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Knowledge Prerequisites

It is good to know what knowledge is required for any exam that you are planning to take. Therefore, you have to find out what it takes to sit for this particular test. Highlighted below are the skills and knowledge required for the Cisco 300-410 exam:

- Understanding and knowledge of how to manage network devices;
- General understanding of how to effectively secure networks devices;
- General understanding of network fundamentals.
- Basic knowledge of network automation;
- Knowledge of how to implement LANs;

All in all, there will be topics that cover infrastructure services and security, VPN technologies, and Layer 3.

Cisco 300-410: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) exam is a challenging certification that requires a comprehensive understanding of advanced routing and services technologies. Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services certification is a valuable credential for network professionals who are looking to advance their career and demonstrate their expertise in this field.

Cisco 300-410 Exam, also known as Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services, is designed for IT professionals who are interested in advancing their knowledge and skills in enterprise networking. Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services certification exam is part of the CCNP Enterprise track and focuses on advanced routing technologies and services such as BGP, OSPF, and PBR. Passing 300-410 exam will demonstrate your ability to configure, troubleshoot, and optimize complex enterprise networks.

Cisco Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services Sample Questions (Q593-Q598):

NEW QUESTION # 593

Refer to the exhibit.

```

SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni summ
BGP router identifier 100.0.0.1, local AS number 100
BGP table version is 1, main routing table version 1

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA1
      4      100      6      5         1    0    0 00:00:58      0

SW100#sh ip bgp ipv6 unicast
SW100#

R1#sh ip bgp ipv6 uni
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
      Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i   2001::4/128    2001::4        0    100      0 300 i
*>i   2002::2/128    2001::2        0    100      0 i

R1#
R1#sh ipv6 route
O   2001::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::5200:C3FF:FE01:E600, GigabitEthernet0/0
B   2002::2/128 [200/0]
    via 2001::2
  
```

Refer to the exhibit SW100 cannot receive routes from R1 Which configuration resolves the issue?

○ R1
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 neighbor 2001::2 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA2 route-reflector-client

R2
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 neighbor 2001::2
 neighbor 2001::1 next-hop-self

○ R1
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 neighbor 2001::2 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 2001:ABC:AABB:1100:1122:1111:2222:AAA2 route-reflector-client

R2
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 neighbor 2001::2
 neighbor 2001::1 as-override



○ R1
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 no synchronization

R2
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 no synchronization

SW100
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 no synchronization

○ R1
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 redistribute connected

R2
 router bgp 100
 address-family ipv6
 redistribute connected

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 594

Exhibit:

```

1:27:07.532: AAA/DIAG (00000055): DIAG 1
1:27:07.532: AAA/AUTHN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
1:27:07.532: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
1:27:07.532: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 85
1:27:07.532: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 85()
1:27:07.532: TPLUS: Using server 10.106.60.182
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: socket event 2
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: read entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data
3:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
1:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
1:27:07.532: TPLUS: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
1:27:07.532: TPLUS: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys)

```

Which action resolves the authentication problem?

- A. Configure the user name on the TACACS+ server
- B. Configure the UDP port 1812 to be allowed on the TACACS+ server
- C. Configure the same password between the TACACS+ server and router.
- D. Configure the TCP port 49 to be reachable by the router

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

From the last line of the output, we notice that the result was "Invalid AUTHEN packet". Therefore something went wrong with the username or password.

NEW QUESTION # 595

Which option is the best for protecting CPU utilization on a device?

- A. COPP
- B. fragmentation
- C. ICMP redirects
- D. ICMP unreachable messages

Answer: A

Explanation:

The traffic managed by a device can be divided into three functional components or planes:

+ Data plane

+ Management plane

+ Control plane

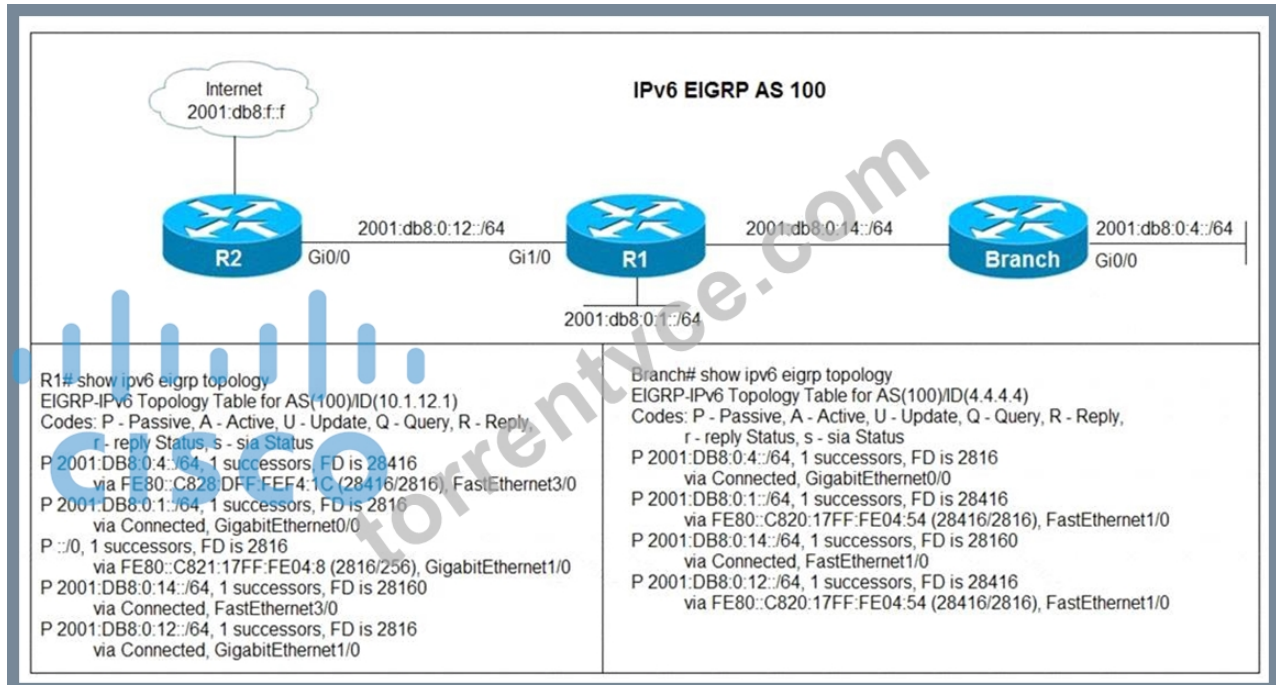
The vast majority of traffic flows through the device via the data plane; however, the route processor handles certain traffic, such as routing protocol updates, remote-access services, and network management traffic such as SNMP. This type of traffic is referred to as the control and management plane. The route processor is critical to network operation. Therefore any service disruption or security compromise to the route processor, and hence the control and management planes, can result in network outages that impact regular operations. For example, a DoS attack targeting the route processor typically involves high bursty traffic resulting in excessive CPU utilization on the route processor. Such attacks can be devastating to network stability and availability. The bulk of traffic managed by the route processor is handled by way of the control and management planes.

The CoPP feature is used to protect the aforementioned control and management planes; to ensure stability, reachability, and availability and to block unnecessary or DoS traffic. CoPP uses a dedicated control plane configuration through the modular QoS CLI (MQC) to provide filtering and rate limiting capabilities for the control plane packets.

Reference: <https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1181682&seqNum=10>

NEW QUESTION # 596

Refer to the exhibit.



Users in the branch network of 2001:db8:0:4::/64 report that they cannot access the Internet. Which command is issued in IPv6 router EIGRP 100 configuration mode to solve this issue?

- A. Issue the eigrp command on R2.
- **B. Issue the no eigrp stub command on R1.**
- C. Issue the no neighbor stub command on R2.
- D. Issue the eigrp stub command on R1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 597

Router R1 has been configured with a default route like this:

```
R1#(config) ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.2.3.1
```

You want to redistribute this route into OSPF but when you configure the redistribute static command under the OSPF process the default route is not present.

What will create a default route in the OSPF routing process?

- A. Change the static default route to use an Administrative Distance (AD) greater than 110.
- B. Create a default metric for the static default route.
- C. Use the redistribute static subnets command.
- **D. Use the default-information originate command under the OSPF process.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 598

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