300-410^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2022 Newest Simulation Labs)

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following translation scenarios is NOT supported by stateless NAT64?

A. translation from IPv6 Internet to an IPv4 network

B. translation from IPv4 Internet to an IPv6 network

C. translation from IPv6 network to an IPv4 network

D. translation from IPv4 network to an IPv6 network

Correct Answer: A

Translation from IPv6 Internet addresses to an IPv4 network is not supported by the stateless version of NAT64. There are two versions of NAT 64: stateful and stateless. Stateful NAT64 creates or modifies bindings or session state while

performing translation, while stateless NAT64 does not create or modify bindings or session state while performing translation/ Translation from IPv4 Internet to an IPv6 network is supported by both NAT64 methods, although the stateful

version requires static 6 to 4 mappings.

Translation from an IPv6 network to an IPv4 network is supported by both methods, stateful and stateless.

Translation from an IPv4 network to an IPv6 network is supported by both methods, although the stateful version requires static 6-to-4 mappings.

Objective:

Infrastructure Services

Sub-Objective:

Describe IPv6 NAT

References:

Home > Products and services > Cisco IOS and NX-OS software > Cisco IOS Technologies > Enterprise IPv6 solution > Data sheets and literature > NAT64 Technology: Connecting IPv6 and IPv4 Networks

QUESTION 2

Which protocol does VRF-Lite support?

A. S-IS

B. ODR

C. EIGRP

D. IGRP

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Which of the following commands is used to verify the link-local, global unicast, and multicast addresses of an IPv6 router?

A. show ipv6 neighbors (only link-local addresses)

B. show ipv6 route

C. show ipv6 protocols

D. show ipv6 interface

Correct Answer: D

The show ipv6 interface command is used to verify the link-local, global unicast, and multicast addresses assigned to an IPv6-enabled router interface. The show ipv6 interface command displays information regarding that interface, such as the physical state, MTU, and IPv6 enable/disable state.

A partial output of the show ipv6 interface command on an IPv6-enabled router named rtrA is as follows:

```
rtrA# show ipv6 interface FastEthernet 0/1
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::6339:7BFF:FE5D:A031/64
  Global unicast address(es):
    2001:7067:90D1:1::1, subnet is 2001:7067:90D1:1/64
  Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::1:FF5D:A031
  MTU is 1500 bytes
<output omitted>
```

In the given sample output, you can see that the Fa0/1 interface of rtrA has the link-local address FE80::6339:7BFF:FE5D:A031/64 and the global unicast address 2001:7067:90D1:1::1. The global unicast address is not in EUI-64 format

because when the ipv6 address command was issued, the eui64 keyword was not used. If EUI-64 format had been specified with the eui64 keyword, the global unicast address would have been 2001:7067:90D1:1:6339:7BFF:FE5D:A031.

An IPv6-enabled interface has not only a link-local and global unicast address, but also one or more multicast addresses. A multicast address is an IPv6 address that has the prefix FF00::/8. These addresses are assigned to interfaces of

different nodes such that they appear as a logical group. This implies that when a packet is destined for a multicast address, that packet is delivered to all the interfaces that have the same multicast address. The various multicast groups are

as follows:

FF02::1 Indicates the group of all the nodes on the local segment FF02::2 Indicates the group of all the routers on the

local segment FF02::1:FF00:0/104 Indicates a solicited-node multicast group for every unicast or anycast address assigned

to the interface

You can also notice in the sample output that the Fa0/1 interface belongs to three multicast groups: FF02::1, FF02::2, and FF02::1:FF5D:A031. The first two multicast groups refer to the all-host and all-router multicast groups, respectively.

The third group, FF02::1:FF5D:A031, is the solicited-node multicast address. This address is created for every unicast or anycast address. A solicited-node multicast address is determined by assigning the least significant 24 bits of the

unicast address to the least significant 24 bits of the FF02::1:FF00:0 address.

The show ipv6 neighbors command displays the link-local /global unicast addresses of the neighbors, including other information such as state and the next-hop interface.

The show ipv6 route command is used to view the IPv6 routing table on the router. This command displays the prefixes, administrative distance, metric, and next-hop addresses for various IPv6 networks.

The show ipv6 protocols command is used to view the active routing protocols for IPv6 on the router. This command shows the interfaces, redistribution status, and summarization status about each of the routing protocols enabled on the

router.

