

300-135 - TSHOOT Troubleshooting and Maintaining Cisco IP Networks

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1.- (Topic 1)

Exhibit:

```
RouterA# debug eigrp packets
...
01:39:13: EIGRP: Received HELLO on Serial0/0 nbr 10.1.2.2
01:39:13: AS 100, Flags 0x0, Seq 0/0 idbQ 0/0 iidbQ un/rely 0/0 peerQ un/rely 0/0
01:39:13:      K-value mismatch
```

A network administrator is troubleshooting an EIGRP connection between RouterA, IP address 10.1.2.1, and RouterB, IP address 10.1.2.2. Given the debug output on RouterA, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. RouterA received a hello packet with mismatched autonomous system numbers.
- B. RouterA received a hello packet with mismatched hello timers.
- C. RouterA received a hello packet with mismatched authentication parameters.
- D. RouterA received a hello packet with mismatched metric-calculation mechanisms.
- E. RouterA will form an adjacency with RouterB.
- F. RouterA will not form an adjacency with RouterB.

Answer: D,F

2. - (Topic 1)

When troubleshooting an EIGRP connectivity problem, you notice that two connected EIGRP routers are not becoming EIGRP neighbors. A ping between the two routers was successful. What is the next thing that should be checked?

- A. Verify that the EIGRP hello and hold timers match exactly.
- B. Verify that EIGRP broadcast packets are not being dropped between the two routers with the show ip EIGRP peer command.
- C. Verify that EIGRP broadcast packets are not being dropped between the two routers with the show ip EIGRP traffic command.
- D. Verify that EIGRP is enabled for the appropriate networks on the local and neighboring router.

Answer: D

3. - (Topic 1)

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show 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 212.50.185.126 to network 0.0.0.0

