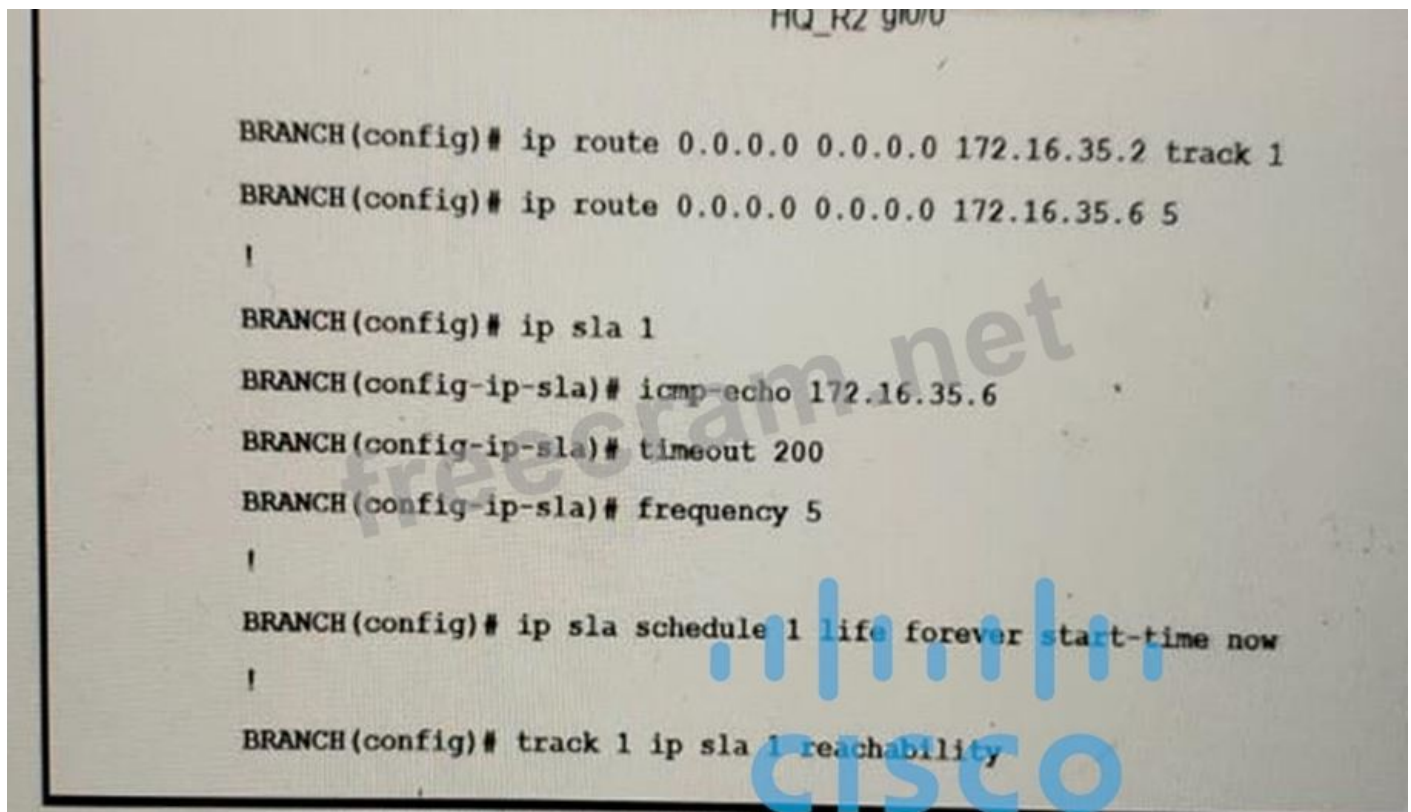


## Cisco.300-410.v2021-07-10.q64

Exam Code:	300-410
Exam Name:	Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services
Certification Provider:	Cisco
Free Question Number:	64
Version:	v2021-07-10
# of views:	1152
# of Questions views:	24587
<a href="https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.300-410.v2021-07-10.q64.html">https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Cisco.300-410.v2021-07-10.q64.html</a>	

### NEW QUESTION: 1

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?

```
HQ_R1(config)# ip sla responder
HQ_R1(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.2

BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.1

HQ_R2(config)# ip sla responder
HQ_R2(config)# ip sla responder icmp-echo 172.16.35.5

BRANCH(config)# ip sla 1
BRANCH(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.35.2
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 2

Refer to the exhibit. The remote server is failing to receive the NetFlow data Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Modify the interlace command to Ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 Input.
- B. Modify the flow record command record v4\_M to move under flow exporter profile.
- C. Modify the flow transport command transport udp 2055 to move under flow monitor profile.
- D. Modify the udp port under flow exporter profile to Ip transport udp 4739.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 3

Which Ipv6 first-hop security feature helps to minimize denial of service attacks?

- A. IPv6 Router Advertisement Guard
- B. IPv6 MAC address filtering
- C. DHCPv6 Guard
- D. IPv6 Destination Guard

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 4

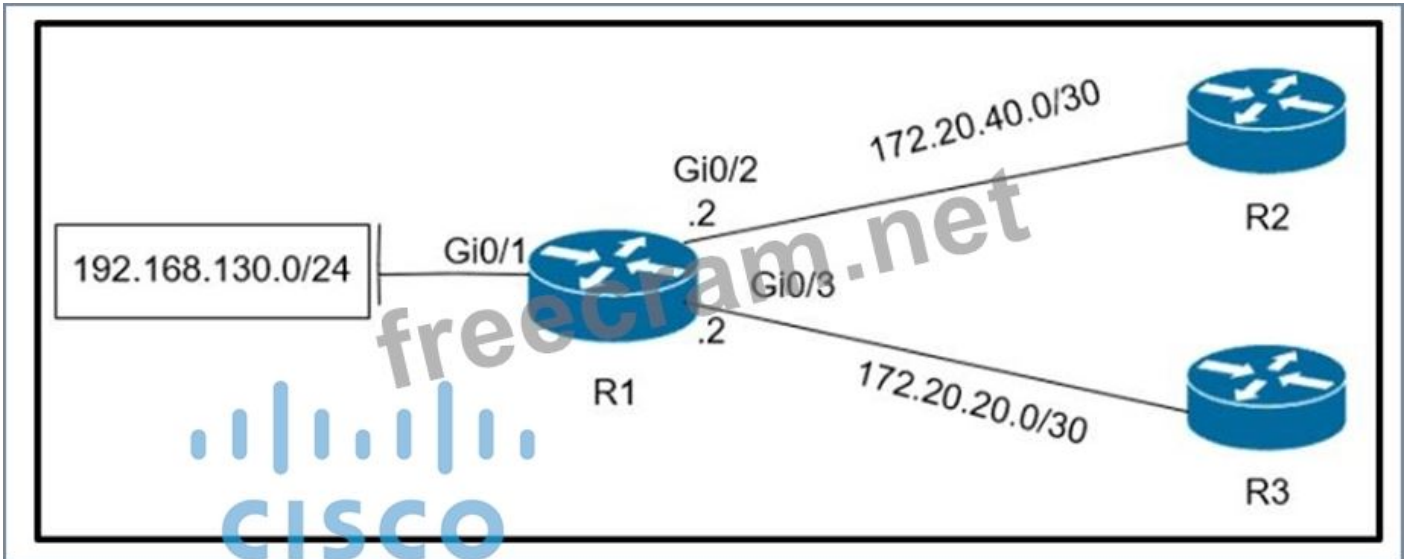
A DMVPN single hub topology is using IPsec + mGRE with OSPF. What should be configured on the hub to ensure it will be the designated router?

- A. OSPF priority greater than 1
- B. OSPF priority to 0
- C. tunnel interface of the hub with ip nhrp ospf dr
- D. route map to set the metrics of learned routes to 110

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 5

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?

- A. `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`
- B. `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`  
`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`

`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`  
`set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1`

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 6**

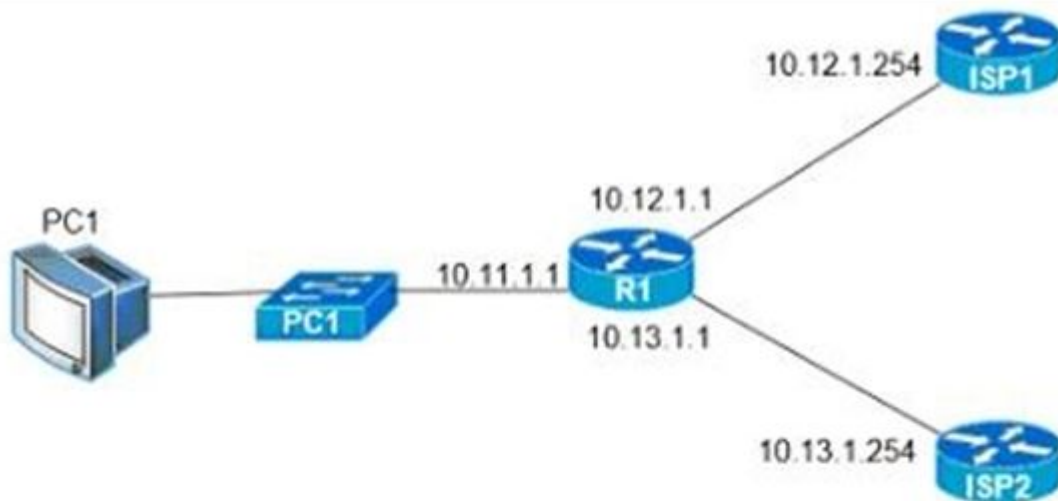
What are two functions of MPLS Layer 3 VPNs? (Choose two.)

- A. It is used for transparent point-to-multipoint connectivity between Ethernet links/sites.
- B. Customer traffic is encapsulated in a VPN label when it is forwarded in MPLS network.
- C. BGP is used for signaling customer VPNv4 routes between PE nodes.
- D. A packet with node segment ID is forwarded along with shortest path to destination.
- E. LDP and BGP can be used for Pseudowire signaling.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

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 subnets, 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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Reference:

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
```

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

What are two purposes of using IPv4 and VPNv4 address-family configurations in a Layer 3 MPLS VPN? (Choose two.)

