2. Performs PHP

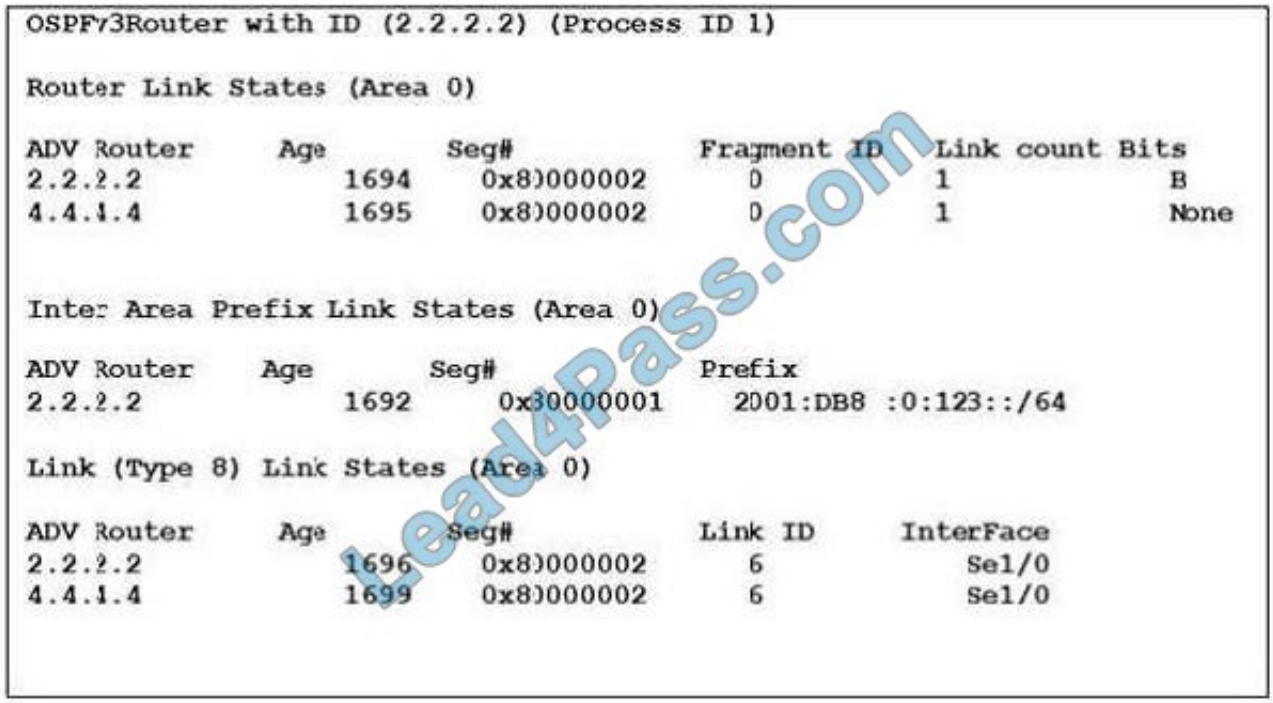
Label Edge Router:

1 Assigns labels and unlabeled packets.

2. Handles traffic between multiple VPNs

QUESTION 13

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer executes the show ipv6 ospf database command and is presented with the output that is shown. Which flooding scope is referenced in the link-state type?



A. link-local

B. area

C. As (OSPF domain)

D. reserved

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

An engineer configured policy-based routing for a destination IP address that does not exist in the routing table. How is the packet treated through the policy for configuring the set ip default next-hop command?

