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QUESTION 1

```
Dubai                                                    [_]

%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to administratively dow
n
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial1/0, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial1/1, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/2, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial1/2, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial1/3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial1/3, changed state to up
Press RETURN to get started!
Dubai>
```

```
Dubai#sh frame-relay map
Serial1/0 (up): ip 172.30.0.2 dlci 825 (0x7B,0x1CB0), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
Serial1/0 (up): ip 172.30.0.3 dlci 230 (0xEA,0x38A0), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
Serial1/0 (up): ip 172.30.0.4 dlci 694 (0x159,0x5490), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
Serial1/0 (up): ip 172.30.0.5 dlci 387 (0x1C8,0x7080), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
Dubai#
interface FastEthernet0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 172.30.0.1 255.255.255.240
 encapsulation frame-relay
 no fair-queue
!
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Serial1/2
 ip address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation ppp
!
interface Serial1/3
 ip address 192.168.0.9 255.255.255.252
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap
!
router rip
 version 2
 network 172.30.0.0
 network 192.168.0.0
 no auto-summary
!
line con 0
 exec-timeout 0 0
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
 password Tlnet
 login
!
end
```

If required, what password should be configured on the DeepSouth router in the branch office to allow a connection to be established with the MidEast router?

A. No password is required.

B. Enable

C. Secret

D. Telnet

E. Console

Correct Answer: B

In the diagram, DeepSouth is connected to Dubai\'s S1/2 interface and is configured as follows: Interface Serial1/2 IP address 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.252 Encapsulalation PPP ; Encapsulation for this interface is PPP Check out the following Cisco Link: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk713/tk507/technologies_configuration_example09186a0080 094333.shtml#configuringausernamedifferentfromtheroutersname Here is a snipit of an example: Network Diagram If Router 1 initiates a call to Router 2, Router 2 would challenge Router 1, but Router 1 would not challenge Router 2. This occurs because the ppp authentication chap callin command is configured on Router 1. This is an example of a

unidirectional authentication.

In this setup, the ppp chap hostname alias-r1 command is configured on Router 1. Router 1 uses "alias-r1" as its hostname for CHAP authentication instead of "r1." The Router 2 dialer map name should match Router 1\'s ppp chap hostname;

otherwise, two B channels are established, one for each direction.

Router 1   **ISDN/PPP**   **Router 2**

Configurations

```
                          Router 1
!
 isdn switch-type basic-5ess
 !
hostname r1
 !
username r2 password 0 cisco

! -- Hostname of other router and shared secret

!
 interface BRI0/0
  ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip directed-broadcast
  encapsulation ppp
  dialer map ip 20.1.1.2 name r2 broadcast 5772222
  dialer-group 1
  isdn switch-type basic-5ess
  ppp authentication chap callin

! -- Authentication on incoming calls only

 ppp chap hostname alias-r1

! -- Alternate CHAP hostname
```

QUESTION 2

A network associate is configuring a router for the weaver company to provide internet access. The ISP has provided the company six public IP addresses of 198.18.184.105 198.18.184.110. The company has 14 hosts that need to access the internet simultaneously. The hosts in the company LAN have been assigned private space addresses in the range of 192.168.100.17 - 192.168.100.30.
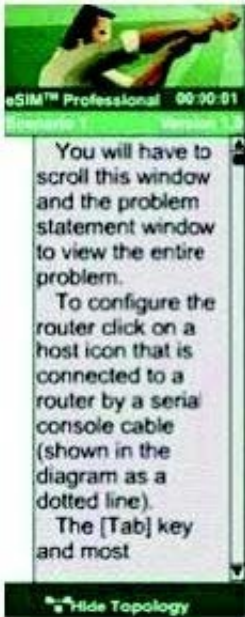
Note:

The following have already been configured on the router :

- The basic router configuration

- The appropriate interfaces have been configured for NAT inside and NAT outside

- The appropriate static routes have also been configured (since the company will be a stub network, no routing protocol will be required.)

- All passwords have been temporarily set to "Cisco"

The task is to complete the NAT configuration using all IP addresses assigned by the ISP to provide internet access for the hosts in the weaver LAN. Functionality can be tested by clicking on the host provided for testing.

Configuration information:

Router name – Weaver

Inside global addresses – 198.18.184.105 - 198.18.184.110/29

Inside local addresses – 192.168.100.17 – 192.168.100.30/28

Number of inside hosts 14

Correct Answer: The above named organisation has 14 hosts that need to access the internet

simultaneously but were provided with just 6 public IP addresses from198.18.184.105 to 198.18.184.110/29.

