**DV162\_17\_PAS on video related to Routing protocols   
Possible Answers Sheet**

**Q1. A loopback interface is a virtual interface created on a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A1. Router.

**Q2. In terminal when we are in configuration mode we need to enter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_key for interface**

A2. INT.

**Q3. A routing table is a file that contains a set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that shows information on what path a data packet takes to its destination**

A3. Rules.

**Q4. What does a basic routing table contain?**

A4. Network destination

Subnet mask

Gateway

Interface

Next hop

Metric

**Q5. In order data to travel across a network and reach its destination, it needs a map to determine the best path to take and a way it does this is using a \_\_\_\_\_\_protocols**

A5. Routing.

**Q6. Routing protocols collect information about the current network status and map out the best path for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to take to their specific destination.**

A6. Data Packets.

**Q7. What are the types of routing protocols?**

A7. Distance Vector  
 Link State  
 Hybrid

**Q8. Distance vector protocols are factors in distance to the destination based on how many hops. (True/False)**

A8. True.

**Q9. RIP stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A9. Routing Information Protocol.

**Q10. RIP is the oldest routing protocol. Routers that uses RIP, broadcasts their routing information to other routers in every 30 seconds (True/False)**

A10. True.

**Q11. Why did the developers create RIPv2?**

A11. To solve the problem of excessive broadcast traffic that RIPv1 caused.

**Q12. BGP stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A12. Border Gateway Protocol.

**Q12.1. BGP determines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that are based on paths and policies**

A12. Routing Directions.

**Q13. Link state is a routing protocol that is used by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to share information and independently map out the best path on a network.**

A13. Routers.

**Q14. Give example of link state protocol**

A14. OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)  
 IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System.)

**Q15. OSPF stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A15. Open Shortest Path Fist.

**Q16. IS-IS which stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A16. Intermediate System to Intermediate System.

**Q17. IS-IS primarily functions within domains and it uses Connectionless Network Service. (True/False)**

A17. True.

**Q18. EIGRP stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A18. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.

**Q19. SIP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A19. Session Initiation Protocol.

**Q20. VOIP is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_IP**

A20. Voice Over IP.

**Q21. RTP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A21. Real-time Transport Protocol.

**Q22. RTP is often used over UDP so it doesn’t guarantee data delivery. True/False)**

A22. True.