Cisco

Exam Questions 300-135
TSHOOT Troubleshooting and Maintaining Cisco IP Networks
NEW QUESTION 1  
- (Exam Topic 1)  
Which IPsec mode will encrypt a GRE tunnel to provide multiprotocol support and reduced overhead?

A. 3DES  
B. multipoint GRE  
C. tunnel  
D. transport  

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2  
- (Exam Topic 1)  
Which protocol does mGRE use to determine where packets are sent?

A. CEF  
B. EIGRP  
C. NHRP  
D. DMVPN  

Answer: A

Explanation:  
Reference:  

NEW QUESTION 3  
- (Exam Topic 1)  
Which two conditions can be used to filter the output of the debug crypto condition command? (Choose two)

A. encryption algorithm  
B. destination IP address  
C. front-door VRF name  
D. ISAKMP profile name  
E. routing event Filter  

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 4  
- (Exam Topic 4)  
Scenario:  
You have been asked by your customer to help resolve issues in their routed network. Their network engineer has deployed HSRP. On closer inspection HSRP doesn't appear to be operating properly and it appears there are other network problems as well. You are to provide solutions to all the network problems.
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Examine the configuration on R5. Router R5 do not see any route entries learned from R4; what could be the issue?

A. HSRP issue between R5 and R4
B. There is an OSPF issue between R5 and R4
C. There is a DHCP issue between R5 and R4
D. The distribute-list configured on R5 is blocking route entries
E. The ACL configured on R5 is blocking traffic for the subnets advertised from R4.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If we issue the “show ip route” and “show ip ospf neighbor” commands on R5, we see that there are no learned OSPF routes and he has no OSPF neighbors.
NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 5)
Scenario:
A customer network engineer has edited their OSPF network configuration and now your customer is experiencing network issues. They have contacted you to resolve the issues and return the network to full functionality.
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After resolving the issues between R3 and R4, Area 2 is still experiencing routing issues. Based on the current router configurations, what needs to be resolved for routes to the networks behind R5 to be seen in the company intranet?

A. Configure R4 and R5 to use MD5 authentication on the Ethernet interfaces that connect to the common subnet.
B. Configure Area 1 in both R4 and R5 to use MD5 authentication.
C. Add ip ospf authentication-key 7 BEST to the R4 Ethernet interface that connects to R5 and ip ospf authentication-key 7 BEST to R5 Ethernet interface that connects to R4.
D. Add ip ospf authentication-key CISCO to R4 Ethernet 0/1 and add area 2 authentication to the R4 OSPF routing process.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Here, we see from the running configuration of R5 that OSPF authentication has been configured on the link to R4:
NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 5)
Scenario:
A customer network engineer has edited their OSPF network configuration and now your customer is experiencing network issues. They have contacted you to

```plaintext
interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 192.168.45.5 255.255.255.0
  ip ospf authentication-key CISCO

interface Ethernet0/1
  no ip address
  shutdown

interface Ethernet0/2
  no ip address
  shutdown

interface Ethernet0/3
  no ip address
  shutdown

router ospf 100
  router-id 5.5.5.5
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 3000
  area 2 authentication
  area 2 nssa
  area 2 range 5.5.0.0 255.255.252.0
  network 192.168.45.5 0.0.0.0 area 2
  distribute-list 45 in Ethernet0/1

However, this has not been done on the link to R5 on R4:

interface Ethernet0/1
  ip address 192.168.45.4 255.255.255.0

interface Ethernet0/2
  ip address 192.168.46.4 255.255.255.0

interface Ethernet0/3
  no ip address
  shutdown

router ospf 100
  router-id 4.4.4.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 3000
  area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3
  area 2 nssa
  area 2 range 5.5.0.0 255.255.252.0
  area 3 stub no-summary
  network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 1
  network 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
  network 192.168.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
  network 192.168.46.0 0.0.0.255 area 3
  distribute-list 1 in Ethernet0/0
  distribute-list 1 in Ethernet0/1
```
resolve the issues and return the network to full functionality.
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Connectivity from R3 to R4, R5 and R6 has been lost. How should connectivity be reestablished?

A. Configure R4 with a virtual link to 192.168.13.2
B. Change the R3 and R4 hello-interval and retransmit-interface timers to zero so the link won't go down.
C. Add an OSPF network statement for 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 1 in R3
D. Add an OSPF network statement for 192.168.34.3 0.0.0.255 area 2 in R3
E. Add an OSPF network statement for 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 1 in R3

Answer: E

Explanation:
Based on the network diagram, we know that a virtual link will need to be configured to logically connect area 2 to the back area 0. However, this is not the problem as we can see that R3 has been correctly configured to do this. It is, however, missing the network statement for the link to R4. Here, we see that the link to R4 is using the 192.168.34.0 network, but that this network has not been added to OSPF.
NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 9)
The implementations group has been using the test bed to do a ‘proof-of-concept’ that requires both Client 1 and Client 2 to access the WEB Server at 209.65.200.241. After several changes to the network addressing, routing scheme, DHCP services, NTP services, layer 2 connectivity, FHRP services, and device security, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that Client 1 cannot ping the 209.65.200.241 address.

