1 point

0 points

1 point

## NPTEL » Demystifying networking Announcements About the Course Ask a Question Mentor Progress Unit 4 - Week 2: Routing Course outline Assignment: Week 2 How to access the portal The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. Due on 2019-08-21, 23:59 IST. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. Warm Up Consider the following network. 1 point Week 1: Layered Network and Network Addressing 172.16.24.2 192.168.10.2 Week 2: Routing 192.168.10.1 172.16.24.1 Week 2 Lession 1.1 Discussion on dabbawala analogy 1.6.10.1 1.6.10.2 172.16.24.3 192.168.10.3 Week 2 Lesson 1.2 From dabbawalas to routers and switches The routing table of each router is given below Week 2 Lesson 2 What is routing? R1's routing table Week 2 Lesson 3.1 Static Router#sh ip route routing in a router in CPT Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 Week 2 Lesson 3.2 How does E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP a switch forwards packets? i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR (CPT) P - periodic downloaded static route Week 2 Lesson 3.3 How to Gateway of last resort is not set add static route in a router? 1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks (CPT) 1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1 1.6.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1 Quiz: Static Routing 192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks 192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0 192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0 Week 2 Lesson 4.1 Traveler's dilemma R2's routing table Week 2 Lesson 4.2 Router#sh ip route Duscussing the Traveler's Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area dilemma N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP Week 2 Lesson 4.3 From i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR Traveler's dilemma to P - periodic downloaded static route Dynamic Routing Gateway of last resort is not set Week 2 Lesson 5.1 Dynamic 1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks Routing with Distance Vector 1.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1 1.6.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1 Week 2 Lesson 5.2 Distance 172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks 172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0 Vector Routing in Detail with 172.16.24.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0 example Based on this information, answer the following questions Week 2 Lesson 5.3 Dynamic Routing with Link State Can L2 ping L4? Advanced Routing Protocols Yes ○ No Week 2 Lesson 6 Setting up dynamic routing in Packet No, the answer is incorrect. Tracer Score: 0 Accepted Answers: Quiz: Dynamic Routing No Week 2 Lesson 7 Summary of 2) Which of the following statements are correct about the network? 1 point the week There are 3 networks in the topology Quiz : Assignment: Week 2 The routers cannot send packets between each other Week 2 Lesson 8.1 Switches are configured with correct IP address Introduction to analogy for L1 and L2 do not have correct IP addresses Week 3 No, the answer is incorrect. Week 2 Lesson 8.2 Analogy Score: 0 for week 3 Accepted Answers: There are 3 networks in the topology Week 2 Lesson 8.3 Questions The routers cannot send packets between each other on analogy for week 3 Weekly Feedback 3) Assume that you are sending a ping from L1 to L4. When the packet leaves R1 what will be the input address on it? 1 point Week 3: Transport and 192.168.10.2 Application Layers 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.0 Week4: Security and None of the above Troubleshooting No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Live Sessions Accepted Answers: 192.168.10.2 **Download Videos** 1 point 4) Given the routing tables of both routers, which of the following ping will fail? L1 to L2 L2 to R1 L2 to L4 R2 to L6 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: L2 to L4 If you have to statically connect R1 to R2, which of the following routes will you add in R1? 1 point 0.0.0.0/0 via 1.6.0.0 1.6.10.2/8 via 1.6.10.1 0.0.0.0/0 via 1.6.10.2 172.16.0.0/16 via 1.6.10.2 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: 172.16.0.0/16 via 1.6.10.2 6) If you have add to a route dynamically using RIP in R2, which one of the following would you add? 1 point 192.168.10.0/8 192.168.0.0/16 172.16.0.0/16 None of the above No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: 172.16.0.0/16 7) In which of the following situation do you prefer static routing? 1 point Home network A corporation having multiple branches in different cities A corporation having multiple branches within a city All of the above No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: Home network

Switch has a mapping of

All of the above

Accepted Answers:

All of the above

Accepted Answers:

None of the above

Accepted Answers:

No, the answer is incorrect.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Score: 0

Score: 0

No, the answer is incorrect.

Router has a mapping of

MAC addresses and corresponding ports

IP addresses and corresponding ports

MAC addresses and corresponding ports

MAC addresses and corresponding IP addresses

MAC addresses and corresponding Ports

MAC addresses and corresponding IP addresses

□ IP addresses and corresponding Port numbers

MAC addresses and corresponding IP addresses IP addresses and corresponding Port numbers

get IP address corresponding to MAC addresses

Convert private IP addresses to public IP addresses

Convert private IP addresses to public IP addresses

10) Network Address Translation is used to

Get IP addresses dynamically allotted