DUMPSARENA

CCNP Troubleshooting and Maintaining Cisco IP Networks (TSHOOT v2.0)

Cisco 300-135

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 184

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QUESTION NO: 1

Refer to the exhibit. The organization has implemented Management Plane Protection. Headquarters has decided that FTP needs to be enabled on all management ports. Which configuration context must be modified to accomplish this configuration?

```
RouterA:
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
ip address 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
ip address 10.10.30.2 255.255.255.0
!

RouterA#show management-interface
Management interface GigabitEthernet0/2
         Protocol          Packets processed
         http        0
         https       10

Management interface GigabitEthernet0/3
         Protocol          Packets processed
         http        0
         ssh         10
         snmp        1200

RouterB#ssh -l cisco 10.10.20.2
% Destination unreachable; gateway or host down
```

A. access-list

B. control-plane host

C. class-map

D. policy-map

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three protocols or protocol combinations does Management Plane Protection (MPP) support? (Choose three.)

A. SFTP

B. SSH

C. Both HTTP and HTTPS

D. FTP

E. Only HTTP

F. OSPF

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Currently, MPP controls only the incoming management requests for protocols, such as TFTP, Telnet, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), Secure Shell (SSH), and HTTP.

Following are the management protocols that the MPP feature supports. These management protocols are also the only protocols affected when MPP is enabled.

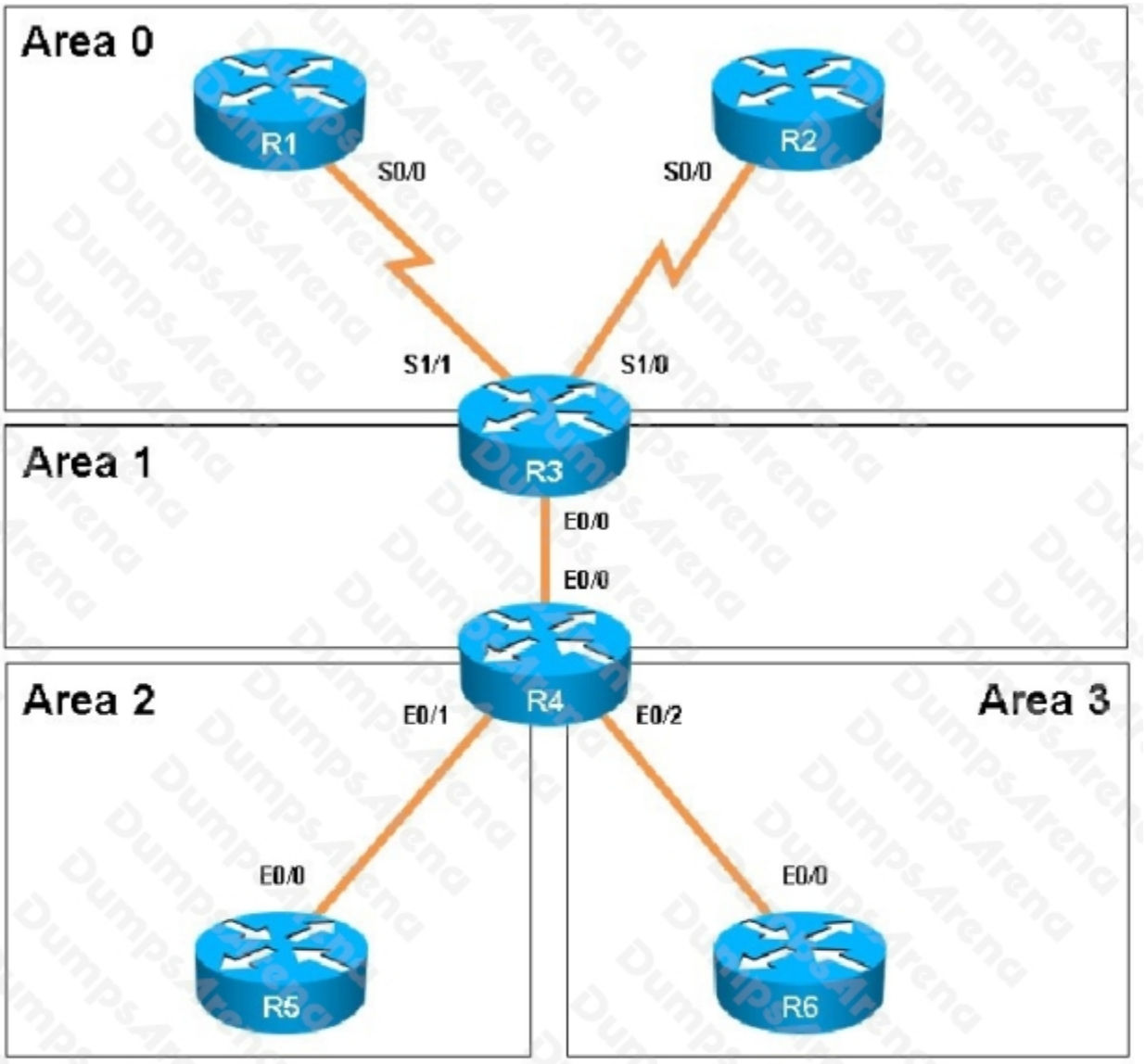
- Blocks Extensible Exchange Protocol (BEEP)
- FTP
- HTTP
- HTTPS
- SSH, v1 and v2
- SNMP, all versions
- Telnet TFTP

