642-902 Q&As

Implementing cisco ip routing

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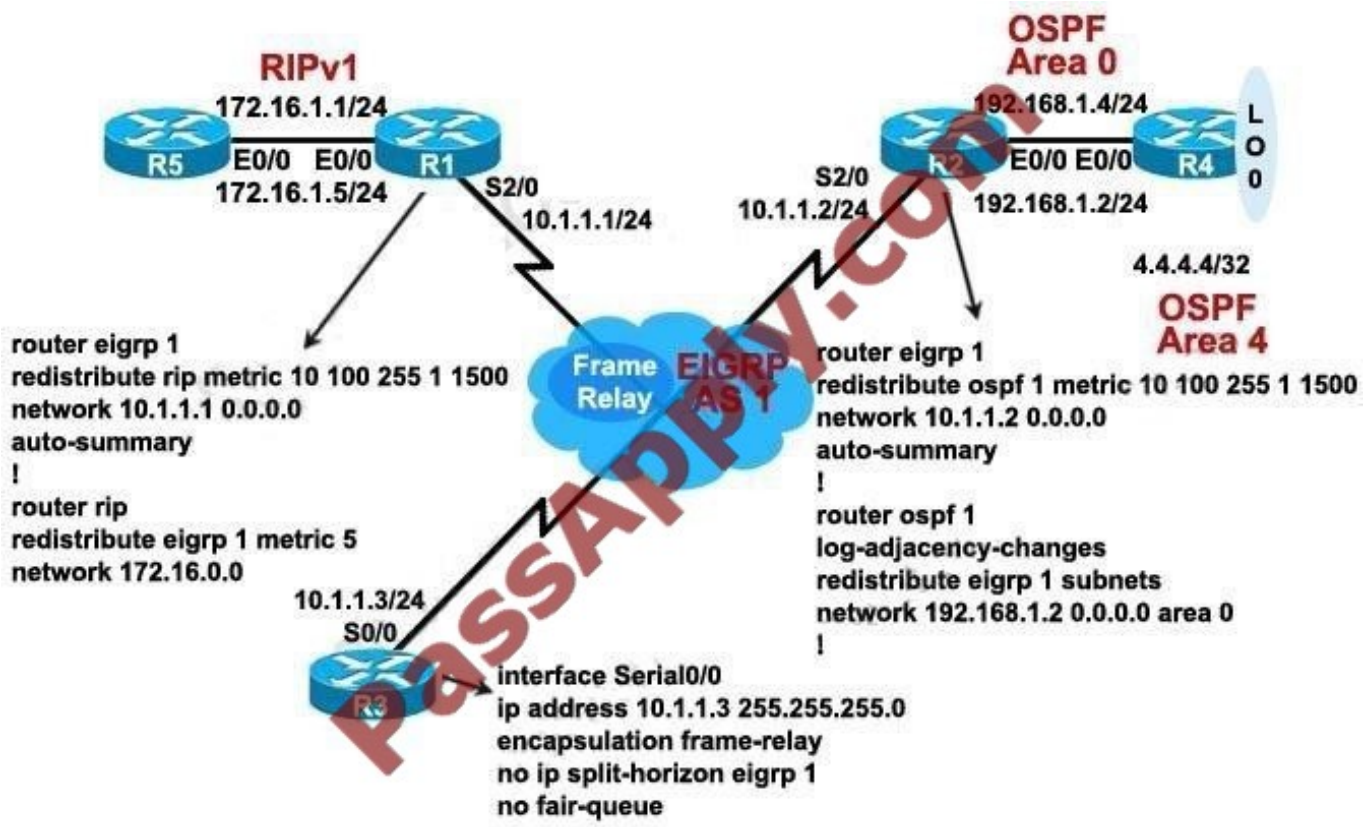
QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



Looking at the topology diagram and the partial router configurations shown, which statement is true?

A. A routing loop will occur due to mutual route redistribution occurring on R1 and R2.

B. Suboptimal routing will occur due to mutual route redistribution occurring on R1 and R2.

C. Additional route filtering configurations using route maps and ACLs are required on the R1 and R2 routers to prevent routing loops.

D. R2 will not be able to redistribute the EIGRP subnets into OSPF, because R2 is missing the default seed metric for OSPF.

