



642-902^{Q&As}

Implementing cisco ip routing

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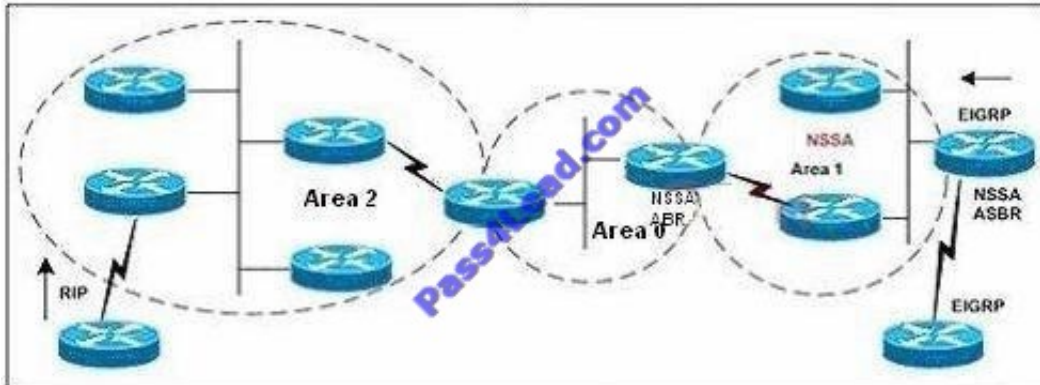
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit. Will redistributed RIP routes from OSPF Area 2 be allowed in Area 1?



- A. Because Area 1 is an NSSA, redistributed RIP routes will not be allowed.
- B. Redistributed RIP routes will be allowed in Area 1 because they will be changed into type 5 LSAs in Area 0 and passed on into Area 1.
- C. Because NSSA will discard type 7 LSAs, redistributed RIP routes will not be allowed in Area 1.
- D. Redistributed RIP routes will be allowed in Area 1 because they will be changed into type 7 LSAs in Area 0 and passed on into Area 1.
- E. RIP routes will be allowed in Area 1 only if they are first redistributed into EIGRP.

Correct Answer: A

The following are several area types that are possible on OSPF: Standard area A standard area can accept link updates and route summaries. Backbone area (transit area) When interconnecting multiple areas, the backbone area is the central entity to which all other areas connect. The backbone area is always Area 0. All other areas must connect to this area to exchange route information. The OSPF backbone has all the properties of a standard OSPF area. Stub area A stub area is an area that does not accept information about routes external to the autonomous system, the OSPF internetwork, such as routes from non- OSPF sources. If routers need to reach networks outside the autonomous system, they use a default route. A default route is noted as 0.0.0.0/0. Totally stubby area A totally stubby area is an area that does not accept external autonomous system (AS) routes and summary routes from other areas internal to the autonomous system. Instead, if the router needs to send a packet to a network external to the area, it sends it using a 0.0.0.0/0 default route. Totally stubby areas are a Cisco proprietary feature. Not-so-stubby area (NSSA) An NSSA is an area that is similar to a stub area but allows for importing external routes as Type 7 LSAs and translation of specific Type 7 LSA routes into Type 5 LSAs.

QUESTION 2

Router R1, a branch router, connects to the Internet using DSL. Some traffic flows through a GRE and IPsec tunnel, over the DSL connection, destined for an Enterprise network. Which of the following answers best describes the router's logic that tells the router, for a given packet, to apply GRE encapsulation to the packet?

- A. When the packet received on the LAN interface is permitted by the ACL listed on the tunnel gre acl command under the incoming interface



- B. When routing the packet, matching a route whose outgoing interface is the GRE tunnel interface
- C. When routing the packet, matching a route whose outgoing interface is the IPsec tunnel interface
- D. When permitted by an ACL that was referenced in the associated crypto map

Correct Answer: B

As for the correct answer, the process of routing a packet out a GRE tunnel interface triggers the GRE encapsulation action. As for the incorrect answers: There is no tunnel gre acl command. There is no IPsec tunnel interface. Finally, one answer refers to logic that would describe a router's logic when determining whether to encapsulate a packet into an IPsec tunnel.

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true about IPv6?

- A. Only one IPv6 address is assigned per node.
- B. Only one IPv6 address can be assigned to each interface.
- C. Each host can auto configure its address without the aid of a DHCP server.
- D. IPv6 hosts use any cast addresses to assign IP addresses to interfaces.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: http://www.tcpipguide.com/free/t_DHCPAutoconfigurationAutomaticPrivateIPAddressingA.htm

QUESTION 4

Route.com is a small IT corporation that is attempting to implement the network shown in the exhibit. Currently the implementation is partially completed.

OSPF has been configured on routes Chicago and New York. The S0/0 interface on Chicago and the S0/1 interface on New York are in area 0. The loopback0 on New York is in Area 1. However, they cannot ping from the serial interface of the satellite router to the loopback interface of the New York router. You have been asked to complete the implementation to allow this ping.

