[2017 New 300-135 Exam Dumps Free Download In Lead2pass 100% 300-135 Exam Questions (31-45)

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Incorrect EIGRP routing process ID in R5Answer: B Explanation:Here we see that distribute list 3 has been applied to EIGRP on router R%, but access-list 3 contains only deny statements so this will effectively block all routing advertisements from its two EIGRP neighbors, thus isolating R5 from the rest of the EIGRP network: QUESTION 32Scenario:You have been brought in to troubleshoot an EIGRP network. You have resolved the initial issue between routers R2 and R4, but another issue remains. You are to locate the problem and suggest solution to resolve the issue.The customer has disabled access to the show running-config command. The network segment between R2 and R4 has become disconnected from the remainder of the network. How should this issue be resolved? A. Change the autonomous system number in the remainder of the network to be consistent with R2 and R4.B. Move the 192.168.24.0 network to the EIGRP 1 routing process in R2 and R4.C. Enable the R2 and R4 router interfaces connected to the 192.168.24.0 network.D. Remove the distribute-list command from the EIGRP 200 routing process in R2.E. Remove the distribute-list command from the EIGRP 100 routing process in R2. Answer: BExplanation:When issuing the "show ip eigrp neighbor" command (which is about the only command that it lets you do in this question) you will see that all other routers are configured for EIGRP AS 1. However, the 192.16824.0 network between R2 and R4 is incorrectly configured for EIGRP AS 100: QUESTION 33Scenario: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. You have received notification from network monitoring system that link between R1 and R5 is down and you noticed that the active router for HSRP group 1 has not failed over to the standby router for group 1. You are required to troubleshoot and identify the issue. A. There is an HSRP group track command misconfigurationB. There is an HSRP group priority misconfigurationC. There is an HSRP authentication misconfigurationD. There is an HSRP group number mismatchE. This is not an HSRP issue; this i routing issue. Answer: AExplanation:When looking at the HSRP configuration of R1, we see that tracking has been enabled, but that it is not tracking the link to R5, only the link to R2: R1 should be tracking the Eth 0/1 link, not 0/0 to achieve the desired affect/ QUESTION 34Scenario: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. The following debug messages are noticed for HSRP group 2. But still neither R1 norR2 has identified one of them as standby router. Identify the reason causing theissue.Note: only show commands can be used to troubleshoot the ticket. R1#'Mar 26 11:17:39.234: HSRP: Et1/0 Grp 2 Hello out 172.16.20.2 Active pri 100 vIP172.16.20.254'Mar 26 11:17:40.034: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello out 172.16.10.2 Active prj 130 vIP172.16.10.254R1#'Mar 26 11:17:40.364: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello in 172.16.10.1 Standby pri 100 vIP172.16.10.254R1#'Mar 26 11:17:41.969: HSRP: Et1/0 Grp 2 Hello out 172.16.20.2 Active pri 100 vIP172.16.20.254'Mar 26 11:17:42.719: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello out 172.16.10.2 Active prj 130 vIP172.16.10.254'Mar 26 11:17:42.918: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello in 172.16.10.1 Standby pri 100 vIP172.16.10.254R1#'Mar 26 11:17:44.869: HSRP: Et1/0 Grp 2 Hello out 172.16.20.2 Active pri 100 vIP172.16.20.254'Mar 26 11:17:45.485: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello out 172.16.10.2 Active prj 130 vIP172.16.10.254 'Mar 26 11:17:45.718: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello in 172.16.10.1 Standby pri 100 vIP172.16.10.254R1#'Mar 26 11:17:47.439: HSRP: Et1/0 Grp 2 Hello out 172.16.20.2 Active pri 100 vIP172.16.20.254'Mar 26 11:17:48.252: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello in 172.16.10.1 Standby pri 100 vIP172.16.10.254'Mar 26 11:17:48.322: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello out 172.16.10.2 Active prj 130 vIP 172.16.10.254R1#'Mar 26 11:17:50.389: HSRP: Et1/0 Grp 2 Hello out 172.16.20.2 Active pri 100 vIP172.16.20.254'Mar 26 11:17:50.735: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello in 172.16.10.1 Standby pri 100 vIP172.16.10.254'Mar 26 11:17:50.921: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello out 172.16.10.2 Active prj 130 vIP172.16.10.254R1#'Mar 26 11:17:53.089: HSRP: Et1/0 Grp2 Hello out 172.16.20.2 Active pri 100 vIP172.16.20.254'Mar 26 11:17:53.338: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello out 172.16.10.2 Active pri130vlP172.16.10.254'Mar 26