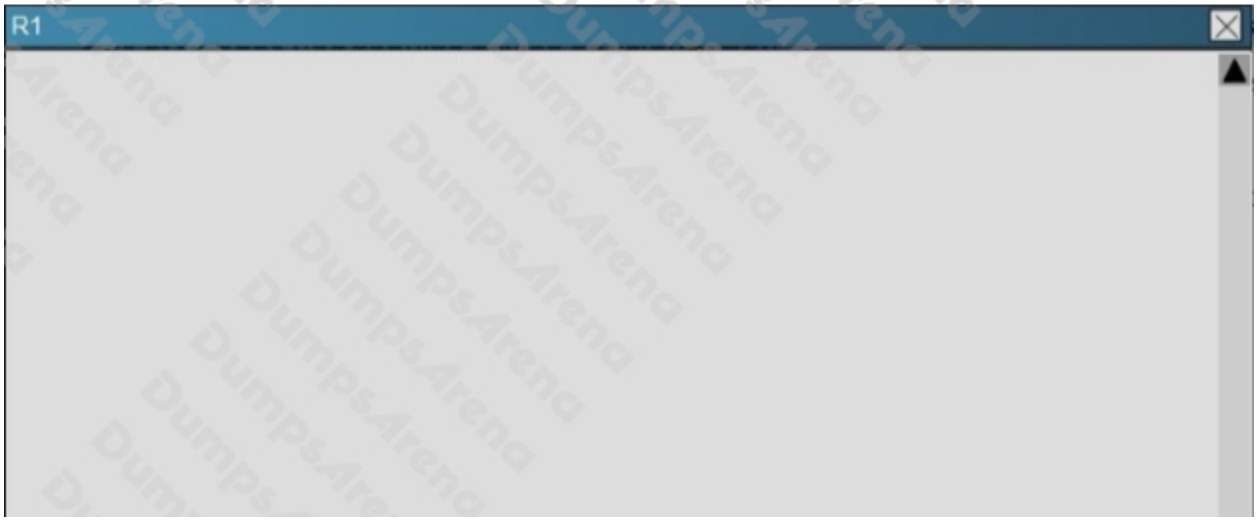
Reference: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/security/configuration/guide/sec_mgmt_plane_prot.html