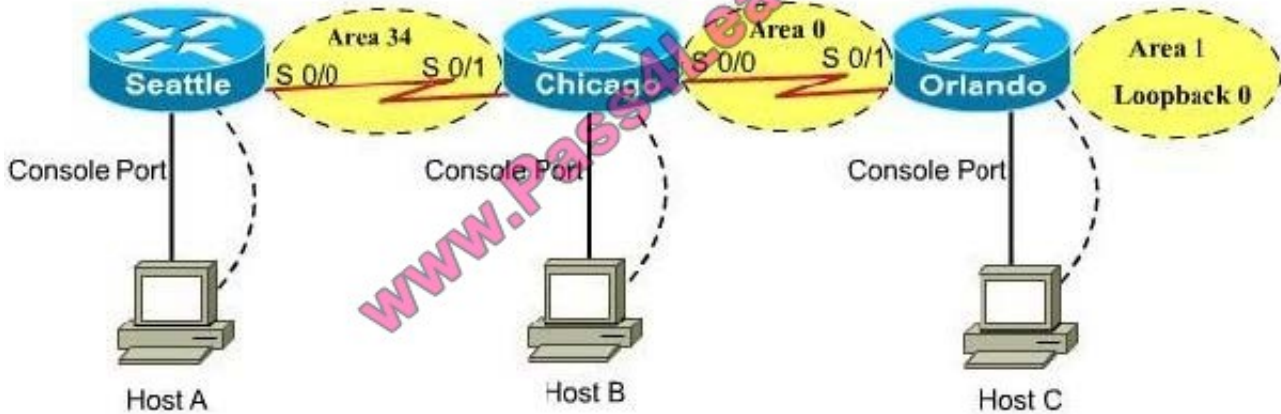
ROUTE.com's corporate implementation guideline requires: The OSPF process ID for all routers must be 24. The routing protocol for all each interface must be enabled under the routing process. The routing protocol must be enabled for each interface using the most specific wild card mask possible. The serial link between Seattle and Chicago must be in OSPF area 8. OSPF area 8 must not receive any inter-area or external routers. Network information Seattle S0/0 192.168.34.5/30 link between Seattle and Chicago Secret Password: Cisco Chicago S0/0 192.168.40.9/30 link between Chicago and New York S0/0 192.168.34.6/30 link between Chicago and New York Secret Password: Cisco



Name : Seattle
S0/0 : 192.168.38.5/30
Secret Password : cisco

Name : Chicago
S0/0 : 192.168.76.9/30
S0/1 : 192.168.38.6/30
Secret Password : cisco

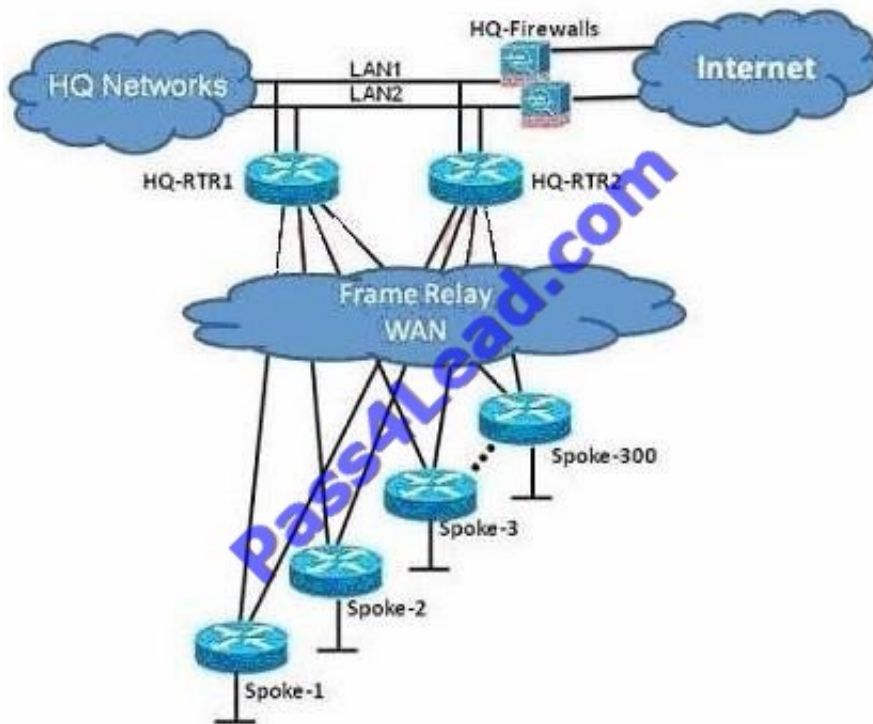
Name : Orlando
S0/1 : 192.168.76.10/30
Loopback0 : 172.16.101.101/32



Correct Answer: Here is the solution: On Seattle Router: Router ospf 24 network 192.168.34.5 0.0.0.0 area 8 area 8 stub On Chicago Router: Router ospf 24 area 8 stub no-summary network 192.168.34.6 0.0.0.0 area 8 You have to configure area 8 stub on seattle router and no-summary on Chicago router. This will allow the ping to go through.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



You are the network administrator of the Route.com company. You have been tasked to implement a hub and spoke EIGRP topology over Frame Relay to provide connectivity between the networks at headquarters and all 300 spokes. Before you begin the actual implementation, which three pieces of information are more important to know than the others? (Choose three.)

- A. the Committed Information Rate of all the Frame Relay PVCs
- B. the Cisco IOS version running on all the routers
- C. the router model number of all the spoke routers
- D. the number of HQ networks connected behind the headquarter routers
- E. the routing policy, such as whether or not the spokes can be used as backup transient point between the two headquarter routers

Correct Answer: ABE

You have to know the committed information rate because it is a bandwidth associated with logical connection in a PVC. You also need to know the IOS version on all routers so that there is no conflict in versions. As per the topology, you need to know the routing policy because it will be used as a backup transient point between headquarter routers

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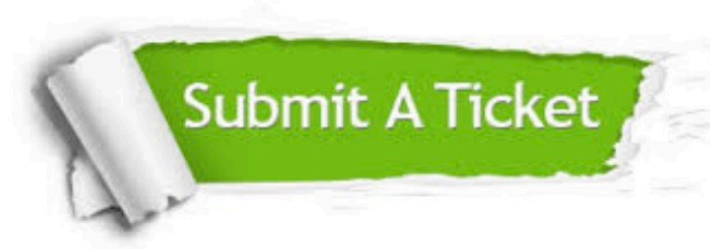
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