11:17:53.633: HSRP: EtO/0 Grp 1 Hello in 172.16.10.1 Standby pri 100 vIP172.16.10.254 A. HSRP group priority misconfigurationB. There is an HSRP authentication misconfigurationC. There is an HSRP group number mismatchD. This is not an HSRP issue: this is DHCP issue.E. The ACL applied to interface is blocking HSRP hello packet exchange Answer: E Explanation:On R1 we see that access list 102 has been applied to the Ethernet 1/0 interface: This access list is blocking all traffic to the 224.0.0.102 IP address, which is the multicast address used by HSRP. QUESTION 35Scenario: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. Examine the configuration on R4. The routing table shows no entries for 172.16.10.0/24 and 172.16.20.0/24. Identify which of the following is the issue preventing route entries being installed on R4 routing table? A. HSRP issue between R4 and R2B. This is an OSPF issue between R4 and R2C. This is a DHCP issue between R4 and R2D. The distribute-list configured on R4 is blocking route entriesE. The ACL configured on R4 is blocking inbound traffic on the interface connected to R2 Answer: DExplanation:If we look at the configuration on R4 we see that there is a distribute list applied to OSPF, which blocks the 172.16.20.0/24 and 172.16.10.0/24 networks. QUESTION 36Scenario: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. 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 R4B. There is an OSPF issue between R5 and R4C. There is a DHCP issue between R5 and R4D. The distribute-list configured on R5 is blocking route entriesE. The ACL configured on R5 is blocking traffic for the subnets advertised from R4. Answer: BExplanation: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. QUESTION 37Scenario: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. 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: CExplanation: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. This can be seen by issuing the "show running-config" command on each router, or the "show ip ospf interface" command: QUESTION 38Scenario: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. Connectivity from R3 to R4, R5 and R6 has been lost. How should connectivity be reestablished? A. Configure R4 with a virtual link to 192.168.13.2B. 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 R3D. Add an OSPF network statement for 192.168.34.3 0.0.0.255 area 2 in R3E. Add an OSPF network statement for 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 1 in R3 Answer: EExplanation: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. QUESTION 39Scenario: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. 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: DExplanation:Here, we see from the running configuration of R5 that OSPF authentication has been configured on the link to R4: However, this has not been done on the link to R5 on R4: QUESTION 40Scenario: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. The 6.6.0.0 subnets are not reachable from R4. how should the problem be resolved? A. Edit access-list 46 in R6 to permit all the 6.6.0.0 subnetsB. Apply access-list 46 in R6 to a different interfaceC. Apply access-list 1 as a distribute-list out under router ospf

100 in R4D. Remove distribute-list 64 out on R6E. Remove distribute-list 1 in ethernet 0/1 in R4F. Remove distribute-list 1 in ethernet 0/0 in R4 Answer: DExplanation:Here we see from the running configuration of R6 that distribute list 64 is being used in the outbound direction to all OSPF neighbors. However, no packets will match the 6.6.0.0 in this access list because the first line blocks all 6.0.0.0 networks, and since the 6.6.0.0 networks will also match the first line of this ACL, these OSPF networks will not be advertised because they are first denied in the first line of the ACL. Trouble Ticket (16 TT Questions and Answers) Ticket 1 : Switch Port Trunk Topology Overview (Actual Troubleshooting lab design is for below network design) - Client Should have IP 10.2.1.3- EIGRP 100 is running between switch DSW1 & DSW2- OSPF (Process ID 1) is running between R1, R2, R3, R4- Network of OSPF is redistributed in EIGRP- BGP 65001 is