In this case, you have to consider using NAT Overload (or PAT)

Doubleclick on the Weaver router to access the CLI

Router> enable

Router# configure terminal

First you should change the router\\'s name to Weaver:

Router(config)#hostname Weaver

Create a NAT pool of global addresses to be allocated with their netmask:

Weaver(config)# ip nat pool mypool 198.18.184.105 198.18.184.110 netmask 255.255.255.248

Create a standard access control list that permits the addresses that are to be translated:

Weaver(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.100.16 0.0.0.15

Establish dynamic source translation, specifying the access list that was defined in the prior step:

Weaver(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool mypool overload

Finally, we should save all your work with the following command:

Weaver#copy running-config startup-config (Don\\'t forget this)

Check your configuration by going to "Host for testing" and type:

C : \ >ping 192.0.2.114 The ping should work well and you will be replied from 192.0.2.114 This command translates all source addresses that pass access list 1, which means a source address from 192.168.100.17 to 192.168.100.30, into an address from the pool named mypool (the pool contains addresses from 198.18.184.105 to 198.18.184.110) Overload keyword allows to map multiple IP addresses to a single registered IP address (many-to- one) by using different ports. The question said that appropriate interfaces have been configured for NAT inside and NAT outside statements. This is how to configure the NAT inside and NAT outside, just for your understanding: Weaver(config)#interface fa0/0 Weaver(config-if)#ip nat inside Weaver(config-if)#exit Weaver(config)#interface s0/0 Weaver(config-if)#ip nat outside Weaver(config-if)#end

QUESTION 3

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1. R2. and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.

The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.

You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.

Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.

Topology ☒
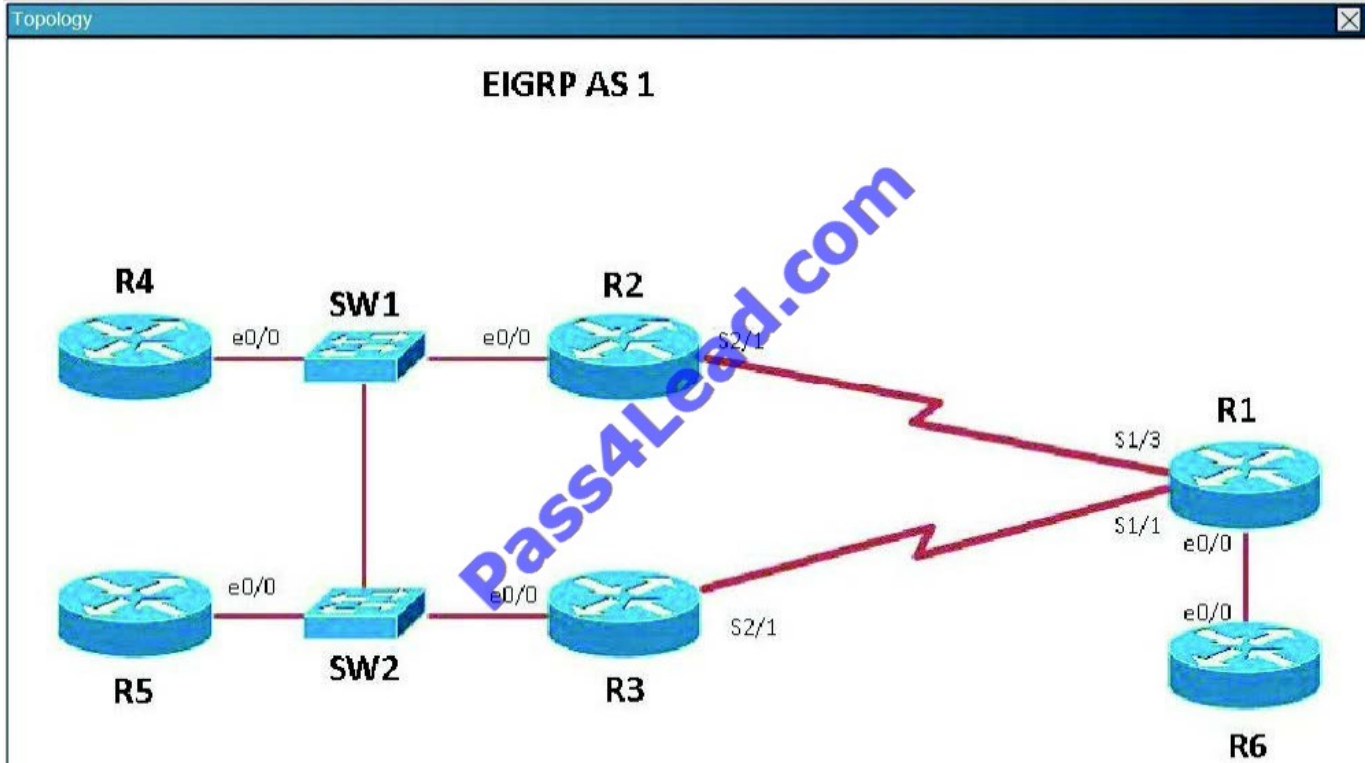
Router R6 does not form an EIGRP neighbor relationship correctly with router R1. What is the cause for this misconfiguration?

