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QUESTION 61The 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 isolate 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 range Fa 1/0/1 - 2, then no switchport port-security interface configuration commands. Then in exec mode clear errdisable interface fa 1/0/1 - 2 vlan 10 command

B. In Configuration mode, using the interface range Fa 1/0/1 - 2, then no switchport port-security, followed by shutdown, no shutdown interface configuration commands.

C. In Configuration mode, using the interface range Fa 1/0/1 - 2, then no switchport port-security interface configuration commands.

D. In Configuration mode, using the interface range Fa 1/0/1 - 2, then no switchport port-security interface configuration commands. Then in exec mode clear errdisable interface fa 1/0/1, then clear errdisable interface fa 1/0/2 commands.

Answer: B

Explanation: On ASW1, we need to remove port-security under interface fa1/0/1 & fa1/0/2.

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/ABC389/ABC621/technologies_tech_note09186a00806cd87b.shtml Ticket 8 : Redistribution of EIGRP to OSPF 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. Redistribution 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 receiving IP address 10.2.1.3- IP 10.2.1.3 will be able to ping from R4, but cannot ping from R3, R2, R1- This clearly shows problem at R4 since EIGRP is between DSW1, DSW2 & R4 and OSPF protocol is running between R4, R3, R2, R1 so routes from R4 are not propagated to R3, R2, R1- Since R4 is able to ping 10.2.1.3 it means that routes are received in EIGRP & same needs to be advertised in OSPF to ping from R3, R2, R1.- Need to check the routes are being advertised properly or not in OSPF & EIGRP vice-versa. - From above snap shot it clearly indicates that redistribution done in EIGRP is having problem & by default all routes are denied from ospf to EIGRP... so need to change route-map name. - Change required: On R4, in redistribution of EIGRP routing protocol, we need to change name of route-map to resolve the issue... **QUESTION 62**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 isolate 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: D

Explanation: On R4, in the redistribution of EIGRP routing protocol, we need to change name of route-map to resolve the issue. It references route-map OSPF_to_EIGRP but the actual route map is called OSPF->EIGRP. QUESTION 63 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 isolate 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: E

Explanation: On R4, in the redistribution of EIGRP routing protocol, we need to change name of route-map to resolve the issue. It references route-map OSPF_to_EIGRP but the actual route map is called OSPF->EIGRP. QUESTION 64 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 isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. Which is the solution to the fault condition? A. Under the EIGRP process, delete the redistribute ospf 1 route-map OSPF_to_EIGRP command and enter the redistribute ospf 1 route-map OSPF -> EIGRP command. B. Under the EIGRP process, delete the redistribute ospf 1 route-map OSPF_to_EIGRP command and enter the redistribute ospf 6 metric route-map OSPF -> EIGRP command. C. Under the OSPF process, delete the redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map EIGRP -> OSPF command and enter the redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map OSPF -> EIGRP command. D. Under the OSPF process, delete the redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map EIGRP -> OSPF command and enter the redistribute eigrp 10 subnets route-map EIGRP -> OSPF command. E. Under the EIGRP process, delete the redistribute ospf 1 route-map OSPF_to_EIGRP command and enter redistribute ospf 1 metric 100000 100 100 1 15000 route_map OSPF_to_EIGRP command Answer: A

Explanation: On R4, in the redistribution of EIGRP routing protocol, we need to change name of route-map to resolve the issue. It references route-map OSPF_to_EIGRP but the actual route map is called OSPF->EIGRP. Ticket 9 : EIGRP AS number 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. Redistribution 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 receiving IP address 10.2.1.3- From Client PC we can ping 10.2.1.254- But IP 10.2.1.3 is not able to ping from R4, R3, R2, R1- This clearly shows problem at R4 Kindly check routes in EIGRP there are no routes of eigrp.- Check the neighborhood of EIGRP on R4; there are no neighbor seen from DSW1 & DSW2 check the running config of EIGRP protocol it shows EIGRP AS 1 process.... Now check on DSW1 & DSW2 On DSW1 only one Eigrp neighbour is there with DSW2 but its not with R4... - From above snapshot & since R4 has EIGRP AS number 1 due to which neighbour is not happening. - Change required: On R4, IPV4 EIGRP Routing, need to change the EIGRP AS number from 1 to 10 since DSW1 & DSW2 is having EIGRP AS number 10 QUESTION 65 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 isolate 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: D Explanation: The EIGRP AS number configured on R4 is wrong.

QUESTION 66 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 isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. The fault condition is related to which technology? A. NTPB. IP DHCP ServerC. IPv4 OSPF RoutingD. IPv4 EIGRP RoutingE. IPv4 Route RedistributionF. IPv6 RIP RoutingG. IPv6 OSPF RoutingH. IPv4 and IPv6 InteroperabilityI. 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.

