



300-410^{Q&As}

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

Pass Cisco 300-410 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

<https://www.pass4lead.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

Which of the following are valid IPv4 to IPv6 migration strategies? (Choose two.)

- A. DHCP
- B. Tunnels
- C. Dual-stack
- D. Encapsulating IPv4 into IPv6

Correct Answer: BC

Tunnels and dual-stack are valid IPv4 to IPv6 migration strategies.

Tunneling mechanisms can transport IPv6 across an IPv4 infrastructure. Cisco supports the following types of tunneling for this purpose: Manual tunnels Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnels IPv4 compatible tunnels 6-to-4 tunnels Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) tunnels

For all tunneling types, IPv6 packets are encapsulated in IPv4 packets for delivery across the IPv4 infrastructure. These tunnels require two endpoints, either two routers, or a router and a host. Both endpoints must support IPV4 and IPv6.

When implementing an automatic 6-to-4 tunnel each IPv6 site receives a /48-bit prefix. The hexadecimal equivalent of the IPv4 address of the edge router is appended to 0x2002 and followed with the prefix to identify each end of the tunnel. Each end of the tunnel must be a dual stack router, that is, one that can route both IPv4 and IPv6. For example if the edge router's IPv4 address were 192.168.99.1, the hexadecimal equivalent of the address (c0a8:6301) would be inserted between 0X2002 and the /48 prefix, resulting in 2002:c0a8:6301:: /48 to arrive at the tunnel endpoint address.

The following example shows a partial output of the show run command executed on a router hosting one end of a 6-to-4 tunnel:

```
router5# show run
!
interface loopback0
  ip address 64.101.64.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Tunnel0
  ipv6 unnumbered Ethernet0/1
  tunnel source Loopback0
  tunnel source ipv6ip 6to4
!
interface Ethernet0/1
  ipv6 address 2002:4065:4001:1::/64 eui-64
!
ipv6 route 2002::/16 Tunnel0
```

The least significant 32 bits in the address referenced by the ipv6 route 2002::/16 Tunnel0 command correspond to the IPv4 address (64.101.64.1) assigned to the tunnel source. The hex equivalent is 4065:4001, yielding 2002:4065:4001::/48.

Another example of how IPv4 addresses can be used in the creation of the tunnel endpoint IPv6 identifier is shown in the partial output of the show run command executed on a router that is hosting one end of an automatic IPv4 compatible tunnel:



```
<output omitted>
interface Tunnel0
no ip address
no ip redirects
tunnel source Serial0/0
tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel
!
router bgp 100
no synchronization
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor ::192.168.4.1 remote-as 100
no auto-summary
!
```

In the neighbor statement under the BGP configuration section, the neighbor address is derived from the IPv4 address of the other router (192.168.4.1). This could be implemented in one of three ways: ::192.168.4.1

0:0:0:0:0:192.168.4.1 ::c0a8:0401

The IPv6 addresses ::192.168.4.1 and 0:0:0:0:0:192.168.4.1 are implemented by inserting the IP address at either the end of :: or 0:0:0:0:0:0. (:: is a IPv6 shortcut for 0:0:0:0:0:0). The IPv6 address::c0a8:0401 is implemented by inserting the hex equivalent of 192.168.4.1 (c0a8:0401) in the same location.

Another potential migration strategy is to run dual stacks. The TCP/IP stack, or stack, is the TCP/IP software that is included in most operating systems. It is possible to run dual TCP/IP stacks on a computer. For example, servers and other

infrastructure equipment often run both an IPv4 and IPv6 IP stack for application compatibility. This dual-stack configuration allows applications that require IPv6 to use the IPv6 stack and applications that require IPv4 to use the IPv4 stack.

The following partial output of the show run command shows the configuration of a dual stack router:

```
ipv6 unicast routing

interface fastethernet0/0

ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0

ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c19:2::3/127
```

This configuration allows applications on the same segment to communicate via IPv4 or IPv6.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides no benefits in migrating from IPv4 to IPv6.

IPv4 is not encapsulated in IPv6 in any of the migration strategies. IPv6 is encapsulated into IPv4.

Objective:

Network Principles

Sub-Objective:



Recognize proposed changes to the network

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS IPv6 Implementation Guide, Release 12.4 > Implementing Tunneling for IPv6

QUESTION 2

Which command sets the OSPF priority value of a router interface to 10?

