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QUESTION 1

Which two statements describe key differences between single- and dual-homed WAN connections? (Choose two)

A. Dual-homed WAN connections are more expensive than single-homed connections.

B. Dual-homed WAN connections have more management-application overhead than single-homed connections.

C. Dual-homed WAN connections require more skill to administer than single-homed connections.

D. Dual-homed WAN connections have a simpler topology than single-homed connections.

E. Dual-homed WAN connections have higher WAN speed than single- homed connections.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

Which statements describe the routing protocol OSPF? (Choose three.)

A. It supports VLSM.

B. It is used to route between autonomous systems.

C. It confines network instability to one area of the network.

D. It increases routing overhead on the network.

E. It allows extensive control of routing updates.

F. It is simpler to configure than RIP v2.

Correct Answer: ACE

The OSPF protocol is based on link-state technology, which is a departure from the Bellman-Ford vector based algorithms used in traditional Internet routing protocols such as RIP. OSPF has introduced new concepts such as authentication of routing updates, Variable Length Subnet Masks (VLSM), route summarization, and so forth. OSPF uses flooding to exchange link-state updates between routers. Any change in routing information is flooded to all routers in the network. Areas are introduced to put a boundary on the explosion of link-state updates. Flooding and calculation of the Dijkstra algorithm on a router is limited to changes within an area.

QUESTION 3

Which plane handles switching traffic through a Cisco router?

A. control

B. management

C. data

D. performance

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

In which byte of an IP packet can traffic be marked ?

A. the Tos byte

B. the Qos byte

C. the Cos byte

D. the Dscp byte

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://flylib.com/books/2/686/1/html/2/images/1587051990/graphics/13fig01.gif
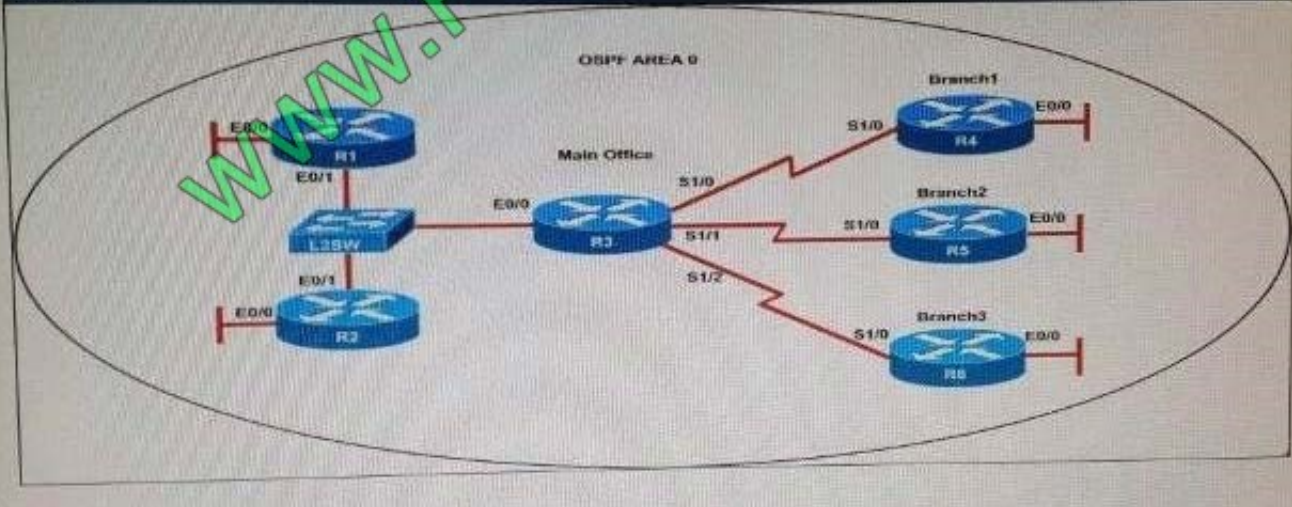

QUESTION 5

Instructions

- Enter Cisco IOS commands on the device to verify network operation and answer the multiple-choice questions.
- **THIS TASK DOES NOT REQUIRE DEVICE CONFIGURATION.**
- Click on the device to gain access to the console of the device. No console or enable passwords are required.
- To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the left of the top panel.
- There are **four** multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all four questions before clicking the Next button.

Scenario

Refer to the topology. Your company has decided to connect the main office with three other remote branch offices using point-to-point serial links

You are required to troubleshoot and resolve OSPF neighbor adjacency issues between the main office and the routers located in the remote branch offices.