A. The K values mismatch.

B. The AS does not match.

C. The network command is missing.

D. The passive-interface command is enabled.

Correct Answer: C

The link from R1 to R6 is shown below:
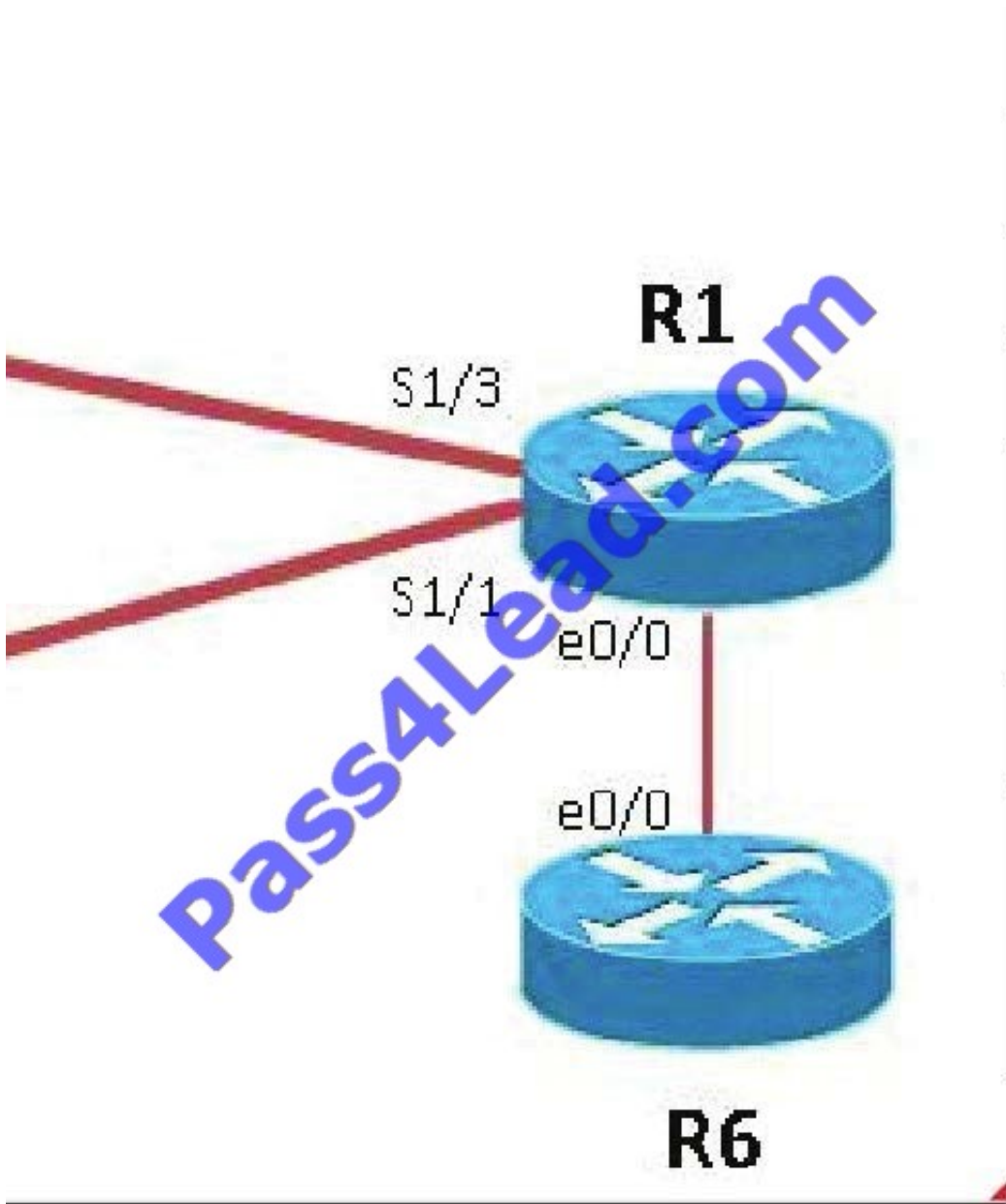
As you can see, they are both using e0/0. The IP addresses are in the 192.168.16.0 network: But when we look at the EIGRP configuration, the "network 192.168.16.0" command is missing on R6.

```
R1
Interface            IP-Address       OK? Method Sta
ocol
Ethernet0/0          192.168.16.1     YES NVRAM  up
Ethernet0/1          unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm
Ethernet0/2          unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm
Ethernet0/3          unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm
Serial1/0            unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm
Serial1/1            192.168.13.1     YES NVRAM  up
Serial1/2            unassigned       YES NVRAM  up
Serial1/3            192.168.12.1     YES NVRAM  up
Serial2/0            unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm
Serial2/1            unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm
Serial2/2            unassigned       YES NVRAM  adm

R1#
```

```
R6
R6#
R6#
R6#
R6#show ip int brief
Interface            IP-Address       OK? Method Status                 Prot
ocol
Ethernet0/0          192.168.16.6     YES NVRAM  up                     up
Ethernet0/1          unassigned       YES NVRAM  administratively down down
Ethernet0/2          unassigned       YES NVRAM  administratively down down
Ethernet0/3          unassigned       YES NVRAM  administratively down down
Serial1/0            unassigned       YES NVRAM  administratively down down
Serial1/1            unassigned       YES NVRAM  up                     down
Serial1/2            unassigned       YES NVRAM  administratively down down
Serial1/3            unassigned       YES NVRAM  administratively down down
Loopback0            10.6.6.6         YES NVRAM  up                     up

R6#
```

```
R1
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/1
 no ip address
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial2/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 192.168.12.0
 network 192.168.13.0
 network 192.168.16.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd

R1#
```

```
R6
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/1
 no ip address
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
interface Serial1/3
 no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
!
!
router eigrp 1
 network 10.6.6.6 0.0.0.0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server

R6#
```

