Data Comm Spring 2002

Worksheet, ACL 7A2

1. What is your name?

**Jack Bowman**

2. What does “DIP stand for?

**Direction, Interface, Protocol**

**3**. Regarding “Direction”, why must two ACLs sometimes be created?

**An ACL can only be applied to one direction; therefore, we may have to create an ACL for both inbound and outbound traffic**

4. What is the range of ACL numbers for Standard ACLs?

**1-99**

5. What does the word “source” in the Standard ACL syntax shown below indicate?

access-list *access-list-number* {deny | permit | remark} source {source-wildcard}

source = **Number of the network or host from which the packet is being sent.**

6. Why is there no wildcard mask in the following Standard ACL statement?

access-list 10 permit host 192.168.10.10

**It is clarified with the word “host”; indicates all zeroes in wildcard mask**

7. What command removes the Standard ACL 20 from the router?

**no access-list 20**

8. After an access-list has been created, it is not in effect until:

**The access-group must be clarified by issuing the command:**

**ip access-group [number] [direction]**

9. What does the word “out” in the following command mean?

ip access-group 1 out

**Indicates direction of network traffic that the rule applies to.**

10. You decide to add another statement to access-list 1. Where will the statement be positioned in relationship to existing statements in the access list?

**It will be appended to the end of the ACL**

Notes:

On Exam…

**Extended near source**

**Standard near destination**

**Filter/funnel**