642-902 Q&As

Implementing cisco ip routing

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QUESTION 1

Which two routing interface parameters are supported in OSPF implementations? (Choose two.)

A. retransmit-interval

B. dead-interval

C. stub area

D. virtual link

E. NSSA area

Correct Answer: AB

When OSPF sends an advertisement to an adjacent router, it expects to receive an acknowledgment from that neighbor. If no acknowledgment is received, the router will retransmit the advertisement to its neighbor. The retransmit-interval timer controls the number of seconds between retransmissions. To edit the retransmit-interval, use the "ip ospf retransmit-interval seconds" in interface configuration mode.

Dead-interval is the number of seconds without hello packets before an adjacency is declared down. To edit the dead-interval, use the "ip ospf dead- interval seconds" in interface configuration mode.

Other answers are not correct because they are not interface parameters.

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, and into the core of an Enterprise network. The branch also allows local hosts to communicate directly with public sites in the Internet over this same DSL connection. Which of the following answers defines how the branch NAT config avoids performing NAT for the Enterprise directed traffic but does perform NAT for the Internet-directed traffic?

A. By not enabling NAT on the IPsec tunnel interface

B. By not enabling NAT on the GRE tunnel interface

C. By configuring the NAT-referenced ACL to not permit the Enterprise traffic

D. By asking the ISP to perform NAT in the cloud

Correct Answer: C

The NAT configuration acts only on packets permitted by a referenced ACL. As a result, the ACL can permit packets destined for the Internet, performing NAT on those packets. The ACL also denies packets going to the Enterprise, meaning that the router does not apply NAT to those packets.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

BigBids Incorporated is a worldwide auction provider. The network uses EIGRP as its routing protocol throughout the corporation. The network administrator does not understand the convergence of EIGRP. Using the output of the show ip eigrp topology all-links command, answer the administrator\\'s question.

Which two networks does the Core1 device have feasible successors for? (Choose two)

A. 172.17.0.0/30

B. 172.17.1.0/24

C. 172.17.2.0/24

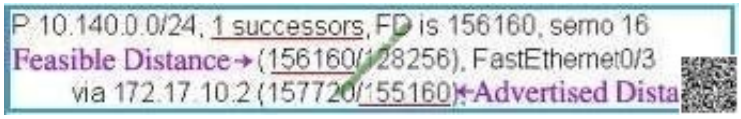
D. 172.17.3.0/25

E. 172.17.3.128/25

F. 10.140.0.0/24

Correct Answer: AF

To understand the output of the "show ip eigrp topology all-links command" command, let\\'s analyze an entry (we choose the second entry because it is better for demonstration than the first one)



The first line tells us there is only 1 successor for the path to 10.140.0.0/24 network but there are 2 lines below. So we can deduce that one line is used for successor and the other is used for another route to that network. Each of these

two lines has 2 parameters: the first one ("156160 or "157720) is the Feasible Distance (FD) and the second ("128256 or "155160) is the Advertised Distance (AD) of that route.

