

# Cisco 300-410 Reliable Exam Preparation | 300-410 Valid Test Online



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## Cisco 300-410 Exam Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives

Infrastructure Services	25%	<p>1.Troubleshoot device management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Console and VTY</li> <li>• Telnet, HTTP, HTTPS, SSH, SCP</li> <li>• (T)FTP</li> </ul> <p>2.Troubleshoot SNMP (v2c, v3)</p> <p>3. Troubleshoot network problems using logging (local, syslog, debugs, conditional debugs, timestamps)</p> <p>4. Troubleshoot IPv4 and IPv6 DHCP (DHCP client, IOS DHCP server, DHCP relay, DHCP options)</p> <p>5. Troubleshoot network performance issues using IP SLA (jitter, tracking objects, delay, connectivity)</p> <p>6. Troubleshoot NetFlow (v5, v9, flexible NetFlow)</p> <p>7. Troubleshoot network problems using Cisco DNA Center assurance (connectivity, monitoring, device health, network health)</p>
VPN Technologies	20%	<p>1.Describe MPLS operations (LSR, LDP, label switching, LSP)</p> <p>2.Describe MPLS Layer 3 VPN</p> <p>3.Configure and verify DMVPN (single hub)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GRE/mGRE</li> <li>• NHRP</li> <li>• IPsec</li> <li>• Dynamic neighbor</li> <li>• Spoke-to-spoke</li> </ul>
Infrastructure Security	20%	<p>1.Troubleshoot device security using IOS AAA (TACACS+, RADIUS, local database)</p> <p>2.Troubleshoot router security features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPv4 access control lists (standard, extended, time-based)</li> <li>• IPv6 traffic filter</li> <li>• Unicast reverse path forwarding (uRPF)</li> </ul> <p>3.Troubleshoot control plane policing (CoPP) (Telnet, SSH, HTTP(S), SNMP, EIGRP, OSPF, BGP)</p> <p>4.Describe IPv6 First Hop security features (RA guard, DHCP guard, binding table, ND inspection/snooping, source guard)</p>

Layer 3 Technologies	35%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Troubleshoot administrative distance (all routing protocols)</li> <li>2. Troubleshoot route map for any routing protocol (attributes, tagging, filtering)</li> <li>3. Troubleshoot loop prevention mechanisms (filtering, tagging, split horizon, route poisoning)</li> <li>4. Troubleshoot redistribution between any routing protocols or routing sources</li> <li>5. Troubleshoot manual and auto-summarization with any routing protocol</li> <li>6. Configure and verify policy-based routing</li> <li>7. Configure and verify VRF-Lite</li> <li>8. Describe Bidirectional Forwarding Detection</li> <li>9. Troubleshoot EIGRP (classic and named mode) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address families (IPv4, IPv6)</li> <li>• Neighbor relationship and authentication</li> <li>• Loop-free path selections (RD, FD, FC, successor, feasible successor, stuck in active)</li> <li>• Stubs</li> <li>• Load balancing (equal and unequal cost)</li> <li>• Metrics</li> </ul> </li> <li>10. Troubleshoot OSPF (v2/v3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address families (IPv4, IPv6)</li> <li>- Neighbor relationship and authentication</li> <li>- Network types, area types, and router types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Point-to-point, multipoint, broadcast, nonbroadcast</li> <li>• (ii) Area type: backbone, normal, transit, stub, NSSA, totally stub</li> <li>• (iii) Internal router, backbone router, ABR, ASBR</li> <li>• (iv) Virtual link</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Path preference</li> </ul> </li> <li>11. Troubleshoot BGP (Internal and External) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address families (IPv4, IPv6)</li> <li>• Neighbor relationship and authentication (next-hop, multihop, 4-byte AS, private AS, route refresh, synchronization, operation, peer group, states and timers)</li> <li>• Path preference (attributes and best-path)</li> <li>• Route reflector (excluding multiple route reflectors, confederations, dynamic peer)</li> <li>• Policies (inbound/outbound filtering, path manipulation)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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>> Cisco 300-410 Reliable Exam Preparation <<

## 300-410 Reliable Exam Preparation 100% Pass | Efficient 300-410: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services 100% Pass

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## Cisco Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services Sample Questions (Q574-Q579):

### NEW QUESTION # 574

Refer to Exhibit.

```
HQ_R2 g0/0

BRANCH(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.35.2 track 1
BRANCH(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.35.6 5
!
BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.6
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# timeout 200
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# frequency 5
!
BRANCH(config)# ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
!
BRANCH(config)# track 1 ip sla 1 reachability
```

Traffic from the branch network should route through HQ R1 unless the path is unavailable. An engineer tests this functionality by shutting down interface on the BRANCH router toward HQ\_R1 router but 192.168.20.0/24 is no longer reachable from the branch router. Which set of configurations resolves the issue?

- A. HQ\_R2(config)# ip sla responder  
HQ\_R2(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.5
- B. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1  
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.1
- C. HQ\_R1(config)# ip sla responder  
HQ\_R1(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.2
- **D. BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1**  
**BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.2**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

In the configuration above, the engineer has made a mistake as he was tracking 172.16.35.6 (the backup path) instead of tracking the main path (172.16.35.2). Therefore, when he shut down the main path, the track 1 was still up so traffic still went through the main path -> it failed.

