

DUMPS ARENA

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (300-410 ENARSI)

Cisco 300-410

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 20

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, New Update	292
Topic 2, Layer 3 Technologies	83
Topic 3, VPN Technologies	40
Topic 4, Infrastructure Security	42
Topic 5, Infrastructure Services	53
Total	510

QUESTION NO: 1 - (DRAG DROP)

Drag and drop the LDP features from the left onto the descriptions on the right

implicit null label	provides ways of improving load balancing by eliminating the need for DPI at transit LSRs
explicit null label	LSR receives an MPLS header with the label set to 3
inbound label binding filtering	packet is encapsulated in MPLS with the option of copying the IP precedence to EXP bits
entropy label	controls the amount of memory used to store LDP label bindings advertised by other devices

ANSWER:

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R2#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100
H  Address                Interface      Hold Uptime    SRTT  RTO  Q  Seq
                               (sec)          (ms)          Cnt Num
1  192.168.10.1            Ser1/0        12 00:00:39   1  5000  2  0
*Jan 1 15:40:21.295: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan 1 15:40:51.567: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency
*Jan 1 15:42:11.107: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is down: retry limit exceeded
*Jan 1 15:42:14.879: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP(0) 100: Neighbor 192.168.10.1 (Serial1/0) is up: new adjacency

R1#show ip eigrp neighbors
IP-EIGRP neighbors for process 100

R1 Configuration:
key chain cisco
key 2
  key-string abc
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco
serial restart-delay 0
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.10.0
no auto-summary

R2 configuration:
key chain cisco
key 1
  key-string 123
key 2
  key-string abc
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0
ip authentication mode eigrp 100 md5
ip authentication key-chain eigrp 100 cisco
no fair-queue
!
router eigrp 100
network 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.10.0
no auto-summary

```

R1 and R2 are configured for EIGRP peering using authentication and the neighbors failed to come up. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure a matching key-id number on both routers
- B. Configure a matching lowest key-id on both routers
- C. Configure a matching key-chain name on both routers
- D. Configure a matching authentication type on both router

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 3

```
R1
interface Loopback0
  ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
  no auto-summary
  network 192.168.12.0
  network 172.16.0.0
  neighbor 192.168.12.2 FastEthernet0/0

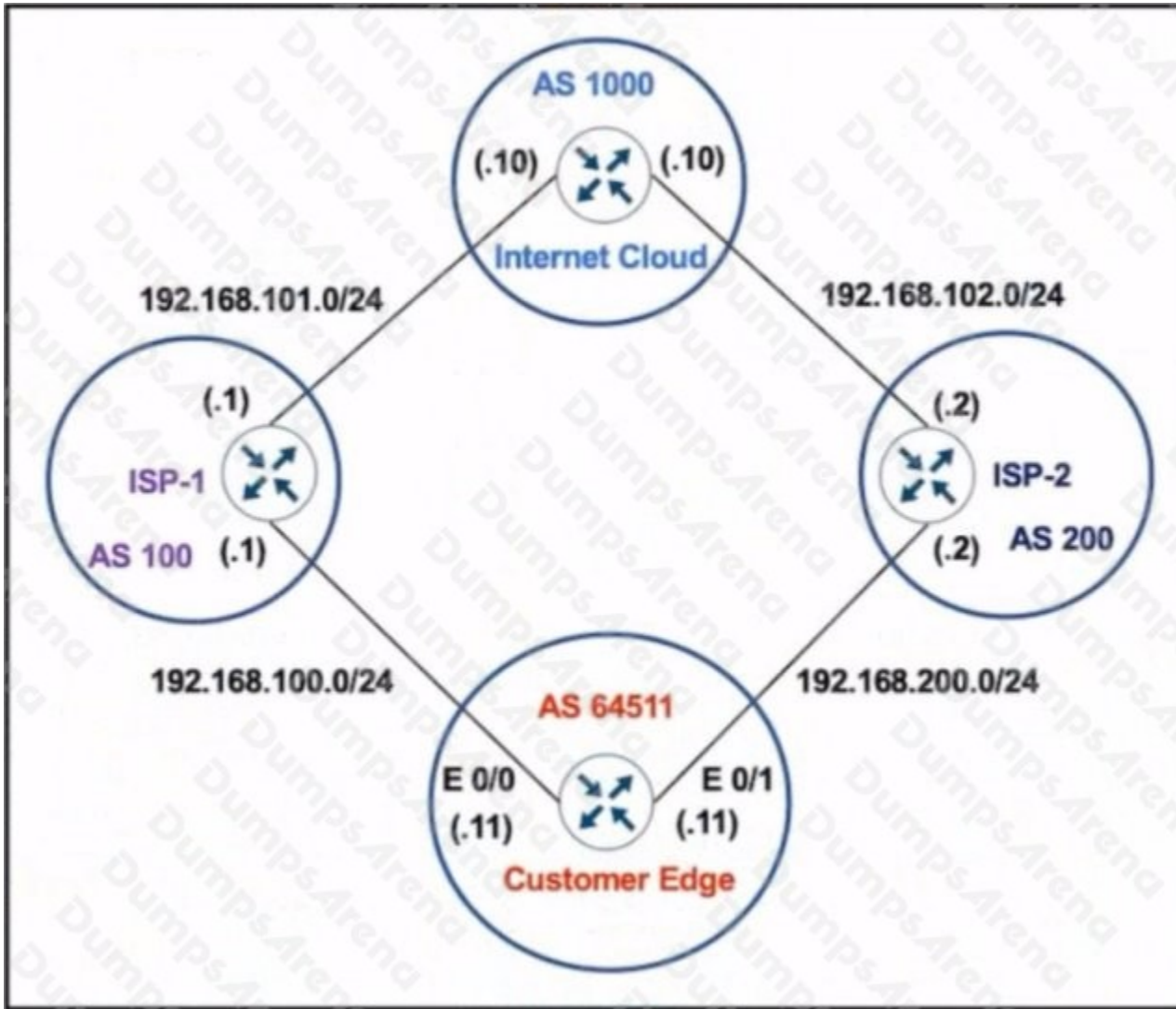
R2
interface Loopback0
  ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
router eigrp 100
  network 192.168.12.0
  network 172.16.0.0
  neighbor 192.168.12.1 FastEthernet0/0
  passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 cannot establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action establishes EIGRP adjacency?

