300-135$^{Q\&As}$

Troubleshooting and Maintaining Cisco IP Networks

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QUESTION 1

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. BGP

B. NTP

C. IP NAT

D. IPv4 OSPF Routing

E. IPv4 OSPF Redistribution

F. IPv6 OSPF Routing

G. IPv4 layer 3 security

Correct Answer: C

On R1 we need to add the client IP address for reachability to server to the access list that is used to specify which hosts get NATed.

Clients 1 and 2 belong in the 10.2.0.0 subnet, as if you observe the NAT configuration you will notice that only 10.1.0.0 are specified in the NAT pool. Clients 1 and 2 are not being translated when they should be. The problem is with the NAT

configuration on R1.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following are correct statements?

A. EIGRP advertises the best routes to its neighbor.

B. EIGRP uses "cost" to determine best path.

C. EIGRP allows unequal cost load balancing.

D. OSPF requires neighbor adjacencies before updates are sent.

E. EIGRP advertises all routes to its neighbor.

F. OSPF allows unequal cost load balancing.

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 3

Which Cisco IOS feature allows you to create your own event definition for a network device and specify the action that should be performed in response to that event?

A. Embedded Event Manager (EEM)

B. https://www.CertBus.com/300-125.html

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R2 are directly connected using interface Ethernet 0/0 on both sides. R1 and R2 were not becoming adjacent, so you have just configured R2 interface Ethernet 0/0 as network type broadcast. Which two statements are true?(choose two)

```
R1 # show ip ospf interface brief
Interface      PID      Area      IP Address/Mask      Cost      State      Nbrs      F/C
Et 0/0         1        0         192.168.1.1/24       10        DR         1/1
R1 # show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID    Pri      State     Dead Time      Address         Interface
192.168.1.2    1        FULL/BDR  00:00:37       192.168.1.2     Ethernet 0/0
```

```
R2 # show ip ospf interface brief
Interface      PID      Area      IP Address/Mask      Cost      State      Nbrs      F/C
Et 0/0         1        0         192.168.1.2/24       10        BDR        1/1
Lo 0           1        1         2.2.2.2/32           1         Loop       0/0
R2 # show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID    Pri      State     Dead Time      Address         Interface
192.168.1.1    1        FULL/DR   00:00:35       192.168.1.1     Ethernet 0/0
R2 #
```

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 interface Ethernet 0/0 is configured as OSPF type point-to-point

E. R1 installs a route to 2.2.2.2/32 as O IA

F. Both routers R1 and R2 are neighbors, and R2 is BDR

Correct Answer: EF

-

For the option E "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 option F "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/

QUESTION 5

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.

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.

Correct Answer: A

On R2, IPV6 OSPF routing, configuration is required to add ipv6 ospf 6 area 0 under interface serial 0/0/0.23.

Unlike OSPF on IPv4 where networks are added under the routing process, IPv6 needs OSPFv3 enabled on a per-interface basis.

This has been done on the R3 connection to R2, but not on the R2 connection back to R3. We will need to add the "ipv6

ospf 6 area 0" configuration command to the s0/0/0/0.23 interface of R2.

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