To fix this issue, we just need to correct the tracking interface of the main path.

#### NEW QUESTION # 575

A network administrator performed a Compact Flash Memory upgrade on a Cisco Catalyst 6509 Switch. Everything is functioning normally except SNMP, which was configured to monitor the bandwidth of key interfaces but the interface indexes are changed. Which global configuration resolves the issue?

- **A. snmp-server ifindex persist**
- B. snmp ifindex persist
- C. snmp ifindex permanent
- D. snmp-server ifindex permanent

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The SNMP ifindex persistence feature provides an interface index (ifindex) value that is retained and used when the router reboots. The ifindex value is a unique identifying number associated with a physical or logical interface. In the following example, SNMP ifindex persistence is enabled for all interfaces:

```
router(config)# snmp-server ifindex persist
```

#### NEW QUESTION # 576

A company is redesigning WAN infrastructure so that all branch sites must communicate via the head office and the head office can directly communicate with each site independently. The network engineer must configure the head office router by considering zero-touch technology when adding new sites in the same WAN infrastructure. Which configuration must be applied to the head office router to meet this requirement?

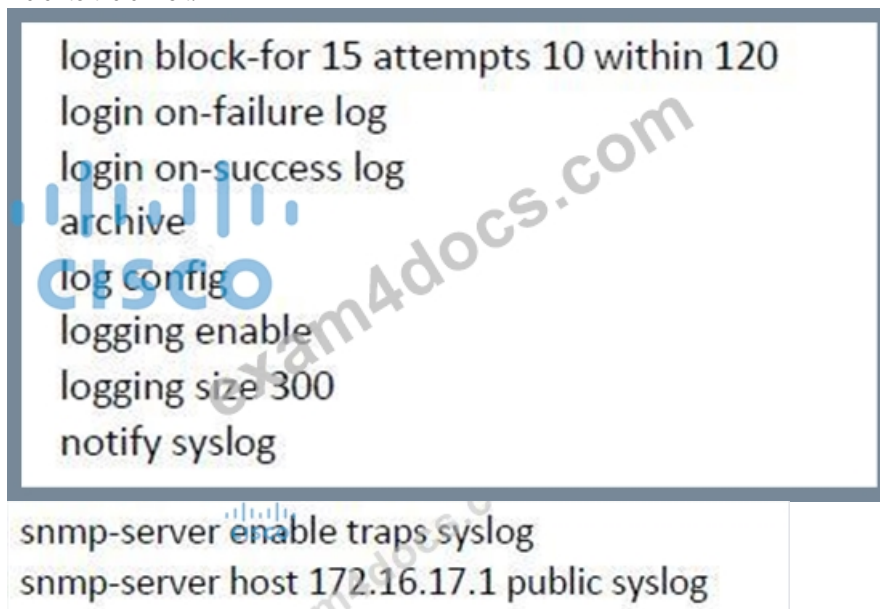


- A. Option D
- B. Option C
- C. Option B
- D. Option A

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION # 577

Refer to the exhibit.



The administrator can see the traps for the failed login attempts, but cannot see the traps of successful login attempts. What command is needed to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure logging history 3
- B. Configure logging history 2
- C. Configure logging history 4
- D. Configure logging history 5

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, the maximum severity sent as a syslog trap is warning. That is why you see syslog traps for login failures. Since a login success is severity 5 (notifications), those syslog messages will not be converted to traps. To fix this, configure:

#### logging history 5

Syslog levels are listed below

Level	Keyword	Description
0	emergencies	System is unusable
1	alerts	Immediate action is needed
2	critical	Critical conditions exist
3	errors	Error conditions exist
4	warnings	Warning conditions exist
5	notification	Normal, but significant, conditions exist
6	informational	Informational messages
7	debugging	Debugging messages

Note:

The syntax of login block is:

login block-for seconds attempts tries within seconds

#### NEW QUESTION # 578

Refer to the exhibit.

```
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime
clock timezone MST -7 0
clock summer-time MST recurring
ntp authentication-key 1 md5 00101A0B0152181206224747071E 7
ntp server 10.10.10.10
```

**R1#show clock**

\*06:13:44.045 MST Sun Dec 30 2018

**R1#conf t**

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

**R1(config) #logging host 10.10.10.20**

**R1(config) #end**

**R1#**

\*Dec 30 13:15:28: %SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console

**R1#**

\*Dec 30 13:15:28: %SYS-6-LOGGINGHOST\_STARTSTOP: Logging to host 10.10.10.20 port 51 started - CLI initiated

An administrator noticed that after a change was made on R1, the timestamps on the system logs did not match the clock.

What is the reasons for this error?

- A. The NTP server is in an different time zone.
- B. The system clock is set incorrectly to summer-time hours
- C. An authentication error with the NTP server results in an incorrect timestamp.
- D. The keyword **localtime** is defined on the **timestamp service** command.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 579**

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