QUESTION NO: 3

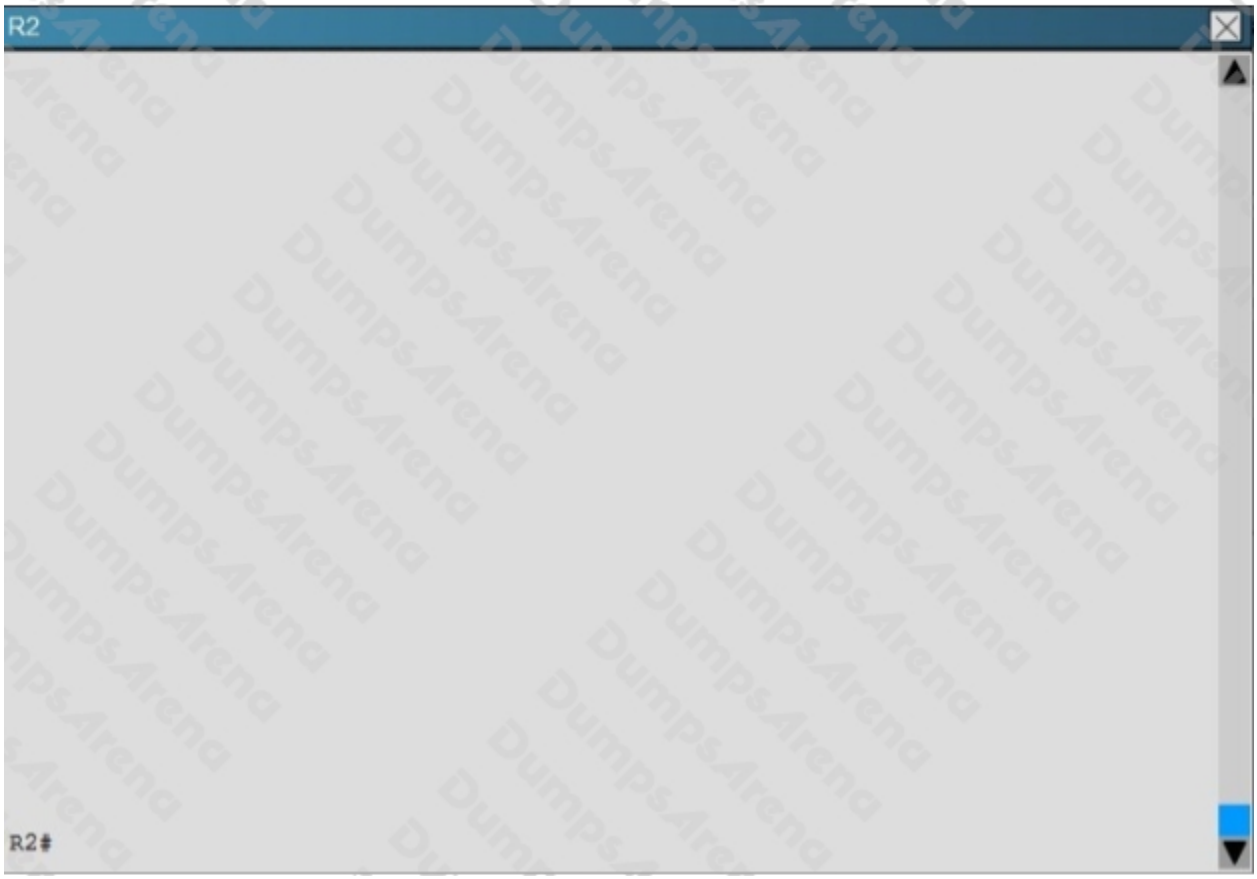
Scenario:

