CCNA2 v6.0 Chapter 3 Exam Answer 2017

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CCNA2 v6.0 Chapter 3 Exam Answer 2017

1. **Which dynamic routing protocol was developed to interconnect different Internet service providers?**
   - BGP
   - EIGRP
   - OSPF
   - RIP
2. **Which routing protocol is limited to smaller network implementations because it does not accommodate growth for larger networks?**
   - OSPF
   - RIP
   - EIGRP
   - IS-IS

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3. **What two tasks do dynamic routing protocols perform? (Choose two.)**

- discover hosts
- update and maintain routing tables
- propagate host default gateways
- network discovery
- assign IP addressing

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4. **When would it be more beneficial to use a dynamic routing protocol instead of static routing?**

- in an organization with a smaller network that is not expected to grow in size
- on a stub network that has a single exit point
- in an organization where routers suffer from performance issues
- on a network where there is a lot of topology changes

5. **When would it be more beneficial to use static routing instead of dynamic routing protocols?**

- on a network where dynamic updates would pose a security risk
- on a network that is expected to continually grow in size
- on a network that has a large amount of redundant paths
- on a network that commonly experiences link failures

6. **What is a purpose of the network command when configuring RIPv2 as**

the routing protocol?

- It identifies the interfaces that belong to a specified network.
- It specifies the remote network that can now be reached.
- It immediately advertises the specified network to neighbor routers with a classful mask.
- It populates the routing table with the network entry.

7. **A network administrator configures a static route on the edge router of a network to assign a gateway of last resort. How would a network administrator configure the edge router to automatically share this route within RIP?**

- Use the auto-summary command.
- Use the passive-interface command.
- Use the network command.
- Use the default-information originate command.

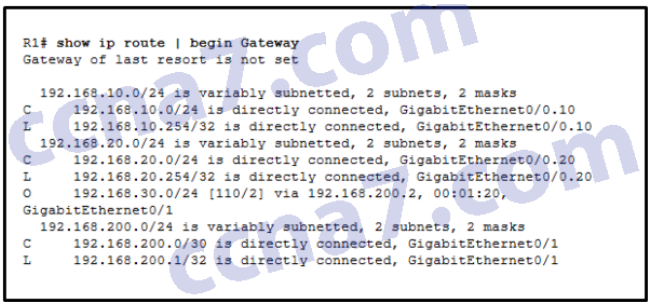
8. **What is the purpose of the passive-interface command?**

- allows a routing protocol to forward updates out an interface that is missing its IP address
- allows a router to send routing updates on an interface but not receive updates via that interface
- allows an interface to remain up without receiving keepalives
- allows interfaces to share IP addresses
- allows a router to receive routing updates on an interface but not send updates via that interface

9. **Which route would be automatically created when a router interface is activated and configured with an IP address?**

- D 10.16.0.0/24 [90/3256] via 192.168.6.9
- C 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0
- S 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/1
- O 172.16.0.0/16 [110/65] via 192.168.5.1

10. **Refer to the exhibit. Which two types of routes could be used to describe the 192.168.200.0/30 route? (Choose two.)**



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- ultimate route
- level 1 parent route
- level 1 network route
- level 2 child route
- supernet route

11. **What occurs next in the router lookup process after a router identifies a destination IP address and locates a matching level 1 parent route?**

- The level 2 child routes are examined.
- The level 1 supernet routes are examined.
- The level 1 ultimate routes are examined.
- The router drops the packet.

12. **Which route would be used to forward a packet with a source IP address of 192.168.10.1 and a destination IP address of 10.1.1.1?**

- C 192.168.10.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
- S 10.1.0.0/16 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
- O 10.1.1.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.200.2, 00:01:20, Serial0/1/0
- S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.1.1

13. **Which two requirements are used to determine if a route can be considered as an ultimate route in a router's routing table? (Choose two.)**

- contain subnets
- be a default route
- contain an exit interface
- be a classful network entry
- contain a next-hop IP address

14. **What is a disadvantage of using dynamic routing protocols?**

- They are only suitable for simple topologies.

- Their configuration complexity increases as the size of the network grows.
- They send messages about network status insecurely across networks by default.
- They require administrator intervention when the pathway of traffic changes.

15. **Which two statements are true regarding classless routing protocols? (Choose two.)**

- sends subnet mask information in routing updates
- sends complete routing table update to all neighbors
- is supported by RIP version 1
- allows for use of both 192.168.1.0/30 and 192.168.1.16/28 subnets in the same topology
- reduces the amount of address space available in an organization

16. **Refer to the exhibit. Based on the partial output from the show ip route command, what two facts can be determined about the RIP routing protocol? (Choose two.)**

```
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 6 masks
C       10.0.0.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C       10.0.0.128/26 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.0.0.129/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R       172.16.0.0/25 [120/1] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:12, Serial0/1/0
R       172.16.0.128/25 [120/1] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:12, Serial0/1/0
     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 3 masks
C       192.168.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
```

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- RIP version 2 is running on this router and its RIP neighbor.
- The metric to the network 172.16.0.0 is 120.
- RIP version 1 is running on this router and its RIP neighbor.
- The command no auto-summary has been used on the RIP neighbor router.
- RIP will advertise two networks to its neighbor.