Objective:

Layer 3 Technologies

Sub-Objective:

Identify IPv6 addressing and subnetting

References:

Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference > show ipv6 eigrp topology through show ipv6 nat statistics > show ipv6 interface

Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference > show ipv6 nat translations through show ipv6 protocols > show ipv6 neighbors

Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference > show ipv6 nat translations through show ipv6 protocols > show ipv6 protocols

Cisco > Products and Services > Cisco IOS and NX-OS Software > Cisco IOS Technologies > IPv6 > Product Literature > White Papers > Cisco IOS IPv6 Multicast Introduction Cisco > IPv6 Implementation Guide, Release 15.2MandT >

Implementing IPv6 Multicast

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?
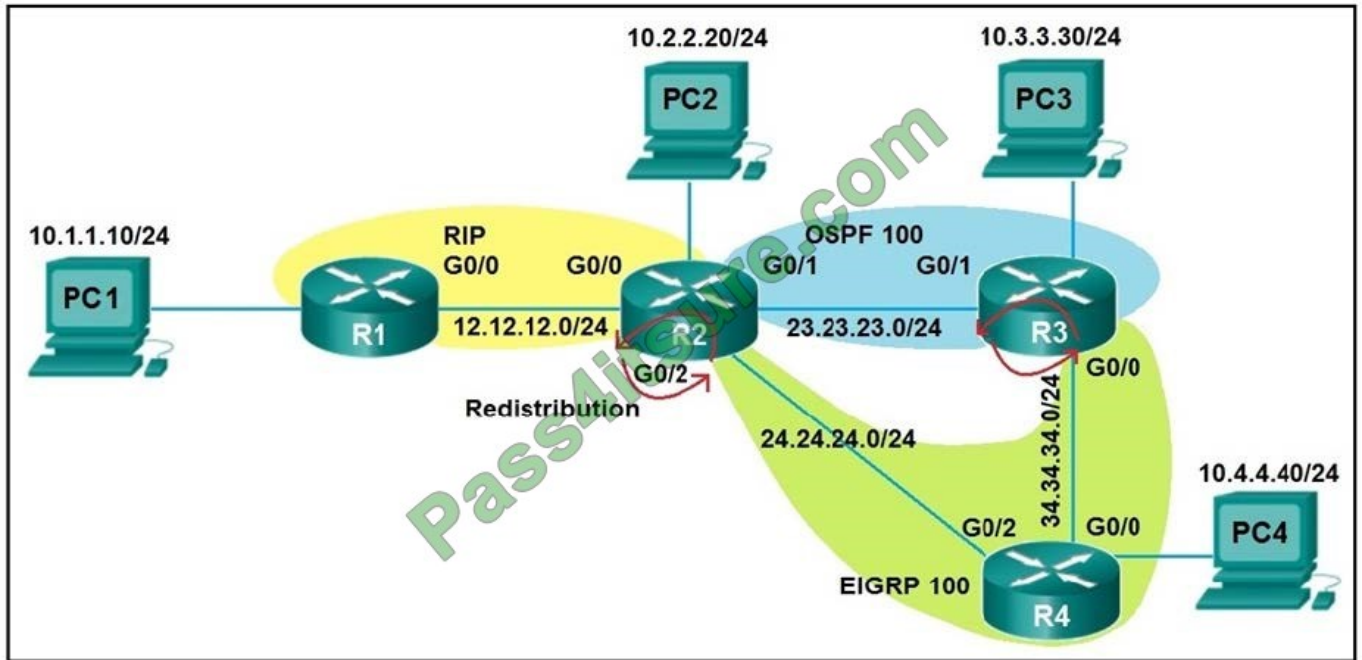
A. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.

B. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.

C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.

D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

An engineer configured access list NON-CISCO in a policy to influence routes.

```
route-map PBR, deny, sequence 5
 Match clauses:
  ip address (access-list): NON-CISCO
 Set clauses:
 Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map PBR, permit, sequence 10
 Match clauses:
 Set clauses:
  ip next-hop 192.168.1.5
 Policy routing matches: 389362063 packets, 222009685077 bytes
```

What are the two effects of this route map configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Packets are forwarded using normal route lookup.

B. Packets are forwarded to the default gateway.

C. Packets are dropped by the access list.

D. Packets are evaluated by sequence 10.

E. Packets are not evaluated by sequence 10.

Correct Answer: BD

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-routed-protocols/47121-pbr-cmds-ce.html

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