- A. Remove the current autonomous system number on one of the routers and change to a different value.
- B. Remove the passive-interface command from the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- C. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- D. Add the passive-interface command to the R1 configuration so that it matches the R2 configuration.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4



Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator has configured the Customer Edge router (AS 64511) to send only summarized routes toward ISP-1 (AS 100) and ISP-2 (AS 200).

```
router bgp 64511
```

```
network 172.16.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
network 172.16.21.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
network 172.16.22.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
network 172.16.23.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0
```

After this configuration, ISP-1 and ISP-2 continue to receive the specific routes and the summary route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A. router bgp 64511

```
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0 summary-only
```

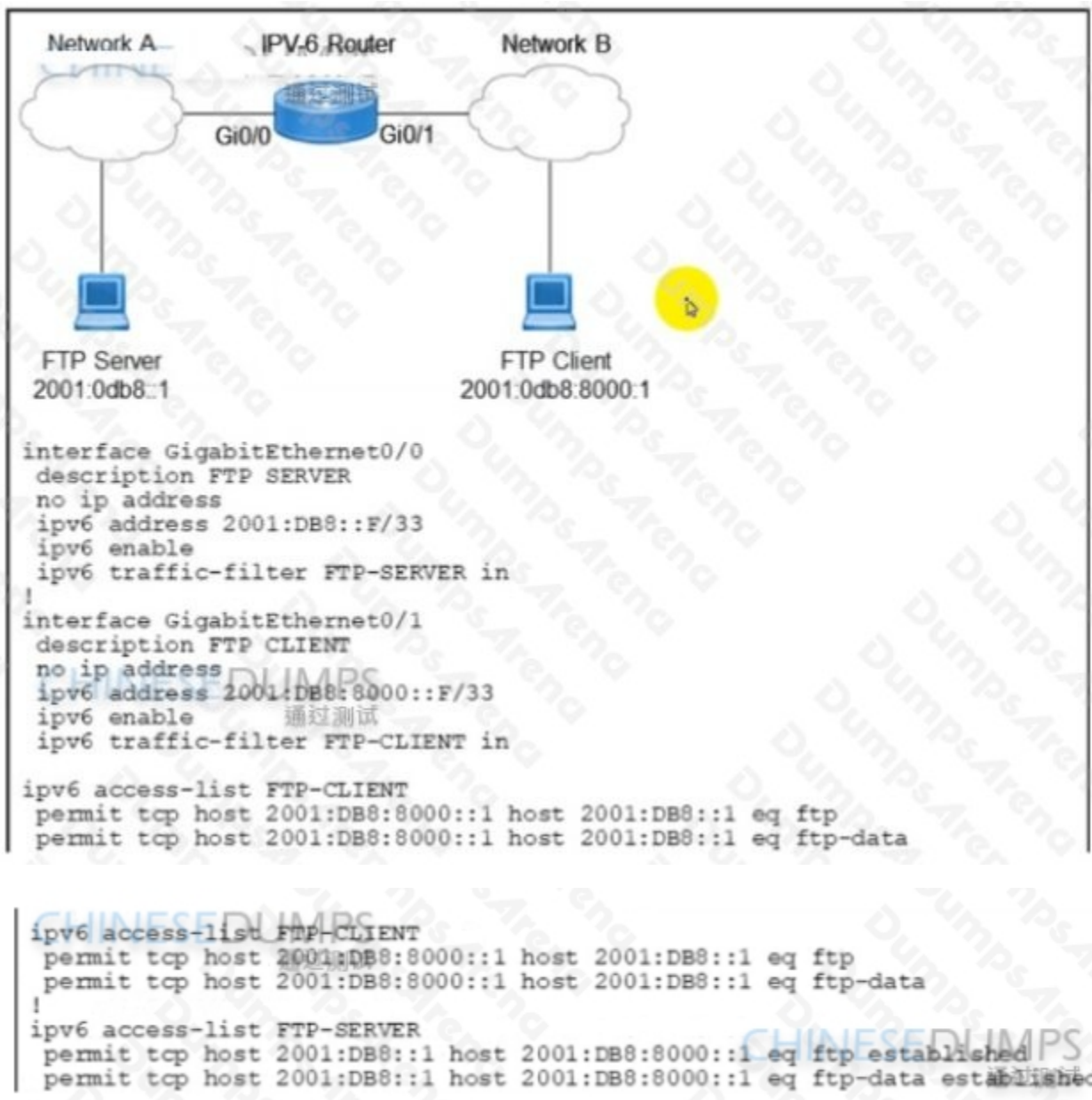
B. router bgp 64511
neighbor 192.168.100.1 summary-only
neighbor 192.168.200.2 summary-only

C. interface E 0/0
ip bgp suppress-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC
!
interface E 0/1
ip bgp suppress-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC
!
ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 172.16.20.0/22 ge 24
!
route-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 10
match ip address prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC

D. ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC deny 172.16.20.0/22 ge 22
ip prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 172.16.20.0/22
!
route-map BLOCK_SPECIFIC permit 10
match ip address prefix-list PL_BLOCK_SPECIFIC
!
router bgp 64511
aggregate-address 172.16.20.0 255.255.252.0 suppress-map BLOCKSPECIFIC

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 5



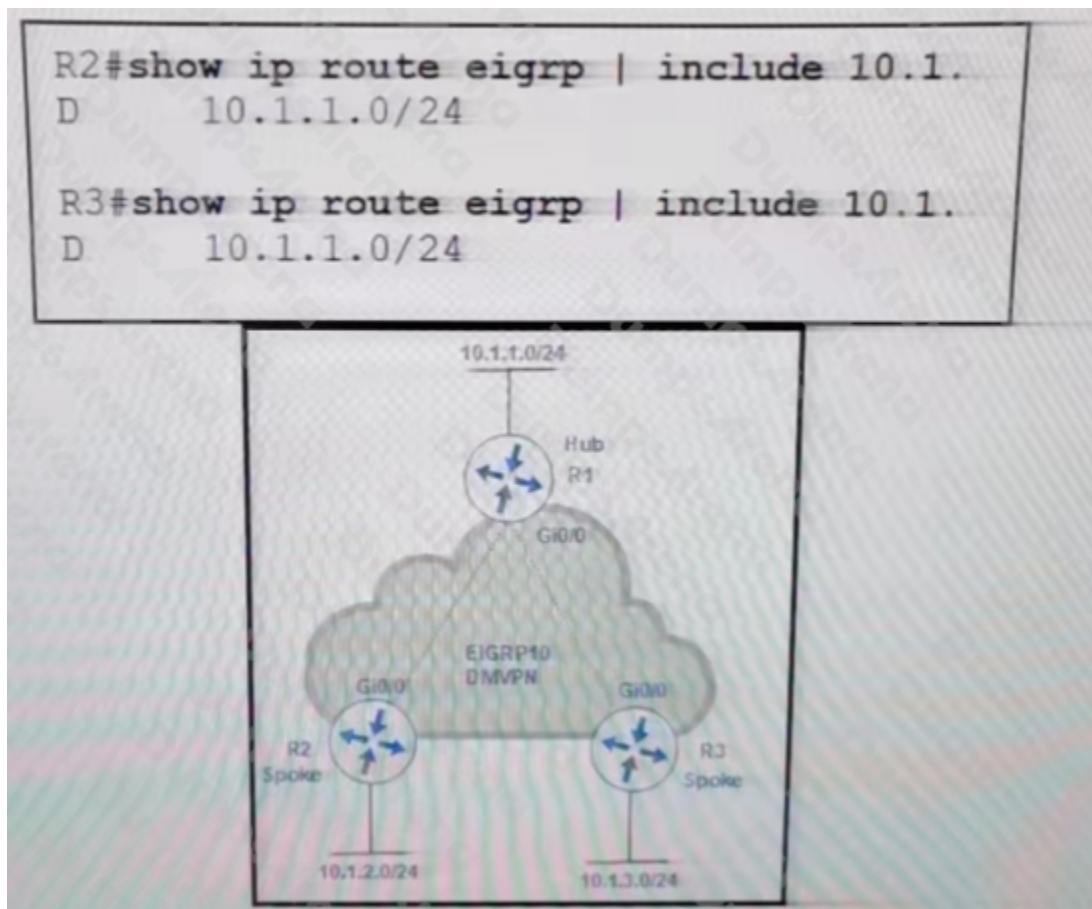
Refer to the exhibit. When an FTP client attempts to use passive FTP to connect to the FTP server, the file transfers fail. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure active FTP traffic.
- B. Modify FTP-SERVER access list to remove established at the end.
- C. Modify traffic filter FTP-SERVER in to the outbound direction.
- D. Configure to permit TCP ports higher than 1023.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configures DMVPN and receives the hub location prefix of 10.1.1.0/24 on R2 and R3. The R3 prefix of 10.1.3.0/24 is not received on R2, and the R2 prefix 10.1.2.0/24 is not received on R3. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers; it should be disabled with the command `no ip split-horizon eigrp 10` on the tunnel interface of R1.
- B. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection; DMVPN configuration should be modified to enable a tunnel connection between R2 and R3, and the neighbor relationship confirmed by use of the `show ip eigrp neighbor` command.
- C. Split horizon prevents the routes from being advertised between spoke routers; it should be disabled with the `no ip split-horizon eigrp 10` command on the Gi0/0 interface of R1.
- D. There is no spoke-to-spoke connection; DMVPN configuration should be modified with a manual neighbor relationship configured between R2 and R3, and confirmed by use of the `show ip eigrp neighbor` command.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