- A. The VPNv4 address consists of a 64-bit route distinguisher that is prepended to the IPv4 prefix.
- B. The VPNv4 address is used to advertise the MPLS VPN label.
- C. RD is prepended to the IPv4 route to make it unique.
- D. The IPv4 address is needed to tag the MPLS label.
- E. MP-BGP is used to allow overlapping IPv4 addresses between customers to advertise through the network.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 9**

An engineer configured policy-based routing for a destination IP address that does not exist in the routing table. How is the packet treated through the policy for configuring the set ip default next-hop command?

- A. Packets are forwarded based on the routing table.
- B. Packets are forwarded based on a static route.
- C. Packets are forwarded to the specific next hop.
- D. Packets are not forwarded to the specific next hop.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 10**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

MASS-RTR#show running-config
!
hostname MASS-RTR
!
aaa new-model
!
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authorization exec default local
aaa authorization commands 15 default local
!
username admin privilege 15 password 7 0236244818115F3348
username cisco privilege 15 password 7 0607072C494A5B
archive
 log config
  logging enable
  logging size 1000
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address dhcp
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
line vty 0 4
!

MASS-RTR#show archive log config all
  idx      sess      user@line      Logged command
  ---      -
  1         1      console@console |interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  2         1      console@console | no shutdown
  3         1      console@console | ip address dhcp
  4         2      admin@vty0     |username cisco privilege 15 password cisco
  5         2      admin@vty0     |!config: USER TABLE MODIFIED

```

A client is concerned that passwords are visible when running this show archive log config all. Which router configuration is needed to resolve this issue?

- A. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#password encryption aes
- B. MASS-RTR(config)#aaa authentication arap
- C. MASS-RTR(config)#service password-encryption
- D. MASS-RTR(config-archive-log-cfg)#hidekeys

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

step 1 hidekeys

Example:

```
Device(config-archive-log-config)# hidekeys
```

(Optional) Suppresses the display of password information in configuration log files.

**Note** Enabling the **hidekeys** command increases security by preventing password information from being displayed in configuration log files.

**NEW QUESTION: 11**

What is a function of IPv6 ND inspection?

- A. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
- B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables

C. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables

D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 12

When provisioning a device in Cisco DNA Center, the engineer sees the error message "Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template".

What is the reason for the error?

A. The template has an incorrect configuration.

B. The software version of the template is different from the software version of the device.

C. The changes to the template were not committed.

D. The tag that was used to filter the templates does not match the device tag.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

If you use tags to filter the templates, you must apply the same tags to the device to which you want to apply the templates. Otherwise, you get the following error during provisioning: -Cannot select the device. Not compatible with template.||

#### NEW QUESTION: 13

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured mutual redistribution on R1 and R2 routers, which caused instability in the network. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to deny when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.

B. Set a tag in the route map when redistributing EIGRP into OSPF on R1. and match the same tag on R2 to allow when redistributing OSPF into EIGRP.

C. Advertise summary routes of EIGRP to OSPF and deny specific EIGRP routes when redistributing into OSPF.

D. Apply a prefix list of EIGRP network routes in OSPF domain on R1 to propagate back into the EIGRP routing domain.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 14

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465 any
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 80 any
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 443
access-list 100 permit udp any eq 443 any
```

During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the problem?

- A. permit tcp port 465
- B. permit udp port 465
- C. permit tcp port 443
- D. permit tcp port 22

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 15

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
  Service-policy input: CoPP-BGP
    Class-map: BGP (match all)
      2716 packets, 172071 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: access-group name BGP
      drop

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      5212 packets, 655966 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: any
```

What is the result of applying this configuration?

- A. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any other device.
- B. The router can form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
- C. The router cannot form BGP neighborships with any device that is matched by the access list named "BGP".
- D. The router can form BGP neighborships with any other device.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

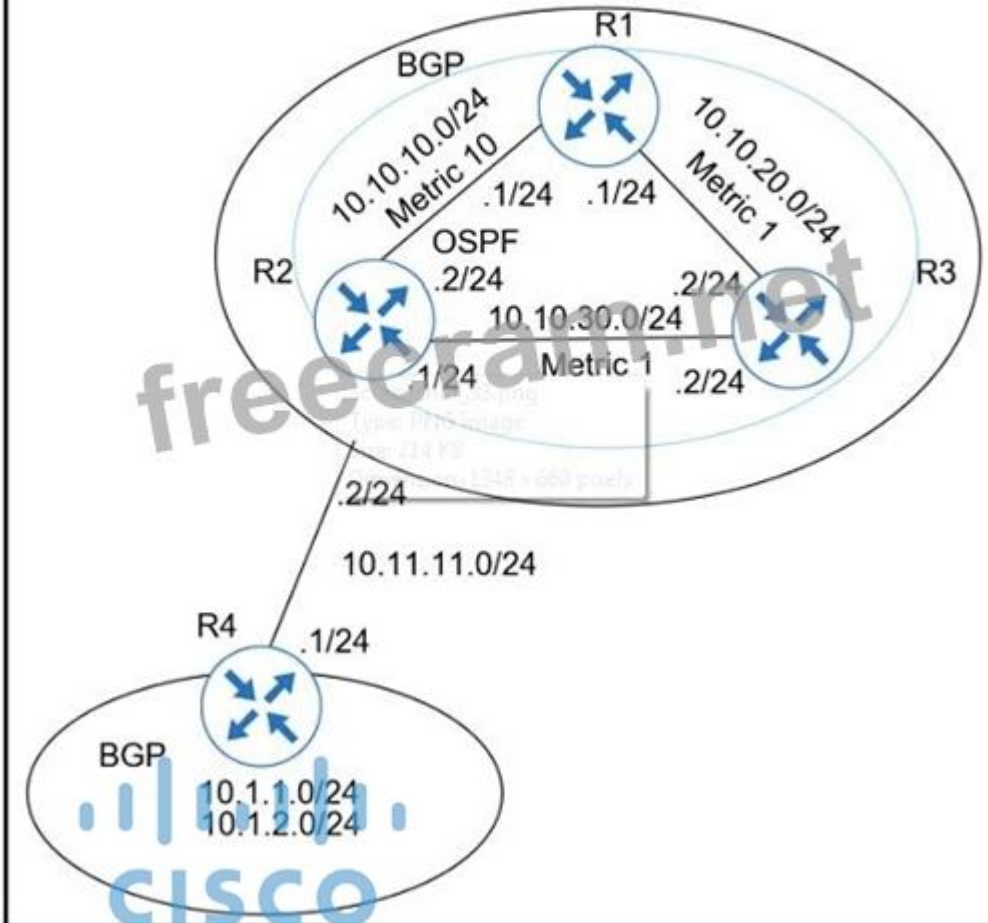
#### NEW QUESTION: 16

Refer to the exhibit.

