



300-410^{Q&As}

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

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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures a static route on a router, but when the engineer checks the route to the destination, a different next hop is chosen. What is the reason for this?

```
Router#show running-config | include ip route
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.225 130
Router#show ip route

<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       192.168.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
    192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.2.2[110/11] via 192.168.12.2, 00:52:09, Ethernet0/0
    192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
        209.165.200.226/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

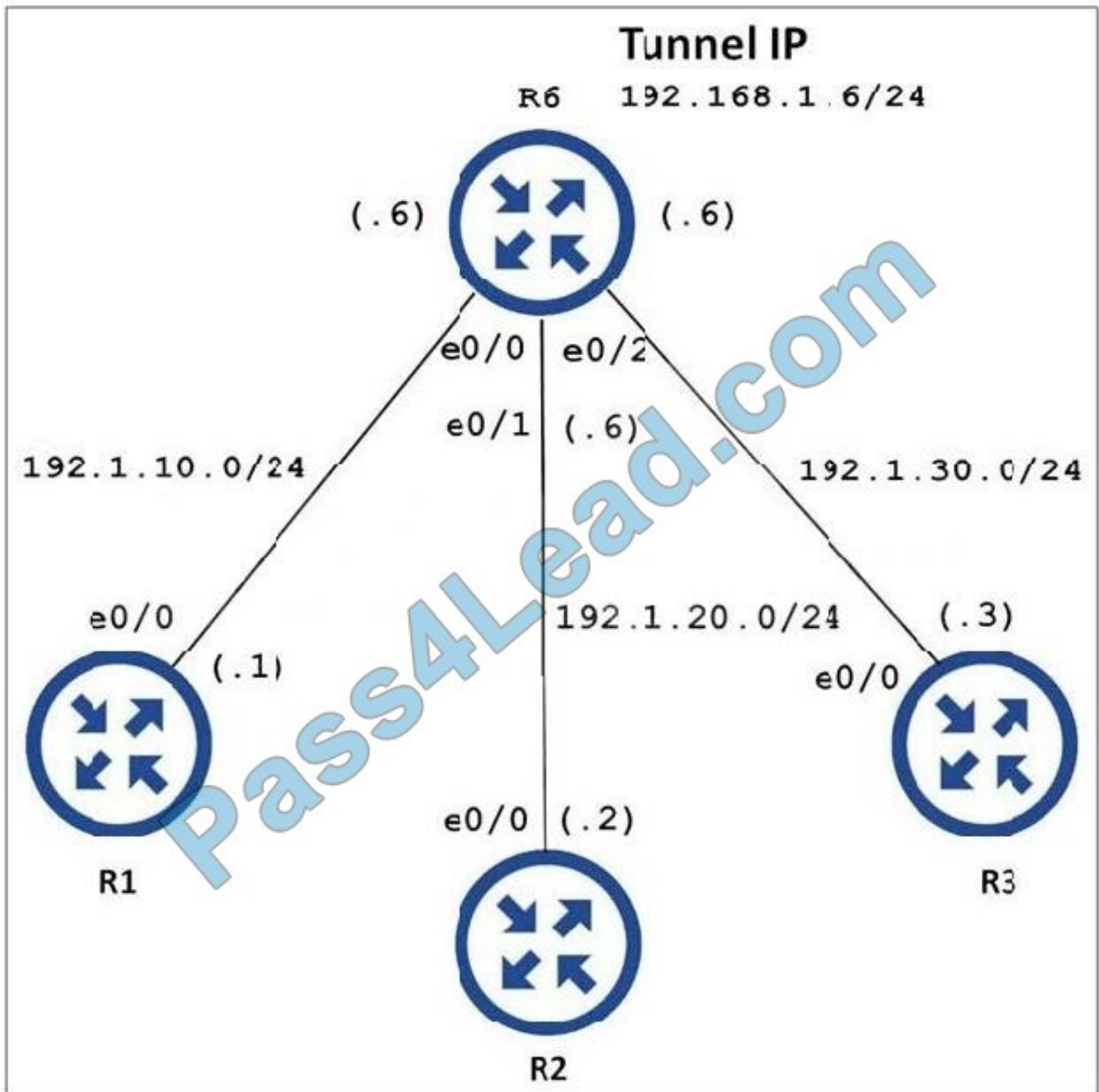
- A. Dynamic routing protocols always have priority over static routes.
- B. The metric of the OSPF route is lower than the metric of the static route.
- C. The configured AD for the static route is higher than the AD of OSPF.
- D. The syntax of the static route is not valid, so the route is not considered.

Correct Answer: C

The AD of static route is manually configured to 130 which is higher than the AD of OSPF router which is 110.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer must establish multipoint GRE tunnels between hub router R6 and branch routers R1, R2, and R3. Which configuration accomplishes this task on R1?

- A. interface Tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source e0/1 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network-id 1 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
- B. interface Tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source e0/0 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.1 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.2 192.1.20.2 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.3 192.1.30.3
- C. interface Tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source e0/1 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6



D. interface Tunnel 1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel source e0/0 tunnel mode gre multipoint ip nhrp network-id 1 ip nhrp nhs 192.168.1.6 ip nhrp map 192.168.1.6 192.1.10.6

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which of the following commands enables Unicast Reverse Path forwarding in loose mode?

- A. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx
- B. ip verify unicast source reachable-via any
- C. ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx allow default
- D. ip verify unicast source reachable-via allow default

Correct Answer: B

The command ip verify unicast source reachable-via any enables Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) in loose mode. In loose mode, traffic is allowed if the source address is reachable via any interface on the router as indicated in the

routing table. Unicast Reverse Path forwarding uses the source IP address when it validates the packet. Packets are validated when the source address is contained in the routing table and is reachable either via the ingress interface (strict

mode) or via any interface (loose mode).

The command ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx enables Unicast RPF in strict mode, not loose mode. The rx keyword indicates the source must be reachable on the interface where the packet arrived.

The command ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx allow default enables Unicast RPF in strict mode. The inclusion of the allow default keyword indicates the source can be reachable via a default route to be accepted.

The command ip verify unicast source reachable-via allow default is syntactically incorrect. The allow default keyword cannot be present by itself. It must follow either the rx or any keywords.

Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Understanding Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding

Cisco > Cisco IOS Security Command Commands D to L > ip verify unicast source reachable-via

**QUESTION 4**

Which command should be executed on all ABRs in an area to configure it as a totally stubby area?

- A. Router(config-router)# area process-id stub [no-summary]
- B. Router(config-router)# area area-id [no-summary] stub
- C. Router(config-router)# area area-id stub [no-summary]
- D. Router(config-ospf)# area router-id [no-summary] stub

Correct Answer: C

The correct syntax for the area stub command to configure a totally stubby area is shown below:

```
Router(config-router)# area stub [no-summary]
```

Note that the optional no-summary keyword is used only on area border routers (ABRs) to block summary link advertisements into the stub area. This option creates a totally stubby area. All internal routers in the area need only the stub

keyword without the no summary keyword.

It is very important to configure the command consistently on all routers within the area. OSPF sends its stub status (on or off) in its hello packets. If two neighbors have conflicting stub status, for example, if one indicates that a stub is present

and the other indicates that no stub is present, they will not form an adjacency, and you end up with no OSPF communication over that link.

The other options are either using incorrect syntax or being executed at an incorrect prompt. The area stub command should be executed at the OSPF router configuration prompt.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

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

References:

Cisco > Home > Support > Technology Support > IP Routing > Design > Design Technotes > What Are OSPF Areas and Virtual Links? > What Are Areas, Stub Areas, and Not-So-Stubby Areas? Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: OSPF

Command Reference > area stub

QUESTION 5

Which method of advertising networks from an autonomous system into BGP can result in the most instability?

- A. Using the network command



- B. Redistributing static routes into BGP
- C. Redistributing dynamic routes into BGP
- D. Redistributing static routes into IBGP

Correct Answer: C

Redistributing dynamic IGP routes into BGP can result in instability, and is not recommended.

Dynamic routes can disappear from the routing table, and even flap up and down constantly if there are link problems, especially with WAN links. If the networks are redistributed into BGP, their flapping can result in BGP updates about the route changing status, resulting in instability for BGP.

Most ISPs guard against unstable routes and might threaten to cut off your BGP connectivity if you have flapping routes that cause BGP instability in their networks.

The network command and redistributed static routes, on the other hand, tend not to change state so often. As a result, they are considered much more stable from a BGP perspective.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify manual and autosummarization with any routing protocol

References:

Cisco > Support > Technology Support > IP > IP Routing > Design > Design Technotes > BGP Case Studies > Document ID: 26634 > Redistribution

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