LAB SIMULATION

Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals :

The screenshot shows a network simulation interface. On the left, there is a 'Topology Diagram' with two customer groups: 'Customer RED' (top) and 'Customer GREEN' (bottom). A central 'BGP ASN 65000' is connected to two routers, R1 and R2. R1 is connected to SW1 and SW2, while R2 is connected to SW3 and SW4. The diagram also shows various IP addresses and interface configurations. On the right, a terminal window shows the command prompt for R1, with several 'R1>' prompts and a 'DumpsArena' watermark.

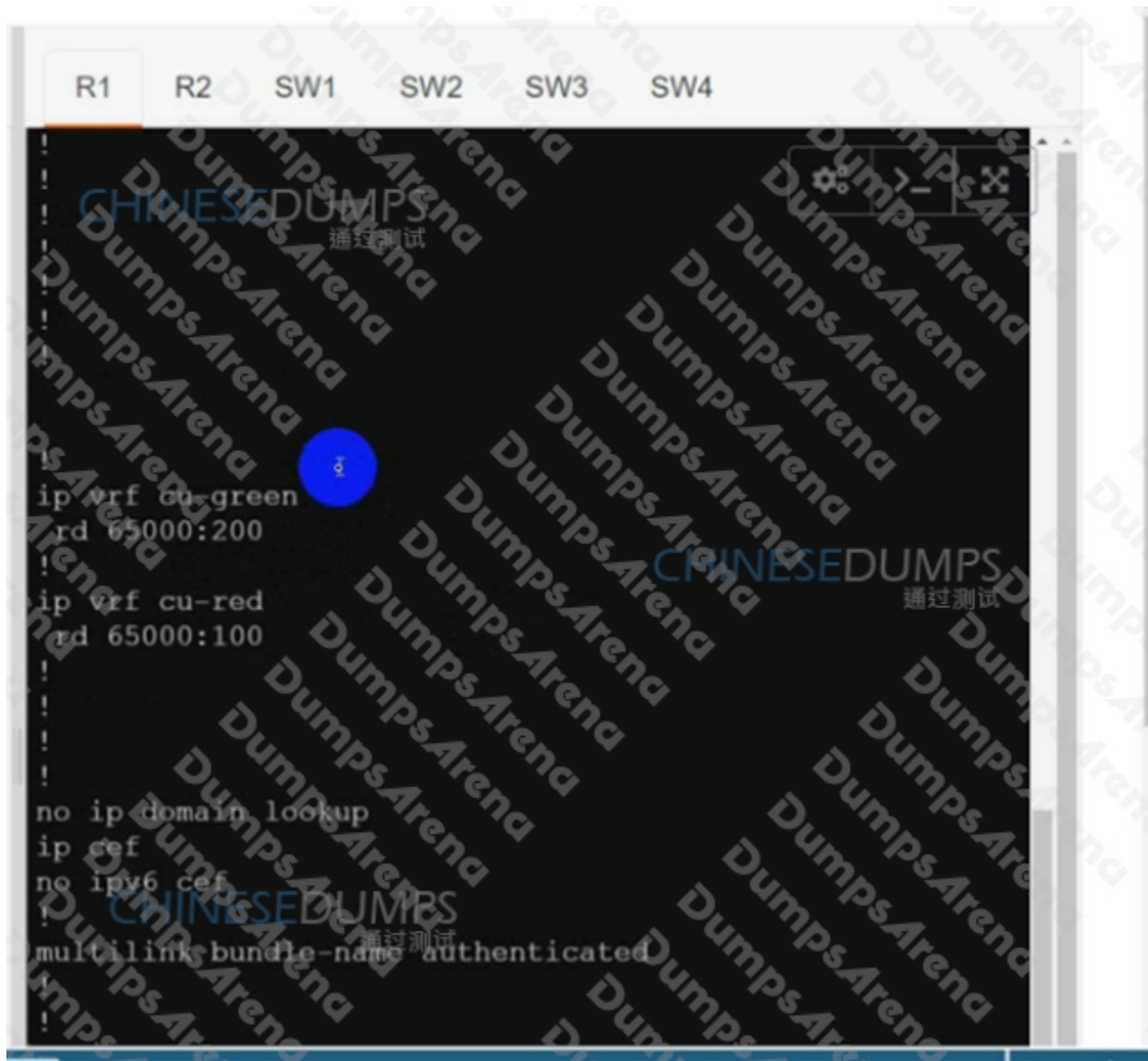
The screenshot shows the 'Tasks' section of the simulation interface. It contains the following instructions:

1. VRF "cu-red" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2. Both routers are preconfigured with IP addressing, VRFs, and BGP. Do not use the BGP network statement for advertisement.
2. VRF "cu-green" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2.
3. BGP on router R1 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
4. BGP on router R2 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
5. LAN to LAN is reachable between SW1 and SW3 for VRF "cu-red" and between SW2 and SW4 for VRF "cu-green". All switches are preconfigured.

On the right, a terminal window shows the command prompt for R1, with several 'R1>' prompts and a 'DumpsArena' watermark.