Study the following output taken on R1:

R1# Ping 10.5.5.55 source 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.5.5.55, timeout is 2 seconds:

Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.1.1

....

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

QUESTION 4

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has connected the routers R1. R2. and R3 with serial links. R2 and R3 are connected to the switches SW1 and SW2, respectively. SW1 and SW2 are also connected to the routers R4 and R5.

The EIGRP routing protocol is configured.

You are required to troubleshoot and resolve the EIGRP issues between the various routers.

Use the appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues.
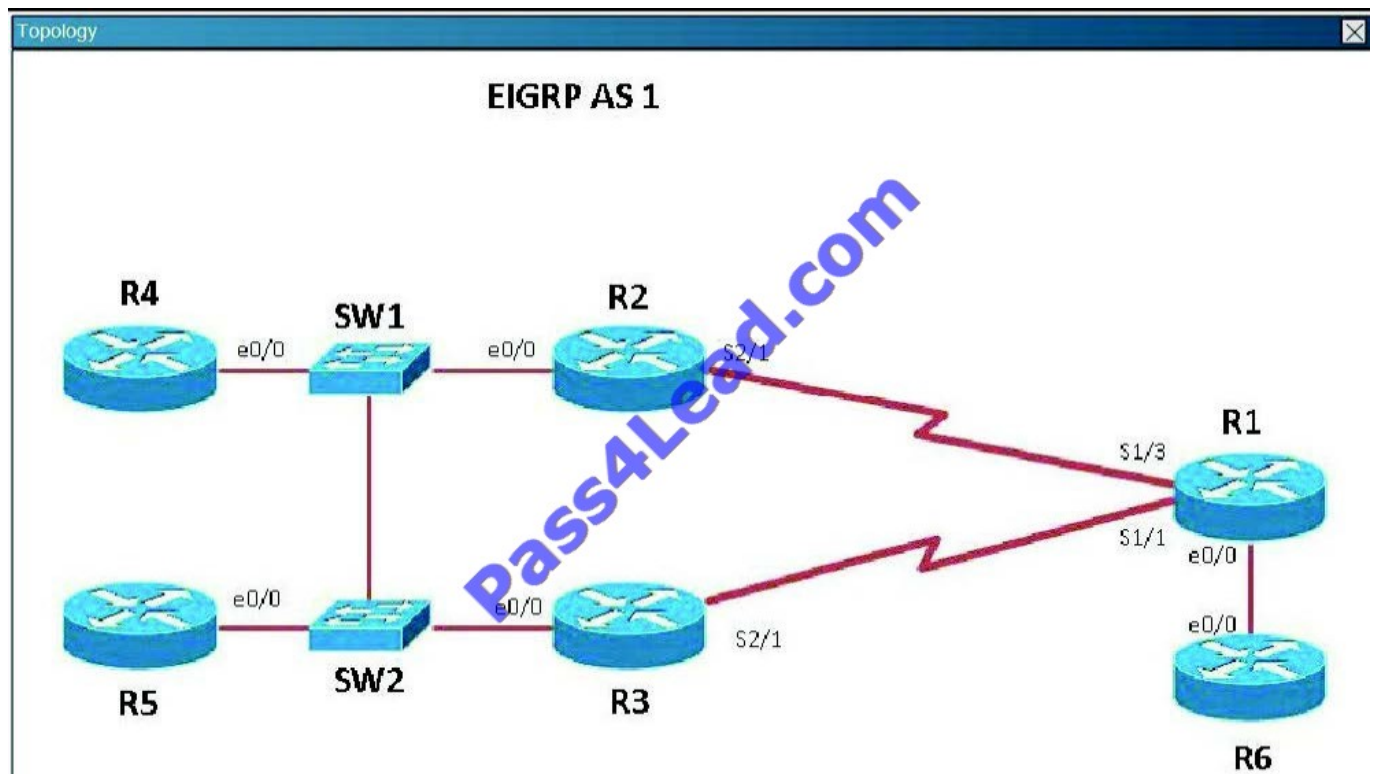
The loopback interfaces on R4 with the IP addresses of 10.4.4.4 /32, 10.4.4.5/32. and 10.4.4.6/32 are not appearing in the routing table of R5 Why are the interfaces missing?

