300-410Q&As

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2023 Newest Simulation Labs)

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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to configure local authentication on the console line, but the device is trying to authenticate using TACACS+. Which action produces the desired configuration?

```
R1#show running-config | include aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local
aaa authentication login Console local
R1#show running-config | section line
line con 0
 logging synchronous
R1#
```

A. Add the aaa authentication login default none command to the global configuration.

B. Replace the capital "C" with a lowercase "c" in the aaa authentication login Console local command.

C. Add the aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ local-case command to the global configuration.

D. Add the login authentication Console command to the line configuration

Correct Answer: D

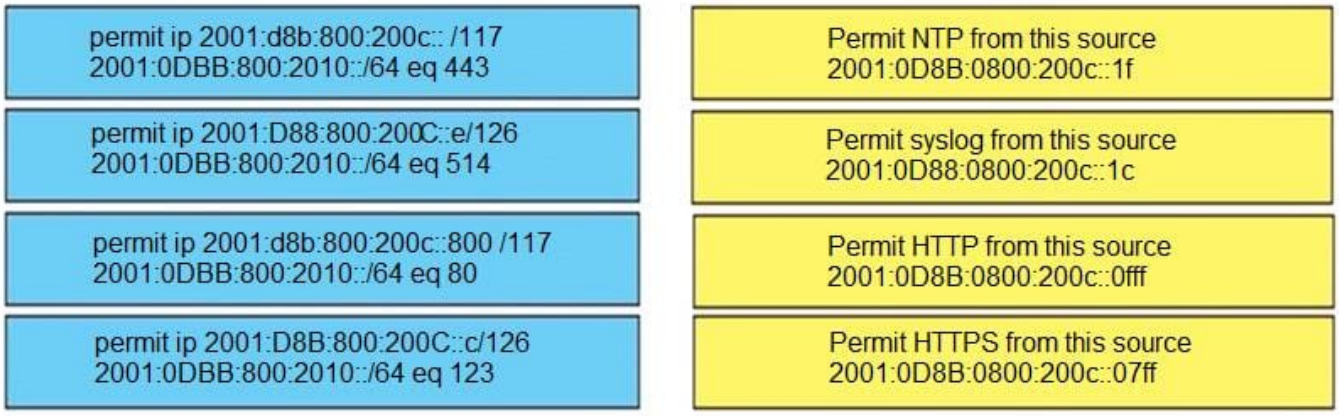
Reference: https://community.cisco.com/t5/switching/how-to-define-login-local-for-console-0/td-p/2949493

QUESTION 2

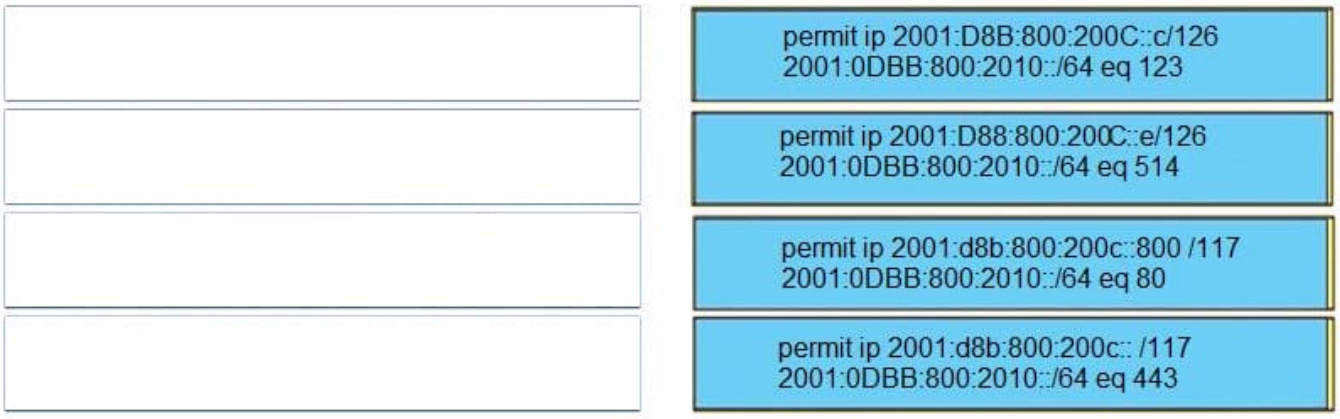
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



HTTP and HTTPs run on TCP port 80 and 443, respectively and we have to remember them.