R1





```
R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4
CHINESE DUMPS
通过测试
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
no ip address
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2.100
encapsulation dot1Q 100
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
encapsulation dot1Q 200
ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4
interface Ethernet0/2.200
encapsulation dot1Q 200
ip address 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/3
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
router bgp 65000
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 toam timestamp
!
control-plane
!
```

R2

```
R1  R2  SW1  SW2  SW3  SW4
R2>en
R2#show run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1353 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R2
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
```

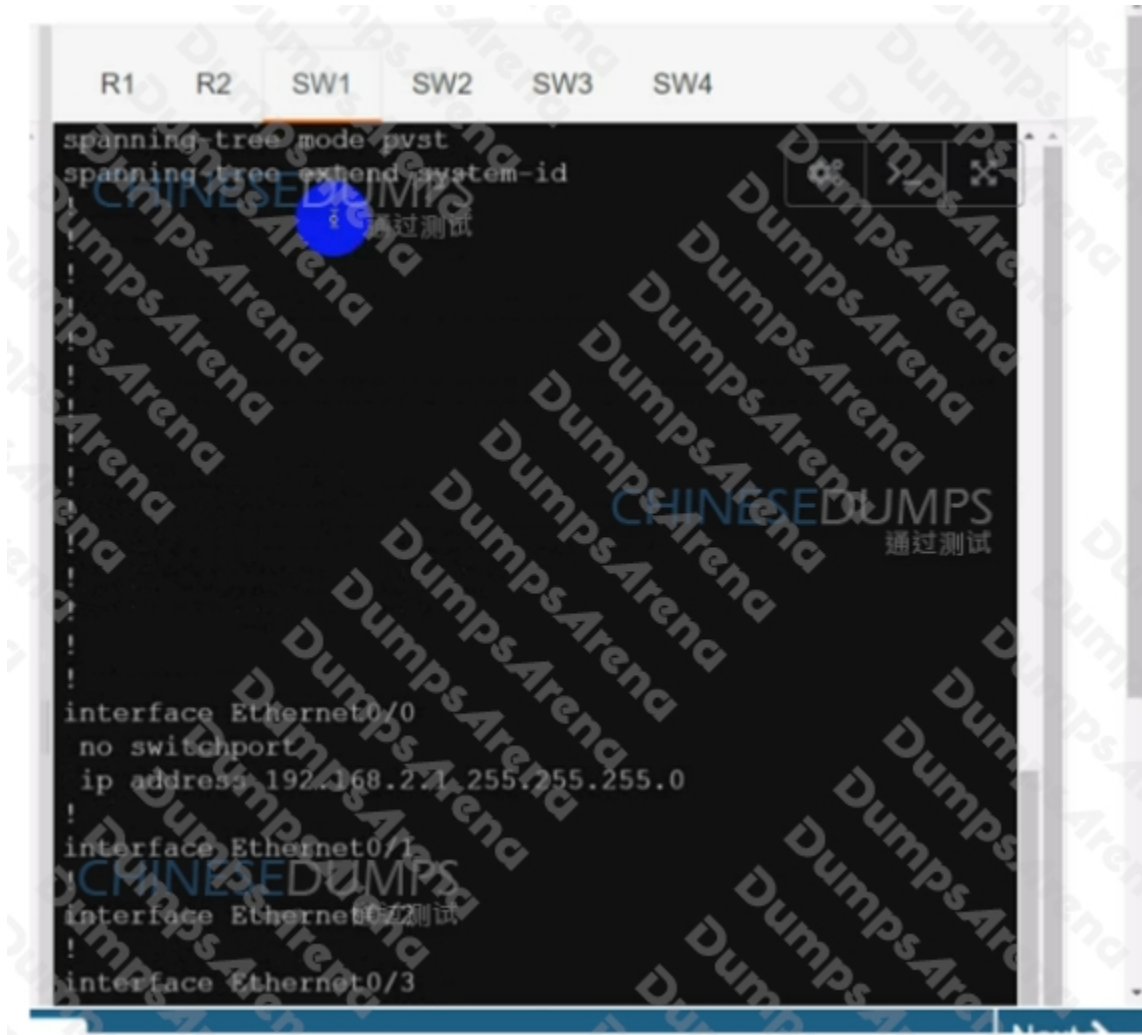


```
R1  R2  SW1  SW2  SW3  SW4
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
通过测试
interface Ethernet0/2
no ip address
duplex auto
interface Ethernet0/2.100
encapsulation dot1q 100
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.252
CHINESEDUMPS
通过测试
interface Ethernet0/2.200
encapsulation dot1q 200
ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
```

```
R1  R2  SW1  SW2  SW3  SW4
interface Ethernet0/2:200
 encapsulation dot1q 200
 ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.252
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 no bgp default ipv4-unicast
 ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 ioam timestamp
control-plane
```

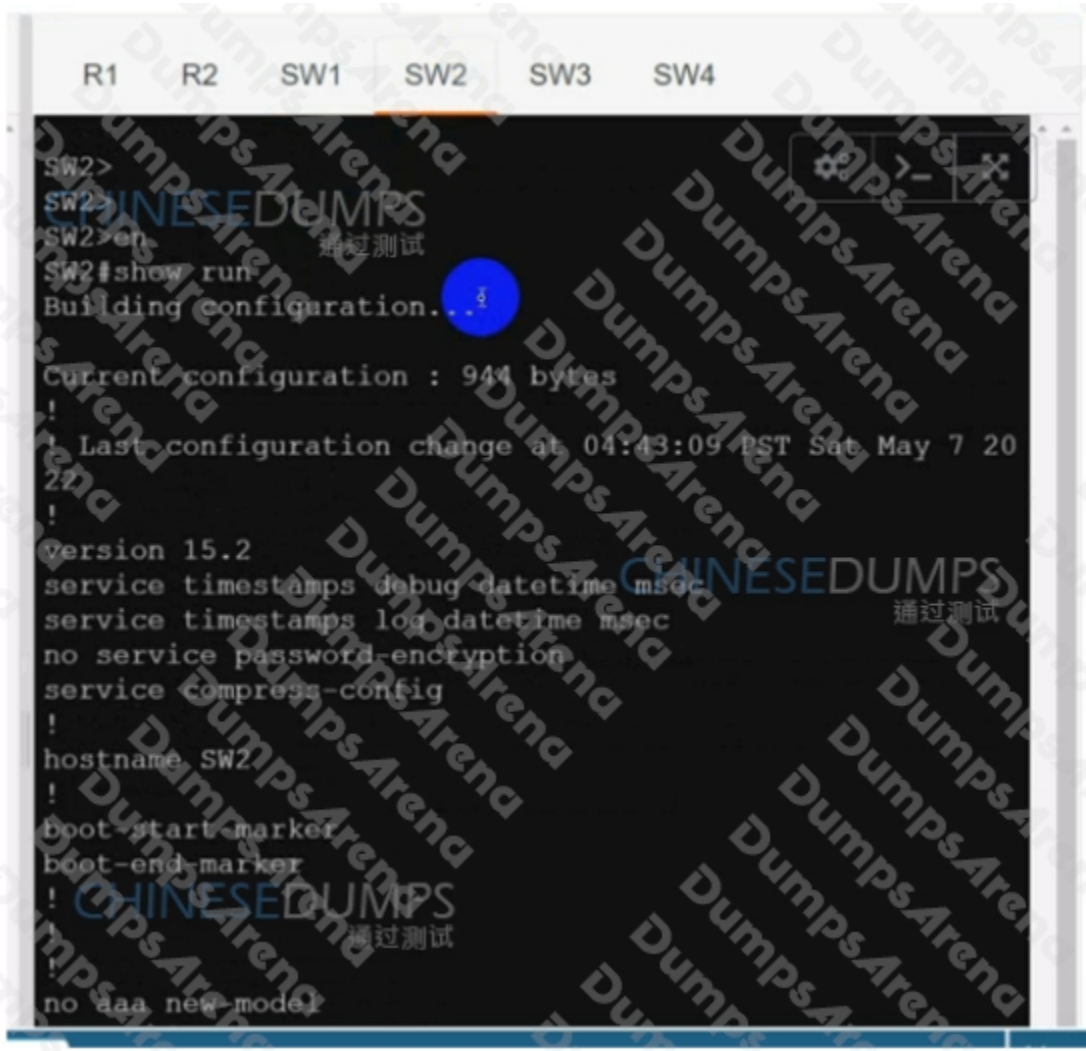
SW1

```
R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4
SW1>en
SW1#sh run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 942 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 04:43:09 PST Sat May 7 20
22
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
service compress-config
!
hostname SW1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone PST -8 0
!
```