- A. Router(config)# ospf priority 10
- B. Router(config-if)# ospf priority 10
- C. Router(config)# ip ospf priority 10
- D. Router(config-if)# ip ospf priority 10

Correct Answer: D

The correct syntax for the ip ospf priority command is shown below:

```
Router(config-if)# ip ospf priority {number}
```

The number is a value from 0 to 255, and 1 is the default priority. A priority value of 0 means that the interface cannot be elected as the designated router (DR) or backup designated router (BDR). The higher the priority, the more preferred the

router is when there is an election for DR and BDR for that network.

NOTE: The ip ospf priority command is entered in interface configuration mode, not router configuration mode.

All other options either use incorrect syntax or are executed at an incorrect prompt.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify network types, area types, and router types

References:

Cisco IOS Master Command List, Release 12.4 > i through k > ip ospf priority

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator configured redistribution on an ASBR to reach to all WAN networks but failed. Which action resolves the issue?



```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map EIGRP->OSPF
 !
router eigrp 1
 network 10.0.106.0 0.0.0.255
 !
route-map EIGRP->OSPF permit 10
 match ip address WAN_PREFIXES
route-map EIGRP->OSPF permit 20
 match ip address LOCAL_PREFIXES
route-map EIGRP->OSPF permit 30
 match ip address VPN_PREFIXES
 !
ip prefix-list LOCAL_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 172.16.0.0/12 le 24
ip prefix-list VPN_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 192.168.0.0/16 le 24
ip prefix-list WAN_PREFIXES seq 5 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 24
 !
```

- A. The route map must have the keyword prefix-list to evaluate the prefix list entries
- B. The OSPF process must have a metric when redistributing prefixes from EIGRP.
- C. The route map EIGRP->OSPF must have the 10.0.106.0/24 entry to exist in one of the three prefix lists to pass
- D. EIGRP must redistribute the 10.0.106.0/24 route instead of using the network statement

Correct Answer: A

In order to use a prefix-list in a route-map, we must use the keyword "prefix-list" in the "match" statement. .

For example:

```
match ip address prefix-list WAN_PREFIXES
```

Without this keyword, the router will try to find an access-list with the same name instead.

QUESTION 4

Which two protocols can cause TCP starvation? (Choose two)



- A. TFTP
- B. SNMP
- C. SMTP
- D. HTTPS
- E. FTP

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

The following command was executed on the router R61.

```
R61#debug ip packet detail 105
```

What type of information will this debug command generate?

- A. all information on packets that are not fast switched by the router named 105
- B. all information on packets that are not fast switched by the local router
- C. information on packets that are not fast switched as filtered by the access list 105
- D. information on packets sent from router 105

Correct Answer: C

This debug command will generate information on packets that are not fast switched as filtered by the access list 105. The output of certain debug commands can generate a tremendous amount of output, and in most cases a lot of

information you don't need. It can even impact the performance of the router while the debug command is in effect. The best way to reduce this output is to filter it through an extended access list.

To do this, you create the access list as you would any other access list and then reference the access list number when you execute the debug command. For example, to restrict the output of the debug ip packet detail command to the

traffic generate between the devices with the IP addresses 10.10.10.2 and 13.1.1.1, you would create the following extended access list:

```
access-list 105 permit icmp host 10.10.10.2 host 13.1.1.1
```

```
access-list 105 permit icmp host 13.1.1.1 host 10.10.10.2
```

When you then execute the debug ip packet detail command and reference the list number of 105, it will only display debug output concerning communications between these IP addresses.

The number 105 in the command does not reference a router name or number. It references an access list number.

The command will not display all information on packets that are not fast switched by the local router. It will be limited to information as filtered in the access list 105.



The command will not list information on packets sent from router 105. The number 105 refers to an access list number, not a router.

Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Home > Support > Technology support > Dial and access > Integrated services digital networks (isdn), channel-associated signaling (cas) > Troubleshoot and alerts > Important Information on Debug Commands Cisco > Cisco IOS Debug

Command Reference - Commands I through L > debug ip packet

[Latest 300-410 Dumps](#)

[300-410 VCE Dumps](#)

[300-410 Study Guide](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4lead.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p>One Year Free Update Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p>Money Back Guarantee To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p>Security & Privacy We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © pass4lead, All Rights Reserved.