# Free Cisco 300-410 ENARSI Practice Questions

**Shared by Mcleod on 13-08-2026**

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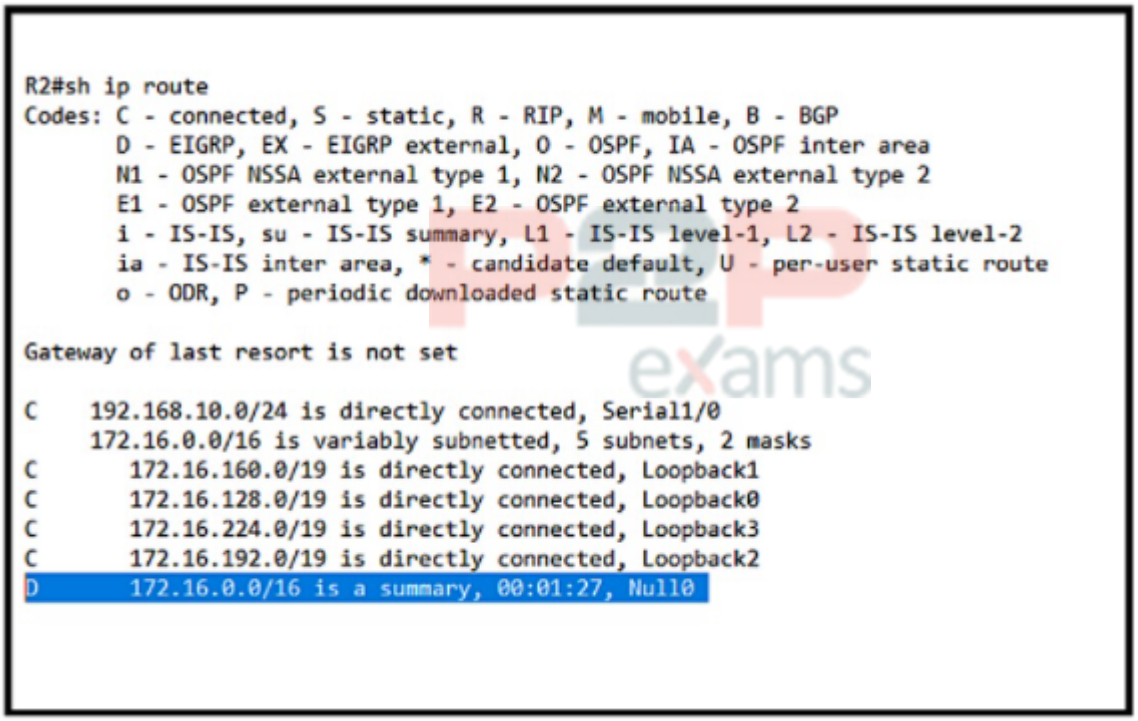
## Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



```
R2#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.16.160.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.16.128.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       172.16.224.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback3
C       172.16.192.0/19 is directly connected, Loopback2
D       172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:01:27, Null0
```

An engineer must configure EIGRP between R1 and R2 with no summary route. Which configuration resolves the issue?

A)

```
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

B)

```
R2 (config)#router eigrp 1
R2 (config-router)#no auto-summary
```

C)

```
R2 (config)#router eigrp 1
R2 (config-router)#auto-summary
```

D)

```
R1(config)#router eigrp 1
R1(config-router)#auto-summary
```

## Options:

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

## Answer:

B

## Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# hostname CPE1
CPE1(config)# ip domain-name example.com
CPE1(config)# crypto key generate rsa
The name for the keys will be: CPE1.example.com
Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 360 to 4096
for your
  General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512
may take
  a few minutes.

How many bits in the modulus [512]: 2048
% Generating 2048 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...
[OK] (elapsed time was 2 seconds)

CPE1(config)# service password-encryption
CPE1(config)# username csadmin secret Secur3p4s$w0rd
CPE1(config)# line vty 0 4
CPE1(config-line)# transport input telnet ssh
CPE1(config-line)# login local
CPE1(config-line)# end
CPE1# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE1# ssh 10.0.0.1
% No user specified nor available for SSH client
```

```
CPE1# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
CPE1# ssh 10.0.0.1
% No user specified nor available for SSH client
```

Refer to the exhibit. An administrator must harden a router, but the administrator failed to test the SSH access successfully to the router. Which action resolves the issue?