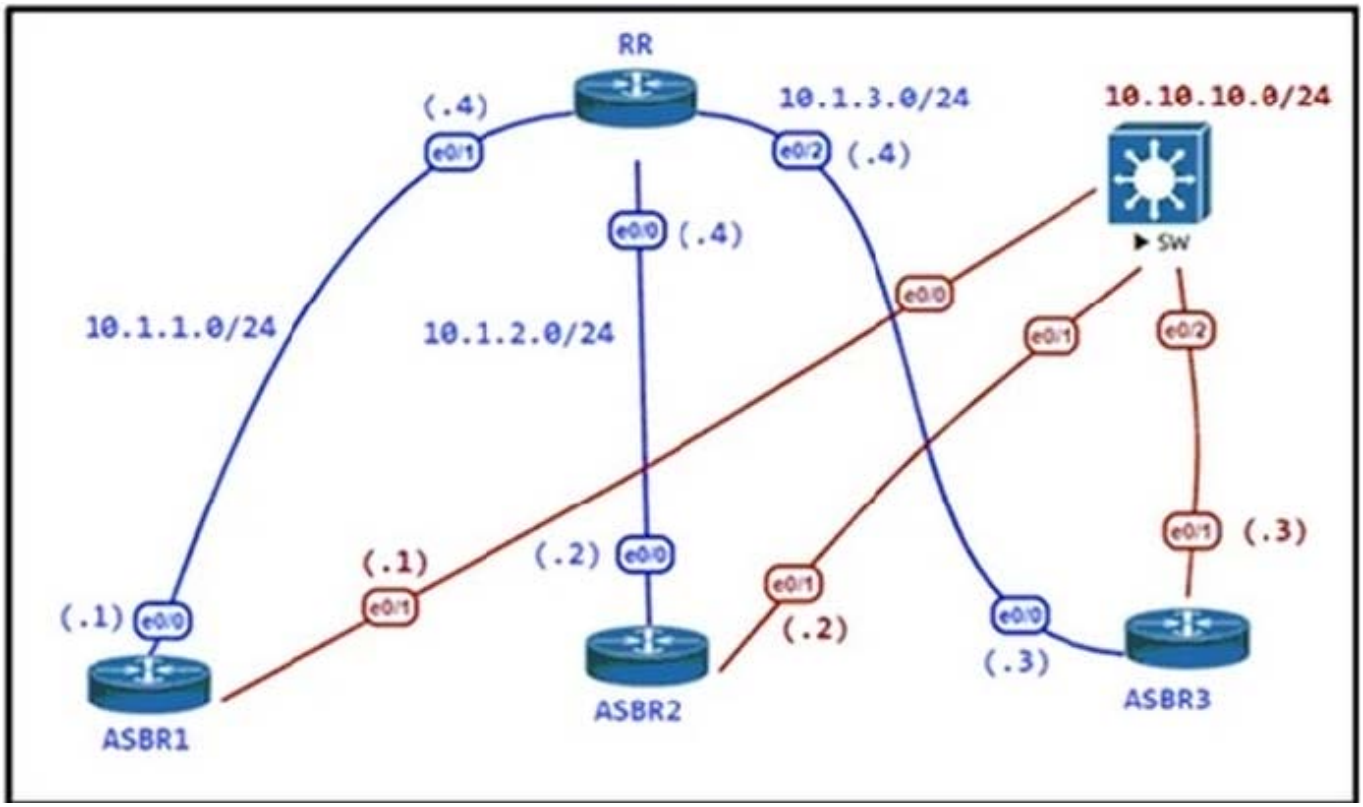
Syslog runs on UDP port 514 while NTP runs on UDP port 123 so if we remember them we can find out the matching answers easily.