A. The interfaces are shutdown, so they are not being advertised.

B. R4 has been incorrectly configured to be in another AS, so it does not peer with R5.

C. Automatic summarization is enabled, so only the 10.0.0.0 network is displayed.

D. The loopback addresses haven\\\'t been advertised, and the network command is missing on R4.

Correct Answer: B
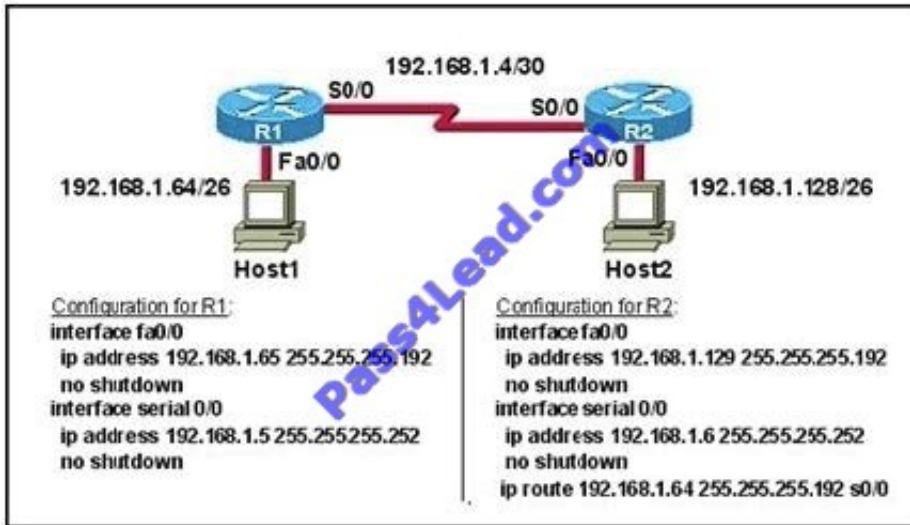
For an EIGRP neighbor to form, the following must match:

-Neighbors must be in the same subnet

-K values

-AS numbers

-Authentication method and key strings

Here, we see that R4 is configured for EIGRP AS 2, when it should be AS 1.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

A technician pastes the configurations in the exhibit into the two new routers shown. Otherwise, the routers are configured with their default configurations. A ping from Host1 to Host2 fails, but the technician is able to ping the S0/0 interface of

R2 from Host1. The configurations of the hosts have been verified as correct.

What is the cause of the problem?

A. The serial cable on R1 needs to be replaced.

B. The interfaces on R2 are not configured properly.

C. R1 has no route to the 192.168.1.128 network.

D. The IP addressing scheme has overlapping subnetworks.

E. The ip subnet-zero command must be configured on both routers.

Correct Answer: C

Whenever a node needs to send data to another node on a network, it must first know where to send it. If the node cannot directly connect to the destination node, it has to send it via other nodes along a proper route to the destination node. A remote network is a network that can only be reached by sending the packet to another router. Remote networks are added to the routing table using either a dynamic routing protocol or by configuring static routes. Static routes are routes to networks that a network administrator manually configured.So R should have static route for the 192.168.1.128.

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