QUESTION 67 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 isolate the cause of this fault and answer the following questions. What is the solution to the fault condition? A. Disable auto summary on the EIGRP processB. Enable EIGRP on the FastEthernet0/0 and FastEthernet0/1 interface using the no passive-interface command.C. Change the AS number on the EIGRP routing process from 1 to 10 to match the AS number used on DSW1 and DSW2.D. Under the EIGRP process, delete the network 10.1.4.0 0.0.0.255 command and enter the network 10.1.4.0 0.0.0.252 and 10.1.4.8 0.0.0.252 commands.

Answer: C 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.

Ticket 10 : VLAN Access Map

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. Redistribution 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 1 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 receiving IP address 10.2.1.3- From Client PC we can ping 10.2.1.254....- But IP 10.2.1.3 is not able to ping from R4, R3, R2, R1

Change required: On DSW1, VALN ACL, Need to delete the VLAN access-map test1 whose action is to drop access-list 10; specifically 10.2.1.3

QUESTION 68 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 isolate 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: E Explanation: On DSW1, VALN ACL, Need to

delete the VLAN access-map test1 whose action is to drop access-list 10; specifically 10.2.1.3 QUESTION 69The 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. NTPB. IP DHCP HelperC. IPv4 EIGRP RoutingD. IPv6 RIP RoutingE. IPv4 layer 3 securityF. Switch-to-Switch ConnectivityG. Loop PreventionH. Access VlansI. Port SecurityJ. VLAN ACL / Port ACLK. Switch Virtual Interface Answer: JExplanation: On DSW1, VALN ACL, Need to delete the VLAN access-map test1 whose action is to drop access-list 10; specifically 10.2.1.3 QUESTION 70The 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. Under the global configuration mode enter no access-list 10 command.B. Under the global configuration mode enter no access-map vlan 10 command.C. Under the global configuration mode enter no vlan access-map test1 10 command.D. Under the global configuration mode enter no vlan filter test1 vlan-list 10 command. Answer: CExplanation: On DSW1, VALN ACL, Need to delete the VLAN access-map test1 whose action is to drop access-list 10; specifically 10.2.1.3 Ticket 11 : IPV6 OSPF 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. Redistribution 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 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 receiving IP address 10.2.1.3- From Client PC we can ping 10.2.1.254....- But IP 10.2.1.3 is able to ping from R4, R3, R2, R1.- Since the problem is R1 (2026::111:1) is not able to ping loopback of DSW1 (2026::102:1).- Kindly check for neighbourship of routers as IPV6.... As per design below neighbourship should be present for IPV6R1 ---R2 --- R3 --- R4--- DSW1 & DSW2 ----- Neighbourship between devices of IPV6 R2 IPV6 OSPF neighbourship is with R1 R3 IPV6 OSPF neighbourship is with R4 - As per above snapshot we cannot see IPV6 neighbourship between R2 & R3 when checked interface configuration ipv6 ospf area 0 is missing on R2 which is connected to R3 - Change required: On R2, IPV6 OSPF routing, Configuration is required to add ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 under interface serial 0/0/0.23 QUESTION 71The 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. R1B. R2C. R3D. R4E. DSW1F. DSW2G. ASW1H. ASW2 Answer: BExplanation: R2 is missing the needed IPV6 OSPF for interface s0/0/0.23 QUESTION 72The 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.The fault condition is related to which technology? A. NTPB. IPv4 OSPF RoutingC. IPv6 OSPF RoutingD. IPv4 layer 3 security Answer: CExplanation:On R2, IPV6 OSPF routing, configuration is required to add ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 under interface serial 0/0/0.23 QUESTION 73The 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.What is the solution to fault condition? A. Under the interface Serial 0/0/0.23 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 no passive-interface default command. Answer: AExplanation: On R2, IPV6 OSPF routing, configuration is required to add ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 under interface serial 0/0/0.23 Ticket 12 : HSRP Issue 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. Redistribution 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 Solution: Steps need to follow as below:Since the problem is raised that DSW1 will not become active router for HSRP group 0 we will check for the HSRP configuration... - From snapshot we see that the track command given needs to be changed under active VLAN10 router - Change Required: On DSW1, related to HSRP, under vlan 10 change the given track 1 command to instead use the track 10 command. QUESTION 74The 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.On which device is the fault condition located? A. R1B. R2C. R3D. R4E. DSW1F. DSW2G. ASW1H. ASW2 Answer: EExplanation:DSW references the wrong track ID number. QUESTION 75The 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. NTPB. HSRPC. IP DHCP HelperD. IPv4 EIGRP RoutingE. IPv6 RIP Routing F. IPv4 layer 3 securityG. Switch-to-Switch ConnectivityH. Loop PreventionI. Access Vlans Answer: BExplanation:On DSW1, related to HSRP, under VLAN 10 change the given track 1 command to instead use the track 10 command. Thanks for the high quality 300-135 study guide. Will be back soon for more dumps. 300-135 new questions on Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDRnY1enRHb3hVeDQ> 2017 Cisco 300-135 exam dumps (All 110 Q&As) from Lead2pass: <https://www.lead2pass.com/300-135.html> [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]