Which of the following are components of OSPF routing protocols?

Ans: Routing Control Messages, Data Structures, Algorithm

A pool of OSPF routers where the BDR is selected when DR fails?

Ans: Drother

Which of the following are advantages of multi-area OSPF?

Ans: Smaller routing tables, Reduced link-state update overhead ,Reduced frequency of SPF calculations

Which of the following operational states where the election of the DR and BDR took place?

Ans: Two-way

A router role that disseminate link-state advertisements to all the OSPF routers on the network

Ans: Designated router

Adjacency Database: Neighbor Table ⇐> _ : Routing Table

Ans: Forwarding Database

Which of the following are being performed by the OSPF router during the database synchronization?

Ans: Decide first router, Exchange DBDs, Send an LSR

What do you call a router that is located between 2 different areas in an OSPF network?

Ans: Area border router

Which of the following are link-state routing procedures performed by the router?

Ans: Establish neighbor adjacencies

Exchange link-state advertisements

Build the link-state database

execute the SPF algorithm

Choose the best route

Which of the following operational states where the best path to a destination is determined?

Ans: Full State (not sure)

Considering the given topology above, What seems to be the problem when Router A is not forming adjacency with Router B?

Ans: Dead timer's value on the routers are not the same

Which of the following interfaces will participate in OSPF?

Ans: B. FastEthernet0 /1, C. Serial0/0, D. Serial0/1.102

What are the characteristics of OSPF areas?

Ans: Area 0 is called Backbone area

Areas can be from 0 to 65535.

non-area zero should be connected to the backbone

hatdog

You are required to properly configure a router to run OSPF. Which of the command w

add 192.168.16.0/24 to SPF area 0?

Ans: Router(config)# router ospf 1

Router(config-router)# network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Refer to the diagram above. Considering RouterB, which are true about loopback addillress?

Ans: It ensure stability for the OSPF process on RouterB

It specifies that the Router ID for RouterB should be 10.0.0.1

Refer to the figure above, If the router ID has not been manually set, What router ID will

OSPF routing protocol use on this router?

Ans: 172.16.5.1

Refer to the given diagram below. What do you mean to 128 on the highlighted output

Ans: OSPF cost

On which network will OSPF choose a Designated Router?

Ans: multiaccess network

Refer to the digram above, if Router1 has just rebooted, what will be its router ID?

Ans:208.149.23.194

What address is being used by OSPF hello packets on a point-to-point networks?

Ans: 224.0.0.5

Which encryption protocol provides Layer 3 confidentiality?

Ans: IPSec

To provide authentication, integrity, and confidentiality, which type of encryption algorithm uses public and private keys?

Ans: assymetric

Which of the following screnario/s where Deffie-Hellman is usually utilized.
Ans: IPSec VPN data exchange, SSL or TLS data encryption, SSH data exchange

Which encryption protocol provides Layer 3 confidentiality?
Ans: IPsec protocol suite

Which component is used to support non-repudation?
Ans: Digital signature

Which of the following are the two shared characteristics of the IDS and the IPS?
Ans: IDS and IPS technologies are both deployed as both use signatures to detect malicious traffic

Pre-shared key : __ <==> Asymmetric Algorithm : Public-Key Algorithm
Trials: Symmetric Algorithm, Symmetric Algorithms, Symmetric encryption, Symmetric Encryption Algorithms, Symmetric Encryption Algorithm
(LAHAT MALI)
Awts SECRET KEY YATA TO -Machu TAMA TAMA

A type of attack where threat actors are not having official permission to gain access to a system compromising the victim.
Ans: Trust Exploitation

To provide authentication, integrity, and confidentiality, which type of encryption algorithm uses public and private keys?

What are the three major components of worm attack?

Ans: A payload, An enabling vulnerability, A propagation mechanism

AES : Confidentiality <==> SHA : _

Ans: Integrity

Diffie-Helman algorithm is most applicable on which scenario?

Ans: to secure the exchange of keys used to encrypt data

You are establishing a Telnet session with the router and it cannot connect. What is seems to be a problem?