```

ip sla 10
tcp connect 10.1.1.1 80
ip sla schedule 10 life 30 start time now

```



A user has set up an IP SLA probe to test if a non-SLA host web server on IP address 10.1.1.1 accepts HTTP sessions prior to deployment. The probe is failing. Which action should the network administrator recommend for the probe to succeed?

- A. Re-issue the ip sla schedule command.
- B. Add icmp-echo command for the host.
- C. Add the control disable option to the tcp connect.
- D. Modify the ip sla schedule frequency to forever.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

You should disable control packets whenever the other side is not a responder, so if you were running TCP connect to a real web server you would have to disable it because it would not be running as a responder. Your TCP succeeds because the port is open but in

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### NEW QUESTION: 17

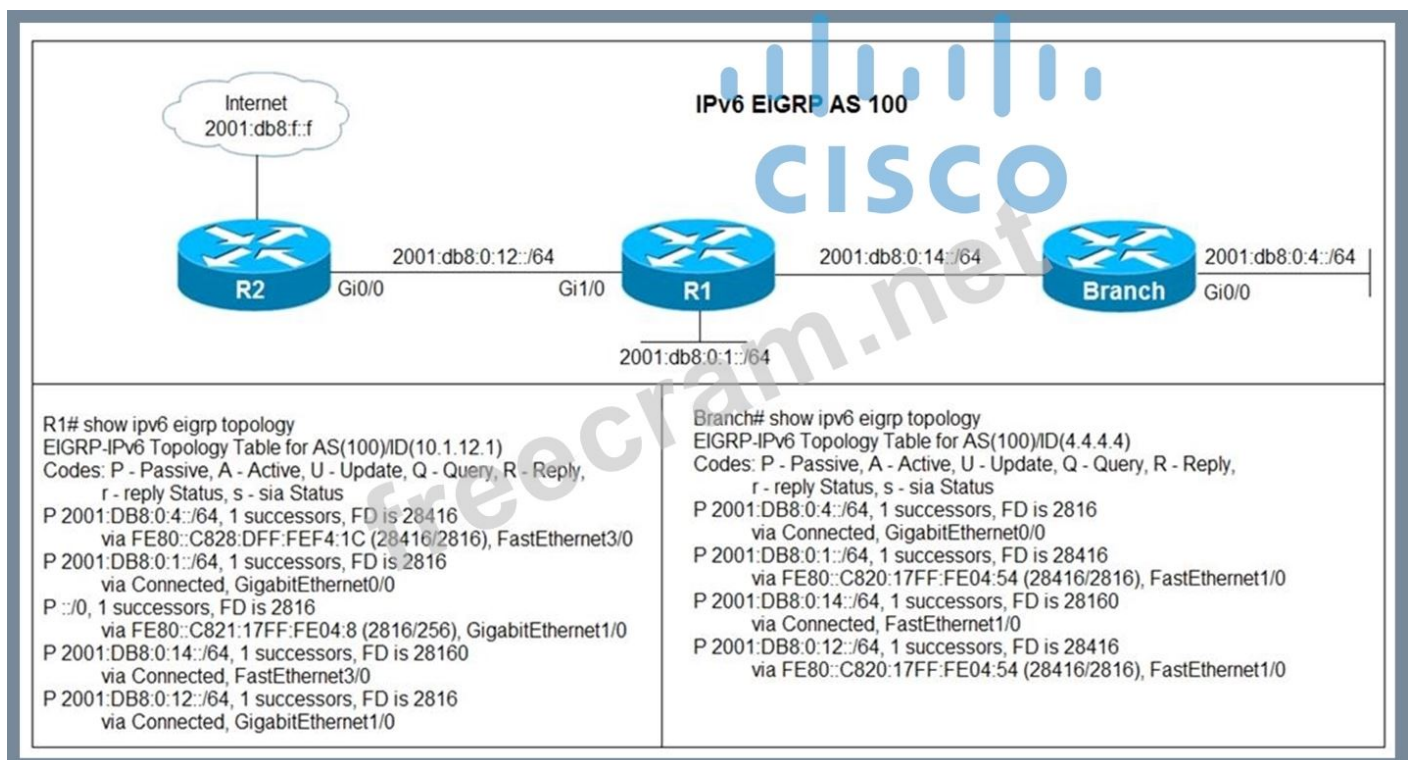
Which is statement about IPv6 inspection is true?

- A. It teams and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables
- B. It teams and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables
- C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables
- D. It team and secures binding for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 18

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 19

Refer to Exhibit.

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.16.1 172.16.16.2
!
ip dhcp pool 0
network 172.16.16.0 255.255.255.0
domain-name cisco.com
dns-server 172.16.16.2
lease 30
```

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 100 in
```

```
access-list 100 deny  udp any any
access-list 100 permit ip any any
```

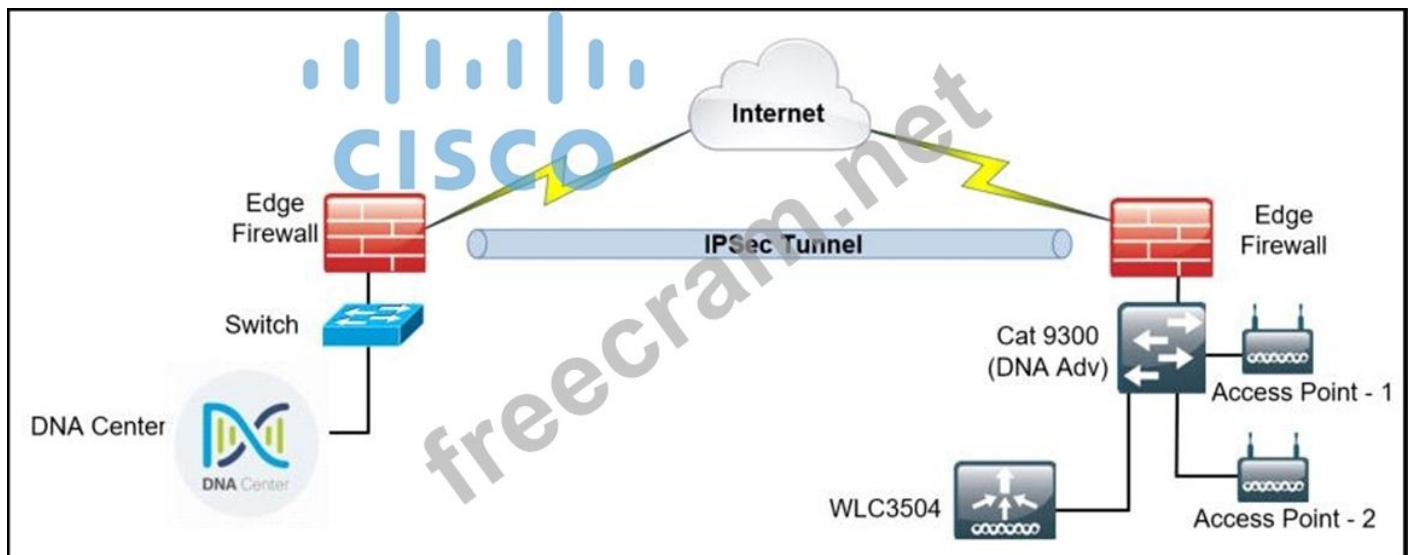
Which two configurations allow clients to get dynamic ip addresses assigned?

- A. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 86 as the first line
- B. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 61 as the first line
- C. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 68 as the first line
- D. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 69 as the first line
- E. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 67 as the first line

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to the exhibit.



A network administrator is discovering a Cisco Catalyst 9300 and a Cisco WLC 3504 in Cisco DNA Center. The Catalyst 9300 is added successfully. However, the WLC is showing [ error "uncontactable" when the administrator tries to add it in Cisco DNA Center. Which action discovers WLC in Cisco DNA Center successfully?

- A. Copy the .cert file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.
- B. Delete the WLC 3504 from Cisco DNA Center and add it to Cisco DNA Center again.
- C. Add the WLC 3504 under the hierarchy of the Catalyst 9300 connected devices.
- D. Copy the .pem file from the Cisco DNA Center on the USB and upload it to the WLC 3504.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/109597-csr-chained-certificates-wlc-00.html#anc12>

### NEW QUESTION: 21

Which two methods use IPsec to provide secure connectivity from the branch office to the headquarters office? (Choose two.)

- A. MPLS VPN
- B. PPPoE
- C. SSL VPN
- D. Virtual Tunnel Interface (VTI)
- E. DMVPN

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 22

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Spoke# show dmvpn
Tunnel0, Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:2,
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
-----
1 172.18.16.2 192.168.1.1 UP 01:05:35 S
1 172.18.46.2 192.168.1.4 UP 00:00:25 D
```

An engineer has configured DMVPN on a spoke router. What is the WAN IP address of another spoke router within the DMVPN network?

- A. 172.18.46.2
- B. 192.168.1.4
- C. 192.168.1.1
- D. 172.18.16.2

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 23

What are two functions of LDP? (Choose two.)

