300-410^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

Which protocol supports labeled paths between PE routers in an MPLS network?

A. LDP

B. RSVP

C. MP-BGP

D. IGP

Correct Answer: C

In an MPLS network, Service Provider Edge (PE) routers use Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) to exchange label and route information with each other. MP-BGP is the routing protocol used to create and distribute labels between service provider edge routers on an MPLS network.

QUESTION 2

The following command was executed on the router R61.

R61#debug ip packet detail 105

What type of information will this debug command generate?

A. all information on packets that are not fast switched by the router named 105

B. all information on packets that are not fast switched by the local router

C. information on packets that are not fast switched as filtered by the access list 105

D. information on packets sent from router 105

Correct Answer: C

This debug command will generate information on packets that are not fast switched as filtered by the access list 105. The output of certain debug commands can generate a tremendous amount of output, and in most cases a lot of

information you don\\'t need. It can even impact the performance of the router while the debug command is in effect. The best way to reduce this output is to filter it through an extended access list.

To do this, you create the access list as you would any other access list and then reference the access list number when you execute the debug command. For example, to restrict the output of the debug ip packet detail command to the

traffic generate between the devices with the IP addresses 10.10.10.2 and 13.1.1.1, you would create the following extended access list:

access-list 105 permit icmp host 10.10.10.2 host 13.1.1.1

access-list 105 permit icmp host 13.1.1.1 host 10.10.10.2

When you then execute the debug ip packet detail command and reference the list number of 105, it will only display debug output concerning communications between these IP addresses.

The number 105 in the command does not reference a router name or number. It references an access list number.

The command will not display all information on packets that are not fast switched by the local router. It will be limited to information as filtered in the access list 105.

The command will not list information on packets sent from router 105. The number 105 refers to an access list number, not a router.

Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Home > Support > Technology support > Dial and access > Integrated services digital networks (isdn), channel-associated signaling (cas) > Troubleshoot and alerts > Important Information on Debug Commands Cisco > Cisco IOS Debug

Command Reference - Commands I through L > debug ip packet

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.
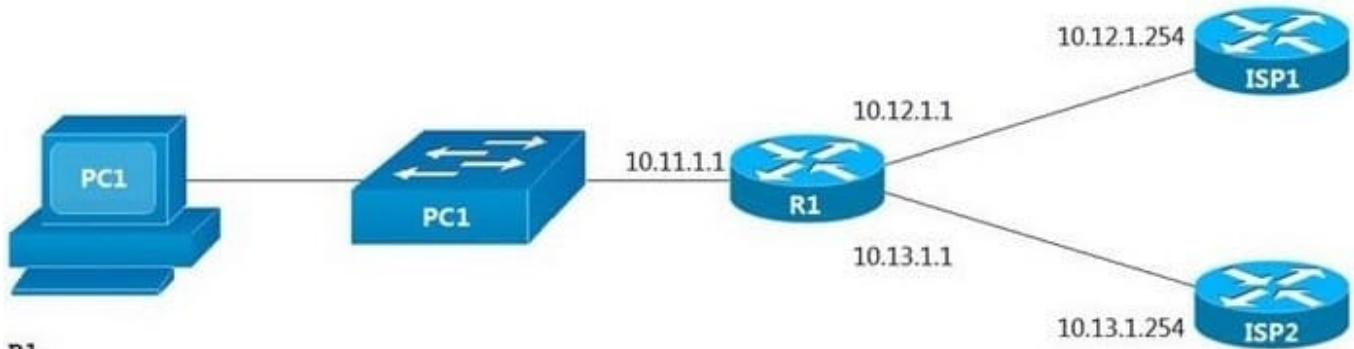
```
R1
 ip sla 100
  icmp-echo 10.12.1.254
 !
 track 10 ip sla 100 reachability
 !
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.12.1.254 track 10
 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.13.1.254 10
 !
```

```
R1#show ip route
 (Output Omitted)
 Gateway of last resort is 10.13.1.254 to network 0.0.0.0

 S*  0.0.0.0/0 [10/0] via 10.13.1.254
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subsets, 2 masks
 C      10.11.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
 L      10.11.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
 C      10.12.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
 L      10.12.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
 C      10.13.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
 L      10.13.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
```

An engineer is monitoring reachability of the configured default routes to ISP1 and ISP2. The default route from ISP1 is preferred if available.

How is this issue resolved?

A. Use the icmp-echo command to track both default routes

B. Use the same AD for both default routes

C. Start IP SLA by matching numbers for track and ip sla commands

D. Start IP SLA by defining frequency and scheduling it

Correct Answer: D

In the above configuration we have not had activated our IP SLA operation.

We can start it with this command:

R1(config)#ip sla schedule 100 life forever start-time now

Also we should specific the rate of ICMP echo:

R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency 5 // Send ICMP echo every 5 seconds

QUESTION 4

A network administrator must optimize the segment size of the TCP packet on the DMVPN IPsec protected tunnel interface, which carries application traffic from the head office to a designated branch. The TCP segment size must not overwhelm the MTU of the outbound link.

Which configuration must be applied to the router to improve the application performance?

A. interface tunnel30 ip mtu 1400 ip tcp payload-size 1360 ! crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption

B. interface tunnel30 ip mtu 1400 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360 ! crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption

C. interface tunnel30 ip mtu 1400 ip tcp max-segment 1360 ! crypto ipsec fragmentation before-encryption

D. interface tunnel30 ip mtu 1400 ip tcp packet-size 1360 ! crypto ipsec fragmentation after-encryption

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-mt-book/sec-conn-dmvpn-dmvpn.html

QUESTION 5

Which command can you use to display the area border routers (ABRs) and the routes to them?

A. show ip ospf dr

B. show ip opsf bdr

C. show ip ospf database

D. show ip ospf border-routers

Correct Answer: D

The correct answer is show ip ospf border-routers. The following commands are available to verify OSPF configurations:

show ip ospf border-routers - displays internal ISPF routing table entries for an ABR. show ip ospf virtual-links - displays the current state of OSPF virtual links. show ip ospf - displays information about the router\'s role and each area to which

the router is connected. show ip ospf database - displays the contents of the router\'s topological database. Note that a number of keywords can be used with the show ip ospf database command to get specific information.

The command show ip ospf dr is not correct because dr is not a parameter of the show ip ospf command.

The command show ip ospf bdr is not correct because bdr is not a parameter of the show ip ospf command.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

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

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS IP Routing: OSPF Command Reference > show ip ospf border-routers

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