

# Free PDF Accurate Cisco - 300-410 Reliable Exam Registration

## EXAMFORSURE

### Providing 100% verified Cisco 300-410 (Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (300-410 ENARSI)) Study Guide

Cisco 300-410 questions and answers provided by us are reviewed through highly qualified Cisco professionals who had been with the field of Cisco from a long time mostly are lecturers and even Programmers are also part of this platforms, so you can forget about the stress of failing in your exam and use our Cisco 300-410-Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (300-410 ENARSI) question and answer PDF and start practicing your skill on it as passing Cisco 300-410 isn't easy to go on so Examfourse is here to provide you solution for this stress and get you confident for your coming exam with success garneted at first attempt. Free downloadable demos are provided for you to check on before making the purchase of investment in yourself for your success as our Cisco 300-410 exam questions with detailed answers explanations will be delivered to you.



BONUS!!! Download part of Lead2Passed 300-410 dumps for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1P29H7zPUdROq\\_qSPFA4wJXOPFrLgrk07](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1P29H7zPUdROq_qSPFA4wJXOPFrLgrk07)

Our company is professional brand established for compiling 300-410 exam materials for candidates, and we aim to help you to pass the examination as well as getting the related 300-410 certification in a more efficient and easier way. Owing to the superior quality and reasonable price of our 300-410 Exam Materials, our company has become a top-notch one in the international market. Our 300-410 exam torrents are not only superior in price than other makers in the international field, but also are distinctly superior in many respects.

### What's Next After Cisco ENARSI?

Once you have passed the Cisco ENARSI 300-410 Exam, assuming you have already passed the core 350-401 ENCOR test, and have been awarded the prestigious CCNP Enterprise certification, you get new prospects for professional improvement. Earning this certificate automatically earns you the right to boast about it on social media platforms such as LinkedIn to attract more and more job offers with high paying salaries. CCNP Enterprise is valid for a total of 3 years, after which recertification should be done by keeping up with educational activities offered by Cisco or completing exams. Finally, one can also opt for expert-level certifications such as CCIE Enterprise Infrastructure or CCIE Enterprise Wireless. Each of them requires applicants to only pass one extra lab exam.

>> 300-410 Reliable Exam Registration <<

### Certification 300-410 Torrent, Testking 300-410 Exam Questions

As the old saying tells that, he who doesn't go advance will lose his ground. So you will have a positive outlook on life. All in all,

abandon all illusions and face up to reality bravely. Our 300-410 practice exam will be your best assistant to get the 300-410 Certification. And our 300-410 study materials are always considered the guarantee to pass the exam. You are the best and unique in the world. Just be confident to face new challenge!

## Cisco Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services Sample Questions (Q370-Q375):

### NEW QUESTION # 370

What does the PE router convert the Ipv4 prefix to within an MPLS VPN?

- A. 48-bit route combining the IP and PE router-id
- B. VPN-IPv4 prefix combined with the 64-bit route distinguisher
- C. eBGP path association between the PE and CE sessions
- D. prefix that combines the ASN, PE router-id, and IP prefix

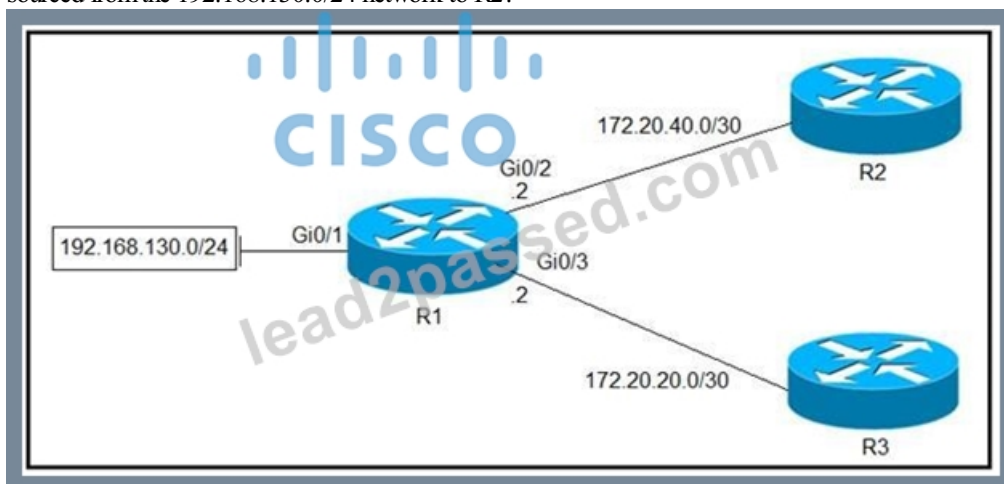
**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The IP prefix is a member of the IPv4 address family. After the PE device learns the IP prefix, the PE converts it into a VPN-IPv4 prefix by combining it with an 8-byte route distinguisher (RD). The generated prefix is a member of the VPN-IPv4 address family. It uniquely identifies the customer address, even if the customer site is using globally nonunique (unregistered private) IP addresses. The route distinguisher used to generate the VPN-IPv4 prefix is specified by a configuration command associated with the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance on the PE device.