configured on R1 with Webserver cloud AS 65002- HSRP is running between DSW1 & DSW2 Switches The company has created the test bed shown in the layer 2 and layer 3 topology exhibits.This network consists of four routers, two layer 3 switches and two layer 2 switches.In the IPv4 layer 3 topology, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are running OSPF with an OSPF process number 1.DSW1, DSW2 and R4 are running EIGRP with an AS of 10. Redistribution is enabled where necessary.R1 is running a BGP AS with a number of 65001. This AS has an eBGP connection to AS 65002 in the ISP's network. Because the company's address space is in the private range.R1 is also providing NAT translations between the inside (10.1.0.0/16 & 10.2.0.0/16) networks and outside (209.65.0.0/24) network.ASW1 and ASW2 are layer 2 switches.NTP is enabled on all devices with 209.65.200.226 serving as the master clock source.The client workstations receive their IP address and default gateway via R4's DHCP server.The default gateway address of 10.2.1.254 is the IP address of HSRP group 10 which is running on DSW1 and DSW2.In the IPv6 layer 3 topology R1, R2, and R3 are running OSPFv3 with an OSPF process number 6.DSW1, DSW2 and R4 are running RIPng process name RIP_ZONE.The two IPv6 routing domains, OSPF 6 and RIPng are connected via GRE tunnel running over the underlying IPv4 OSPF domain. Redistrution is enabled where necessary.Recently the implementation group has been using the test bed to do a `proof-of-concept' on several implementations. This involved changing the configuration on one or more of the devices. You will be presented with a series of trouble tickets related to issues introduced during these configurations. Note: Although trouble tickets have many similar fault indications, each ticket has its own issue and solution. Each ticket has 3 sub questions that need to be answered & topology remains same.Question-1 Fault is found on which device,Question-2 Fault condition is related to,Question-3 What exact problem is seen & what needs to be done for solution Client is unable to ping IP 209.65.200.241 Solution: Steps need to follow as below: - When we check on client 1 & Client 2 desktop we are not receiving DHCP address from R4Ipconfig ----- Client will be getting 169.X.X.X - On ASW1 port Fa1/0/ 1 & Fa1/0/2 access port VLAN 10 was assigned which is using IP address 10.2.1.0/24 Sh run ------- & check for running config of int fa1/0/1 & fa1/0/2 ==========interface FastEthernet1/0/1 switchport mode access switchport access vlan 10 interface FastEthernet1/0/2 switchport mode access switchport access vlan 10 ========== - We need to check on ASW 1 trunk port the trunk Po13 & Po23 were receiving VLAN 20 & 200 but not VLAN 10 so that switch could not get DHCP IP address and was failing to reach IP address of Internet - Change required: On ASW1 below change is required for switch-to-switch connectivity..int range portchannel13,portchannel23 switchport trunk allowed vlan none switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200 QUESTION 41The 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, and FHRP services, a trouble ticket has been operated 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.On which device is the fault condition located? A. R1B. R2C. R3D. R4E. DSW1F. DSW2G. ASW1H. ASW2 Answer: GExplanation:Since the Clients are getting an APIPA we know that DHCP is not working. However, upon closer examination of the ASW1 configuration we can see that the problem is not with DHCP, but the fact that the trunks on the port channels are only allowing VLANs 1-9, when the clients belong to VLAN 10. VLAN 10 is not traversing the trunk on ASW1, so the problem is with the trunk configuration on ASW1. QUESTION 42The 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, and FHRP services, 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. NTPB. Switch-to-Switch ConnectivityC. Access VlansD. Port SecurityE. VLAN ACL / Port ACLF. Switch Virtual Interface Answer: BExplanation:Since the Clients are getting an APIPA we know that DHCP is not working. However, upon closer examination of the ASW1 configuration we can see that the problem is not with DHCP, but the fact that the trunks on the port channels are only allowing VLANs 1-9, when the clients belong to VLAN 10. VLAN 10 is not traversing the trunk on ASW1, so the problem is with switch to switch connectivity, specifically the trunk configuration on ASW1.