- A. It is defined in RFC 3038 and 3039.
- B. It requires MPLS Traffic Engineering.
- C. It advertises labels per Forwarding Equivalence Class.
- D. It must use Resource Reservation Protocol.
- E. It uses Forwarding Equivalence Class

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5\\_x/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls\\_cg/mp\\_mpls\\_overview.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/5_x/nx-os/mpls/configuration/guide/mpls_cg/mp_mpls_overview.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION: 24

Refer to Exhibit.

```
router ospf 10
  router-id 192.168.1.1
  log-adjacency-changes
  redistribute bgp 1 subnets route-map BGP-TO-OSPF
!
route-map BGP-TO-OSPF deny 10
  match ip address 50
route-map BGP-TO-OSPF permit 20
!
access-list 50 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

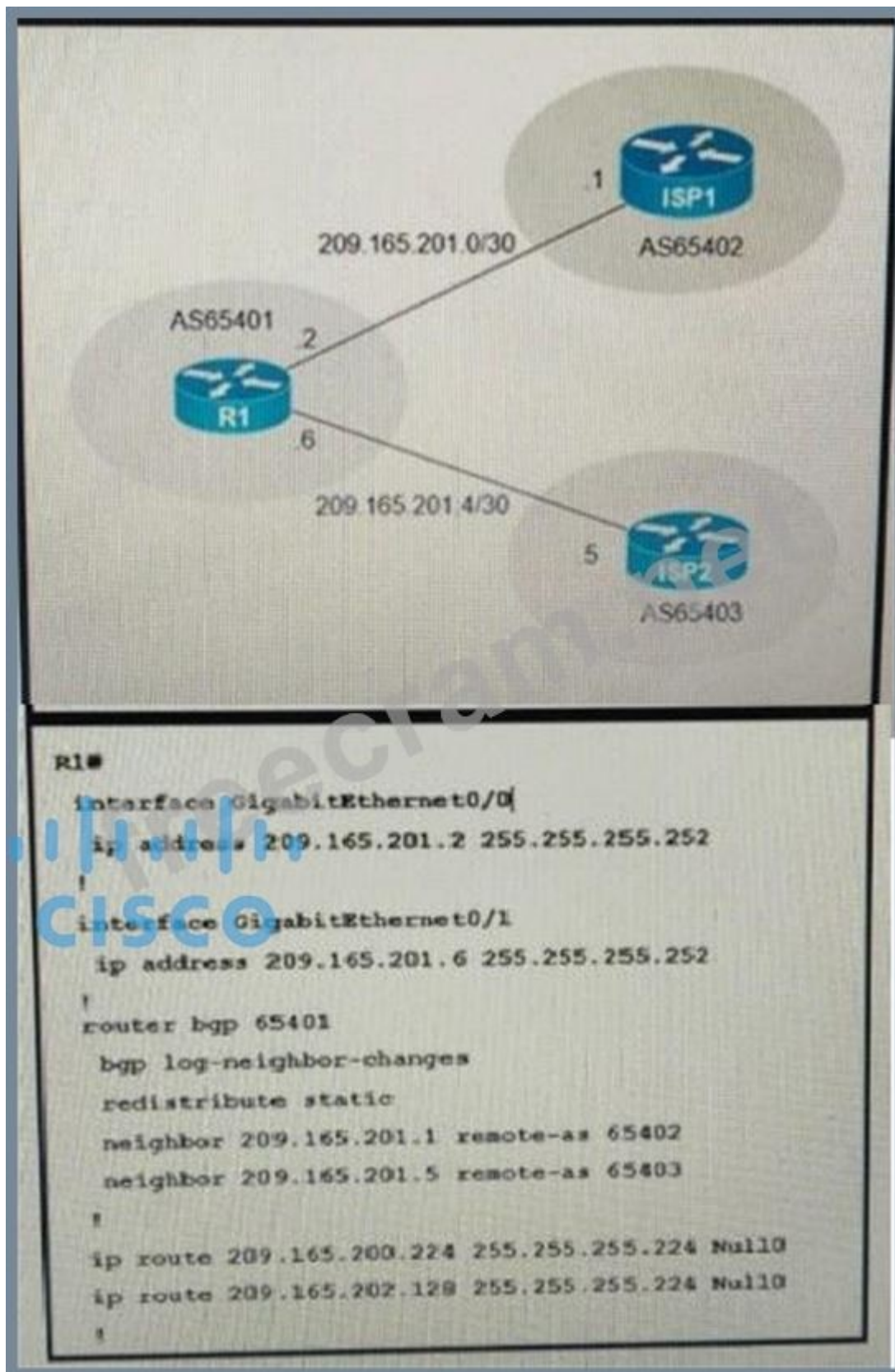
Which statement about redistribution from BGP into OSPF process 10 is true?

- A. Network 10.10.10.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 20.
- B. Network 10.10 10.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF
- C. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 1.
- D. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 25

Refer to the exhibit.



A company with autonomous system number AS65401 has obtained IP address block 209.165.200.224/27 from ARIN. The company needed more IP addresses and was assigned block 209.165.202.128/27 from ISP2. An engineer at ISP1 reports they are receiving ISP2 routes from AS65401. Which configuration on R1 resolves the issue?

A)

```
access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
access-list 10 permit any
!
router bgp 65401
neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 out
```

B)

```
access-list 10 deny 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31
access-list 10 permit any
!
router bgp 65401
neighbor 209.165.201.1 distribute-list 10 in
```

C)

```
ip route 209.165.200.224 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.1
ip route 209.165.202.128 255.255.255.224 209.165.201.5
```

D)

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100 209.165.201.5
```

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/23675-27.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 26**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
  logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
  login local
  transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #

```

An administrator that is connected to the console does not see debug messages when remote users log in. Which action ensures that debug messages are displayed for remote logins?

- A. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
- B. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.
- C. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.
- D. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The -logging console| is a default and hidden command.

#### NEW QUESTION: 27

An engineer configured a leak-map command to summarize EIGRP routes and advertise specifically loopback 0 with an IP of 10.1.1.1.255.255.255.252 along with the summary route. After finishing configuration, the customer complained not receiving summary route with specific loopback address. Which two configurations will fix it? (Choose two.)

```

router eigrp 1
!
route-map Leak-Route deny 10
!
interface Serial 0/0
 ip summary-address eigrp 1 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 leak-map Leak-Route

```

- A. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0.0.0.0.3.
- B. Configure access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.1.0.0.0.252.
- C. Configure access-list 1 and match under route-map Leak-Route.
- D. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 10 and match access-list 1.
- E. Configure route-map Leak-Route permit 20.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

When you configure an EIGRP summary route, all networks that fall within the range of your summary are suppressed and no longer advertised on the interface. Only the summary route is

advertised. But if we want to advertise a network that has been suppressed along with the summary route then we can use leak-map feature. The below commands will fix the configuration in this question:

```
R1(
```

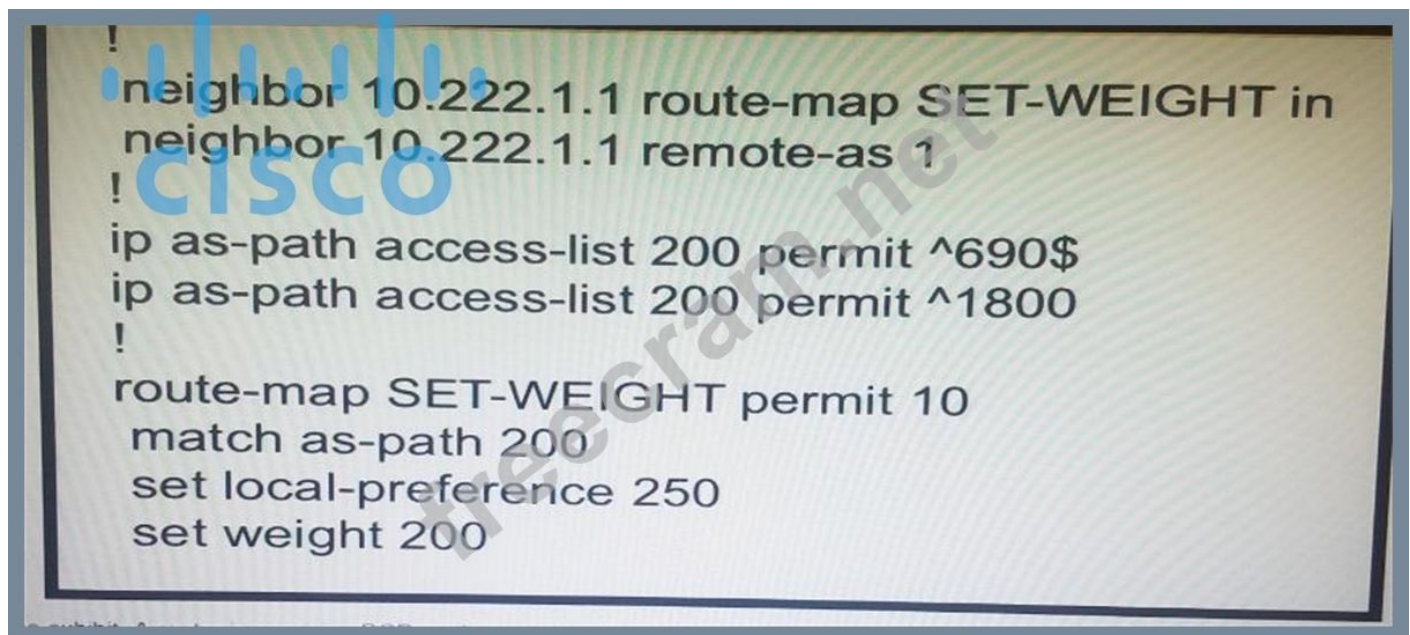
```
config)#access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
```

```
R1(config)#route-map Leak-Route permit 10 // this command will also remove the "route_map Leak-Route deny 10" command.
```

```
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 1
```

### NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.



A router receiving BGP routing updates from multiple neighbors for routers in AS 690. What is the reason that the router still sends traffic that is destined to AS 690 to a neighbor other than 10.222.1.1?

- A. The local preference value should be set to the same value as the weight in the route map.
- B. The local preference value in another neighbor statement is higher than 250.
- C. The route map is applied in the wrong direction.
- D. The weight value in another neighbor statement is higher than 200.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 29

Refer to the exhibit. an engineer is trying to get 192.168.32.100 forwarded through 10.1.1.1, but it was forwarded through 10.1.1.2. What action forwards the packets through 10.1.1.1?

- A. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with longer prefix than /19.
- B. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with lower admin distance.
- C. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with lower metric.
- D. Configure EIGRP to receive 192.168.32.0 route with equal or longer prefix than /24.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 30**

Refer the exhibit.