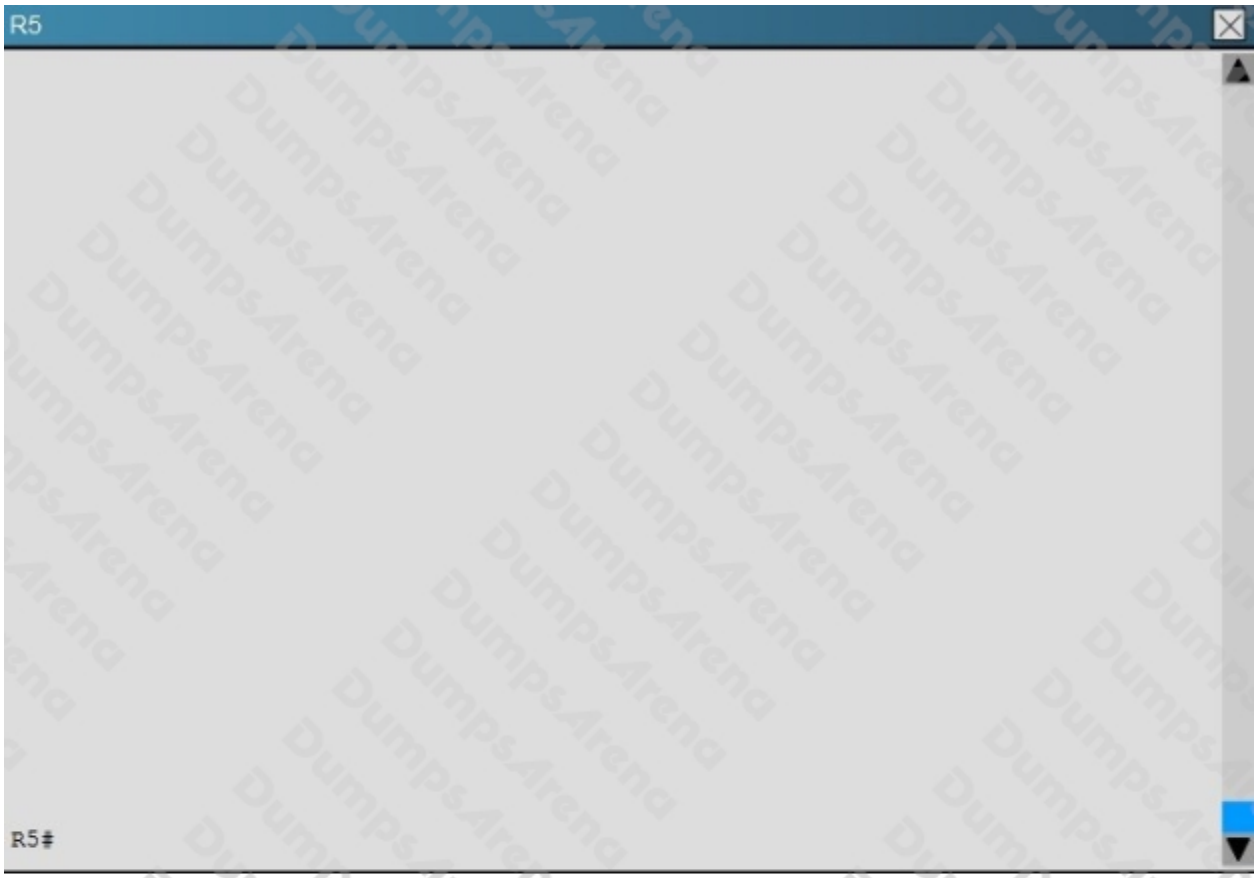
A customer network engineer has edited their OSPF network configuration and now your customer is experiencing network issues. They have contacted you to resolve the issues and return the network to full functionality.

