Cisco Exam Questions 300-135

TSHOOT Troubleshooting and Maintaining Cisco IP Networks
NEW QUESTION 1
Reset/down - This is usually a transient state when the tunnel is reset by software. This usually happens when the tunnel is misconfigured with a Next Hop Server (NHS) that is its own IP address.
When a tunnel interface is first created and no other configuration is applied to it, the interface is not shut by default:

Router#show run interface tunnel 1
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 40 bytes
!
interface Tunnell
   no ip address
end

In this state, the interface is always up/down:

Router(config-if)#do show ip interface brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK? Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>172.16.52.1</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>administratively down down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>14.36.128.49</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/2</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/3</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback0</td>
<td>192.168.2.1</td>
<td>YES unset</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnell</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is because the interface is administratively enabled, but since it does not have a tunnel source or a tunnel destination, the line protocol is down.

In order to make this interface up/up, a valid tunnel source and tunnel destination must be configured:

Router#show run interface tunnel 1
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 113 bytes
!
interface Tunnell
   ip address 1.1.1.1.255.255.255.0
   tunnel source Loopback1
   tunnel destination 10.0.0.1
end

Router#show ip interface brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK? Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>172.16.52.1</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>14.36.128.49</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/2</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/3</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES VFRAM</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback0</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback1</td>
<td>192.168.2.1</td>
<td>YES manual</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnell</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
<td>YES manual</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The previous sequence shows that:

- A valid tunnel source consists of any interface that is itself in the up/up state and has an IP address configured on it. For example, if the tunnel source was changed to Loopback0, the tunnel interface would go down even though Loopback0 is in the up/up state:

Router(config-if)#int tun 1
Router(config-if)#tunnel source loopback 0
Router(config-if)#

*Sep 6 19:51:31.043: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnell, changed state to down

- A valid tunnel destination is one which is routable. However, it does not have to be reachable, which can be seen from this ping test:
4. - (Exam Topic 1)
Which two statements about IPv6 traffic filtering are true? (Choose two.)

A. It performs virtual fragmentation reassembly after checking egress ACLs.
B. It performs virtual fragmentation after checking ingress ACLs.
C. It requires IPv6 neighbor discovery to be enabled on the interface.
D. It requires configuration to be done at the egress interface.
E. It is configured at the interface level.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
When virtual fragmentation reassembly (VFR) is enabled, VFR processing begins after ACL input lists are checked against incoming packets. The incoming packets are tagged with the appropriate VFR information.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which two statements about GRE tunnels are true? (Choose two)

A. GRE encapsulates the original packet
B. GRE tunnels operate in GRE/IP mode by default
C. The IP header encapsulates the GRE header
D. The carrier protocol adds the delivery header
E. GRE tunnels operate in GRE/IPsec mode by default

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which two statements about GRE are true?

A. It supports the OSPF and EIGRP routing protocols only.
B. It provides a tunnelless VPN technology.
C. It supports multicast and broadcast transmissions.
D. It supports encryption and authentication
E. It can carry broadcast traffic in the tunnel.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
For which two reasons might a GRE Tunnel interface enter an up/down state? (Choose two)

A. The tunnel source is using a loopback interface.
B. The tunnel mode is defined as transport.
C. Keepalives are disabled on the interfaces.
D. The route to the destination is through the tunnel itself.
E. The tunnel source interface is down.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which protocol is used by traceroute and ping operations?

A. IGMP
B. CIP
C. CPIM
D. ICMP

Answer: D
NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
You are troubleshooting a connection between a console port on one router and an AUX port on another router. Which cable type must be used for this connection?

A. Crossover cable  
B. Straight cable  
C. Rollover cable  
D. DB-25 DCE cable  

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)  
Refer to the exhibit.

![Exhibit Image]

A client reports that all the password information appears in plain text when the show archive log config all command has been issued. Which command fixes the issue?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)  
Refer to the exhibit.
A large number of TCP sessions attempting to connect to a router cause memory leakage and the router to hang. During troubleshooting the client configures a service policy and applies it to the control plane resulting in the error shown. What is the root cause of this error message?

A. The router license is missing in order to configure the policy map
B. The bandwidth command is not supported for policy maps configured for CoPP
C. Cisco routers lack the support for protecting the control plane.
D. The service policy should be configured for the output direction

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
In which standard troubleshooting methodology do you start in the middle of the OSI model stack, then move up or down the stack based on your findings?

A. follow the path
B. bottom up
C. divide and conquer
D. move the problem

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
R1 and R2 are directly connected using interface Ethernet0/0 on both sides. R1 and R2 were not becoming adjacent, so you have just configured R2 interface Ethernet0/0 as network type broadcast. Which two statements are true?

A. Three OSPF routers are in the network segment connected to 192.168.1.0/24
B. R1 installs a route to 2.2.2.2/32 as O.
C. R2 is not an OSPF ABR.
D. R1 installs a route to 2.2.2.2/32 as O IA.
E. both routers R1 and R2 are neighbors and R2 IS BDR.