```
R3#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane

Service-policy output: R3_CoPP

Class-map: mgmt (match-all)
 361 packets, 73858 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: access-group 120
 police:
   cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes, be 1500 bytes
   conformed 8 packets, 1506 bytes; actions:
     transmit
   exceeded 353 packets, 72352 bytes; actions:
     drop
   violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
     drop
   conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 124 packets, 10635 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: any
R3#show access-lists 120
Extended IP access list 120
 10 permit udp any any eq snmptrap (361 matches)
```

Which action resolves intermittent connectivity observed with the SNMP trap packets?

- A. Add one new entry in the ACL 120 to permit the UDP port 161
- B. Decrease the committed burst Size of the mgmt class map
- C. Add a new class map to match TCP traffic
- D. Increase the CIR of the mgmt class map

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 31**

Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured an IPv6 access list to allow TCP return traffic only, but it is not working as expected. Which changes resolve this issue?

- A. ipv6 access-list inbound

```
permit tcp any any established
deny ipv6 any any log !
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
B. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any syn
deny ipv6 any any log !
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound in
C. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any syn
deny ipv6 any any log !
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
D. ipv6 access-list inbound
permit tcp any any established
deny ipv6 any any log !
interface gi0/0
ipv6 traffic-filter inbound out
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
```

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#### **NEW QUESTION: 32**

Which method changes the forwarding decision that a router makes without first changing the routing table or influencing the IP data plane?

- A. forwarding information base
- B. nonbroadcast multiaccess
- C. policy-based routing
- D. packet switching

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 33**

Which protocol does VRF-Lite support?

- A. IGRP
- B. EIGRP
- C. IS-IS
- D. ODR

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 34

Refer to the exhibit.

```
BRANCH-RTR#
router eigrp 100
network 10.4.31.0 0.0.0.7
network 10.100.100.1 0.0.0.0
distribute-list route-map FILTER-IN in FastEthernet0/0
eigrp router-id 10.100.100.1
!
ip prefix-list 102 seq 10 permit 10.1.1.100/32
!
route-map FILTER-IN deny 10
match ip address prefix-list 102
!
```

A junior engineer updated a branch router configuration. Immediately after the change, the engineer receives calls from the help desk that branch personnel cannot reach any network destinations. Which configuration restores service and continues to block 10.1.1.100/32?

- A. route-map FILTER-IN deny 5
- B. ip prefix-list 102 seq 15 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32
- C. ip prefix-list 102 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32
- D. route-map FILTER-IN permit 20

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

By using "deny" keyword in a route-map, we can filter out the prefix specified in the prefix-list. But there is an implicit "deny all" statement in the prefix-list so we must permit other prefixes with "permit" keyword in the route-map.

#### NEW QUESTION: 35

An engineer sets up a DMVPN connection to connect branch 1 and branch 2 to HQ branch 1 and branch 2 cannot communicate with each other. Which change must be made to resolve this issue?

- R1(config)#int eth1/1  
R1(config-if)#no ip split-horizon eigrp 100
- R2(config)#router eigrp 100  
R2(config-router)#neighbor 172.16.1.3
- R3(config)#router eigrp 100  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 172.16.1.2
- R1(config)#int tunnel 1  
R1(config-if)#no ip split-horizon eigrp 100

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

```
R1(config)#int tunnel 1
R1(config-if) no ip split-horizon eigrp 100
```

#### NEW QUESTION: 36

Refer to the following output:

```
Router#show ip nhrp detail
10.1.1.2/8 via 10.2.1.2, Tunnel1 created 00:00:12, expire 01:59:47
TypeE. dynamic, Flags: authoritative unique nat registered used
NBMA address: 10.12.1.2
```

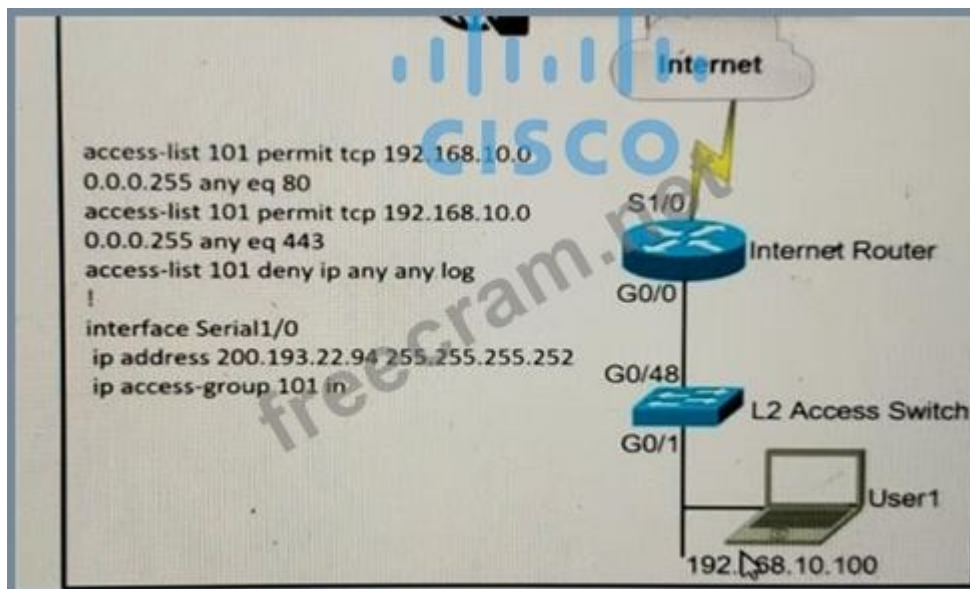
What does the authoritative flag mean in regards to the NHRP information?

- A. The mapping entry was created in response to an NHRP registration request.
- B. NHRP mapping is for networks that are local to this router.
- C. The NHRP mapping entry cannot be overwritten.
- D. Data packets are process switches for this mapping entry.
- E. It was obtained directly from the next-hop server.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 37

A network administrator is tasked to permit http and https traffic only toward the internet from the User1 laptop to adhere to company's security policy. The administrator can still ping to www.cisco.com Which interface should the access list 101 be applied to resolve this issue?



- A. Interface G0/0 in the incoming direction.
- B. Interface S1/0 in the outgoing direction.
- C. Interface G0/0 in the outgoing direction.
- D. Interface G0/48 in the incoming direction

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 38

Refer to the exhibit.

```

R1#show run | begin line
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
  privilege level 15
  logging synchronous
  transport preferred telnet
  transport output none
  stopbits 0 4
line vty 0 4
  login
  transport-referred telnet
  transport input none
  transport output telnet
R1#