A. Packets are not forwarded to the specific next hop.

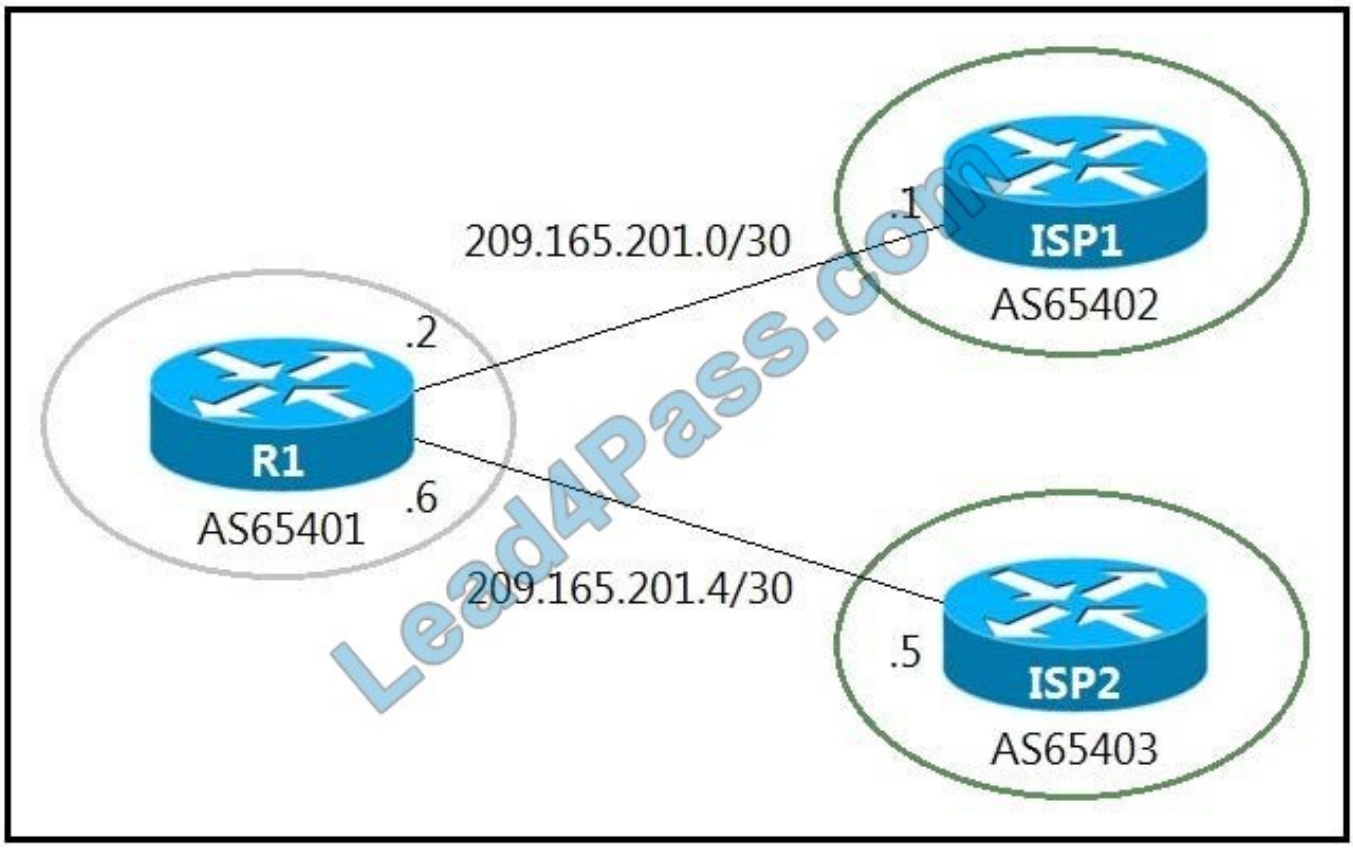
B. Packets are forwarded based on the routing table.

C. Packets are forwarded based on a static route.

D. Packets are forwarded to the specific next hop.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15




```
R1#
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  ip address 209.165.201.2 255.255.255.252
 !
 interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252
 !
 router bgp 65401
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  redistribute static
  neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 65402
  neighbor 209.165.201.5 remote-as 65403
 !
 ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 Null0
 ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 Null0
 !
```

Refer to the exhibits. A company with autonomous system number AS65401 has obtained IP address block 209.165.200.224/27 from ARIN. The company needed more IP addresses and was assigned block 209.165.202.128/27 from ISP2. An engineer in ISP1 reports that they are receiving ISP2 routes from AS65401.

Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

A.
```
access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
access-list 10 permit any
!
router bgp 65401
 neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 out
```

B.
```
access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
 access-list 10 permit any
 !
router bgp 65401
  neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 in
```

C.
```
ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.1
ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.5
```

D.
```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100 209.165.201.5
```


A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/23675-27.html