D    212.50.167.0/24 [90/160000] via 212.50.185.82, 00:05:55, Ethernet1/0
    212.50.166.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
D    212.50.166.0/24 is a summary, 00:05:55, Null0
C    212.50.166.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C    212.50.166.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
C    212.50.166.20/32 is directly connected, Loopback20
    212.50.185.0/27 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C    212.50.185.64 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0
C    212.50.185.96 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C    212.50.185.32 is directly connected, Ethernet2/0
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/2174976] via 212.50.185.126, 00:05:55, Ethernet0/0
    [170/2174976] via 212.50.185.125, 00:05:55, Ethernet0/0
i
```

How would you confirm on R1 that load balancing is actually occurring on the default-network (0.0.0.0)?

- A. Use ping and the show ip route command to confirm the timers for each default network resets to 0.
- B. Load balancing does not occur over default networks; the second route will only be used for failover.
- C. Use an extended ping along with repeated show ip route commands to confirm the gateway of last resort address toggles back and forth.
- D. Use the traceroute command to an address that is not explicitly in the routing table.

Answer: D

4. - (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

5. - (Topic 1)

Which three features are benefits of using GRE tunnels in conjunction with IPsec for building site-to-site VPNs? (Choose three.)

- A. allows dynamic routing over the tunnel
- B. supports multi-protocol (non-IP) traffic over the tunnel
- C. reduces IPsec headers overhead since tunnel mode is used
- D. simplifies the ACL used in the crypto map
- E. uses Virtual Tunnel Interface (VTI) to simplify the IPsec VPN configuration

Answer: A,B,D

6. - (Topic 1)

Which statement is true about an IPsec/GRE tunnel?

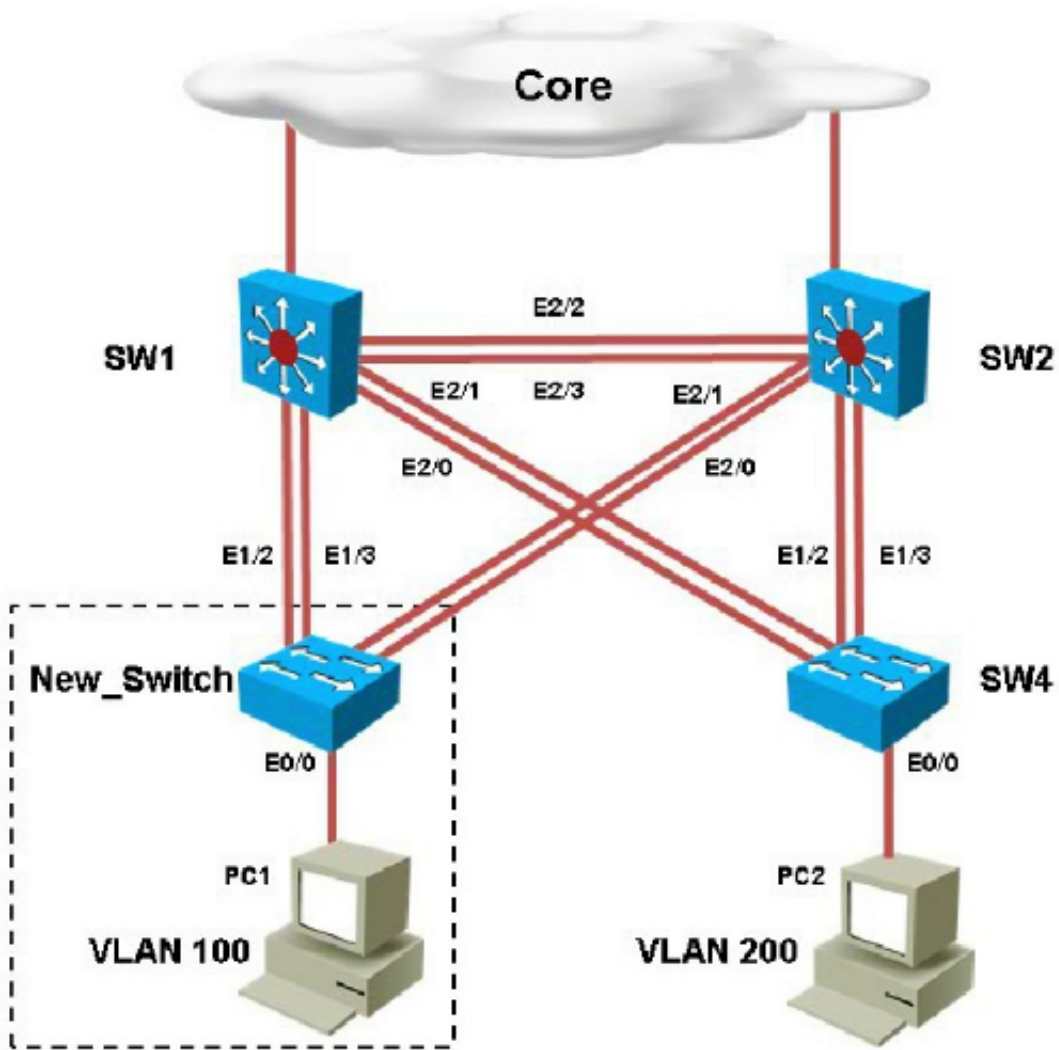
- A. The GRE tunnel source and destination addresses are specified within the IPsec transform set.