R1#ssh -1 cisco 192.168.12.2
% ssh connections not permitted from this terminal
R1#

```

An engineer receives this error message when trying to access another router m-band from the serial interface connected to the console of R1. Which configuration is needed on R1 to resolve this issue?

R1(config)#**line console 0**  
R1(config-line)# **transport preferred ssh**

R1(config)#**line vty 0**  
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**

R1(config)#**line vty 0**  
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**  
R1(config-line)# **transport preferred ssh**

R1(config)#**line console 0**  
R1(config-line)# **transport output ssh**

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/other-network-architecture/out-of-band-router-access/td-p/333295>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 39**

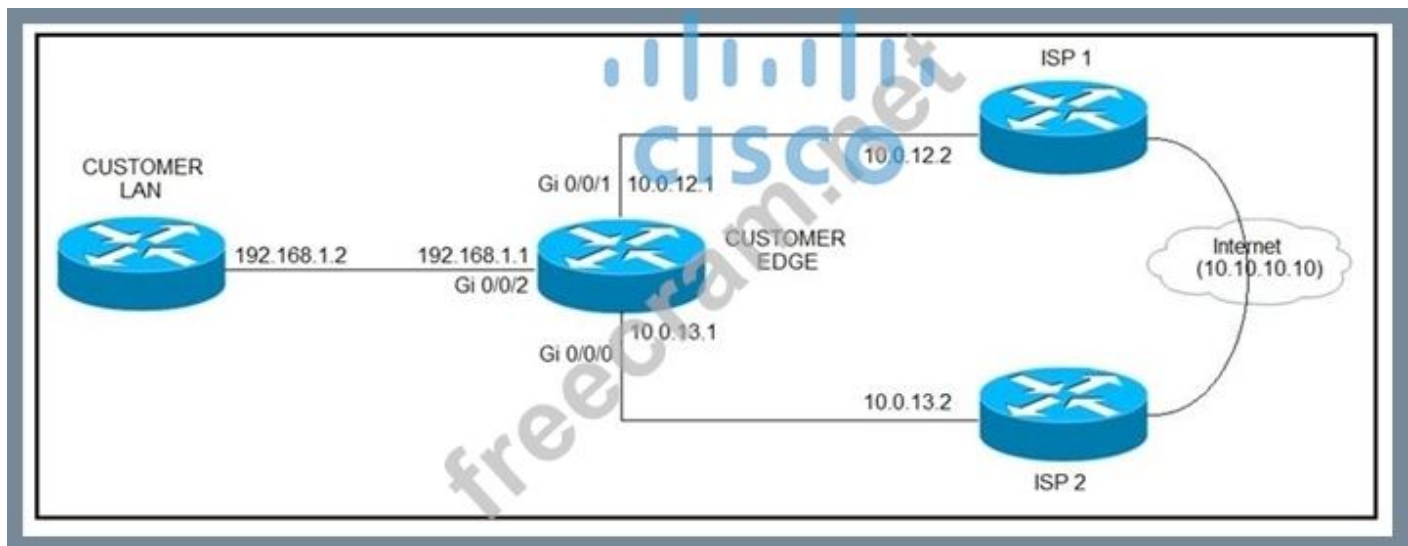
Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator configured NTP on a Cisco router to get synchronized time for system and logs from a unified time source. The configuration did not work as desired. Which service must be enabled to resolve the issue?

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 40**

Refer to the exhibit.



ISP 1 and ISP 2 directly connect to the Internet. A customer is tracking both ISP links to achieve redundancy and cannot see the Cisco IOS IP SLA tracking output on the router console. Which command is missing from the IP SLA configuration?

- A. Start-time now
- B. Start-time immediately
- C. Start-time 00:00
- D. Start-time 0

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 41

A network engineer is investigating a flapping (up/down) interface issue on a core switch that is synchronized to an NTP server. Log output currently does not show the time of the flap. Which command allows the logging on the switch to show the time of the flap according to the clock on the device?

- A. service timestamps log uptime
- B. clock summer-time mst recurring 2 Sunday mar 2:00 1 Sunday nov 2:00
- C. service timestamps log datetime localtime show-timezone
- D. clock calendar-valid

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

By default, Catalyst switches add a simple uptime timestamp to logging messages. This is a cumulative counter that shows the hours, minutes, and seconds since the switch has been booted up

#### NEW QUESTION: 42

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator configured route advertisement to a remote low resources router to use only the default route to reach any network but failed. Which action resolves this issue?

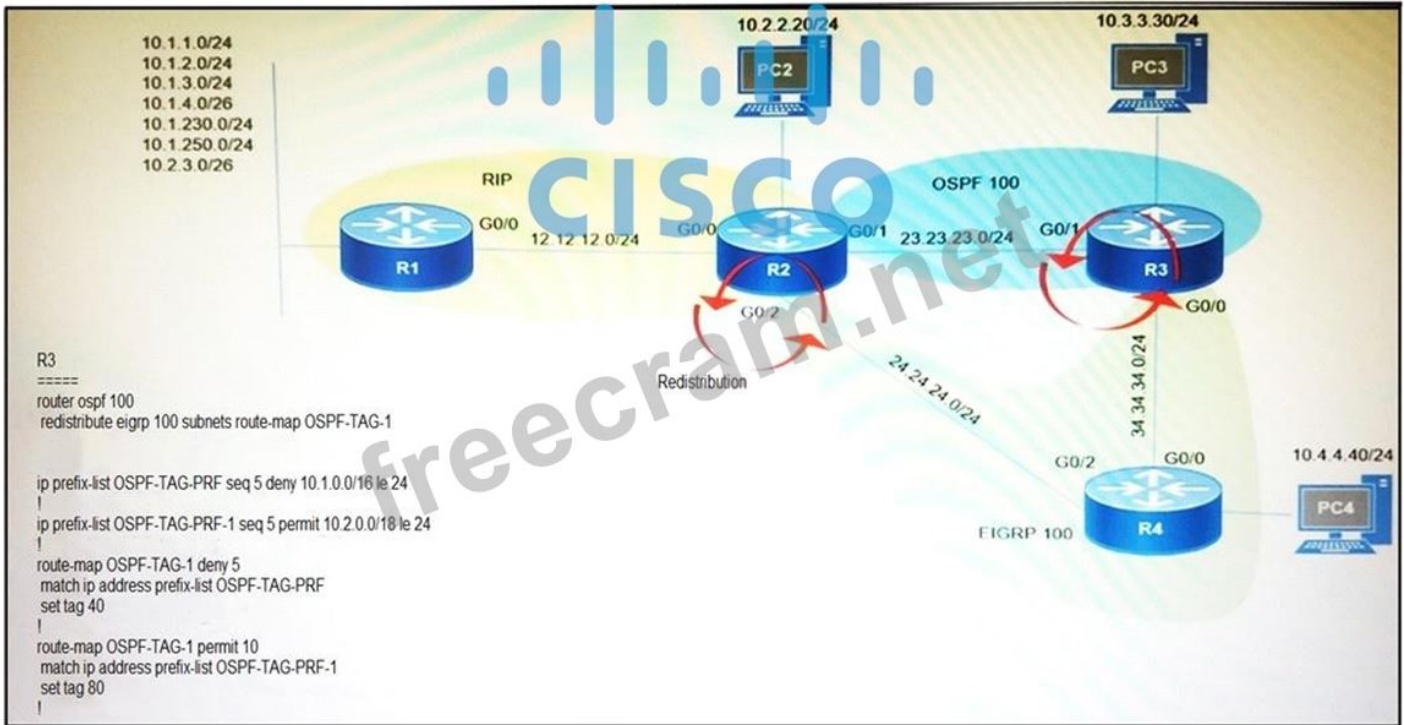
- A. Remove the line with the sequence number 10 from the prefix list.
- B. Change the direction of the distribute-list command from out to in.

- C. Remove the line with the sequence number 5 from the prefix list.
- D. Remove the prefix keyword from the distribute-list command.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which subnet is redistributed from EIGRP to OSPF routing protocols?

- A. 10.2.2.0/24
- B. 10.1.4.0/26
- C. 10.1.2.0/24
- D. 10.2.3.0/26

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

What does IPv6 Source Guard utilize to determine if IPv6 source addresses should be forwarded?

- A. ACE
- B. ACLS
- C. DHCP
- D. Binding Table

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

IPv6 source guard is an interface feature between the populated binding table and data traffic filtering. This feature enables the device to deny traffic when it is originated from an address that is not stored in the binding table. IPv6 source guard does not inspect ND or DHCP packets; rather, it works

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

Which command is used to check IP SLA when an interface is suspected to receive lots of traffic with options?

- A. show delay
- B. show track
- C. show threshold
- D. show timer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 46

What is a role of route distinguishers in an MPLS network?

- A. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network
- B. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router
- C. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
- D. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 47

Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?

- A. shared risk link group-disjoint
- B. linecard-disjoint
- C. lowest-repair-path-metric
- D. interface-disjoint

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 48

Refer to the exhibit. R2 has two paths to reach 192.168.13.0/24. but traffic is sent only through R3. Which action allows traffic to use both paths?

- A. Configure the bandwidth 2000 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.
- B. Configure the variance 4 command under the EIGRP process on R2.
- C. Configure the delay 1 command under interface FastEthernet0/0 on R2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

d. Configure the variance 2 command under the EIGRP process on R2

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

Refer to the exhibit. The DHCP client is unable to receive an IP address from the DHCP server  
RouterB is configured as follows:

```
Interface fastethernet 0/0
description Client DHCP ID 394482431
Ip address 172.31.11.255 255.255.0
!
ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
```

Which command is required on the fastethernet 0/0 interface of RouterB to resolve this issue?

- A. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.16.1.1
- B. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 255.255.255.255
- C. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.31.1.1
- D. RouterB(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.16.1.2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

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

permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::/117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443	Permit NTP from this source 2001:0D8B:0800:200c::1f
permit ip 2001:D88:800:200C::e/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 514	Permit syslog from this source 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c
permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::800 /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80	Permit HTTP from this source 2001:0D8B:0800:200c::0fff
permit ip 2001:D8B:800:200C::c/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123	Permit HTTPS from this source 2001:0D8B:0800:200c::07ff

Answer:

permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::/117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443	permit ip 2001:D8B:800:200C::c/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123
permit ip 2001:D88:800:200C::e/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 514	permit ip 2001:D88:800:200C::e/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 514
permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::800 /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80	permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::800 /117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 80
permit ip 2001:D8B:800:200C::c/126 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 123	permit ip 2001:d8b:800:200c::/117 2001:0DBB:800:2010::/64 eq 443

Same Answer is already updated below:

### NEW QUESTION: 51

Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

An engineer is troubleshooting BGP on a device but discovers that the clock on the device does not correspond to the time stamp of the log entries. Which action ensures consistency between the two times?

- A. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.
- B. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.
- C. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.
- D. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.

**Answer:** (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-system-clock/ta-p/3132258>

### NEW QUESTION: 52

Drag and drop the MPLS terms from the left onto the correct definitions on the right.

PE	device that forwards traffic based on labels
P	path that the labeled packet takes
CE	device that is unaware of MPLS labeling
LSP	device that removes and adds the MPLS labeling

**Answer:**



**NEW QUESTION: 53**

Drag and drop the MPLS VPN device types from me left onto the definitions on the right.

Customer (C) device	device in the core of the provider network that switches MPLS packets
CE device	device that attaches and detaches the VPN labels to the packets in the provider network
PE device	device in the enterprise network that connects to other customer devices
Provider (P) device	device at the edge of the enterprise network that connects to the SP network

**Answer:**

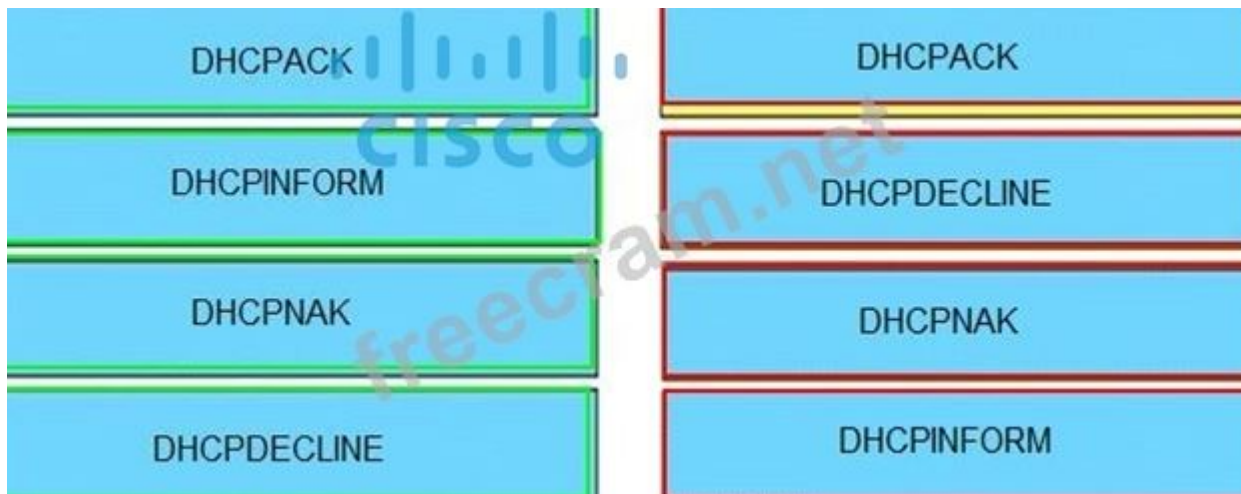
Customer (C) device	Provider (P) device
CE device	PE device
PE device	Customer (C) device
Provider (P) device	CE device

**NEW QUESTION: 54**

Drag and drop the DHCP messages from the left onto the correct uses on the right.

DHCPACK	server-to-client communication, refusing the request for configuration parameters
DHCPINFORM	client-to-server communication, indicating that the network address is already in use
DHCPNAK	server-to-client communication with configuration parameters, including committed network address
DHCPDECLINE	client-to-server communication, asking for only local configuration parameters that the client has already externally configured as an address

**Answer:**



Reference:

**DHCPINFORM:** If a client has obtained a network address through some other means or has a manually configured IP address, a client workstation may use a DHCPINFORM request message to obtain other local configuration parameters, such as the domain name and Domain Name Servers (DNSs). DHCP servers receiving a DHCPINFORM message construct a DHCPACK message with any local configuration parameters appropriate for the client without allocating a new IP address. This DHCPACK will be sent unicast to the client.

**DHCPNAK:** If the selected server is unable to satisfy the DHCPREQUEST message, the DHCP server will respond with a DHCPNAK message. When the client receives a DHCPNAK message, or does not receive a response to a DHCPREQUEST message, the client restarts the configuration process by going into the Requesting state. The client will retransmit the DHCPREQUEST at least four times within 60 seconds before restarting the Initializing state.

**DHCPACK:** After the DHCP server receives the DHCPREQUEST, it acknowledges the request with a DHCPACK message, thus completing the initialization process.

**DHCPDECLINE:** The client receives the DHCPACK and will optionally perform a final check on the parameters. The client performs this procedure by sending Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for the IP address provided in the DHCPACK. If the client detects that the address is already in use by receiving a reply to the ARP request, the client will send a DHCPDECLINE message to the server and restart the configuration process by going into the Requesting state.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html>

### NEW QUESTION: 55

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

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

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 56

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip access-group 101 in
!
time-range Office-hour
periodic weekdays 08:00 to 17:00
!
access-list 101 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq ssh time-range Office-hour
```

An IT staff member comes into the office during normal office hours and cannot access devices through SSH. Which action should be taken to resolve this issue?

- A. Modify the access list to use the correct IP address.
- B. Configure the correct time range.
- C. Modify the access list to correct the subnet mask.
- D. Configure the access list in the outbound direction.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The ACL should be permit tcp 101 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

### NEW QUESTION: 57

Which protocol is used to determine the NBMA address on the other end of a tunnel when mGRE is used?

- A. OSPF
- B. MP-BGP
- C. NHRP
- D. IPsec

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 58

Refer to the exhibit.

```
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#
```

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?

- 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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 59

Exhibit:

```
policy-map COPP-7600
class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  police cir 200000 bc 62500
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action transmit
!
class class-default
  police cir 200000 bc 6250
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action drop
!
class-map match-all COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  match access-group name COPP-CRITICAL-7600
!
ip access-list extended COPP-CRITICAL-7600
  permit ip any any eq http
  permit ip any any eq https
```

BGP is flapping after the Cosp policy is applied. What are the two solutions to fix the issue?  
(Choose two)

- A. Configure BGP in the COPP-CRITICAL-7600 ACL
- B. Configure a higher value for CIR under the default class to allow more packets during peak traffic
- C. Configure a higher value for CIR under the class COPP-CRITICAL-7600
- D. Configure a three-color policer instead of two-color policer under class COPP-CRITICAL-7600

E. Configure IP CEF to CoPP policy and BGP to work

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

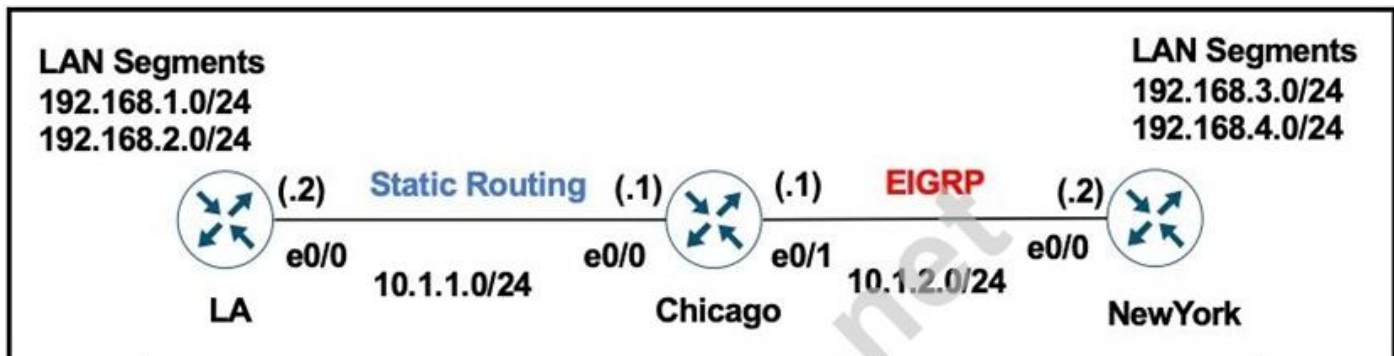
The policy-map COPP-7600 only rate-limit HTTP & HTTPS traffic (based on the ACL conditions) so any BGP packets will be processed in the class "class-default", which drops exceeded BGP packets. Therefore we have two ways to solve this problem:

+ Add BGP to the ACL with the statement "permit tcp any any eq bgp"

+ Configure higher value for CIR in default class as 2Mbps is too low for web traffic (http & https)

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

Refer to the exhibits.



```
Chicago Router  
  
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2  
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2  
!  
router eigrp 100  
 redistribute static  
  
LA Router  
  
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.1
```

A user on the 192.168.1.0/24 network can successfully ping 192.168.3.1, but the administrator cannot ping 192.168.3.1 from the LA router. Which set of configurations fixes the issue?