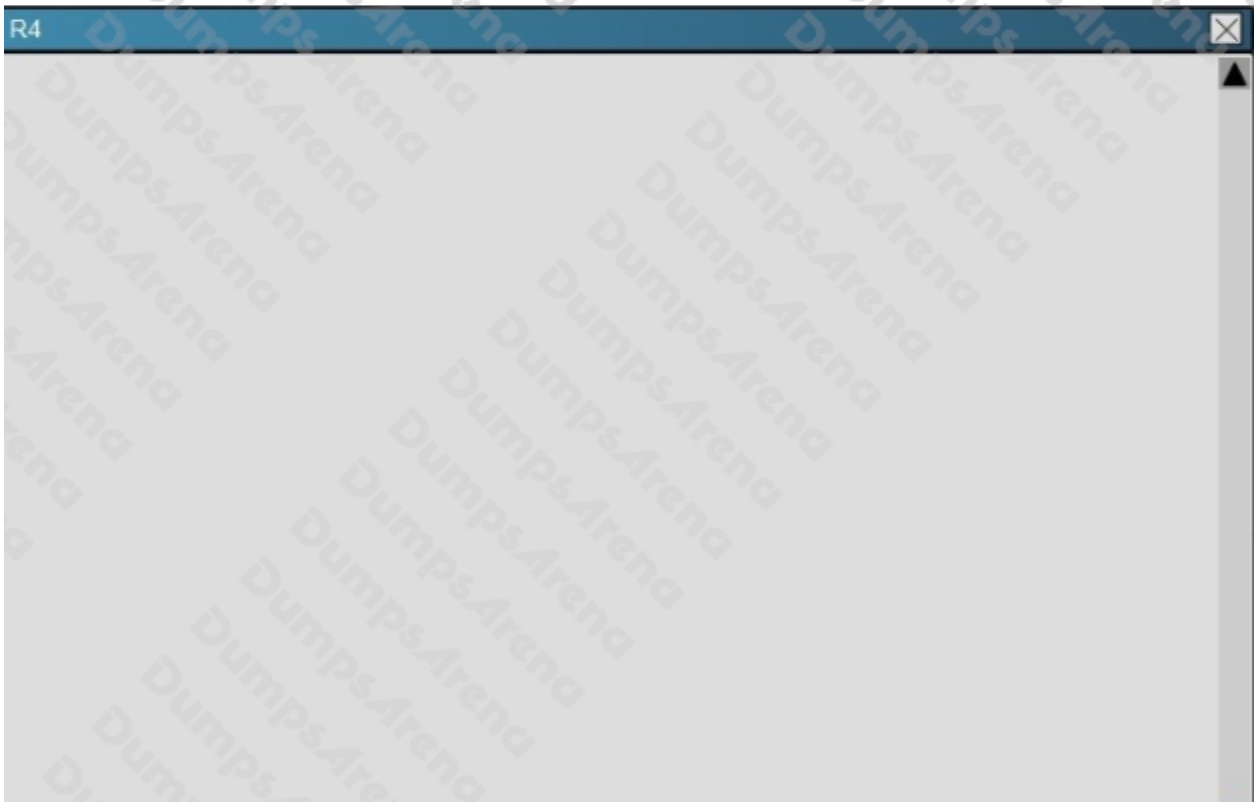

Area 0
R1
R2
S0/0
S0/0
S1/1
S1/0
R3
Area 1
E0/0
E0/0
R4
Area 2
Area 3
E0/1
E0/2
E0/0
E0/0
R5
R6