- B. An IPsec/GRE tunnel must use IPsec tunnel mode.
- C. GRE encapsulation occurs before the IPsec encryption process.
- D. Crypto map ACL is not needed to match which traffic will be protected.

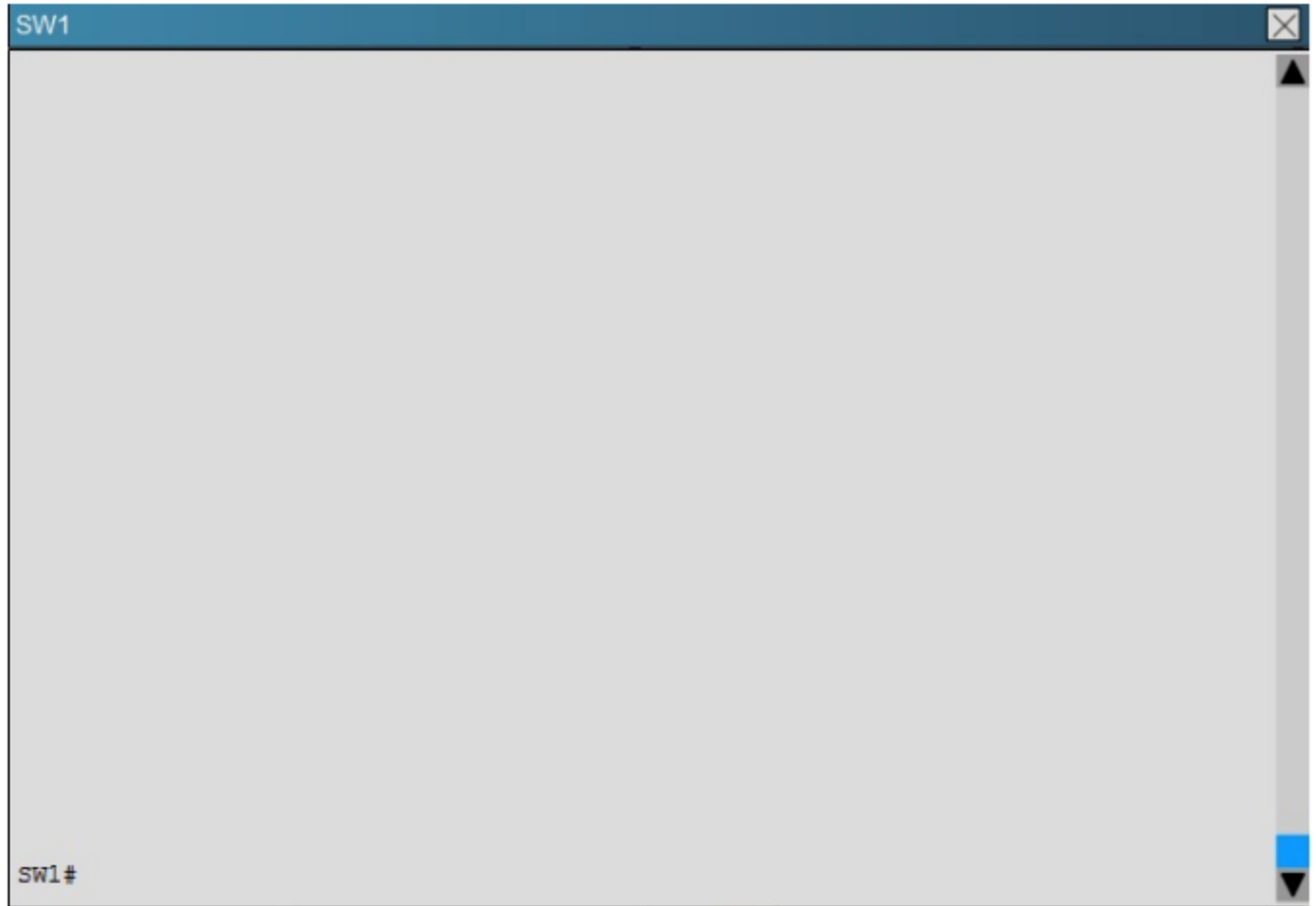
Answer: C

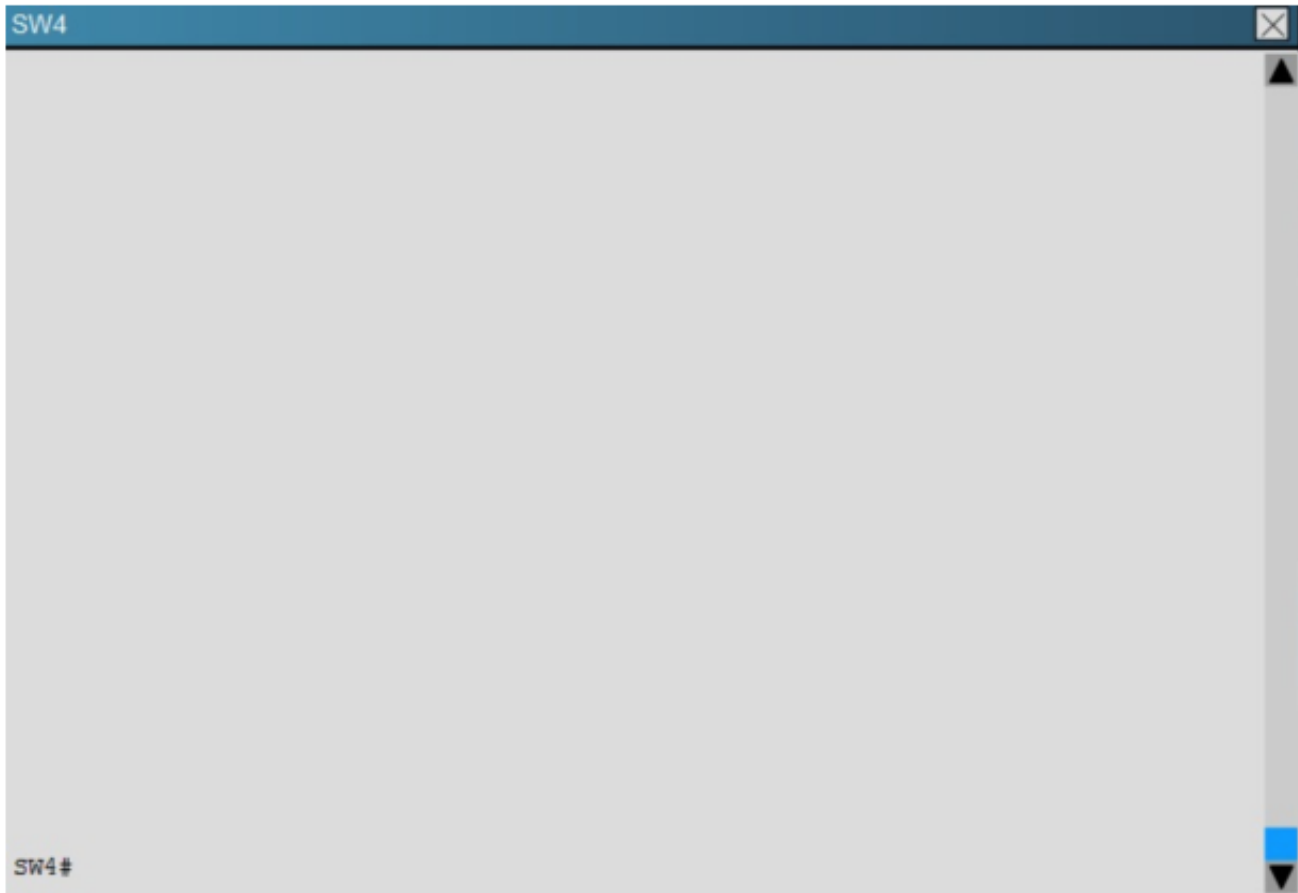
Topic 2, Troubleshooting VTP

7. - (Topic 2)

A customer network engineer has made configuration changes that have resulted in some loss of connectivity. You have been called in to evaluate a switch network and suggest resolutions to the problems.







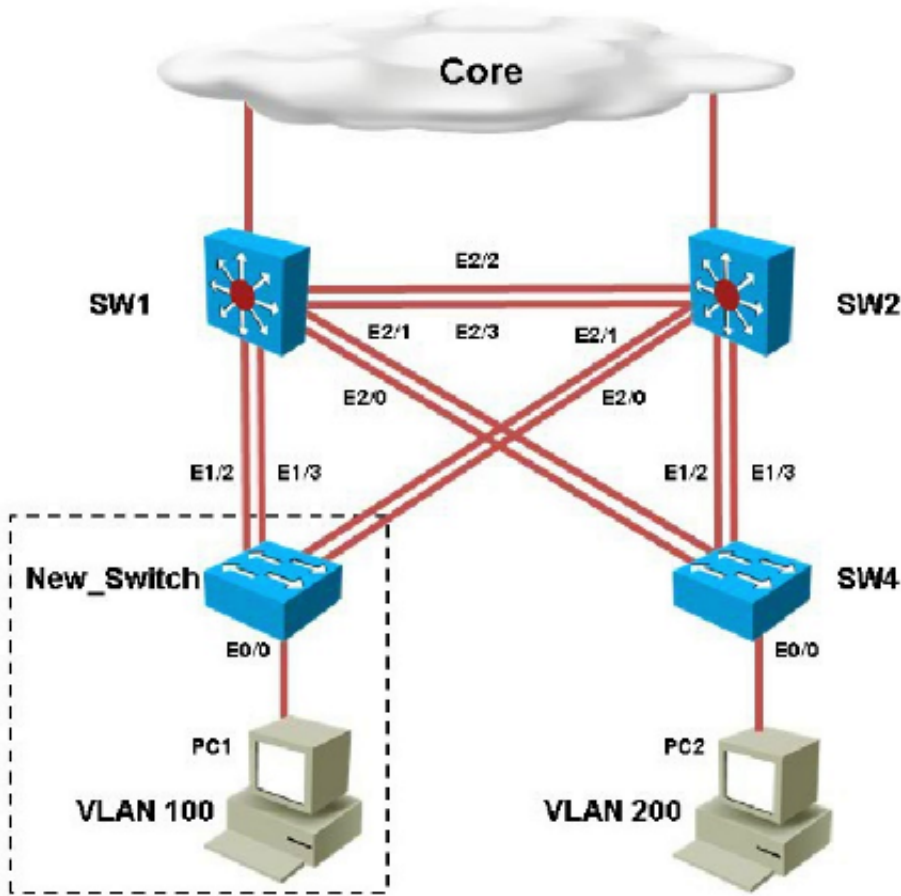
PC2 in VLAN 200 is unable to ping the gateway address 172.16.200.1; identify the issue.

- A. VTP domain name mismatch on SW4
- B. VLAN 200 not configured on SW1
- C. VLAN 200 not configured on SW2
- D. VLAN 200 not configured on SW4

Answer: C

Explanation:

By looking at the configuration for SW2, we see that it is missing VLAN 200, and the "switchport access vlan 200" command is missing under interface eth 0/0:



Refer to the topology.