### NEW QUESTION # 371

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration configures a policy on R1 to forward any traffic that is sourced from the 192.168.130.0/24 network to R2?



```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1
```

- A.

```

access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1

```

- B.
 

```

set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1

```
- C.
 

```

access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2

```
- D.

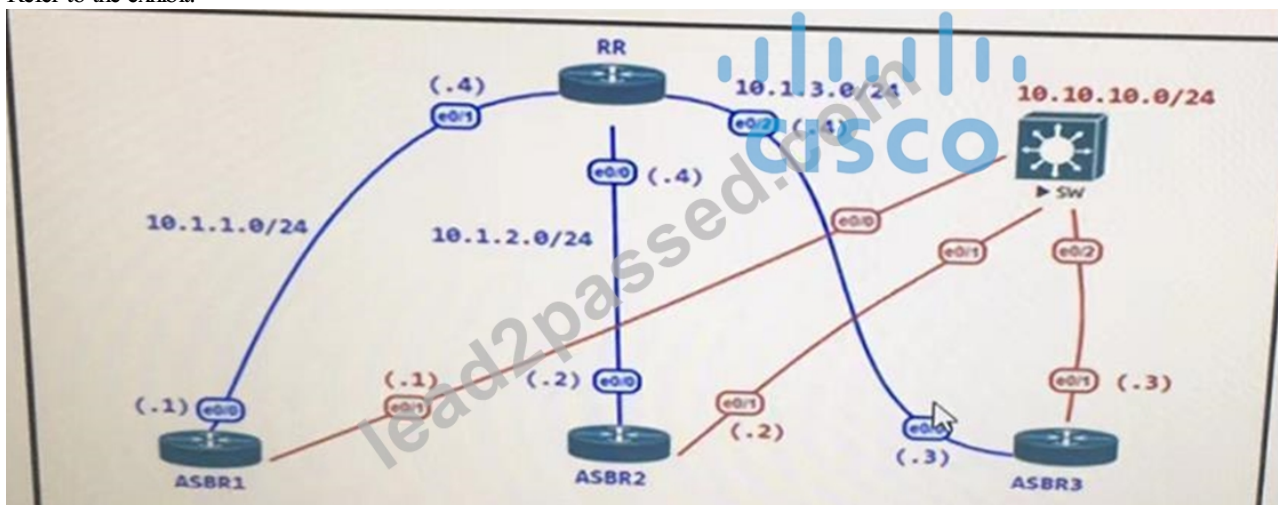
Answer: A

Explanation:

Look at the address of the local router (R1) on p2p links - it has .2, so it means the next hop (the remote router) is .1.

### NEW QUESTION # 372

Refer to the exhibit.



```
RR
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 100

ASBR2
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.4 remote-as 100

ASBR3
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100

ASBR4
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.3.4 remote-as 100
```

The administrator configured the network device for end-to-end reachability, but the ASBRs are not propagation routes to each other.

Which set of configuration resolves this issue?

A)

```
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
```

B)

```
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
```

C)

```
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
```

D)

```
router bgp 100
neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-multihop
neighbor 10.1.2.2 ebgp-multihop
neighbor 10.1.3.3 ebgp-multihop
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 373

### Configuration output:

```
clock timezone PST -8
clock summer-time PDT recurring
service timestamps debug datetime
service timestamps log datetime
logging buffered 16000 debugging
ntp clock-period 17179272
ntp server 161.181.92.152
```

### Debug output:

```
router#show clock
14:12:26.312 PDT Thu Apr 27 2019
router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router(config)#exit
```

```
router#
Apr 27 21:12:28: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty0
```

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NTP on a Cisco router to get synchronized time for system and logs from a unified time source. The configuration did not work as desired. Which service must be enabled to resolve the issue?

- A. Enter the service timestamps log datetime console global command.
- **B. Enter the service timestamps log datetime localtime global command.**
- C. Enter the service timestamps log datetime clock-period global command.
- D. Enter the service timestamps log datetime synchronize global command.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

If a router is configured to get the time from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, the times in the router's log entries may be different from the time on the system clock if the [localtime] option is not in the service timestamps log command. To solve this issue, add the [localtime] option to the service timestamps log command. The times should now be synchronized between the system clock and the log message timestamps.

Reference:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-syste>

### NEW QUESTION # 374

Which configuration feature should be used to block rogue router advertisements instead of using the IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature?

- **A. IPv4 ACL blocking route advertisements from nonauthorized hosts**
- B. PVLANS with promiscuous ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
- C. PVLANS with community ports associated to route advertisements and isolated ports for nodes
- D. VACL blocking broadcast frames from nonauthorized hosts

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature provides support for allowing the network administrator to block or reject unwanted or rogue router advertisement guard messages that arrive at the network device platform. Router Advertisements are used by devices to announce themselves on the link. The IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard feature analyzes these router advertisements and filters out router advertisements that are sent by unauthorized devices.

Certain switch platforms can already implement some level of rogue RA filtering by the administrator configuring Access Control Lists (ACLs) that block RA ICMP messages that might be inbound on "user" ports.