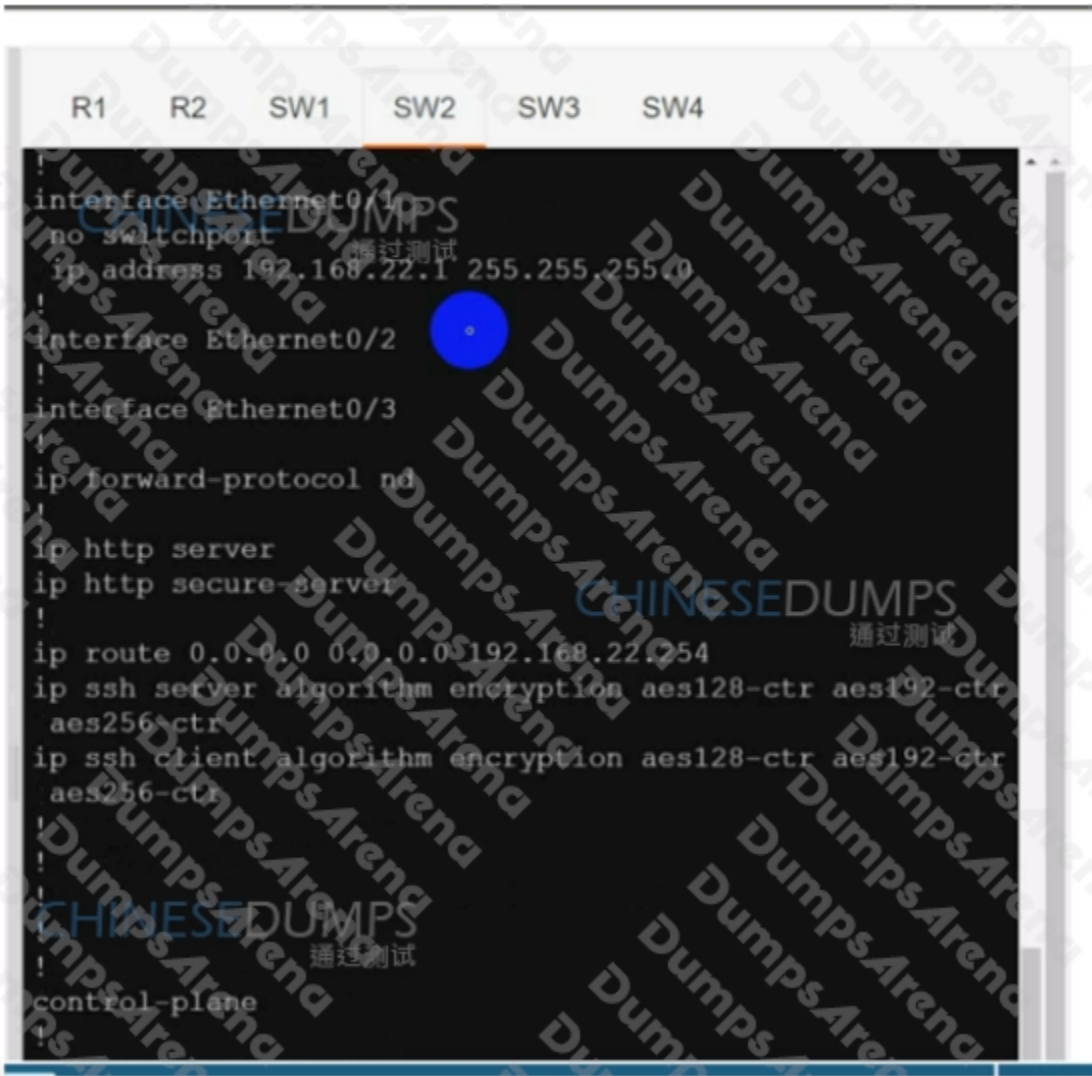


```
R1  R2  SW1  SW2  SW3  SW4
no switchport
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet0/1
interface Ethernet0/2
interface Ethernet0/3
ip forward-protocol nd
ip http server
ip http secure-server
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
control-plane
```