Use appropriate show commands to troubleshoot the issues and answer all four questions.

Topology

OSPF AREA 0

Branch1

R4 — E0/0
S1/0

Main Office
E0/0 — S1/0

R1 — E0/0
E0/1

L3SW

Branch2
R5 — E0/0
S1/0

E0/1
R3
S1/1

E0/0
R2

S1/2

Branch3
R6 — E0/0
S1/0

R1# show running-config

interface Loopback0

description ***Loopback***

ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255

ip ospf 1 area 0

!

interface Ethernet0/0

description **Connected to R1-LAN**

ip address 10.10.110.1 255.255.255.0

ip ospf 1 area 0

!

interface Ethernet0/1

description **Connected to L2SW**

ip address 10.10.230.1 255.255.255.0

ip ospf hello-interval 25

ip ospf 1 area 0

!

router ospf 1

log-adjacency-changes

R2# show running-config R2 ! interface Loopback0 description **Loopback** ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 2 area 0 ! interface Ethernet0/0 description **Connected to R2-LAN** ip address 10.10.120.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf 2 area 0 ! interface Ethernet0/1 description **Connected to L2SW** ip address 10.10.230.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf 2 area 0 ! router ospf 2 log-adjacency-changes

R3# show running-config R3 username R6 password CISCO36 ! interface Loopback0 description **Loopback** ip address 192.168.3.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 3 area 0 ! interface Ethernet0/0 description **Connected to L2SW** ip

address 10.10.230.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf 3 area 0 ! interface Serial1/0 description **Connected to R4-Branch1 office**
ip address 10.10.240.1 255.255.255.252 encapsulation ppp ip ospf 3 area 0 ! interface Serial1/1 description
Connected to R5-Branch2 office ip address 10.10.240.5 255.255.255.252 encapsulation ppp ip ospf hello-interval 50
ip ospf 3 area 0

! interface Serial1/2 description **Connected to R6-Branch3 office** ip address 10.10.240.9 255.255.255.252
encapsulation ppp ip ospf 3 area 0 ppp authentication chap ! router ospf 3 router-id 192.168.3.3 !

R4# show running-config R4 ! interface Loopback0 description **Loopback** ip address 192.168.4.4 255.255.255.255 ip
ospf 4 area 2

! interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 172.16.113.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf 4 area 2 ! interface Serial1/0 description
Connected to R3-Main Branch office ip address 10.10.240.2 255.255.255.252 encapsulation ppp ip ospf 4 area 2 !
router ospf 4 log-adjacency-changes

R5# show running-config R5 !

interface Loopback0 description **Loopback** ip address 192.168.5.5 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 5 area 0 ! interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 172.16.114.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf 5 area 0 ! interface Serial1/0 description **Connected to R3-Main Branch office** ip address 10.10.240.6 255.255.255.252 encapsulation ppp ip ospf 5 area 0 ! router ospf 5 log-adjacency-changes

R6# show running-config R6 username R3 password CISCO36 ! interface Loopback0 description **Loopback** ip address 192.168.6.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 6 area 0 ! interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 172.16.115.1 255.255.255.0 ip

ospf 6 area 0 ! interface Serial1/0 description **Connected to R3-Main Branch office** ip address 10.10.240.10 255.255.255.252 encapsulation ppp ip ospf 6 area 0 ppp authentication chap ! router ospf 6 router-id 192.168.3.3 !

An OSPF neighbor adjacency is not formed between R3 in the main office and R4 in the Branch1 office. What is causing the problem?

A. There is an area ID mismatch.

B. There is a Layer 2 issue; an encapsulation mismatch on serial links.

C. There is an OSPF hello and dead interval mismatch.

D. The R3 router ID is configured on R4.

Correct Answer: A

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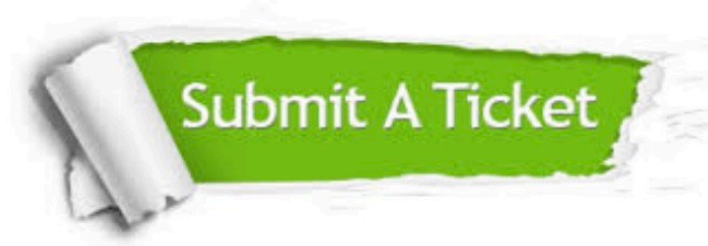
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