



300-410^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2022 Newest Simulation Labs)

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QUESTION 1

Which command can you use to verify that interfaces have been configured in the correct areas and to show timer intervals and neighbor adjacencies for OSPF?

- A. show ip ospf
- B. show ip route
- C. show ip protocol
- D. show ip ospf database
- E. show ip ospf interface

Correct Answer: E

The correct answer is show ip ospf interface. This command displays all of the important OSPF parameters that relate to each of the interfaces. Information can be displayed on a per-interface basis if an interface is specified. If none is specified, all interfaces running OSPF will be displayed.

```
Router# show ip ospf interface ethernet 1
Ethernet 1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 192.168.4.202, Mask 255.255.255.0, Area 0.0.0.0
AS 50, Router ID 192.168.4.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State OTHER, Priority 1
Designated Router id 192.168.4.10, Interface address 192.168.4.10
Backup Designated router id 192.168.4.28, Interface addr 192.168.4.28
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 0:00:05
Neighbor Count is 8, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.4.28 (Backup Designated Router)
Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.4.10 (Designated Router)
```

The following commands can be used to monitor and verify OSPF operation:

show ip ospf - displays the number of times the SPF algorithm has run and the default LSU interval, but does not show neighbor adjacencies.

show ip route - displays known routes and how they were discovered, but not timers and neighbor adjacencies.

show ip protocol - displays information about timers, filters, metric, etc. for the entire router, but not OSPF neighbor adjacencies. show ip ospf database - displays the router ID, the OSPF process ID, and the contents of the topological database, but not adjacencies information or timer values.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify OSPF neighbor relationship and authentication



References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: OSPF Command Reference > show ip ospf interface

QUESTION 2

A network administrator is troubleshooting a high utilization issue on the route processor of a router that was reported by NMS. The administrator logged into the router to check the control plane policing and observed that the BGP process is dropping a high number of routing packets and causing thousands of routes to recalculate frequently. Which solution resolves this issue?

- A. Police the pir for BGP, conform action set-prec-transmit, and exceed action set-clp-transmit.
- B. Police the cir for BGP, conform action transmit, and exceed action transmit
- C. Shape the cir for BGP, conform-action transmit and exceed action transmit
- D. Shape the pir for BGP, conform-action set-prec-transmit, and exceed action set-frde-transmit.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip prefix-list DefaultRouteOnly seq 5 deny 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
ip prefix-list DefaultRouteOnly seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0

router eigrp ccnp
 address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
 topology base
 distribute-list prefix DefaultRouteOnly out Tunnel0
```

The administrator configured route advertisement to a remote low resources router to use only the default route to reach any network but failed. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Change the direction of the distribute-list command from out to in.
- B. Remove the line with the sequence number 5 from the prefix list.
- C. Remove the prefix keyword from the distribute-list command.
- D. Remove the line with the sequence number 10 from the prefix list.



Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

What does the passive-interface command do when implement with RIP? (Choose two.)

- A. Allows an interface to receive routing update traffic
- B. Prevents an interface from sending routing update traffic
- C. Prevents an interface from sending any normal data traffic
- D. Allows an interface to receive normal data traffic
- E. Disables a router interface
- F. Places a router interface in standby mode

Correct Answer: AB

The effect of the passive-interface command is dependent on the routing protocol running on the interface. For EIGRP, the router will not only stop sending routing updates, but also hellos, which means that it will not form a neighbor

relationship with another EIGRP router on that interface. This is also the case with OSPF and IS-IS. With RIP, however, the router will continue to send hellos even as it stops sending routing updates, and it will still receive routing updates. An

example of using the passive-interface command is below. The command is issued from the router configuration mode.

```
Router(config-router)# passive-interface ethernet 0/0
```

The passive-interface command will even overrule a configuration that includes a distribute list that allows the advertisement of a network through the interface. Examine the partial output of the show run command taken from a router running

EIGRP below:

```
router6#show run
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.16.18.0 0.0.255.255
network 10.16.19.0 0.0.255.255
passive-interface serial 0/0
distribute-list 50 out serial 0/0
!
```



Access-list 50 permit 10.16.8.0 0.0.255.255

In this case, although the distribute list allows the advertisement of the 10.16.8.0 network, the passive-interface command applied to the Serial 0/0 interface will disallow all outgoing and incoming updates.

The passive-interface command does not affect the transmission or reception of normal data traffic, only routing updates.

The passive-interface command does not disable the router interface. The shutdown command is used to disable a router interface.

The passive-interface command does not place the router in standby mode.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify loop prevention mechanisms

References:

Cisco > Home > Support > Technology Support > IP > IP Routing > Design > Design Technotes > How Does the Passive Interface Feature Work in EIGRP? Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: Protocol-Independent Configuration Guide, Release

12.4 > Configuring IP Routing Protocol-Independent Features > Filtering Routing Information Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: Protocol-Independent Command Reference > passive-interface

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R1#show run | begin line
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  transport preferred telnet
  transport output none
  stopbits 0 4
line vty 0 4
  login
  transport referred telnet
  transport input none
  transport output telnet
R1#

R1#ssh -1 cisco 192.168.12.2
% ssh connections not permitted from this terminal
R1#
```

An engineer receives this error message when trying to access another router m-band from the serial interface connected to the console of R1.

Which configuration is needed on R1 to resolve this issue?



- A. R1(config)#line vty 0
R1(config-line)# transport output ssh
- B. R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)# transport output ssh
- C. R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)# transport preferred ssh
- D. R1(config)#line vty 0
R1(config-line)# transport output ssh
R1(config-line)# transport preferred ssh

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

The “transport output none” command prevents any protocol connection made from R1.

Therefore our SSH connection to 192.168.12.2 was refused. In order to fix this problem we can configure “transport output ssh” under “line console 0” of R1.

Note: The parameter “-l” specifies the username to log in as on the remote machine.

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture/out-of-band-router-access/td-p/333295>

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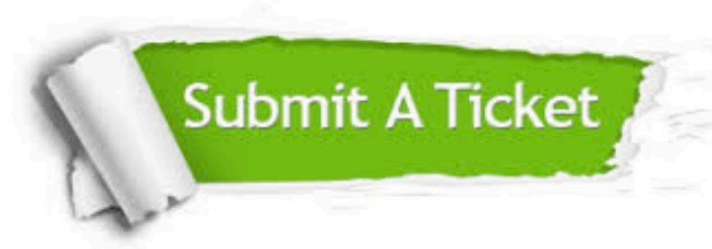
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