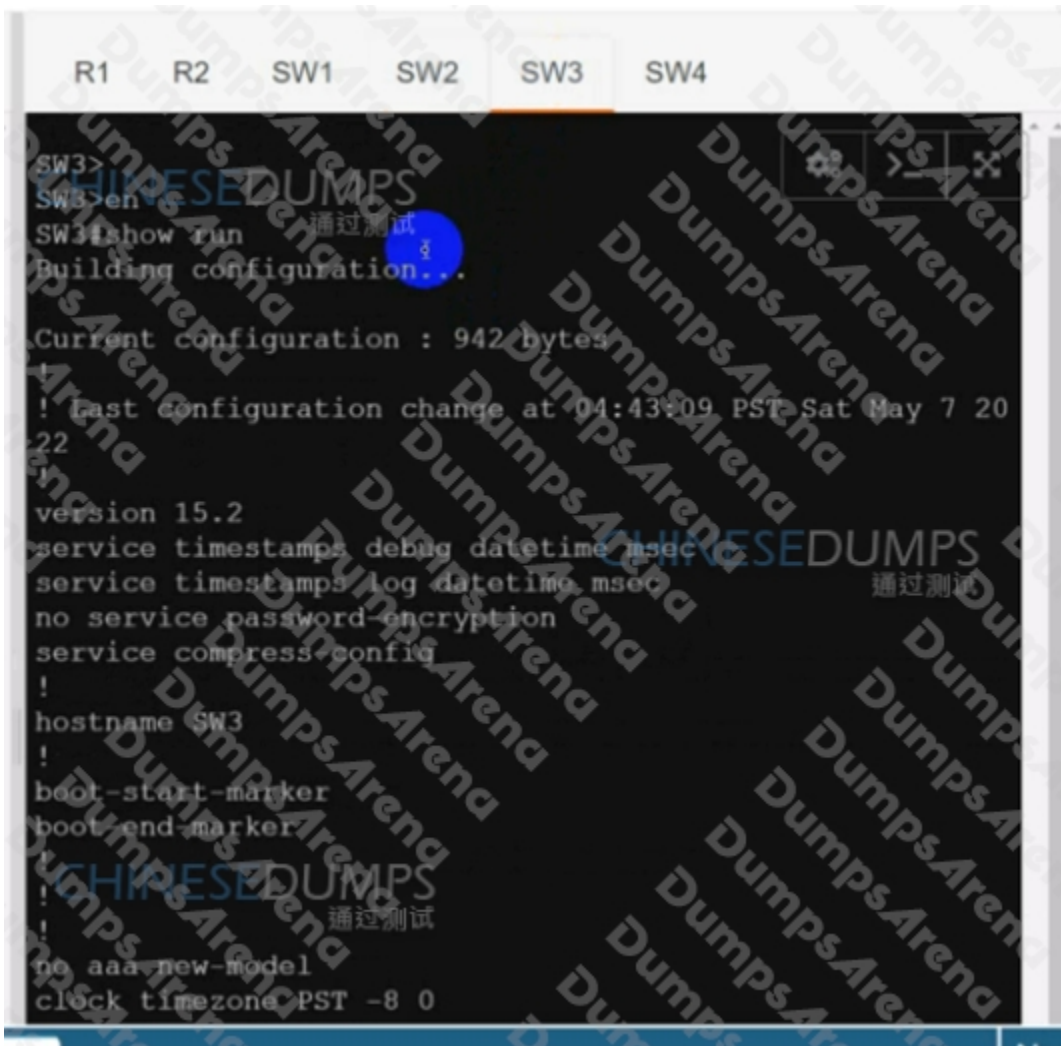
SW2







SW3



```
R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
interface Ethernet0/0
no switchport
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet0/1
interface Ethernet0/2
interface Ethernet0/3
```

```
R1 R2 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4
no switchport
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Ethernet0/1
interface Ethernet0/2
interface Ethernet0/3
ip forward-protocol nd
ip http server
ip http secure-server
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.254
ip ssh server algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
ip ssh client algorithm encryption aes128-ctr aes192-ctr
aes256-ctr
control-plane
```







Guidelines Topology **Tasks**

Configure individual VRFs for each customer according to the topology to achieve these goals:

1. VRF "cu-red" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2. Both routers are preconfigured with IP addressing, VRFs, and BGP. Do not use the BGP network statement for advertisement.
2. VRF "cu-green" has interfaces on routers R1 and R2.
3. BGP on router R1 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
4. BGP on router R2 populates VRF routes between router R1 and R2.
5. LAN to LAN is reachable between SW1 and SW3 for VRF "cu-red" and between SW2 and SW4 for VRF "cu-green". All switches are preconfigured.

ANSWER: Seethesolutionbelowin.

Explanation:

Solution:

1) Use cu-red under interfaces facing SW1 & SW3:

On R1:

```
interface Ethernet0/0
```

```
ip vrf forwarding cu-red
```

```
ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
```

Check reachability to SW1:

```
R1#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.1.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

```
!!!!
```

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

On R2:

```
interface Ethernet0/0
```

```
ip vrf forwarding cu-red
```

```
ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
```

Check reachability to SW3:

```
R2#ping vrf cu-red 192.168.2.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

2) Use vrf cu-green for SW2 & SW4:

On R1:

```
interface Ethernet0/1
```

```
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
```

```
ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
```

Test reachability to SW2:

```
R1#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.20.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

On R2:

```
interface Ethernet0/1
```

```
ip vrf forwarding cu-green
```

```
ip address 192.168.22.254 255.255.255.0
```

Test reachability to SW4:

```
R2#ping vrf cu-green 192.168.22.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