Use the supported commands to isolated the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. What is the solution to the fault condition?

A. Under the BGP process, enter the bgp redistribute-internal command.
B. Under the BGP process, bgp confederation identifier 65001 command.
C. Deleted the current BGP process and reenter all of the command using 65002 as the AS number.
D. Under the BGP process, delete the neighbor 209.56.200.226 remote-as 65002 command and enter the neighbor 209.65.200.226 remote-as 65002 command.

Answer: D

Explanation:
On R1 under router BGP change neighbor 209.56.200.226 remote-as 65002 command to neighbor 209.65.200.226 remote-as 65002 command

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 14)
The implementations group has been using the test bed to do a ‘proof-of-concept’ that requires both Client 1 and Client 2 to access the WEB Server at 209.65.200.241. After several changes to the network addressing, routing scheme, DHCP services, NTP services, layer 2 connectivity, FHRP services, and device security, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that Client 1 cannot ping the 209.65.200.241 address.

Use the supported commands to isolated the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. The fault condition is related to which technology?

A. NTP
B. IP DHCP Server
C. IPv4 OSPF Routing
D. IPv4 EIGRP Routing
E. IPv4 Route Redistribution
F. IPv6 RIP Routing
G. IPv6 OSPF Routing
H. IPv4 and IPv6 Interoperability
I. IPv4 layer 3 security

Answer: D

Explanation:
On R4, IPV4 EIGRP Routing, need to change the EIGRP AS number from 1 to 10 since DSW1 & DSW2 is configured to be in EIGRP AS number 10.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 16)
The implementations group has been using the test bed to do a ‘proof-of-concept’. After several changes to the network addressing, routing schemes, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that the loopback address on R1 (2026::111:1) is not able to ping the loopback address on DSW2(2026::102:1).

Use the supported commands to isolated the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. On which device is the fault condition located?

A. R1
B. R2
C. R3
D. R4
E. DSW1
F. DSW2
G. ASW1
H. ASW2

Answer: B
NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 17)
The implementations group has been using the test bed to do a ‘proof-of-concept’ that requires both Client 1 and Client 2 to access the WEB Server at 209.65.200.241. After several changes to the network addressing, routing schemes, DHCP services, NTP services, layer 2 connectivity, FHRP services, and device security, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that DSW1 will not become the active router for HSRP group 10.
Use the supported commands to isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. The fault condition is related to which technology?

A. NTP
B. HSRP
C. IP DHCP Helper
D. IPv4 EIGRP Routing
E. IPv6 RIP Routing
F. IPv4 layer 3 security
G. Switch-to-Switch Connectivity
H. Loop Prevention
I. Access Vlans
J. Port Security
K. VLAN ACL/Port ACL
L. Switch Virtual Interface

Answer: B

Explanation:
On DSW1, related to HSRP, under VLAN 10 change the given track 1 command to instead use the track 10 command.

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 18)
The implementations group has been using the test bed to do a ‘proof-of-concept’ that requires both Client 1 and Client 2 to access the WEB Server at 209.65.200.241. After several changes to the network addressing, routing schemes, DHCP services, NTP services, layer 2 connectivity, FHRP services, and device security, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that Client 1 cannot ping the 209.65.200.241 address.
Use the supported commands to isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following question. What is the solution to the fault condition?

A. Under the global configuration, delete the no ip dhcp use vrf connected command.
B. Under the IP DHCP pool configuration, delete the default-router 10.2.1.254 command and enter the default-router 10.1.4.5 command.
C. Under the IP DHCP pool configuration, delete the network 10.2.1.0 255.255.255.0 command and enter the network 10.1.4.0 255.255.255.0 command.
D. Under the IP DHCP pool configuration, issue the no ip dhcp excluded-address 10.2.1.1 10.2.1.2 command and enter the ip dhcp excluded-address 10.2.1.1 10.2.1.2 command.

Answer: D

Explanation:
On R4 the DHCP IP address is not allowed for network 10.2.1.0/24 which clearly shows the problem lies on R4 & the problem is with DHCP

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 19)
The implementation group has been using the test bed to do an IPv6 ‘proof-of-concept’. After several changes to the network addressing and routing schemes, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that the loopback address on R1 (2026::111:1) is not able to ping the loopback address on DSW2 (2026::102:1).
Use the supported commands to isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following question. What is the solution to the fault condition?

A. Under the interface Serial0/0/0.23 configuration enter the ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 command.
B. Under the interface Serial0/0/0.12 configuration enter the ipv6 ospf 6 area 12 command.
C. Under ipv6 router ospf 6 configuration enter the network 2026::1/122 area 0 command.
D. Under ipv6 router ospf 6 configuration enter the no passive-interface default command