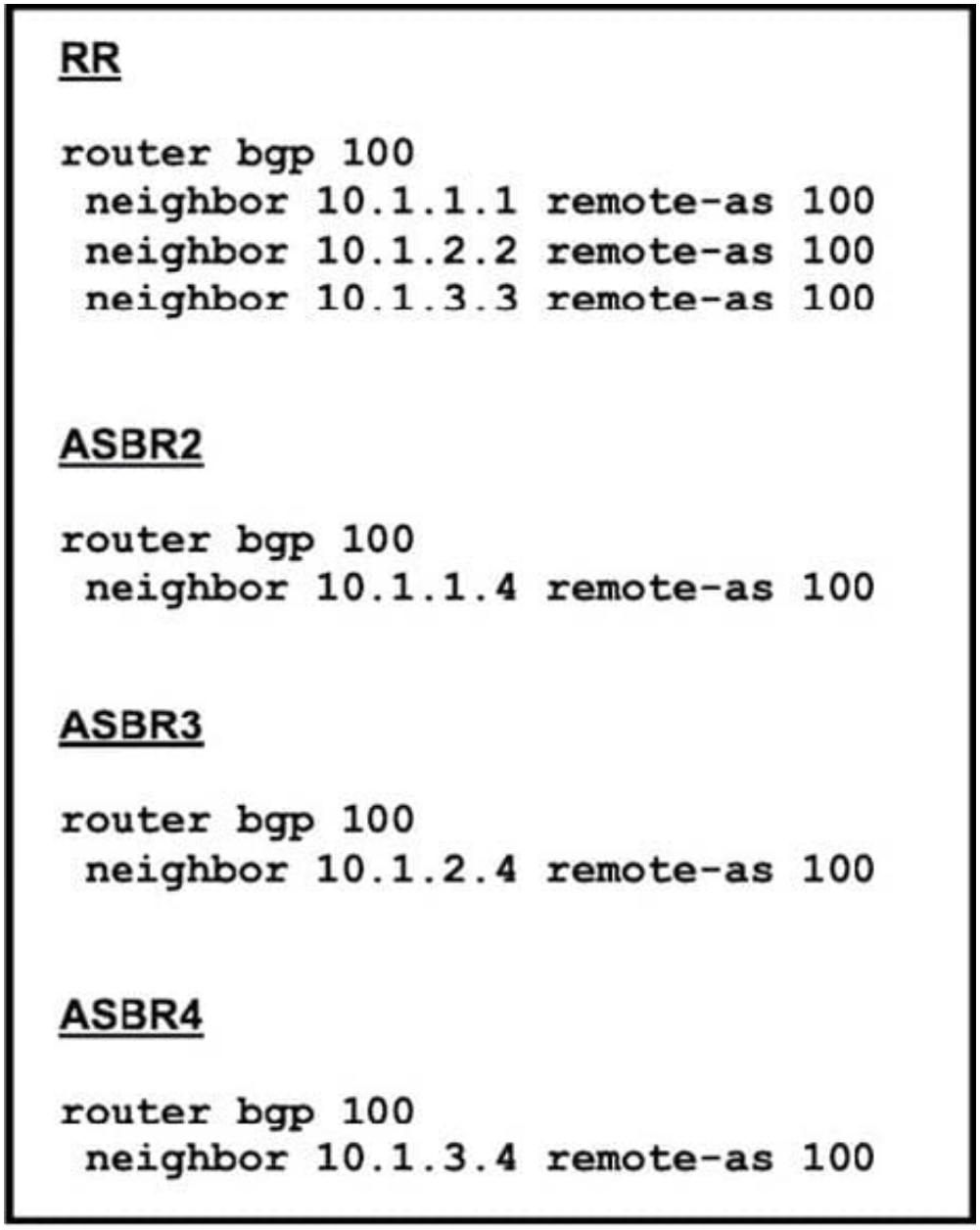
But maybe there is some typos in this question as 2001:d88:800:200c::c/126 only ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f (4 hosts in total).

