**Chapter 11 - Quiz**

1. Which of the following statements are true regarding routing protocols that use the link-state routing algorithm? (Choose three.)
2. They are known collectively as SPF protocols.
3. They learn routes and send them to directly connected neighbors.
4. They maintain a complex database of the network topology.
5. They are based on the Dijkstra algorithm.
6. They are considered a good choice for small networks with low-end routers.
7. Match the OSPF terms on the left with the descriptions on the right by dragging the options to the appropriate target. Not all options are used.

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| 1. Hello packet | ⬄ | 1. Creates and maintains neighbor adjacencies |
| 1. LSA exchange | ⬄ | 1. Triggered when a topology change has occurred |
| 1. SPF algorithm | ⬄ | 1. Calculates the best path to each destination network |
| 1. State of a link | ⬄ | 1. Description of an interface and its relationship to other routes |
| 1. Topological database | 🞬 |  |

1. What reasons would a network administrator have for using loopback interfaces when configuring OSPF? (Choose two.)
2. Loopbacks are logical interfaces and do not go down.
3. Only loopback addresses can be used for an OSPF router ID.
4. Loopback interfaces are used to set OSPF metric.
5. The loopback address will be used as the router ID, overriding the local IP address values.
6. OSPF error checking is enabled by loopback addresses.
7. The loopback address will override the configured router priority value.
8. In which of the following types of networks will OSPF designated routers not be elected? (Choose two.)
9. point-to-point
10. point-to-multipoint
11. broadcast multiaccess
12. nonbroadcast multiaccess
13. A network administrator enters the router ospf 100 command. What is the function of the number 100 in this command?
14. autonomous system number
15. Metric
16. process ID
17. administrative distance
18. On a router running OSPF, what is the purpose of entering the bandwidth 56 command on a serial interface?
19. changes the cost value
20. functions only as a description
21. changes the throughput of the interface to 56kbps
22. is necessary for the DUAL algorithm
23. What factor does Cisco's implementation of OSPF use to pick the best route?
24. uptime
25. reliability
26. bandwidth
27. load
28. shortest number of hops
29. Which command will allow a router to advertise default static routes via OSPF?
30. redistribute static
31. network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
32. default-information originate
33. Default routes are local only and cannot be advertised using OSPF.
34. During an OSPF DR/BDR election, what is used to determine the DR or BDR when participating OSPF routers have identical interface priorities?
35. the highest OSPF process ID
36. the lowest interface IP address
37. the lowest interface cost
38. the router ID
39. Which packet type is invalid for OSPF?
40. Hello
41. LRU
42. LSR
43. LSAck
44. DBD