3) On R1:

```
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
mpls ip
!
Configure BGP:
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 10.10.10.2 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.2 activate
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R1(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R1(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
4) On R2:
```

```
interface Ethernet0/2.100
mpls ip
!
interface Ethernet0/2.200
mpls ip
!
router bgp 65000
neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 65000
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate
neighbor 10.10.20.1 activate
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-green
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cu-red
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-red
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:100
!
R2(config)#ip vrf cu-green
R2(config-vrf)#route-target both 65000:200
5) Verification:
From SW1 to SW3:
SW1#ping 192.168.1.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

But can't Reach SW2 or SW4 in VRF cu-green:

SW1#ping 192.168.22.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.22.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

U.U.U

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SW1#ping 192.168.20.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

U.U.U

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Same Test for SW2:

From SW2 to SW4:

SW2#ping 192.168.20.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.20.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

But can't Reach SW3 or SW1 in VRF cu-red:

SW2#ping 192.168.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

U.U.U

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

SW2#ping 192.168.2.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

U.U.U

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Both R1 & R2 has separate tables for VRFs cu-red and cu-green.

QUESTION NO: 8

What are two functions of IPv6 Source Guard? (Choose two.)

- A. It works independent from IPv6 neighbor discovery.
- B. It denies traffic from unknown sources or unallocated addresses.
- C. It uses the populated binding table to allow legitimate traffic.
- D. It denies traffic by inspecting neighbor discovery packets for specific patterns.
- E. It blocks certain traffic by inspecting DHCP packets for specific sources.

ANSWER: B C**QUESTION NO: 9**

What are two characteristics of VRF instance? (Choose two.)

- A. All VRFs share customers routing and CEF tables .
- B. An interface must be associated to one VRF.
- C. Each VRF has a different set of routing and CEF tables
- D. It is defined by the VPN membership of a customer site attached to a P device.
- E. A customer site can be associated to different VRFs

ANSWER: B C**QUESTION NO: 10**

What are two purposes of using IPv4 and VPNv4 address-family configurations in a Layer 3 MPLS VPN? (Choose two.)

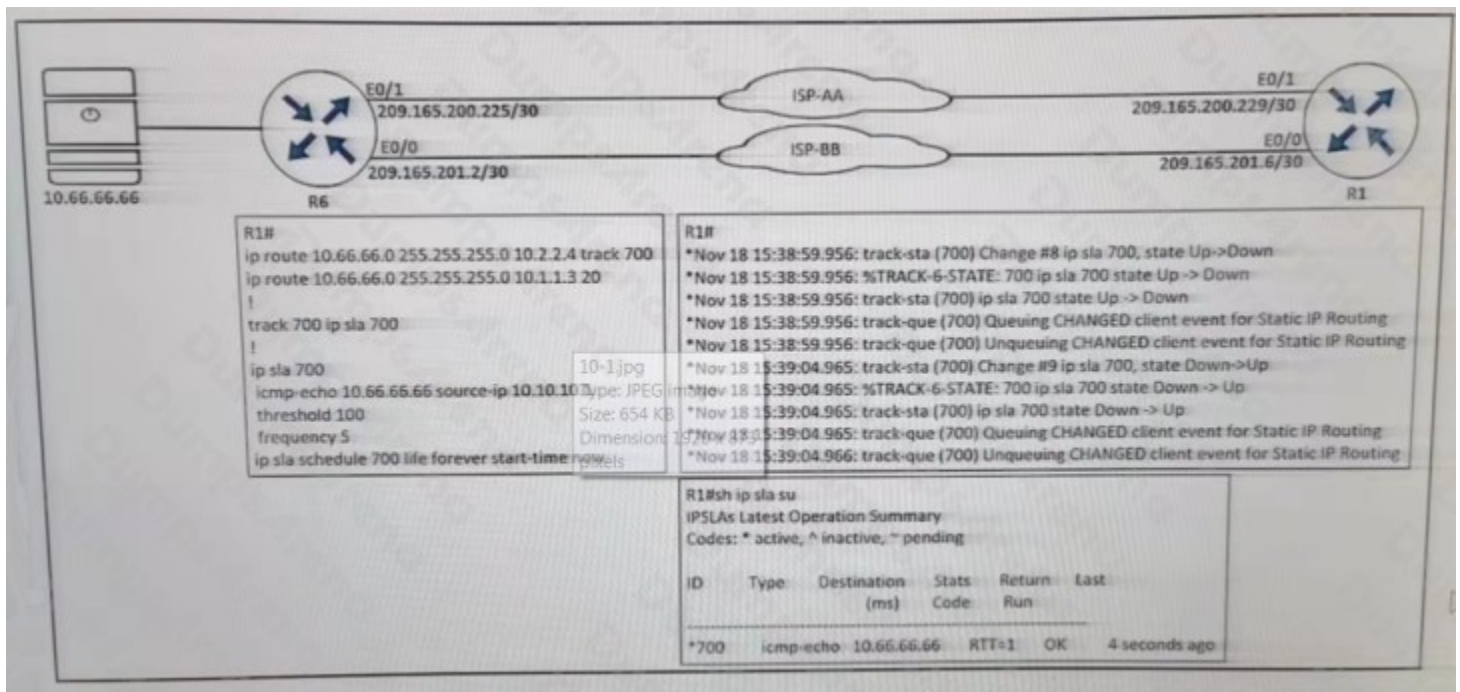
- A. The VPNv4 address is used to advertise the MPLS VPN label.
- B. RD is prepended to the IPv4 route to make it unique.

- C. MP-BGP is used to allow overlapping IPv4 addresses between customers to advertise through the network.
- D. The IPv4 address is needed to tag the MPLS label.
- E. The VPNv4 address consists of a 64-bit route distinguisher that is prepended to the IPv4 prefix.

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 11

Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer configured IP SLA on R1 to avoid the ISP link flapping problem. but it is not working as designed IP SLA should wait 30 seconds before switching traffic to a secondary connection and then revert to the primary link after waning 20 seconds, when the primary link is available and stabilized. Which configuration resolves the issue?

- A. R1(config)#ip sla 700
R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 30 up 20
- B. R1(config)#ip sla 700
R1(config-ip-sla)#delay down 20 up 30
- C. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700
R1(config-track)#delay down 30 up 20
- D. R1(config)#track 700 ip sla 700
R1(config-track)#delay down 20 up 30

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 12**

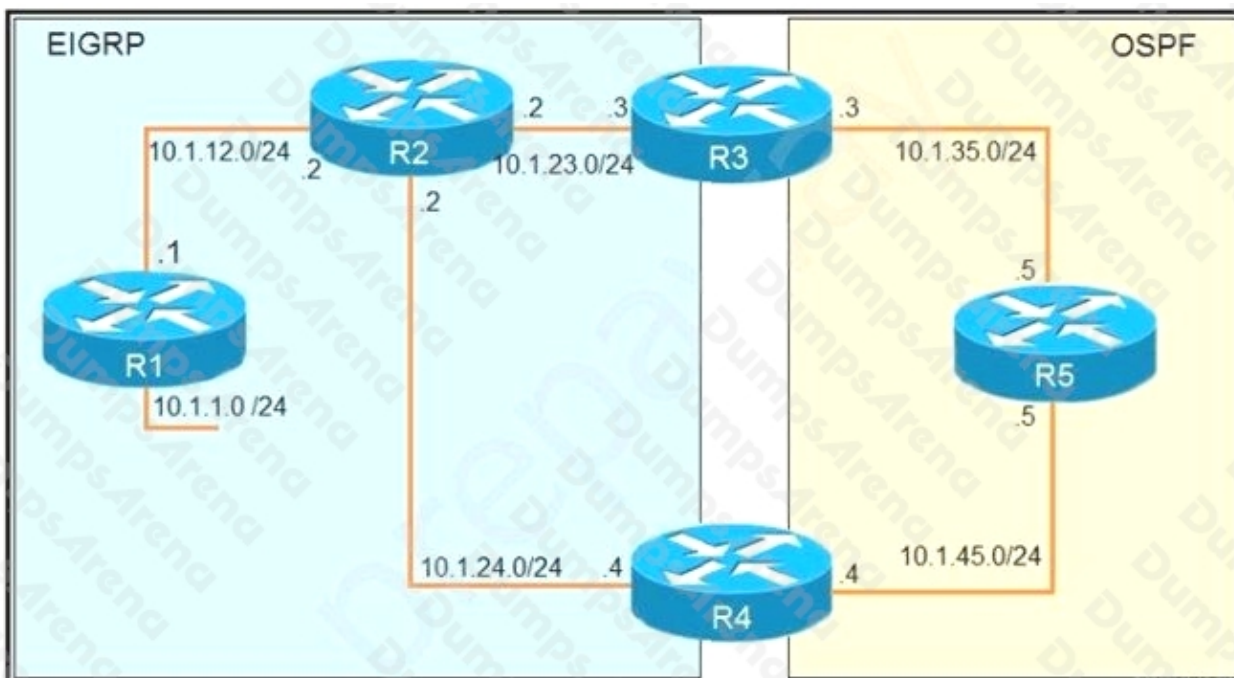
```
snmp-server community ciscotest1
snmp-server host 192.168.1.128 ciscotest
snmp-sever enable traps bgp
```

Refer to the exhibit. Network operations cannot read or write any configuration on the device with this configuration from the operations subnet.

Which two configurations fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.
- B. Modify access list 1 and allow operations subnet in the access list.
- C. Modify access list 1 and allow SNMP in the access list.
- D. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.
- E. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest 1.

ANSWER: A B**QUESTION NO: 13**

**R1**

```
router eigrp 1
 redistribute connected
 network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0
 default-metric 1000000 10 255 1 1500
```

R3

```
router eigrp 1
 network 10.1.23.3 0.0.0.0
!
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
 network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

Refer to the exhibits. To provide reachability to network 10.1.1.0/24 from R5, the network administrator redistributes EIGRP into OSPF on R3 but notices that R4 is now taking a suboptimal path through R5 to reach 10.1.1.0/24 network.