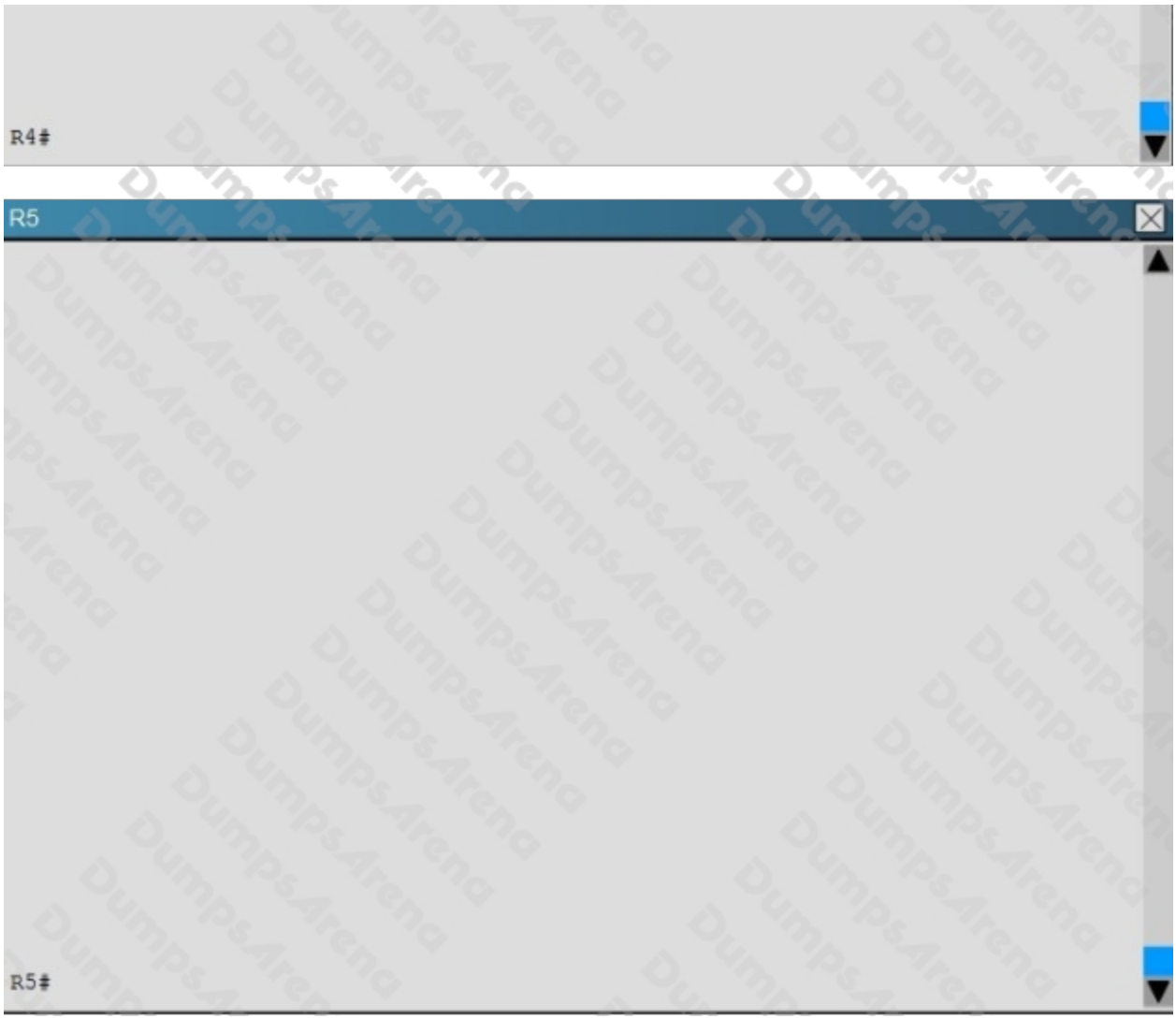

R1

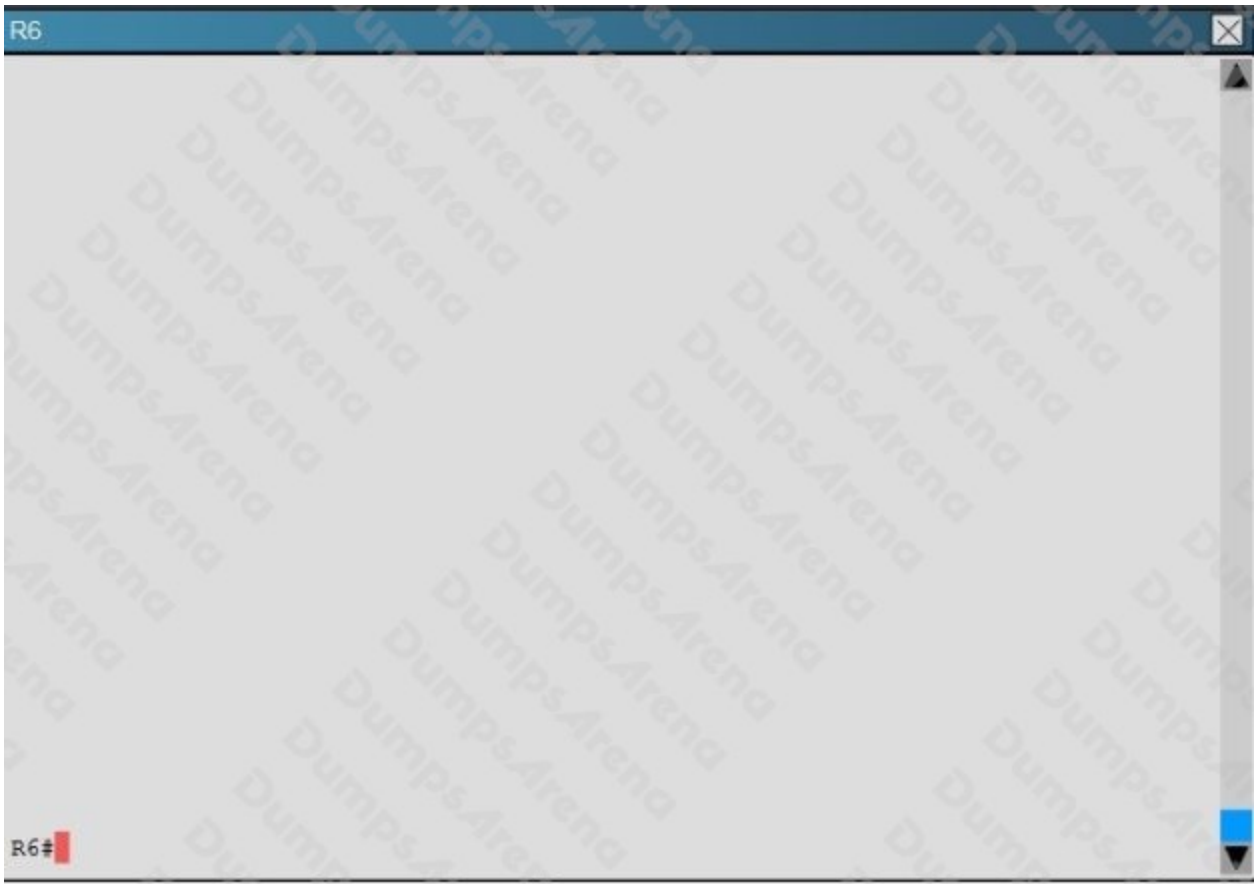

R1#


R2
R2#


R5
R5#


R4


R4#
R5
R5#



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: D

Explanation:

Here, we see from the running configuration of R5 that OSPF authentication has been configured on the link to R4:

R5

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.45.5 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf authentication-key CISCO
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
router ospf 100
 router-id 5.5.5.5
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 3000
 area 2 authentication
 area 2 nssa
 area 2 range 5.5.0.0 255.255.252.0
 network 192.168.45.5 0.0.0.0 area 2
 distribute-list 45 in Ethernet0/1
```

However, this has not been done on the link to R5 on R4:

R4