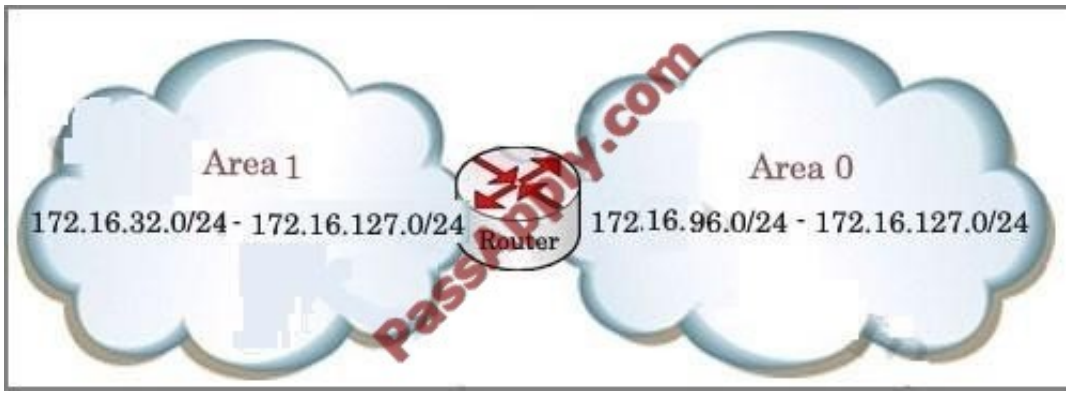
E. The 10.1.1.0/24 subnet will appear as 10.0.0.0/8 in the R5 routing table.

Correct Answer: E

RIPv1 is a classful routing protocol so the subnet 10.1.1.0/24 will be summarized to 10.0.0.0/8 in the R5 routing table. If we use RIPv2 on R1, R5 and use the "no auto-summary" command on R1 then the 10.1.1.0 subnet will appear in the routing table of R5. Notice that even if the "auto-summary" command is configured under "router eigrp 1 of R1 but when redistributing into another routing protocol EIGRP still advertises the detailed network.

QUESTION 2

Study the exhibit below carefully.



In order to summarize all routes from area 0 to area 1, what must be configured on the router?

A. area 0 range 172.16.96.0 255.255.224.0

B. area 1 range 172.16.96.0 255.255.224.0

C. area 1 range 172.16.96.0 255.255.0.0

D. area 0 range 172.16.96.0 255.255.255.0

Correct Answer: A

This identifies area 0 as the area containing the range of networks to be summarized. The networks will be summarized into area 1. The ABR R1 summarizes the range of subnets from 172.16.32.0 to 172.16.63.0 into one range: 172.16.32.0

255.255.224.0.

QUESTION 3

Why should iBGP sessions be fully meshed within a Transit AS?

A. BGP requires redundant TCP sessions between iBGP peers.

B. A full mesh allows for optimal routing within the Transit AS.

C. Routes learned via iBGP are never propagated to other eBGP peers.

D. Routes learned via iBGP are never propagated to other iBGP peers.

E. Routes learned via eBGP are never propagated to other iBGP peers.

Correct Answer: D

Any two routers that have formed a TCP connection in order to exchange BGP routing information are called peers or neighbors. It is important to remember that the BGP peers will never become established unless there is IP connectivity between the two peers. BGP does not advertise routes learned by way of IBGP peers to other IBGP peers. If BGP did, BGP routing inside the AS would present a dangerous potential for routing loops. For IBGP routers to learn about all BGP routes inside the AS, they must connect to every other IBGP router in a full IBGP mesh. This full mesh needs to be only logical, not physical. In other words, as long as the IBGP peers can connect to each other using TCP/IP, a logical

full mesh can be created even if the routers are not directly connected

QUESTION 4

Which three route filtering statements are true? (Choose three)

A. After the router rip and passive-interface s0/0 commands have been issued, the s0/0 interface will not send any RIP updates, but will receive routing updates on that interface.

B. After the router eigrp 10 and passive-interface s0/0 commands have been issued, the s0/0 interface will not send any EIGRP updates, but will receive routing updates on that interface

C. After the router ospf 10 and passive-interface s0/0 commands have been issued , the s0/0 interface will not send any OSPF updates, but will receive routing updates on that interface