SW1 Switch Management IP address is not pingable from SW4. What could be the issue?

- A. Management VLAN not allowed in the trunk links between SW1 and SW4
- B. Management VLAN not allowed in the trunk links between SW1 and SW2
- C. Management VLAN not allowed in the trunk link between SW2 and SW4
- D. Management VLAN ip address on SW4 is configured in wrong subnet
- E. Management VLAN interface is shutdown on SW4

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the network, VLAN 300 is called the Management VLAN. Based on the configurations shown below, SW1 has VLAN 300 configured with the IP address of 192.168.10.1/24, while on SW4 VLAN 300 has an IP address of 192.168.100.4/24, which is not in the same subnet.

SW1

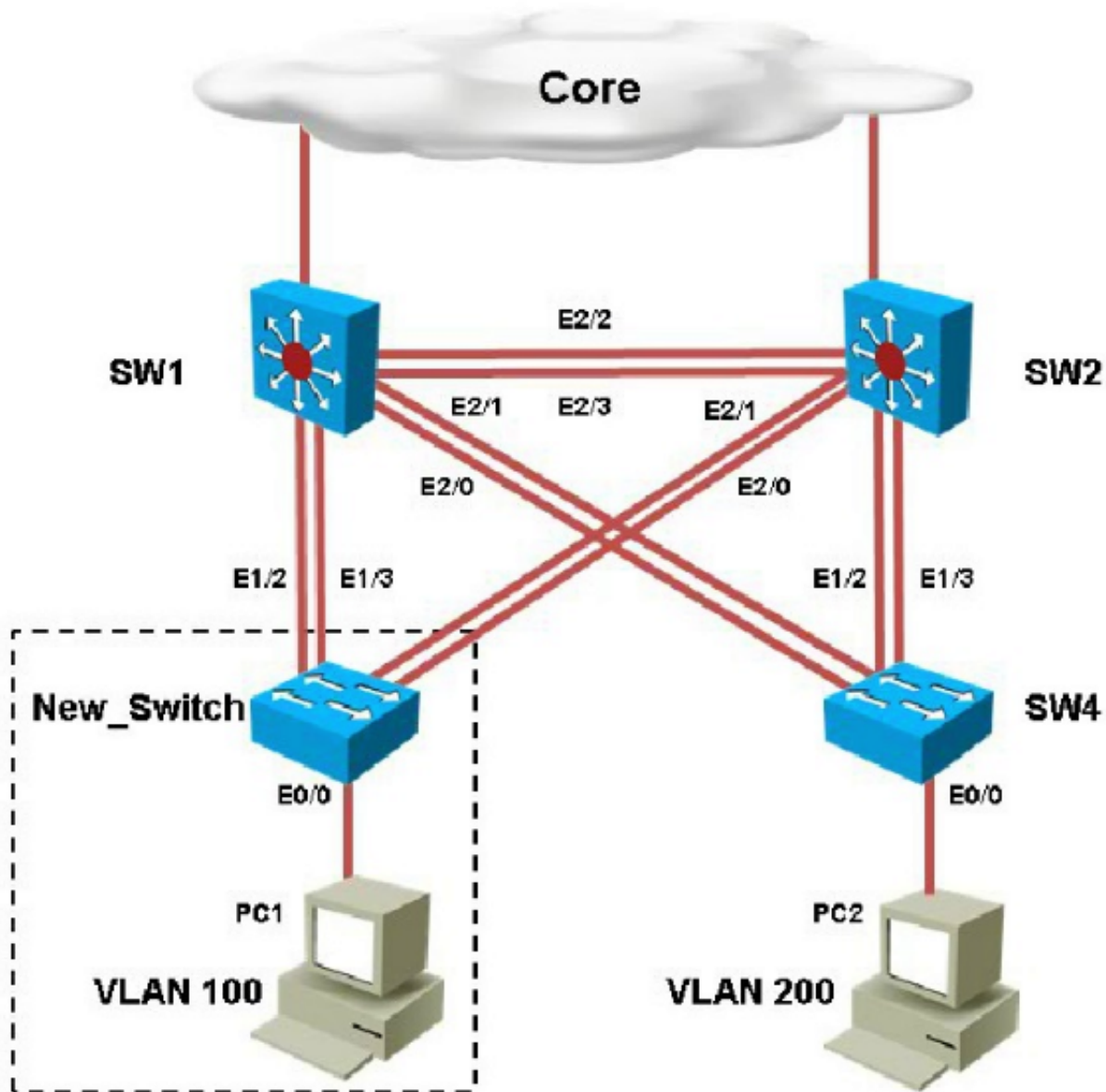
```
!  
interface Vlan1  
  no ip address  
!  
interface Vlan100  
  ip address 172.16.100.1 255.255.255.0  
!  
interface Vlan200  
  ip address 172.16.200.1 255.255.255.0  
!  
interface Vlan300  
  ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0  
!  
!
```

SW4