Which action fixes the issue while keeping the reachability from R5 to 10.1.1.0/24 network?

- A. Change the administrative distance of the external EIGRP to 90.
- B. Apply the outbound distribution list on R5 toward R4 in OSPF.
- C. Change the administrative distance of OSPF to 200 on R5.
- D. Redistribute OSPF into EIGRP on R4.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 14

An engineer is trying to copy an IOS file from one router to another router by using TFTP.

Which two actions are needed to allow the file to copy? (Choose two.)

- A. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
- B. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash: command
- C. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used
- D. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command
- E. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 15

```
ip dhcp pool 1
network 200.30.30.0/24
default-router 200.30.30.100
lease 40
!
ip dhcp pool 2
network 200.30.40.0/24
default-router 200.30.40.100
lease 40
!
```

Refer to the exhibit. The server for the finance department is not reachable consistently on the 200.30.40.0/24 network and after every second month it gets a new IP address. What two actions must be taken to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200.30.40.100.
- B. Configure the server with a static IP address and default gateway.
- C. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.
- D. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200.30.30.100.
- E. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.

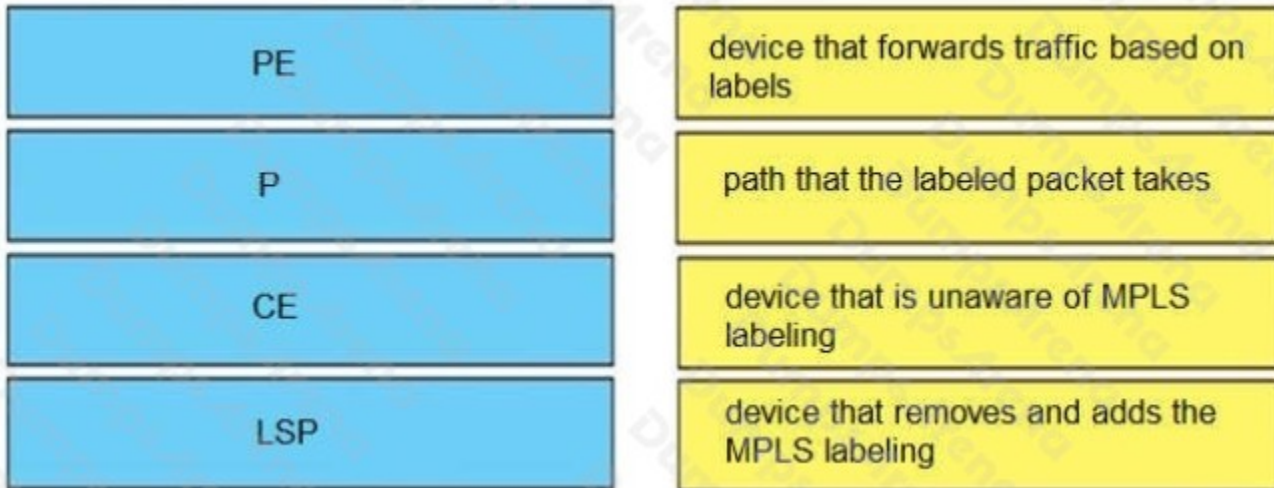
ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 16 - (DRAG DROP)

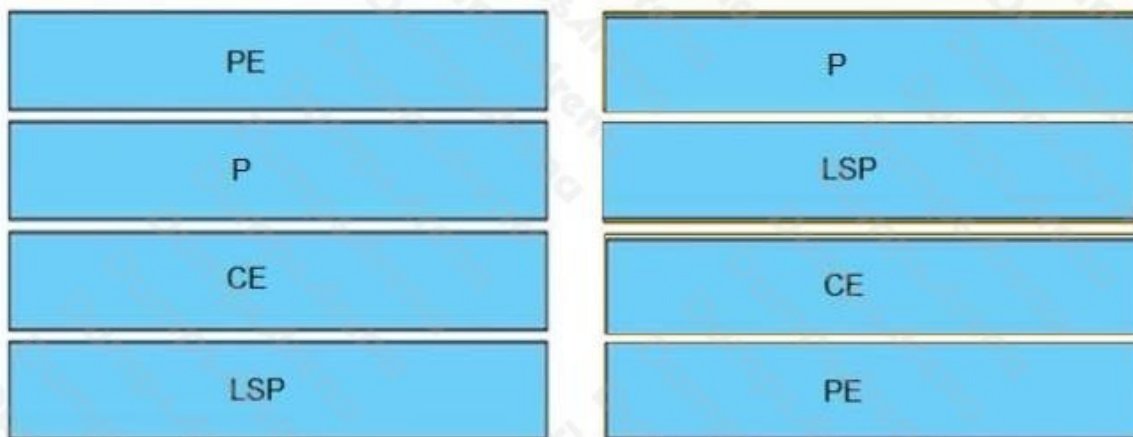
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 17

An engineer must configure a Cisco router to initiate secure connections from the router to other devices in the network but kept failing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure transport input ssh command on the console.
- B. Configure a domain name.
- C. Configure a crypto key to be generated.
- D. Configure a source port for the SSH connection to initiate.

E. Configure a TACACS+ server and enable it.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 18

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Packet received via UDP from
192.168.1.2 on GigabitEthernet0/1SrParseV3SnmpMessage: No
matching Engine ID.

SrParseV3SnmpMessage: Failed.
SrDoSnmp: authentication failure, Unknown Engine ID

*Sep 26 19:50:43.504: SNMP: Report, reqid 29548, errstat 0,
erridx 0
internet.6.3.15.1.1.4.0 = 3
*Sep 26 19:50:43.508: SNMP: Packet sent via UDP to 192.168.1.2
process_mgmt_req_int: UDP packet being de-queued
```

Which two commands provide the administrator with the information needed to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Show snmp user
- B. debug snmp engine-id
- C. debug snmpv3 engine-id
- D. debug snmp packet
- E. showsnmpv3 user

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 19

Refer to the exhibit.

```
!-- ACL for CoPP Routing class-map
!  
access-list 120 permit tcp any gt 1024 eq bgp log  
access-list 120 permit tcp any bgp gt 1024 established  
access-list 120 permit tcp any gt 1024 eq 639  
access-list 120 permit tcp any eq 639 gt 1024 established  
access-list 120 permit tcp any eq 646  
access-list 120 permit udp any eq 646  
access-list 120 permit ospf any  
access-list 120 permit ospf any host 224.0.0.5  
access-list 120 permit ospf any host 224.0.0.6  
access-list 120 permit eigrp any  
access-list 120 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10  
access-list 120 permit udp any any eq pim-auto-rp
```

The control plane is heavily impacted after the CoPP configuration is applied to the router. Which command removal lessens the impact on the control plane?

- A. access-list 120 permit udp any any eq pim-auto-rp
- B. access-list 120 permit eigrp any host 224.0.0.10
- C. access-list 120 permit ospf any
- D. access-list 120 permit tcp any gt 1024 eq bgp log

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 20

```
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
 !
```

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?

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

ANSWER: D