



300-410^{Q&As}

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

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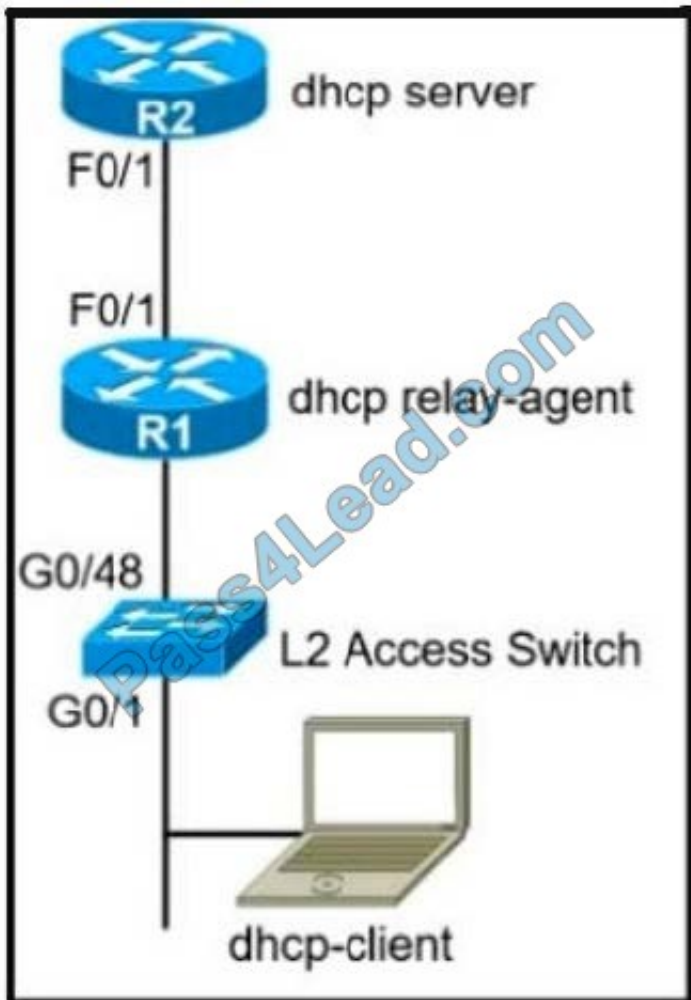
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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator can see the DHCP discovery packet in R1, but R2 is not replying to the DHCP request. The R1 related interface is configured with the DHCP helper address. If the PC is directly connected to the Fa0/1 interface on R2, the DHCP server assigns as IP address from the DHCP pool to the PC. Which two commands resolve this issue? (Choose two)

- A. service dhcp command on R1
- B. ip dhcp relay information trust-all command on R2
- C. service dhcp-relay command on R1
- D. ip dhcp option 82 command on R2
- E. ip dhcp relay information enable command on R1

Correct Answer: AD

**QUESTION 2**

The network administrator configured the router for Control Plane Policing to limit OSPF traffic to be policed to 1 Mbps. Any traffic that exceeds this limit must also be allowed at this point for traffic analysis. The router configuration is:

```
access-list 100 permit ospf any any ! class-map CM-OSPF match access-group 100 ! policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF police 1000000 conform-action transmit ! control-plane service-policy output PM-COPP
```

The Control Plane Policing failed to monitor and police OSPF traffic. Which configuration resolves this issue?

- A. policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF no police 1000000 conform-action transmit police 1000000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit ! control-plane no service-policy output PM-COPP
- B. policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF no police 1000000 conform-action transmit police 1000000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit
- C. control-plane no service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP
- D. no access-list 100 access-list 100 deny ospf any any access-list 100 permit ip any any ! policy-map PM-COPP class CM-OSPF no police 1000000 conform-action transmit police 1000000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop ! control-plane no service-policy output PM-COPP service-policy input PM-COPP

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You have configured OSPF on your network and enabled route summarization on an area border router (ABR) with the following command:

```
Router(config-router)# area 3 range 165.164.8.0 255.255.248.0
```

What does the 3 specify in this command?

