



300-410^{Q&As}

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

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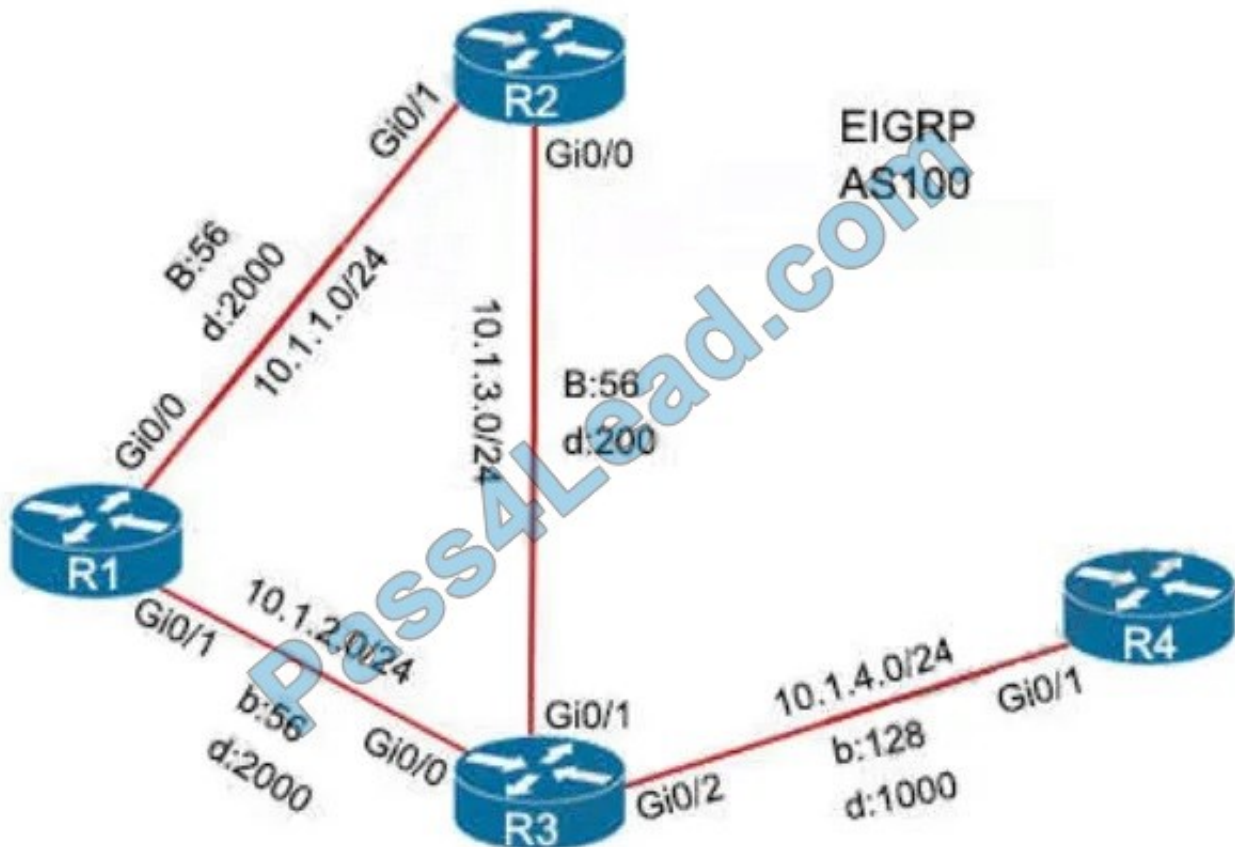
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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit. A loop occurs between R1, R2, and R3 while EIGRP is run with poison reverse enabled. Which action prevents the loop between R1, R2, and R3?



- A. Configure route tagging.
- B. Enable split horizon.
- C. Configure R3 as stub receive-only.
- D. Configure route filtering.

Correct Answer: D

In Cisco devices, split horizon is always used along with poison reverse (via the command "ip split-horizon") so in this question split horizon is already turned on. To prevent loop we can only use route filtering.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to add an encrypted user password that should not be visible in the router configuration. Which two configuration commands resolve the issue? (Choose two)



```
R1(config)#username Admin password 7 Cisco@123
Invalid encrypted password: Cisco@123
```

- A. service password-encryption
- B. username Admin password 5 Cisco@123
- C. no service password-encryption
- D. username Admin password Cisco@123
- E. password encryption aes
- F. username Admin secret Cisco@123

Correct Answer: AF

We can use the "service password-encryption" to encrypt all current and future passwords. Or we can use the "secret" keyword to encrypt the password with MD5 (although MD5 is not secured nowadays).