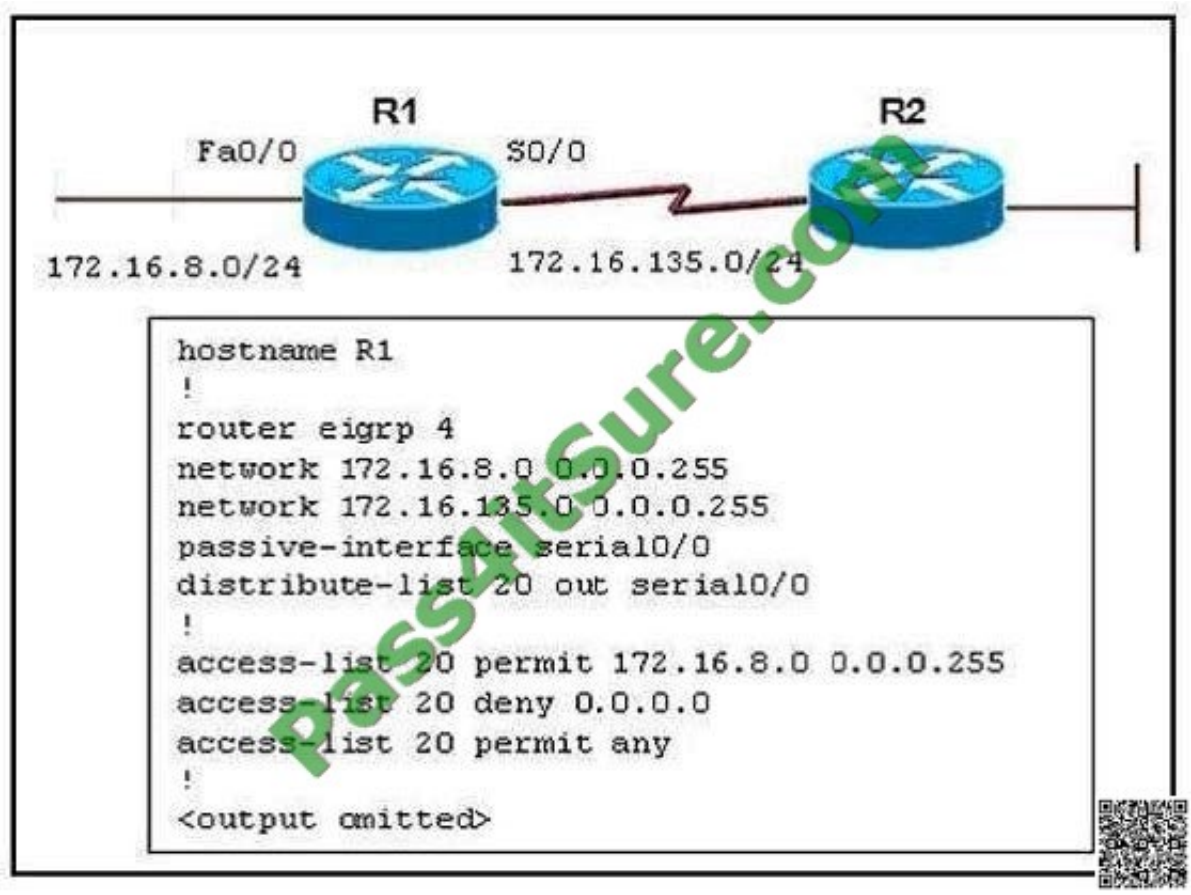
The next thing we want to know is: if the route via 172.17.10.2 (the last line) would become the feasible successor for the 10.140.0.0/24 network. To figure out, we have to compare the Advertised Distance of that route with the Feasible Distance of the successor\\'s route, if AD

Because the question asks about feasible successor so we just need to focus on entries which have more paths than the number of successor. In this case, we find 3 entries that are in blue boxes because they have only 1 successor but has 2 paths, so the last path can be the feasible successor.

By comparing the value of AD (of that route) with the FD (of successor\\'s route) we figure out there are 2 entries will have the feasible successor: the first and the second entry. The third entry has AD = FD (30720) so we eliminate it.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers R1 and R2 are running EIGRP and have converged. On the basis of the information that is presented, which statement is true?

A. All outgoing routing updates from router R1 to router R2 will be suppressed, but the inbound updates will continue to be received.

B. All incoming routing updates from R2 will be suppressed, but the outgoing updates will continue to be sent.

C. Both outgoing and incoming routing updates on R1 will be stopped because of the passive- interface Serial0/0 configuration statement.

D. Both outgoing and incoming routing updates on R1 will be permitted because the distribute-list 20 out Serial0/0 command cannot be used with association with the outgoing interface.

Correct Answer: C

You can use the passive-interface command to control the advertisement of routing information. The command enables the suppression of routing updates over some interfaces while it allows updates to be exchanged normally over other interfaces. With most routing protocols, the passive-interface command restricts outgoing advertisements only. However, when used with Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), the effect is slightly different. With EIGRP running on a network, the passive- interface command stops both outgoing and incoming routing updates, since the effect of the command causes the router to stop sending and receiving hello packets over an interface. Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0a.shtml

QUESTION 5

You are developing a verification plan for an upcoming OSPF implementation. Part of this plan is to verify the status of type 3 LSAs within the network. Which routers should you verify first to ensure that the configurations are correct for generating type 3 LSAs?

A. Internal routers within the backbone area (area 0)

B. Internal routers within the NSSAs

C. Internal routers within the stubby areas

D. ASBRs

E. ABRs

F. DRs and BDRs

Correct Answer: E

Type 3 LSA (Summary LSA) is advertised by the ABR of originating area to advertise network from other areas so we should check the ABRs first.