```
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.45.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 ip address 192.168.46.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
router ospf 100
 router-id 4.4.4.4
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 3000
 area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3
 area 2 nssa
 area 2 range 5.5.0.0 255.255.252.0
 area 3 stub no-summary
 network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 1
 network 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
 network 192.168.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
 network 192.168.46.0 0.0.0.255 area 3
 distribute-list 1 in Ethernet0/0
 distribute-list 1 in Ethernet0/1
!
```

QUESTION NO: 4

You have configured the logging console critical command on a router. Which three alert types display on the console monitor? (Choose three.)

A. warning

B. alert

C. critical

D. debugging

E. notification

F. emergency

ANSWER: B C F

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two conditions can you use to filter the output of the debug condition command? (Choose two.)

A. interface ID

B. port number

C. packet size

D. protocol

E. username

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

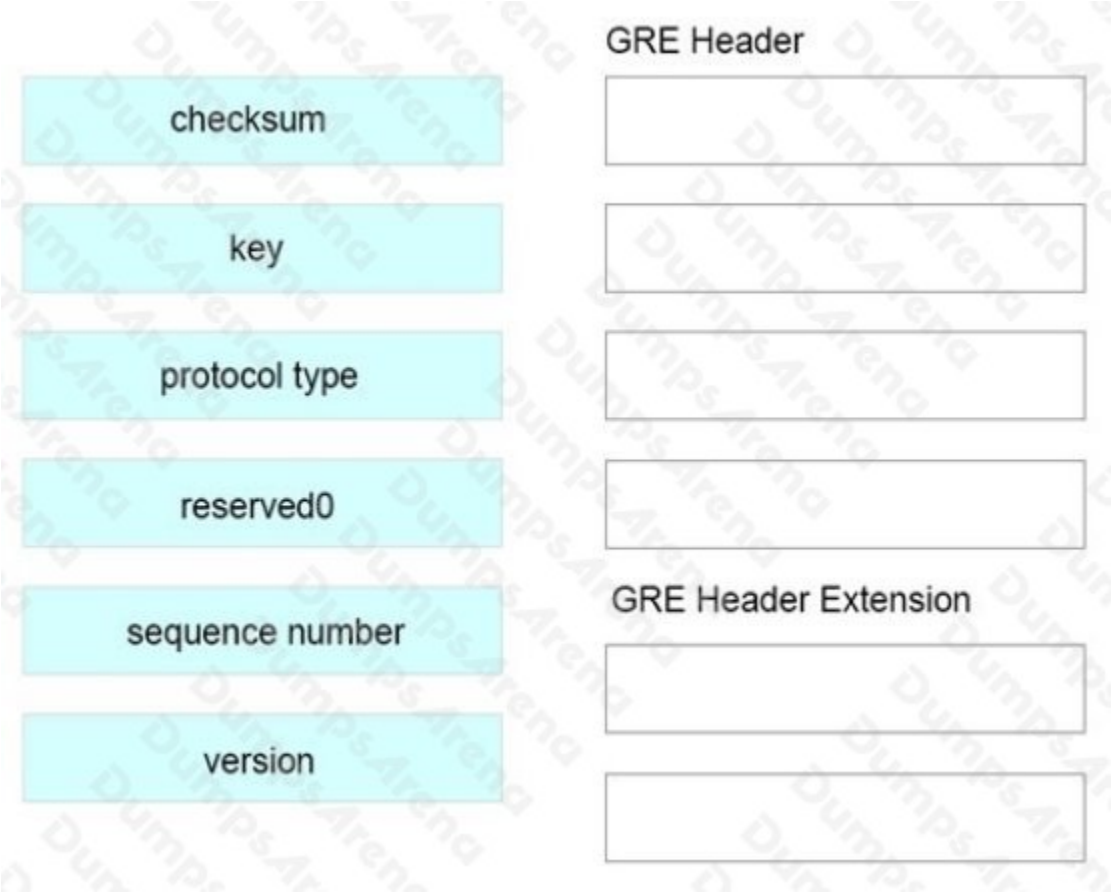
R1#debug condition ?

application Application called called number calling calling card card glbp interface group interface interface ip IP address mac-address MAC address match-list apply the match-list standby interface group username username vcid VC ID vlan vlan voice-port voice-port number xconnect Xconnect conditional debugging on segment pair

QUESTION NO: 6 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP Drag and drop the GRE header fields from the left into the correct categories on the right.

Select and Place:


checksum
key
protocol type
reserved0
sequence number
version
GRE Header
GRE Header Extension

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO: 7

A network contains a remote tunnel interface and firewalls in the network path of each router. An attempt to ping the IP address of the remote tunnel interface fails. Which connections should be allowed through the firewalls?

A. IP protocol 47

B. TCP port 47

C. TCP port 1723

D. IP protocol 50

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

IP protocol 47 is used for GRE.

QUESTION NO: 8

You want to troubleshoot a GRE tunnel that is configured with an ACL. Which two tasks must you perform? (Choose two.)

A. Verify that the ACL permits TCP port 8080.

B. Verify that the ACL permits IP protocol 47.

C. Verify that the ACL permits TCP port 1723.

D. Verify that the remote device is reachable across the network.

E. Verify that the IP addresses of the physical interfaces are on the same subnet.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 9 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the valid tunnel modes from the left into the Valid column on the right. Order does not matter and not all options are used.

Select and Place:

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO: 10

The implementation group has been using the test bed to do an IPv6 'proof-of-concept1. 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:

```
!
interface Serial0/0/0.12 point-to-point
 description Link to R1
 ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
 ip ospf authentication message-digest
 ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 TSHOOT
 ipv6 address 2026::12:2/122
 ipv6 address FE80::2 link-local
 ipv6 ospf 6 area 12
 frame-relay interface-dlci 304
!
interface Serial0/0/0.23 point-to-point
 description Link to R3
 ip address 10.1.1.5 255.255.255.252
 ipv6 address 2026::1:1/123
 frame-relay interface-dlci 302
!
interface Serial0/0/1
```

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.

IPv6 Routing Issue 2