Ans: Vty password is not set

An ACLs filter at Layer 3 using the source and / or destination IPv4 address.

Ans: Extended ACLs

This keyword substitutes for the 0.0.0.0 mask.

Ans: host

A type of ACL that permit or deny packets based only on the source IPv4 address.

Ans: Standard ACLs

Which of the following is an standard IP ACL?

Ans: access-list 65 deny 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255

This keyword substitutes for the 255.255.255.255 mask.

Ans: any

Which of the following layers do packet filtering exists?

Ans: Transport layer, Network layer

What command would you use to verify which router interfaces are affected by ACL during troubleshooting?

Ans: show ip interface

What is the resulting wildcard mask of 255.255.240. 0 ?

Ans: 0.0.15.255

What is the equivalent of this command in shorthand notation:

Ans: access-list 10 permit host 192.168.1.1

You are configuring ACLs on a Cisco router to allow traffic from hosts on networks

192.168.146.0 and 192.168.147.0 only,

192.168.148.0, and 192.168.149.0 only.

Di yata yan sagot cmd habol ^ Mali to -Machu

What two ACL statements, when combinegd, would you use to accomplish this task?

Ans:Access-list 10 permit 192.168.146.0 0.0.1.255, access-list 10 permit 192.168.148.0 0.0.1.255

A numbered access-list 50 was configured on the Branch Router to allow only PC2 to access remotely. The access-list was never deployed because you are the one to do it. Use the given router prompt below
Ans: access-list 50 permit 192.168.40.174 0.0.0.15, access-list 50g deny ip any any
Dalawang any talaga? Mali mga sagot dito ^ 4/10 lang me -Machu aw shit
Ewan ngi

Configure a standard named ACL, TELNET-KO, on HQ to allow only PC5 to make remote access to ISP router. Other hosts will be denied.Use thgbe router prompts below.
Ans: Ito alng tama -Machu

Refer to the figure above, If the router ID has not been manually set, What router ID will the OSPF routing protocol use on this router?

A network engineer has configured a static route to an Gigabit Ethernet LAN that is connected to a router. However, routing table does not show any route. What command would the engineer use to verify that the exit interface is up?
Ans: show ip interface brief

A network administrator is implementing OSPF in a portion of the network and must ensure that only specific routes are advertised via OSPF. Which network statement would configure the OSPF process for networks 192.168.4.0, 192.168.5.0, 192.168.6.0, and 192.168.7.0, now located in the backbone area, and inject them into the OSPF domain?
Ans: r1(config-router)# network 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255 area 0

Refer to Figure. Your objective is provide connectivity between the 192.168.1.0/24 and 10.0.0.0/8 networks. Which command(s) will accomplish your task?

Ans: R1(config)# ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.16.40.2

Where should the default-information originate route be configured in the topology?

Ans: HQ

What does the 128 mean on the router output above?

Ans: OSPF cost

Set the router ID on HQ to 11.11.11.11. Use the router prompt below.

Ans: router-id 11.11.11.11

Refer to the diagram. Assuming that PC1 IP address is 172.16.3.2. The network administrator runs the command tracert 172.16.3.2. What is the second entry on the output table if the S0/1/1 interface of R3 is administratively down?

Ans: Request timed out (tama ba??)

Apply a numbered ACL 5 on Serial 0/1/0 in outbound direction on Branch router? Use the router prompt below.

HQ(config)# interface Serial 0/1/0

HQ(config-if)# ip access-group 5 out (eto sagot)

After a successfull OSPF configuration, if you are to execute tracert 192.168.2.5 from PC1, what will be the first IP address listed on the tracert table?

Ans: 172.16.3.1

What two commands area required to properly configure a router to run an OSPF and to add network 192.168.16.0/24 to OSPF area? Use process id 1.

Ans: router ospf 1
network 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

What parameter is used by OSPF to compute for the cost of a router?

Ans: bandwidth

If the router has just restarted, What is the router ID of Router1?

Ans: 208.149.23.194

What command would you use to verify which router interfaces are affected by ACL during troubleshooting?

Ans: show ip interface

Which of the following is an standard IP ACL?