Answer: A

Explanation:
As explained in question one of this ticket, we can then see that OSPFv3 has not been enabled on the interface to R3:
Screen Shot 2015-03-11 at 10
interface Serial0/0/0.12 point-to-point
description Link to R1
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
ip ospf authentication message-digest
ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 TSHOOT
ipv6 address 2026::12:2/122
ipv6 address FE80::2 link-local
ipv6 ospf 6 area 12
frame-relay interface-dlci 304

interface Serial0/0/0.23 point-to-point
description Link to R3
ip address 10.1.1.5 255.255.255.252
ipv6 address 2026::1:1/123
frame-relay interface-dlci 302

interface Serial0/0/0.1

So the problem is with R2, related to IPV6 Routing, and the fix is to enable the ‘ipv6 ospf 6 area 0’ command under the serial 0/0/0.23 interface. We need to enable this interface for area 0 according to the topology diagram.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 20)
Drag the SSH configuration commands in order from the left onto the correct sequence number on the right. Not all commands are used.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 14
(Exam Topic 21)
The implementation group has been using the test bed to do an IPv6 ‘proof-of-concept’. After several changes to the network addressing and routing schemes, a trouble ticket has been opened indicating that the loopback address on R1 (2026::111:1) is not able to ping the loopback address on DSW2 (2026::102:1).
Use the supported commands to isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following question. On which device is the fault condition located?

A. R1  
B. R2  
C. R3  
D. R4  
E. DSW1  
F. DSW2  
G. ASW1  
H. ASW2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Start to troubleshoot this by pinging the loopback IPv6 address of DSW2 (2026::102:1). This can be pinged from DSW1, and R4, but not R3 or any other devices past that point. If we look at the routing table of R3, we see that there is no OSPF neighbor to R4:

```
R3>ping 2026::102:1
Translating "2026::102:1"
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2026::102:1, timeout is 2 seconds:

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

R3>show ipv6 ospf neighbor

```
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Interface ID Interface
10.1.10.2 1 FULL/ - 00:00:30 16 Serial0/0/0.23

R3>
```
This is due to mismatched tunnel modes between R3 and R4:

Problem is with R3, and to resolve the issue we should delete the “tunnel mode ipv6” under interface Tunnel 34.

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 23)
Which of the following are shared distribution tree characteristics? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Memory requirements are higher for shared distribution tree than for source distribution tree.
B. Creates a tree from a central RP to all last-hop routers.
C. Uses a rendezvous point.
D. An optimal path is created between each source router and each last-hop router.
E. Place (S,G) entry in each router's multicast routing table.
F. Place (*,G) entry in a router's multicast routing table.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 23)
The following commands are issued on a Cisco Router: Router(config)#access-list 199 permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 host 172.16.1.1
Router(config)#access-list 199 permit tcp host 172.16.1.1 host 10.1.1.1 Router(config)#exit
Router#debug ip packet 199
What will the debug output on the console show?

A. All IP packets passing through the router
B. Only IP packets with the source address of 10.1.1.1
C. All IP packets from 10.1.1.1 to 172.16.1.1

A. All IP packets passing through the router

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D. All IP Packets between 10.1.1.1 and 172.16.1.1

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this example, the “debug ip packet” command is tied to access list 199, specifying which IP packets should be debugged. Access list 199 contains two lines, one going from the host with IP address 10.1.1.1 to 172.16.1.1 and the other specifying all TCP packets from host 172.16.1.1 to 10.1.1.1.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 23)
Which of the following are valid modes of accessing the management plane? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Serial connection
B. Secure Shell
C. RADIUS
D. Simple Network Management Protocol
E. HTTP
F. Telnet

Answer: ABDEF

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 23)
Which of the following statements are true concerning the command ip sla monitor responder type tcpconnect ipaddress 10.1.1.1 port 23? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The command will initiate a probe with a destination IP address of 10.1.1.1.
B. The command is used on the IP SLA responder and the IP SLA source.
C. The command will allow only source address 10.1.1.1 to source probes.
D. The command will initiate a probe with a destination Telnet port.
E. The command is used to make the router a responder.
F. The command will initiate a probe with a source port of 23.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 23)
You have 2 NTP servers in your network - 10.1.1.1 and 10.1.1.2. You want to configure a Cisco router to use 10.1.1.2 as its NTP server before falling back to 10.1.1.1. Which commands will you use to configure the router?

A. ntp server 10.1.1.1 ntp server 10.1.1.2
B. ntp server 10.1.1.1ntp server 10.1.1.2 primary
C. ntp server 10.1.1.1ntp server 10.1.1.2 prefer
D. ntp server 10.1.1.1 fallback ntp server 10.1.1.2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Preferred server
A router can be configured to prefer an NTP source over another. A preferred server's responses are discarded only if they vary dramatically from the other time sources. Otherwise, the preferred server is used for synchronization without consideration of the other time sources. Preferred servers are usually specified when they are known to be extremely accurate. To specify a preferred server, use the prefer keyword appended to the ntp server command. The following example tells the router to prefer TimeServerOne over TimeServerTwo:

Router#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)#ntp server TimeServerOne prefer Router(config)#ntp server TimeServerTwo

Reference: Hardening Cisco Routers By Thomas Akin February 2002 0-596-00166-5, Chapter 10, NTP.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 23)
Which of the following pieces of information will the command show interface provide? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Layer 1 status
B. Output queue drops
C. Interface CPU utilization
D. Cable type connected to interface
E. Layer 2 status
F. Input queue drops

Answer: ABEF

NEW QUESTION 21
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