A)

Chicago Router

```
router eigrp 100  
 redistribute static metric 10 10 10 10 10
```

B)

Chicago Router

```
router eigrp 100  
 redistribute connected
```

C)

Chicago Router

```
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2  
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
```

D)

LA Router

```
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1  
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
```

A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 61

Which SNMP verification command shows the encryption and authentication protocols that are used in SNMPV3?

A. show snmp user

B. show snmp group

C. show snmp view

D. show snmp

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

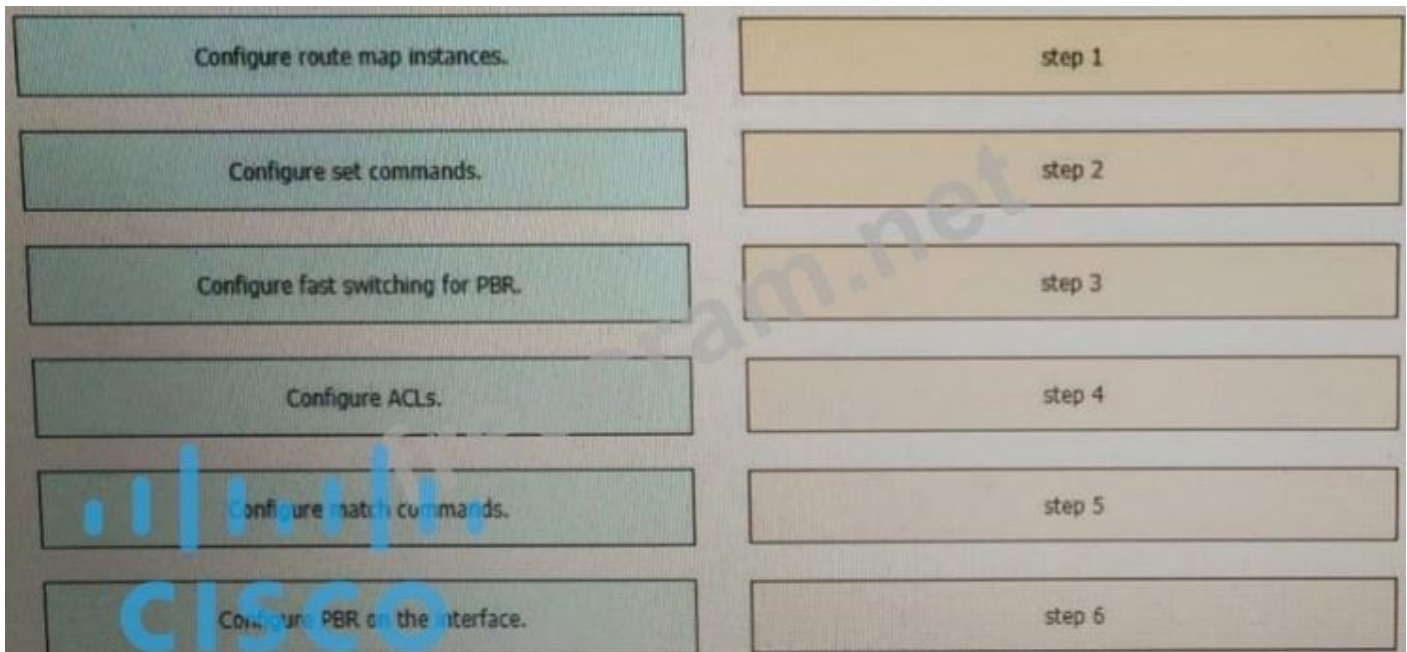
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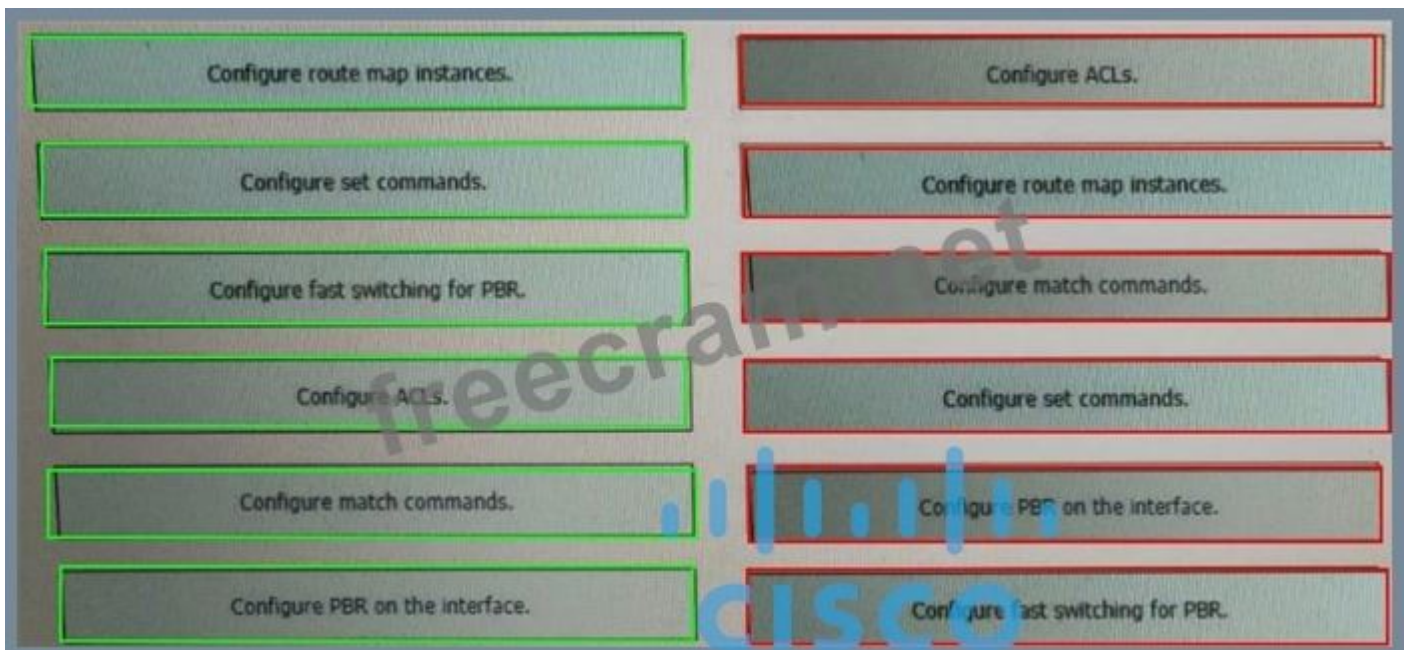
**Special Discount Code: [freecram](#)**)

### NEW QUESTION: 62

Drag and drop the actions from the left into the correct order on the right to configure a policy to avoid following packet forwarding based on the normal routing path.



**Answer:**



<https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/how-to-configure-pbr/ta-p/3122774>

### NEW QUESTION: 63

While working with software images, an engineer observes that Cisco DNA Center cannot upload its software image directly from the device. Why is the image not uploading?

- A. The device must be resynced to Cisco DNA Center.
- B. The software image for the device is in install mode.
- C. The device has lost connectivity to Cisco DNA Center.
- D. The software image for the device is in bundle mode

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Upload Software Images for Devices in Install Mode

The Image Repository page might show a software image as being in Install Mode. When a device is in Install Mode, Cisco DNA Center is unable to upload its software image directly from

the device. When a device is in install mode, you must first manually upload the software image to the Cisco DNA Center repository before marking the image as golden, as shown in the following steps.

Reference:

[dna-center/1-2-10/user\\_guide/b\\_cisco\\_dna\\_center\\_ug\\_1\\_2\\_10/b\\_dnac\\_ug\\_1\\_2\\_10\\_chapter\\_0100.html](https://dna-center/1-2-10/user_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_ug_1_2_10/b_dnac_ug_1_2_10_chapter_0100.html)

### NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip route
```

```
<output omitted>
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

- O 192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- O 192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
- C 192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
- L 192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
- L 192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
- C 192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
- C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
- L 192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0

```
Router#show running-config | section ospf
```

```
router ospf 1
```

```
summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

```
redistribute static subnets
```

```
network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
Router#
```



An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table. Why is the summary route missing?

- A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.
- B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.
- C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.

**D.** The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The `-summary-address||` is only used to create aggregate addresses for OSPF at an autonomous system boundary. It means this command should only be used on the ASBR when you are trying to summarize externally redistributed routes from another protocol domain or you have a NSSA area. But a requirement to create a summarized route is:

-The ASBR compares the summary route's range of addresses with all routes redistributed into OSPF on that ASBR to find any subordinate subnets (subnets that sit inside the summary route range). If at least one subordinate subnet exists, the ASBR advertises the summary route.||

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