Note: The command "service password-encryption" enables the AES password encryption feature (type 6) but we have to convert existing plain or weakly encrypted passwords to type-6 encrypted passwords with the "encryption re-encrypt

obfuscated" command.

You can enable the AES password encryption feature without a primary key, but encryption starts only when a primary key is present in the system with the command `key config-key password-encrypt super-secret-password`.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus3400s/sw/93x/security/configuration/guide/Cisco-n3400-nx-ossecurity-configuration-guide-93x/m-configuring-password-encryption-922.pdf>

QUESTION 3

Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?

- A. Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG)-disjoint
- B. linecard-disjoint



C. lowest-repair-path-metric

D. interface-disjoint

Correct Answer: A

LFA Tie-Breaking Rules

When there are multiple candidate LFAs for a given primary path, EIGRP uses a tie-breaking rule to select one LFA per primary path per prefix. A tie-breaking rule considers LFAs that satisfy certain conditions or have certain attributes. EIGRP uses the following four attributes to implement tie-breaking rules:

–

Interface-disjoint—Eliminates LFAs that share the outgoing interface with the protected path.

–

Linecard-disjoint—Eliminates LFAs that share the line card with the protected path.

–

Lowest-repair-path-metric—Eliminates LFAs whose metric to the protected prefix is high. Multiple LFAs with the same lowest path metric may remain in the routing table after this tie-breaker is applied.

–

Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG)-disjoint—Eliminates LFAs that belong to any of the protected path SRLGs. SRLGs refer to situations where links in a network share a common fiber (or a common physical attribute). If one link fails, other links in the group may also fail. Therefore, links in a group share risks.

Source : https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_eigrp/configuration/xe-3s/asr1000/ire-xe-3s-asr1000/ire-ipfrr.html

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting a TACACS problem. Which action resolves the issue?



```
*17:40:07.826: AAA/BIND(00000055): Bind i/f
*17:40:07.826: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: TPLUS(00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 85
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 850
*17:40:07.826: Using server 10.106.60.182
*17:40:07.826: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: socket event 2
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.830: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: read entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data)
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS(00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
*17:40:07.886: TPLUS: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys).
```

- A. Configure a matching TACACS server IP.
- B. Configure a matching preshared key.
- C. Generate authentication from a relative source interface.
- D. Apply a configured AAA profile to the VTY.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Examine the following output of the show ip route command and the partial output of the show run command from the router R63: What will the router do with a packet with a source address of 192.168.5.5/24 and a destination address of 10.11.11.20/24 that arrives on the Serial0/0 interface?



```
R63#show ip route
```

```
10.2.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C      10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
L      10.2.1.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S      10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
      10.11.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S      10.11.11.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
S      0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.21.114.65, Ethernet0/1
```

```
R63#show run
```

```
<output omitted>
```

```
interface Serial0/0
ip address 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip verify unicast source reachable via rx
```

- A. forward it out the Ethernet0/0 interface
- B. forward it out the Tunnel0 interface
- C. drop the packet
- D. forward it out the Ethernet0/1 interface

Correct Answer: C

It will drop the packet. The partial output of the show run command shows that the ip verify unicast source reachable via rx command has been executed on the Serial 0/0 interface. This enables the Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (Unicast

RPF) feature. This feature prevents IP spoofing by verifying from the routing table that there is a valid return path to the source IP address. If there is not valid return path, you can assume the IP address has been spoofed. When the

command ends in the keyword rx, it means that there must be a return path through the interface where the command was executed. This is called strict mode.

The packet arrived on the Serial0/0 interface. The routing table shows that there is no routing entry for the 192.168.5.0/24 network that leads back through the entry interface of Serial0/0. In fact, in this instance there is no routing table entry

for that network leading to any interface. When this occurs, the router will drop the packet.

The router will not send the packet to either the Ethernet0/0 or the Tunnel0 interfaces because the destination network, 10.11.11.0/24, is not a reachable destination on those interfaces. Even if it were reachable, the Unicast Reverse Path

Forwarding (Unicast RPF) feature will drop the packet because it has been spoofed.

It will not send the packet to the Ethernet0/1 interface. The Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (Unicast RPF) feature will drop the packet because it has been spoofed. If the packet were not spoofed, it would be sent to the Ethernet0/1

interface because that is the interface used by the default route. Because there is no route in the table to the 10.11.11.0/24 network, it would be sent to the default route.



Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide, Release 12.2 > Configuring Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Cisco > Configuring Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding

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