It does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1f. Same for 2001:D88:800:200c::e/126, which also ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f and does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit The administrator configured the network devices for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagating routes to each other Which set of configurations resolves this issue?


RR
(.4)
e0/1
10.1.3.0/24
e0/2
(.4)
10.10.10.0/24
SW
e0/0
(.4)
10.1.1.0/24
10.1.2.0/24
e0/0
e0/1
e0/2
(.1)
e0/0
(.1)
e0/1
(.2)
e0/0
e0/1
(.2)
e0/0
(.3)
e0/1
(.3)
ASBR1
ASBR2
ASBR3



A. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.2.2 next-hop-self neighbor 10.1.3.3 next-hop-self

B. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 10.1.2.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 10.1.3.3 update-source Loopback0

C. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.2.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 10.1.3.3 route-reflector-client

D. router bgp 100 neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop neighbor 10.1.2.2 ebgp-multihop neighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-muttihop

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which commands will prevent the local router from advertising the 139.10.0.0 network out of the Ethernet 0/0 interface,

while allowing all other networks to be advertised?

A. RouterA(config)router rip RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0 RouterA(config-router)# distribute-list 10 out e0/0 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

B. RouterA(config)router rip RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0 RouterA(config-router)# distribute-list 10 in e0/0 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

C. RouterA(config)# router rip RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0 RouterA(config-router)# access-group 10 out e0/0 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

D. RouterA(config)# router rip RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any RouterA(config)# interface e0/0 RouterA(config-if)# access-group 10 out

Correct Answer: A

The following command set will prevent the local router from advertising the 139.10.0.0 network out of the Ethernet 0/0 interface, while allowing all other networks to be advertised:

RouterA(config)# router rip RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0 RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0 RouterA(config-router)# distribute-list 10 out e0/0 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255 RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

The distribute-list command allows you to apply a basic access list to a routing process. Just like applying an access list to an interface, when you apply it to a routing process, the permit statements determine what networks may be advertised out the interface. The deny statements determine what networks are not allowed to be advertised out the interface. Instead of applying the access list to an interface, you use the distribute-list command in router configuration mode to apply it to the particular routing process. By specifying an interface and a direction (in or out) in the distribute-list command, you can indicate where the advertisements will be blocked and in what direction.

Keep in mind that when applied this way, the access list does not affect what data traffic passes through the interface. It only affects what networks that the routing protocol will advertise. In the scenario here, RIP will not send advertisements for the 139.10.0.0 network out Ethernet 0/0, but traffic coming from or going to that network is still allowed through the interface in either direction unless there is an access list applied to the interface that will block it.

Conversely, if you applied an access-list to the interface that blocked traffic to or from the 139.10.0.0 network, but permitted all other traffic, it would not stop the routing updates about the 139.10.0.0 from passing through.

Note: The last command in the sequence, RouterA(config)#access-list 10 permit any, is VERY important. If that line is missing, any route not specified with an allow statement will be denied. For example, if you wanted to only allow one

network to be advertised, you could configure an allow statement for that network and leave off the permit any parameter. It would block all advertisements with the exception of the one specified by the allow statement.

The following command set is incorrect because the distribute list is applied inbound, which would prevent the reception of updates concerning the 139.10.0.0/16 but would not prevent them from being advertised:

RouterA(config)# router rip

RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0

RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0

RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0

RouterA(config-router)# distribute-list 10 in e0/0

RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255

RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

The following command set is incorrect because it applies an access list to the interface instead of a distribute list. The effect would be to block all traffic for that network, but allow routing updates:

RouterA(config)# router rip

RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0

RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0

RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0

RouterA(config-router)# access-group 10 out e0/0

RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255

RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

The following command set is incorrect because it also applies an access list instead of a distribute list, this time incoming instead of outgoing:

RouterA(config)# router rip

RouterA(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0

RouterA(config-router)# network 139.10.0.0

RouterA(config-router)# network 199.10.10.0

RouterA(config)# access-list 10 deny 139.10.0.0 0.0.255.255

RouterA(config)# access-list 10 permit any

RouterA(config)# interface e0/0

RouterA(config-if)# access-group 10 out

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify filtering with any protocol

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Configuration Guide, Release 12.2 > Configuring IP Routing Protocol-Independent Features > Filtering Routing Information Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: Protocol-Independent Command Reference > distribute-list out

(IP)

QUESTION 5

You need to configure a Cisco router to act as a DHCP server and provide the following services:

1.

Hand out IP addresses for subnet 10.10.0.0/16

2.

Set the domain name for the clients to "Cisco"

3.

Set the DNS server to 10.10.0.1

4.

Set the default gateway to 10.10.0.1

5.

Prevent IP address conflicts with 6 print servers that have consecutive permanently assigned addresses starting at 10.10.0.20.

Which of the following sets of commands will successfully accomplish this?

A. Router1(config)# service dhcp Router1(config)# ip dhcp pool IPPool Router1(dhcp-config)# network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 Router1(dhcp-config)# domain-name Cisco Router1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# exit Router1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.10.0.20 10.10.0.25

B. Router1(config)# service dhcp Router1(config)# dhcp pool IPPool Router1(dhcp-config)# network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 Router1(dhcp-config)# domain-name Cisco Router1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.10.0.1

Router1(dhcp-config)# exit

Router1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.10.0.20 10.10.0.25

C. Router1(config)# service dhcp Router1(config)# ip dhcp pool IPPool Router1(dhcp-config)# network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 Router1(dhcp-config)# domain-name Cisco Router1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# default-gateway 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# exit Router1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.10.0.20 10.10.0.25

D. Router1(config)# service dhcp Router1(config)# ip dhcp pool IPPool Router1(dhcp-config)# network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 Router1(dhcp-config)# domain-name Cisco Router1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.10.0.1 Router1(dhcp-config)# exit Router1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.10.0.20 - 10.10.0.25

Correct Answer: A

The following command sequence is correct:

Router1(config)# service dhcp

Router1(config)# ip dhcp pool IPPool

Router1(dhcp-config)# network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0

Router1(dhcp-config)# domain-name Cisco

Router1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.0.1

Router1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.10.0.1

Router1(dhcp-config)# exit

Router1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.10.0.20 10.10.0.25

The Router1(config)# service dhcp command enables the DHCP process. It is enabled by default, but this command may be needed if it has been disabled.

The Router1(config)# ip dhcp pool IPPool command creates a DHCP pool named IPPool.

The Router1(dhcp-config)# network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 command specifies the subnet and mask for which the DHCP process will be handing out IP addresses. Unless otherwise specified, it is assumed that the assignment will start with

the first address on the subnet and end with the last address on the subnet; in this case, 10.10.0.1 through 10.10.0.255.

The Router1(dhcp-config)# domain-name Cisco command sets the domain name for the clients to "Cisco."

The Router1(dhcp-config)# dns-server 10.10.0.1 command sets the DNS server IP address for the clients to 10.10.0.1.

The Router1(dhcp-config)# default-router 10.10.0.1 command sets the default gateway for the clients to 10.10.0.1.

The Router1(dhcp-config)# exit command exits back to global config mode.

The Router1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 10.10.0.20 10.10.0.25 command configures the DHCP process not to hand out addresses 10.10.0.20 through 10.10.0.25 so that there is no conflict with the print servers. This command is

technically not a dhcp-config command, but if it is issued in the dhcp-config mode, the router will exit to global config mode and invoke the command.

The other options are incorrect due to incorrect syntax or command mode.

Objective:

Infrastructure Services

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify IPv4 and IPv6 DHCP

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Configuration Guide, Release 12.4 > Part 3: DHCP > DHCP Overview

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