- A. The ID of the OSPF backbone
- B. The number of networks summarized in the area
- C. The ID of the area about which routes will be summarized
- D. The ID of the area to which the summary route information will be sent

Correct Answer: C

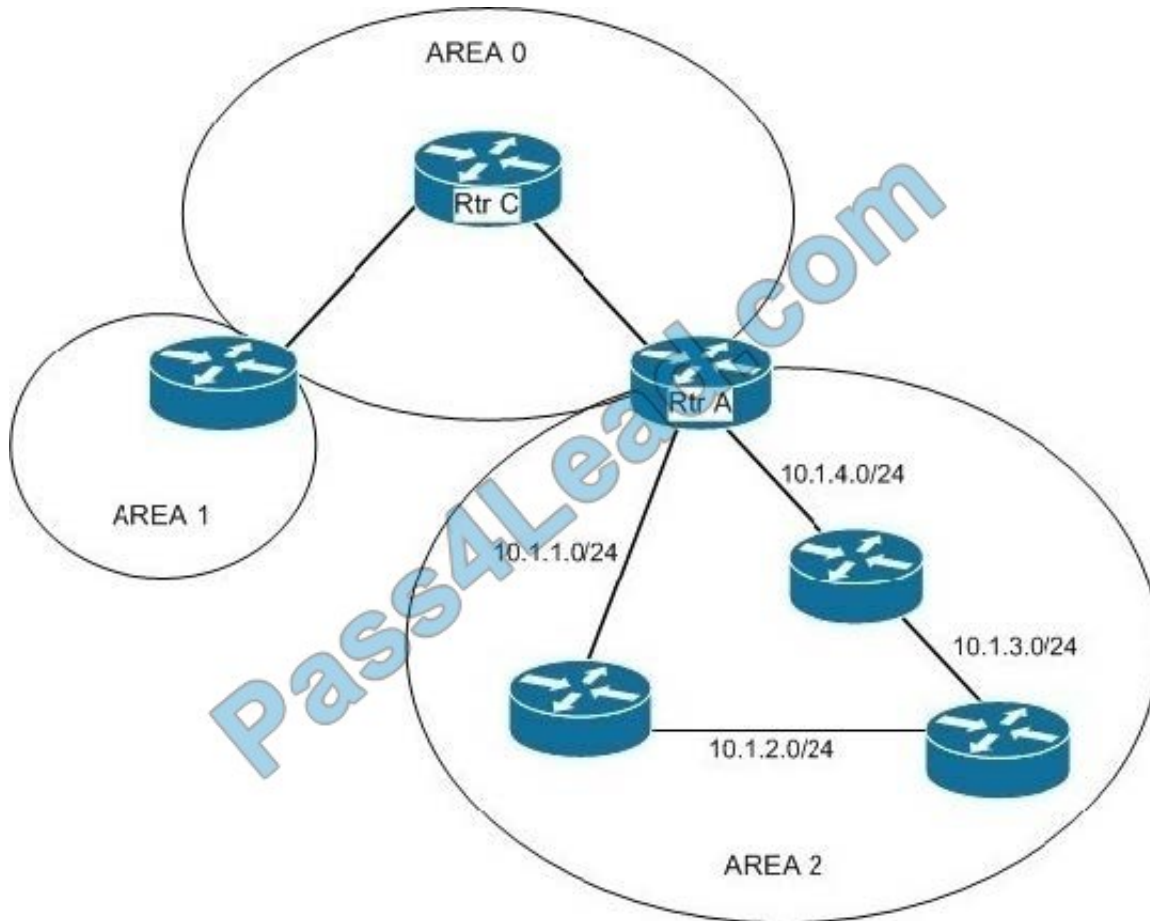
The 3 in the area range command specifies the area that contains the routes that are to be summarized. In OSPF, you can only configure summarization on the border routers. The summaries need to be of routes within a single area. You summarize the routes of an area so that routers in another area do not see the individual networks, just the summary. The correct command syntax is shown below:

```
area number range ip-address mask
```

The number parameter is the number of the area whose networks are being summarized. For example, in the network



shown in the graphic below, to summarize the networks within area 2 to 10.1.0.0/16, you would configure router A with the command area 2 range 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0. This would not affect the routing tables of the routers within area 2, but instead make the routing tables of areas 0 and 1 smaller. These other routers would only have the summary route listed instead of the individual networks. Router C would only see the summary route 10.1.0.0/16.



Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify manual and autosummarization with any routing protocol References:

Cisco IOS Master Command Reference > a through b > area range

QUESTION 4

Examine the following FIB table:



Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	drop	Null0 (default route handler entry)
0.0.0.0/8	drop	
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
127.0.0.0/8	drop	
224.0.0.0/4	drop	
224.0.0.0/24	receive	
240.0.0.0/4	drop	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. These are the default entries in an FIB table
- B. No IP addresses have been configured on this router
- C. Multicast routing is enabled
- D. The gateway of last resort has not been set

Correct Answer: C

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table is created when Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) is enabled on the router. FIB is a mapping of destination networks and IP addresses to next-hop IP addresses and exit interfaces.