```
switchport mode trunk  
duplex auto  
!  
interface Ethernet2/2  
  shutdown  
  duplex auto  
!  
interface Ethernet2/3  
  shutdown  
  duplex auto  
!  
interface Vlan1  
  no ip address  
!  
interface Vlan300  
  ip address 192.168.100.4 255.255.255.0  
!  
!
```

8. - (Topic 2)

A customer network engineer has made configuration changes that have resulted in some loss of connectivity. You have been called in to evaluate a switch network and suggest resolutions to the problems.



Which of statement is true regarding STP issue identified with switches in the given topology?

- A. Loopguard configured on the New_Switch places the ports in loop inconsistent state
- B. Rootguard configured on SW1 places the ports in root inconsistent state
- C. Bpduguard configured on the New_Switch places the access ports in error-disable
- D. Rootguard configured on SW2 places the ports in root inconsistent state

Answer: A

Explanation:

On the new switch, we see that loopguard has been configured with the "spanning-tree guard loop" command.

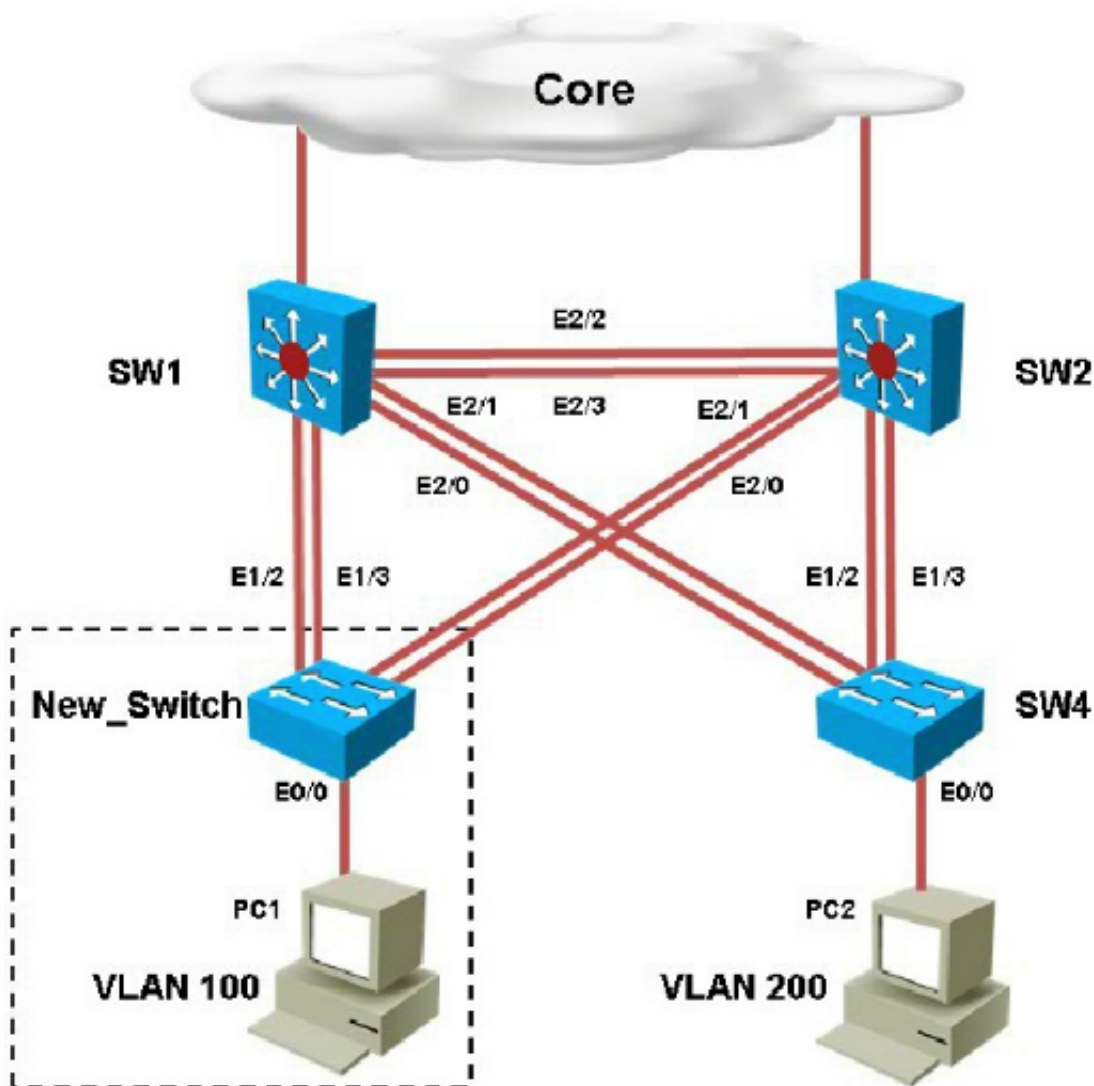
New_Switch