D. When you use the passive-interface command with RIPv2, multicasts are sent out the specified interface

E. When you use the passive-interface command with EIGRP, hello messages are not sent out the specified interface

F. When you use the passive-interface command with OSPF, hello messages are not sent out the specified interface

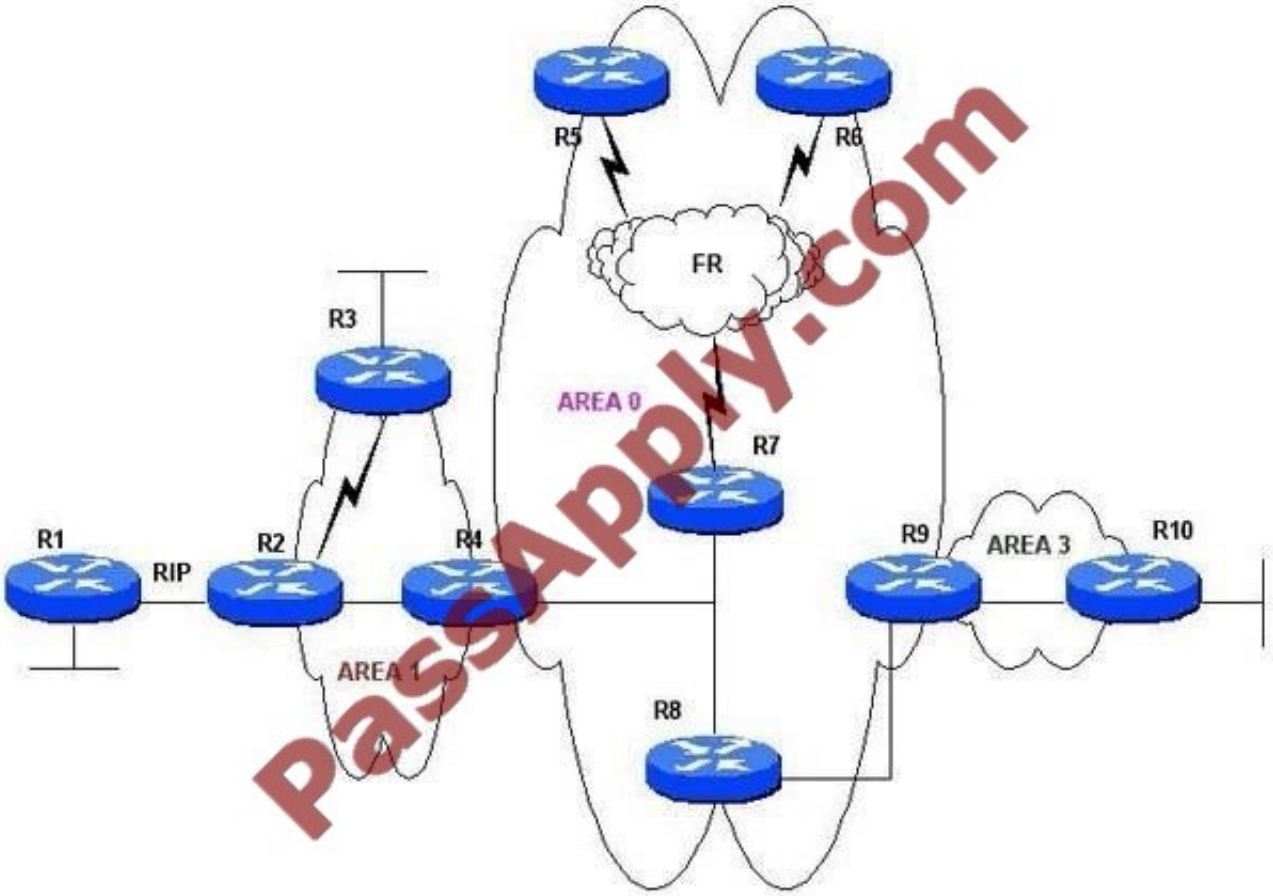
Correct Answer: AEF

Passive-interface command is used in all routing protocols to disable sending updates out from a specific interface. However the command behavior varies from o ne protocol to another"

- In RIP, this command will not allow sending multicast updates via a specific interface but will allow listening to incoming updates from other RIP speaking neighbors. This means that the router will still be able to receive updates o n that passive interface and use them in its routing table. In EIGRP and OSPF the passive-interface command stops sending outgoing hello packets, hence the router can not form any neighbor relationship via the passive interface. This behavior stops both outgoing and incoming routing updates.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



OSPF is running throughout the network and RIP is being redistributed into OSPF in R2. You want to minimize the propagation of LSAs into and out of Area 1. Which OSPF feature would be best to achieve this goal?

A. stub

B. totally stubby

C. NSSA

D. totally NSSA

Correct Answer: D

We need to redistribute RIP from R1 to Area 1 so Area 3 cannot be a stub or totally stubby area. To minimize the propagation of LSAs into and out of Area 1 we should configure it as a totally NSSA. Notice that a NSSA allows LSA Type 3 and 7

while a Totally NSSA only allows LSA Type 7

Note:

Both Totally Stubby Area and Totally Stubby NSSA do not accept external AS routes or inter- area routes (LSA Types 3, 4 and 5). They recognize only intra-area routes and the default route 0.0.0.0. The main difference between them is Totally

Stubby NSSA accepts routes from other AS while Totally Stubby Area does not.

Below summarizes the LSA Types allowed and not allowed in area types:

Area Type Type 1 and 2 Type 3 (from Type Type Type

(within area) other areas) 4 5 7

Standard and Yes Yes Yes Yes No

backbone

Stub Yes Yes No No No

Totally stubby Yes No No No No

NSSA Yes Yes No No Yes

Totally (stubby) Yes No No No Yes

NSSA