In the scenario, multicast routing has NOT enabled in the router. If it were enabled, the next hop for the 224.0.0.0/4 network would not be listed as drop. A drop means any packets sent to multicast IP addresses will be dropped. If multicast routing were enabled, the entry for 224.0.0.0 would appear as follows: Prefix Next Hop Interface 224.0.0.0/4 0.0.0.0

The next hop of 0.0.0.0 means that this traffic will be process switched, and CEF cannot forward the packets.

The table displayed in the scenario contains the default entries in the FIB. These entries will change based on further configuration of the router interfaces and the addition of routes to the routing table through either static routing or through routing protocols.

No IP addresses have been configured on the router. Had they been configured, the addresses of the networks to which they were connected would be in the table. For example, if the IP address of the FastEthernet 0/1 interface were set to 192.168.1.1/24, three entries would have been added to the table as follows:

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
192.168.1.0/24	attached	FastEthernet0/1
192.168.1.0/32	receive	
192.168.1.1/32	receive	
192.168.1.255/32	receive	

While the first IP address represents the directly attached network of which the interface is a member, the second IP address represents the network ID of the network, the third IP address represents the specific IP address assigned to the

interface, and the last IP address represents the broadcast address of the network.

The gateway of last resort has not been set on the router. If it were set, it would be listed along with an IP address for



the next hop and the exit interface. An entry for a gateway of last resort (or default route) would resemble the following:

Prefix Next Hop Interface

0.0.0.0/0 192.168.5.5 FastEthernet 0/0

Objective:

Network Principles

Sub-Objective:

Identify Cisco Express Forwarding concepts

References:

Cisco IOS Switching Services Configuration Guide, Release 12.2 > Cisco Express Forwarding Overview Cisco > Home > Support > Product Support > Routers > Cisco 12000 Series Routers > Troubleshoot and Alerts > Troubleshooting

Technotes > Understanding Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) <https://www.ccexpert.us/traffic-share/fib-entries.html>

QUESTION 5

RouterA and RouterB are both in OSPF area 2, and RouterA is connected directly to the backbone. Their router IDs are shown below:

RouterA - 165.165.20.15 RouterB - 165.165.10.12

Which commands should be executed on RouterA and RouterB to create a virtual link between the two routers?

- A. RouterA(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.10.12 RouterB(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.20.15
- B. RouterA(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.10.12 RouterB(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.20.15
- C. RouterA(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.20.15 RouterB(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.10.12
- D. RouterA(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.10.12 RouterB(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.20.15

Correct Answer: A

The area virtual-link command should specify the area to be traversed and the ID of the router to which the router being configured will connect. Therefore, the correct answer is:

```
RouterA(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.10.12
```

```
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.20.15
```

A virtual link is used to make a virtual connection of an area border router (ABR) to the backbone. It is used in situations where an area does not physically border the backbone area. The virtual link provides logical connectivity of the area to

the backbone. If the virtual link appears not to be functional, which would manifest itself in Router A not having all of Router B's networks in its routing table, the state of the link can be verified on Router A by executing the show ip ospf virtual-

link command. An example is shown below. The state of the link as shown in line 1 of the output should be up.



```
RouterA# show ip ospf virtual-links
```

```
Virtual Link to router 172.16.8.2 is up
```

```
Transit area 0.0.0.1, via interface Ethernet0, Cost of using 10 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
```

```
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 0:00:08
```

```
Adjacency State FULL
```

The configuration below is incorrect because area 0 is referenced in the second line. It should reference area 2, the area being traversed.

```
RouterA(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.10.12
```

```
RouterB(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.20.15
```

The configuration below is incorrect because area 0 is referenced in the first line. It should reference area 2, the area being traversed.

```
RouterA(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.20.15
```

```
RouterB(config-router)# area 2 virtual-link 165.165.10.12
```

The configuration below is incorrect because area 0 is referenced in both lines. Both should reference area 2, the area being traversed.

```
RouterA(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.10.12
```

```
RouterB(config-router)# area 0 virtual-link 165.165.20.15
```

If the virtual link is incorrectly configured the following error will be generated:

```
*Dec 10 00:31.146: %OSPF-4-ERRRCV: Received invalid packet mismatch area ID, from backbone area must be virtual link but not found from 165.165.10.5, Serial 0
```

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?

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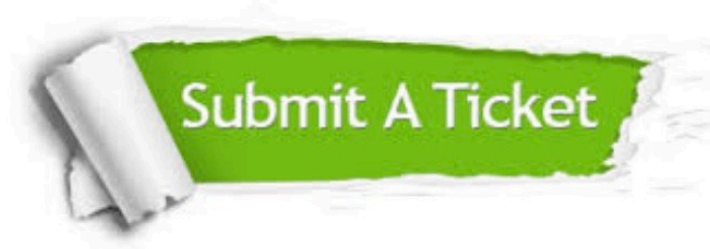
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