Ans: access-list 65 deny 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255

Define an OSPF route on HQ router for HQ-ISP. Assume the network is on the backbone network. Use the router prompt below.

Ans: ip route 209.165.202.129 255.255.255.244 209.165.202.158

Configure an OSPF route on Branch router to reach the HQ LAN in Area 0. Use the router prompt below.
Ans: network 192.168.40.177 0.0.0.3 area 0

You are troubleshooting OSPF configuration on both R1 and R2. These routers cannot form adkjacency on a common link. Based on the given output, what seems to be a problem?
Ans: SELECT ALL DAW

You are establishing a Telnet session with the router and it cannot connect. What is seems to be a problem?
Ans: Vty password is not set

Create a numbered ACL 10 to allow PC2 to reach all networks? Use the router prompt below.
Ans: access-list 10 permit 192.168.40.174 0.0.0.15 any any

Define an OSPF route for PC1 network on Branch router in area 1. Use the router prompt below.
Ans: network 192.168.40.154 0.0.0.31 area 1

Create a numbered ACL 10 to allow PC1 to reach all networks? Use the router prompt below.
Ans: access-list 10 permit 192.168.40.154 0.0.0.31 any any

A numbered access-list 50 was configured on the Branch Router to allow only PC2 to access remotely. The access-list was never deployed because you are the one to do it. Use the given router prompt below.
Ans: Branch(config)# - access-list 50 permit 192.168.40.174 0.0.0.15
Branch(config-line)# - access-list 50 deny any any

Set the router ID on HQ to 11.11.11.11. Use the router prompt below.

Ans: router-id 11.11.11.11

What is the appropriate routing configuration to reach ISP from HQ? Use the router prompt below.

Ans: ip route 209.165.202.129 255.255.255.224 209.165.202.158

If the router has been configured with network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0, which interfaces will participate in the OSPF?

Ans: FastEthernet0/1,

Serial0/0,

Serial0/1.102

Refer to the exhibit. When OSPF is operational and converged, what neighbor relationship is developed between router R1 and router R2?

Ans: Full Adjacency

Refer to the diagram. If you run the command below, assuming that the IP address is active on the network, how many hops (number only) can be seen on the output considering the S0/1/1 on R1 is administratively down?

C:\>tracert 172.16.3.5

Ans: 4

Given the output for this command. if the router ID has not been manually set, what router ID will the OSPF use for this Router?

Ans: 172.16.5.1

The given topology is at Area 0. Configure Branch router with process-id 1 starting with PC1 LAN, PC2 LAN, and the Serial WAN respectively. Use the route prompt below

Ans: Branch(config)# - router ospf 1

Branch(config-router)# - network 192.168.40.129 0.0.0.31 area 0

Branch(config-router)# - network 192.168.40.161 0.0.0.15 area 0

Branch(config-router)# - network 192.168.40.178 0.0.0.3 area 0

Create a numbered ACL 20 that will deny PC4 from reaching PC2. Use the router prompt below.

Ans: access-list 20 deny ip 192.168.40.126 0.0.0.63 192.168.40.174

Propagate the default static route to OSPF going to Branch router. Use the router prompt below.

Ans: default-information originate

If the given topology was configured with OSPF and there is no explicit confguration of the router ID on HQ, What is its Router ID?

Ans: 192.168.40.1

You are configuring ACLs on a Cisco router to allow traffic from hosts on networks

Ans: 192.168.146.0 and 192.168.147.0 only;

192.168.148.0, and 192.168.149.0 only.

What two ACL statements, when combined, would you use to accomplish this task?

Ans: access-list 10 permit 192.168.146.0 0.0.1.255

access-list 10 permit 192.168.148.0 0.0.1.255

Where should the default-information originate be configured in the given topology?

Ans: R1

Configure a standard named ACL, TELNET-KO, on HQ to allow only PC5 to make remote access to ISP router. Other hosts will be denied. Use the router prompts below.

Ans:

What is the purpose of the OSPF LSR packet?

Ans: It is used by the receiving routers to request more information about any entry in the LSDB.