17. **While configuring RIPv2 on an enterprise network, an engineer enters the command network 192.168.10.0 into router configuration mode.**

    What is the result of entering this command?

- The interface of the 192.168.10.0 network is sending version 1 and version 2 updates.
- The interface of the 192.168.10.0 network is receiving version 1 and version 2 updates.

- The interface of the 192.168.10.0 network is sending only version 2 updates.
- The interface of the 192.168.10.0 network is sending RIP hello messages.

18. **A destination route in the routing table is indicated with a code D. Which kind of route entry is this?**

- a static route
- a route used as the default gateway
- a network directly connected to a router interface
- a route dynamically learned through the EIGRP routing protocol

19. **Refer to the exhibit. Which interface will be the exit interface to forward a data packet with the destination IP address 172.16.0.66?**

```
R1# show ip route
<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 3 masks
R       172.16.0.0/26 [120/1] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
D       172.16.0.64/26 [90/2170112] via 192.168.1.6, 00:05:56, Serial0/0/1
R       172.16.0.128/26 [120/1] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
C       172.16.0.192/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       172.16.0.193/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       172.16.0.224/27 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       172.16.0.225/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       192.168.1.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       192.168.1.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
     192.168.2.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.2.0/30 [120/1] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

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- Serial0/0/0
- Serial0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/1

20. **Which type of route will require a router to perform a recursive lookup?**

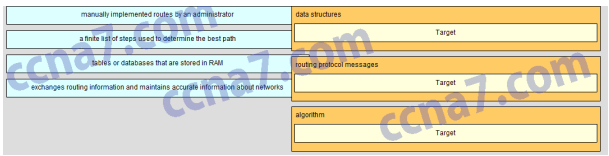
- an ultimate route that is using a next hop IP address on a router that is not using CEF
- a level 2 child route that is using an exit interface on a router that is not using CEF
- a level 1 network route that is using a next hop IP address on a router that is using CEF
- a parent route on a router that is using CEF

21. **Which route is the best match for a packet entering a router with a destination address of 10.16.0.2?**

- S 10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.0.2
- S 10.16.0.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.0.9
- S 10.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Ethernet 0/1

- S 10.0.0.0/16 is directly connected, Ethernet 0/0

22. **A router is configured to participate in multiple routing protocol: RIP, EIGRP, and OSPF. The router must send a packet to network 192.168.14.0. Which route will be used to forward the traffic?**
    - a 192.168.14.0/26 route that is learned via RIP
    - a 192.168.14.0/24 route that is learned via EIGRP
    - a 192.168.14.0/25 route that is learned via OSPF
    - a 192.168.14.0/25 route that is learned via RIP
23. **What is different between IPv6 routing table entries compared to IPv4 routing table entries?**
    - IPv6 routing tables include local route entries which IPv4 routing tables do not.
    - By design IPv6 is classless so all routes are effectively level 1 ultimate routes.
    - The selection of IPv6 routes is based on the shortest matching prefix, unlike IPv4 route selection which is based on the longest matching prefix.
    - IPv6 does not use static routes to populate the routing table as used in IPv4.
24. **Match the dynamic routing protocol component to the characteristic. (Not all options are used.)**
    - Question



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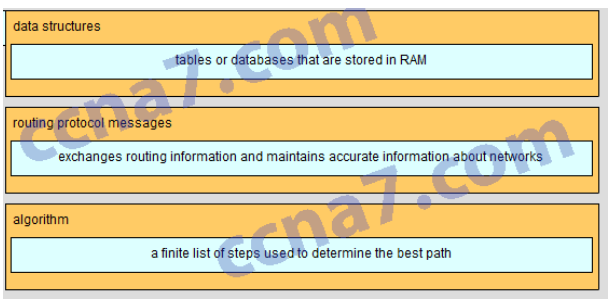
    - Answer



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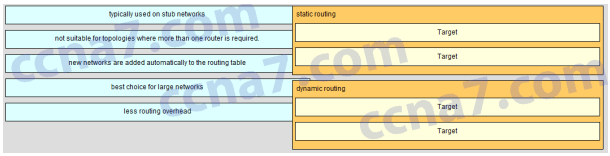
25. **Match the characteristic to the corresponding type of routing. (Not all**

options are used.)

- Question



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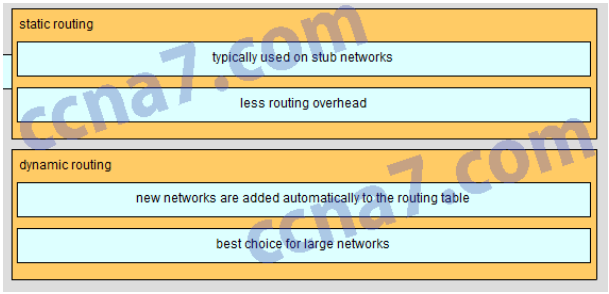
- Answer



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Comments

10 comments