## Options:

A- Configure SSH on the remote device to log m using SSH
B- SSH syntax must be ssh -I user ip to log in to the remote device
C- Configure enable secret to log in to the device
D- SSH must be allowed with the transport output ssh command

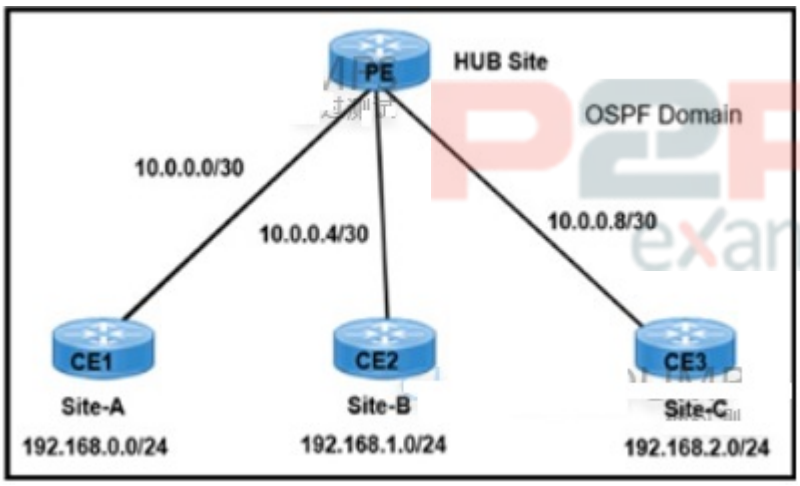
## Answer:

B

## Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.




A network engineer must establish communication between three different customer sites with these requirements:

Site-A: must be restricted to access to any users at Site-B or Site-C.

Site-B and Site-C must be able to communicate between sites and share routes using OSPF.

PE interface configuration:

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip vrf forwarding Site-A
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 ip vrf forwarding SharedSites
```

Which configuration meets the requirements?

- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1
- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
- PE(config)#router ospf 10 vrf Site-A
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
  PE(config)#router ospf 20 vrf SharedSites
  PE(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 1

## Options:

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

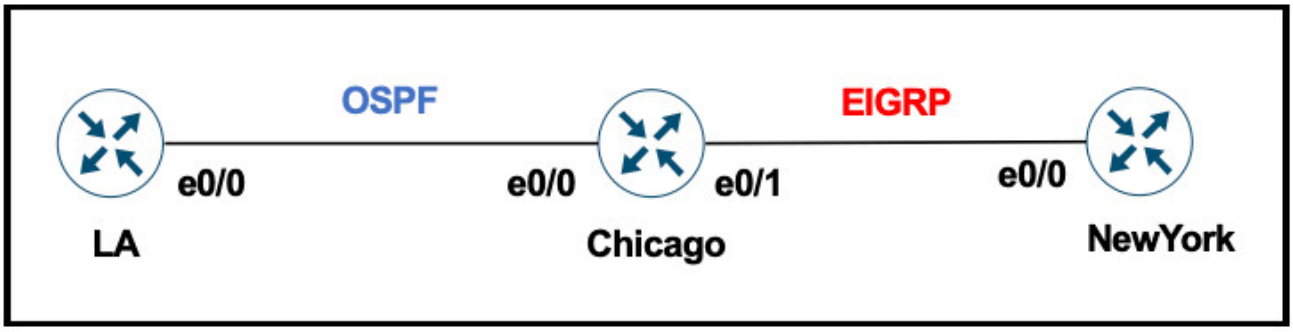
## Answer:

C

## Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.




The network administrator must mutually redistribute routes at the Chicago router to the LA and NewYork routers. The configuration of the Chicago router is this:

```
router ospf 1
 redistribute eigrp 100
router eigrp 100
 redistribute ospf 1
```

After the configuration, the LA router receives all the NewYork routes, but NewYork router does not receive any LA routes. Which set of configurations fixes the problem on the Chicago router?

A)

```
router ospf 1
   redistribute eigrp 100 metric 20
```

B)

```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 metric 10 10 10 10 10
```

C)

```
router eigrp 100
   redistribute ospf 1 subnets
```

D)

## Options:

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

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

''LA router receives all the NewYork routes but it does not receive any LA routes'' because when redistrubuting into EIGRP, we must configure the default metric.

## Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An engineer configured VRF-Lite on a router for VRF blue and VRF red. OSPF must be enabled on each VRF to peer to a directly connected router in each VRF. Which configuration forms OSPF neighbors over the network 10.10.10.0/28 for VRF blue and 192.168.0.0/30 for VRF red?

```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
```

```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.252 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.240 area 0
```

```
router ospf 1 vrf blue
 network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
router ospf 2 vrf red
 network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.15 area 0
```

## Options:

A- Option A
B- Option B
C- Option C

D- Option D

### Answer:

A

## Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

A network administrator is troubleshooting OSPF adjacency issue by going through the console logs in the router, but due to an overwhelming log message stream it is impossible to capture the problem Which two commands reduce console log messages to relevant OSPF neighbor problem details so that the issue can be resolved? (Choose two)

### Options:

A- debug condition interface
B- debug condition ip
C- debug condition ospf neighbor
D- debug condition session-id ADJCHG
E- debug condition all

### Answer:

A, D

## Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router eigrp 1

redistribute ospf 5 match external route-map OSPF-TO-EIGRP
metric 10000 2000 255 1 1500
route-map OSPF-TO-EIGRP
match ip address TO-OSPF
```

Which routes from OSPF process 5 are redistributed into EIGRP?

## Options:

A- E1 and E2 subnets matching access list TO-OSPF
B- E1 and E2 subnets matching prefix list TO-OSPF
C- only E2 subnets matching access list TO-OSPF
D- only E1 subnets matching prefix listTO-OS1

## Answer:

A

## Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?

## Options:

A- Router ospf3 1 address-family ipv4
B- Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
C- Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
D- Router ospfv3 1 address-family ipv4 unicast