Answer: EF

Explanation:
- For the Answer 5 "R1 installs a route to 2.2.2.2/32 as O IA":
  That because the route 2.2.2.2/32 belong to another area (area1).
- For the Answer 6 "both routers R1 and R2 are neighbors, and R2 IS BDR":
  Here clearly the question, say that R1 and R2 are not adjacent, but that not mean they are not neighbors, from the output of "show ip ospf neighbor" command we can see clearly that routers R1 and R2 are neighbors, and actually the R2 is BDR.
There different between adjacent and neighbor, neighbors" and "adjacent". Two terminologies that doesn't mean the same thing, but can often be misused in a discussion. Neighbors in this case means "show up as neighbors while using the show ip ospf neighbors command". While "adjacent" means they are fully exchanging topology information.
For further information check the links below: https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/message/564573#564573 http://blog.ine.com/2008/01/08/understanding-ospf-network-types/
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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.
Based on the network diagram, this link should be added to Area 1, not Area 2.

NEW QUESTION 12  
- (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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The OSPF neighbour relationship has been lost between R1 and R3. What is causing this problem?

A. The serial interface in R1 should be taken out of the shutdown state.
B. A neighbor statement needs to be configured in R1 and R3 pointing at each other.
C. The R1 network type should be changed to point-to-multipoint non-broadcast.
D. The hello, dead and wait timers on R1 need to be reconfigured to match the values on R3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In order for two OSPF routers to become neighbors, they must have matching network types across the links. In this case, we see that R1 has been configured as non-broadcast and R3 is using point to point non-broadcast.
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This can be seen by issuing the "show running-config" command on each router, or the "show ip ospf interface" command:

```
R1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial0/0
 ip address 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network non-broadcast
 no fair-queue
 serial restart-delay 0
!
R3
!
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-multipoint non-broadcast
 no fair-queue
 serial restart-delay 0
!
Serial0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet Address 192.168.13.1/24, Area 0, Attached via Network Statement
 Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type NON BROADCAST, Cost: 1943
 Topology-MTID Cost Disabled Shutdown Topology Name
 0 1943 no no no Base
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
 Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 192.168.13.1
 Backup Designated router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 192.168.13.3
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
 oob-resync timeout 120
 Hello due in 00:00:01
 Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
 Cisco NSF helper support enabled
 IETF NSF helper support enabled
 Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 9
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
 Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3 (Backup Designated Router)
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
R1#
```
NEW QUESTION 13
- (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 DSW1 will not become the active router for HSRP group 10.
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. 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 14
- (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 SerialO/0/0.23 configuration enter the ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 command.  
B. Under the interface SerialO/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
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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 15
- (Exam Topic 20)
Drag and drop the extended traceroute options from the left onto the troubleshooting they perform on the right.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Max TTL —> limits the number of hops a packet travels
Port number —> troubleshoot connections generated from specific interface
Probe count —> limits the number of traceroute packets sent to a single destination
Source address —> troubleshoots connections generated from a specific interface
Type of service —> troubleshooting TCP and UDP port state

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 23)
What level of logging is enabled on a Router where the following logs are seen?
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

A. alerts  
B. critical  
C. errors  
D. notifications

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cisco routers, switches, PIX and ASA firewalls prioritize log messages into 8 levels (0-7), as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alerts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Warnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Informational messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Debugging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you enable logging for a specific level, all logs of that severity and greater (numerically less) will be logged. In this case we can see that logging level of 3 (as seen by the 3 in “LINK-3-UPDOWN”) and level 5 (as seen by the 5 in “LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN”) are shown, which means that logging level 5 must have been configured. As shown by the table, logging level 5 is Notifications.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 23)
Given the multicast IP address of 224.193.5.10, what would the corresponding multicast MAC address be?

A. 00-00-0c-c0-05-0a  
B. 00-00-0c-cl-05-0a  
C. 01-00-5e-00-00-0c  
D. 01-00-5e-41-05-0a  
E. 00-00-0c-01-00-5e  
F. 01-00-5e-cl-05-0a

Answer: F

Explanation:
First three octets are 01-00-05e for every single multicast address. Last three octets are the hexadecimal version of the last three octets of the IP address, in this case 193.5.10 is translated to c1-05-0a.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 23)
You have the following commands on your Cisco Router: ip ftp username admin
ip ftp password backup
You have been asked to switch from FTP to HTTP. Which two commands will you use to replace the existing commands?

A. ip http username admin  
B. ip http client username admin  
C. ip http password backup  
D. ip http client password backup  
E. ip http server username admin  
F. ip http server password backup

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Configuring the HTTP Client
Perform this task to enable the HTTP client and configure optional client characteristics.

The standard HTTP 1.1 client and the secure HTTP client are always enabled. No commands exist to disable the HTTP client. For information about configuring optional characteristics for the HTTPS client, see the HTTPS-HTTP Server and Client with SSL 3.0, Release 12.2(15)T, feature module.

SUMMARY STEPS


NEW QUESTION 19
- (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.)
NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 23)
A new router is added to an existing HSRP standby group. One of the existing routers is in an active state, the other is in a standby state. Under what circumstance will the new router become the active router?

A. The new router will become active immediately because it's the newest router introduced into the group.
B. The new router can become active only when the existing active router and the existing standby router become unavailable.
C. The new router has a lower priority value.
D. The new router will never become active unless the existing active router becomes unavailable.
E. The new router has preempt configured and a higher priority
F. The new router has a higher priority value.

Answer: E
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