QUESTION 43The 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, and FHRP services, 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. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 13 command, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 20,200 commands.B. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 13, port-channel 23, then configure switchport trunk none allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200 commands.C. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 23 command, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 20,200 commands.D. In Configuration mode, using the interface port-channel 23, port-channel, then configure switchport trunk allowed vlan none followed by switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,200 commands. Answer: BExplanation:We need to allow VLANs 10 and 200 on the trunks to restore full connectivity. This can be accomplished by issuing the "switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,200" command on the port channels used as trunks in DSW1. Ticket 2 : ACCESS VLAN Topology Overview (Actual Troubleshooting lab design is for below network design) - Client Should have IP 10.2.1.3- EIGRP 100 is running between switch DSW1 & DSW2- OSPF (Process ID 1) is running between R1, R2, R3, R4- Network of OSPF is redistributed in EIGRP- BGP 65001 is configured on R1 with Webserver cloud AS 65002- HSRP is running between DSW1 & DSW2 Switches The company has created the test bed shown in the layer 2 and layer 3 topology exhibits.This network consists of four routers, two layer 3 switches and two layer 2 switches.In the IPv4 layer 3 topology, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are running OSPF with an OSPF process number 1.DSW1, DSW2 and R4 are running EIGRP with an AS of 10. Redistribution is enabled where necessary.R1 is running a BGP AS with a number of 65001. This AS has an eBGP connection to AS 65002 in the ISP's network. Because the company's address space is in the private range.R1 is also providing NAT translations between the inside (10.1.0.0/16 & 10.2.0.0/16) networks and outside (209.65.0.0/24) network.ASW1 and ASW2 are layer 2 switches.NTP is enabled on all devices with 209.65.200.226 serving as the master clock source.The client workstations receive their IP address and default gateway via R4's DHCP server.The default gateway address of 10.2.1.254 is the IP address of HSRP group 10 which is running on DSW1 and DSW2.In the IPv6 layer 3 topology R1, R2, and R3 are running OSPFv3 with an OSPF process number 6.DSW1, DSW2 and R4 are running RIPng process name RIP_ZONE.The two IPv6 routing domains, OSPF 6 and RIPng are connected via GRE tunnel running over the underlying IPv4 OSPF domain. Redistrution is enabled where necessary.Recently the implementation group has been using the test bed to do a `proof-of-concept' on several implementations. This involved changing the configuration on one or more of the devices. You will be presented with a series of trouble tickets related to issues introduced during these configurations. Note: Although trouble tickets have many similar fault indications, each ticket has its own issue and solution. Each ticket has 3 sub questions that need to be answered & topology remains same.Question-1 Fault is found on which device,Question-2 Fault condition is related to,Question-3 What exact problem is seen & what needs to be done for solution Client is unable to ping IP 209.65.200.241 Solution: Steps need to follow as below:- When we check on client 1 & Client 2 desktop we are not receiving DHCP address from R4 Ipconfig -- --- Client will be getting 169.X.X.X.- On ASW1 port Fa1/0/ 1 & Fa1/0/2 access port VLAN 10 was assigned which is using IP address 10.2.1.0/24.Sh run ------- & check for running config of int fa1/0/1 & fa1/0/2
==========
========== Here we are not able to see access Vlan10 configured for Port Fa1/0/1 & Fa1/0/2 Change required: On ASW1, for configuring Access Vlan under interface fa1/0/1 & 1/0/2 we have to enable command switchport access vlan 10 QUESTION 44The 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. R1B. R2C. R3 D. R4E. DSW1F. DSW2G. ASW1H. ASW2 Answer: GExplanation:The problem here is that VLAN 10 is not configured on the proper interfaces on switch ASW1. QUESTION 45The 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 switch technology? A. NTPB. Switch-to-Switch ConnectivityC. Loop PreventionD. Access VlansE. VLAN ACL Port ACLF. Switch Virtual InterfaceG. Port Security Answer: DExplanation:The problem here is that VLAN 10 is not configured on the proper interfaces on switch ASW1.

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