```
!  
interface Ethernet2/1  
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q  
  switchport mode trunk  
  duplex auto  
  spanning-tree bpduguard enable  
  spanning-tree guard loop  
!
```

The loop guard feature makes additional checks. If BPDUs are not received on a non-designated port, and loop guard is enabled, that port is moved into the STP loop-inconsistent blocking state, instead of the listening / learning / forwarding state. Without the loop guard feature, the port assumes the designated port role. The port moves to the STP forwarding state and creates a loop.

9. - (Topic 2)

A customer network engineer has made configuration changes that have resulted in some loss of connectivity. You have been called in to evaluate a switch network and suggest resolutions to the problems.



You have configured PVST+ load balancing between SW1 and the New_Switch in such a way that both the links E2/2 and E2/3 are utilized for traffic flow, which component of the configuration is preventing PVST+ load balancing between SW1 and SW2 links

- A. Port priority configuration on SW1
- B. Port priority configuration on the New_Switch
- C. Path cost configuration on SW1
- D. Path cost configuration on the New_Switch

Answer: D

Explanation:

Here is the configuration found on the New_Switch:

New_Switch

```
!  
interface Ethernet1/2  
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q  
  switchport mode trunk  
  duplex auto  
!  
interface Ethernet1/3  
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q  
  switchport mode trunk  
  duplex auto  
  spanning-tree cost 250  
!
```

This causes the port cost for link eth 1/3 to increase the path cost to 250 for all VLANs, making that link less preferred so that only eth 1/2 will be used.

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