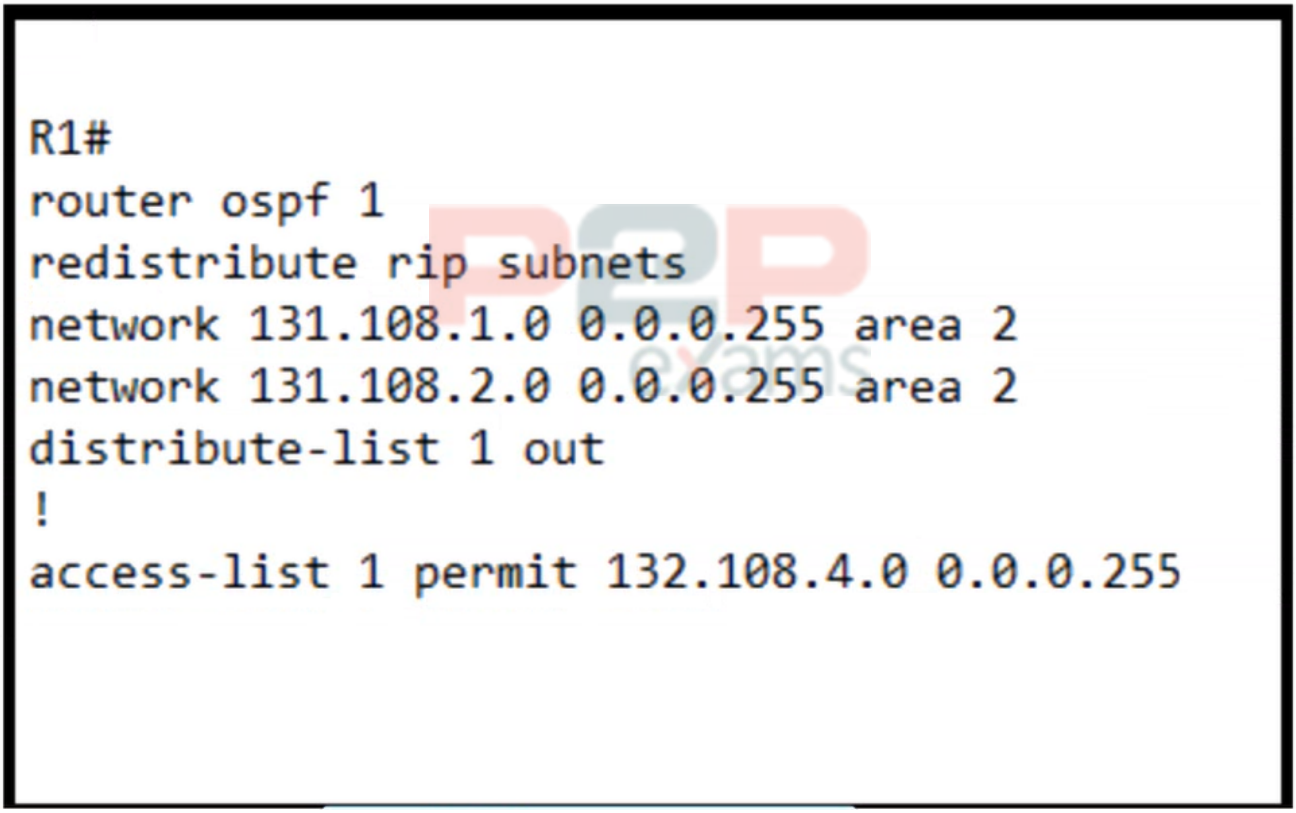
## Answer:

C

## Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.




The R1 OSPF neighbor is not receiving type 5 external LSAs for 132.108.2.0/24 and 132.108.3.0/24 networks. Which configuration command resolves the issue?

### Options:

A- access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.1.255
B- access-list 1 permit 132.108.0.0 0.0.3.255
C- access-list 1 permit 132.108.2.0 0.0.0.255
D- access-list 1 permit 132.108.4.0 0.0.3.255

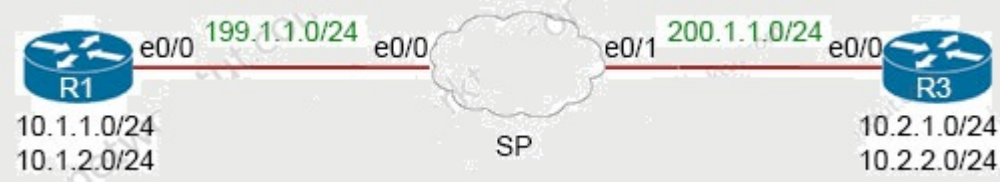
### Answer:

B

## Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.




An engineer must configure a LAN-to-LAN IPsec VPN between R1 and the remote router. Which IPsec

Phase 1 configuration must the engineer use for the local router?

## Options:

A- crypto isakmp policy 5authentication pre-shareencryption 3deshash shagroup 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
B- crypto isakmp policy 5authentication pre-shareencryption 3deshash md5group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 200.1.1.3
C- crypto isakmp policy 5authentication pre-shareencryption 3deshash md5group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123 address 199.1.1.1
D- crypto isakmp policy 5authentication pre-shareencryption 3deshash md5group 2!crypto isakmp key cisco123! address 199.1.1.1

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

Explanation

In the ''crypto isakmp key ... address '' command, the address must be of the IP address of the other

end (which is 200.1.1.3 in this case) so Option A and Option B are correct. The difference between

these two options are in the hash SHA or MD5 method but both of them can be used although SHA is

better than MD5 so we choose Option A the best answer.

Note: Cisco no longer recommends using 3DES, MD5 and DH groups 1, 2 and 5.

5/sec-ipsec-management-xe-16-5-book/sec-ipsec-usability-enhance.html