

A

Student ID:

11201045

1 Differentiate between backbone and non-backbone routers.

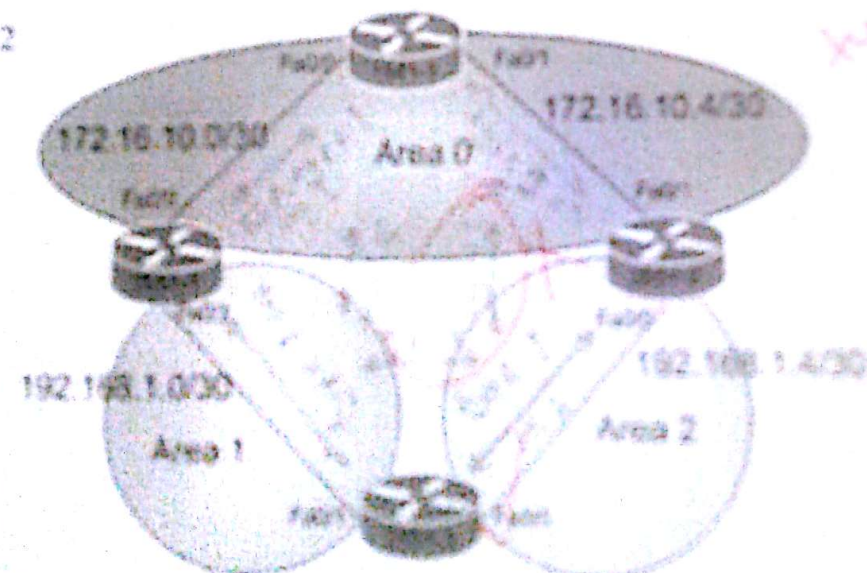
Backbone Routers:

- Connects within the OSPF area types
- Usually called OSPF area 0, which has backbone routers

- non backbone routers
- Connecting users and associated
  - Area being nonbackbone routers don't allow traffic from another area to use it to pass

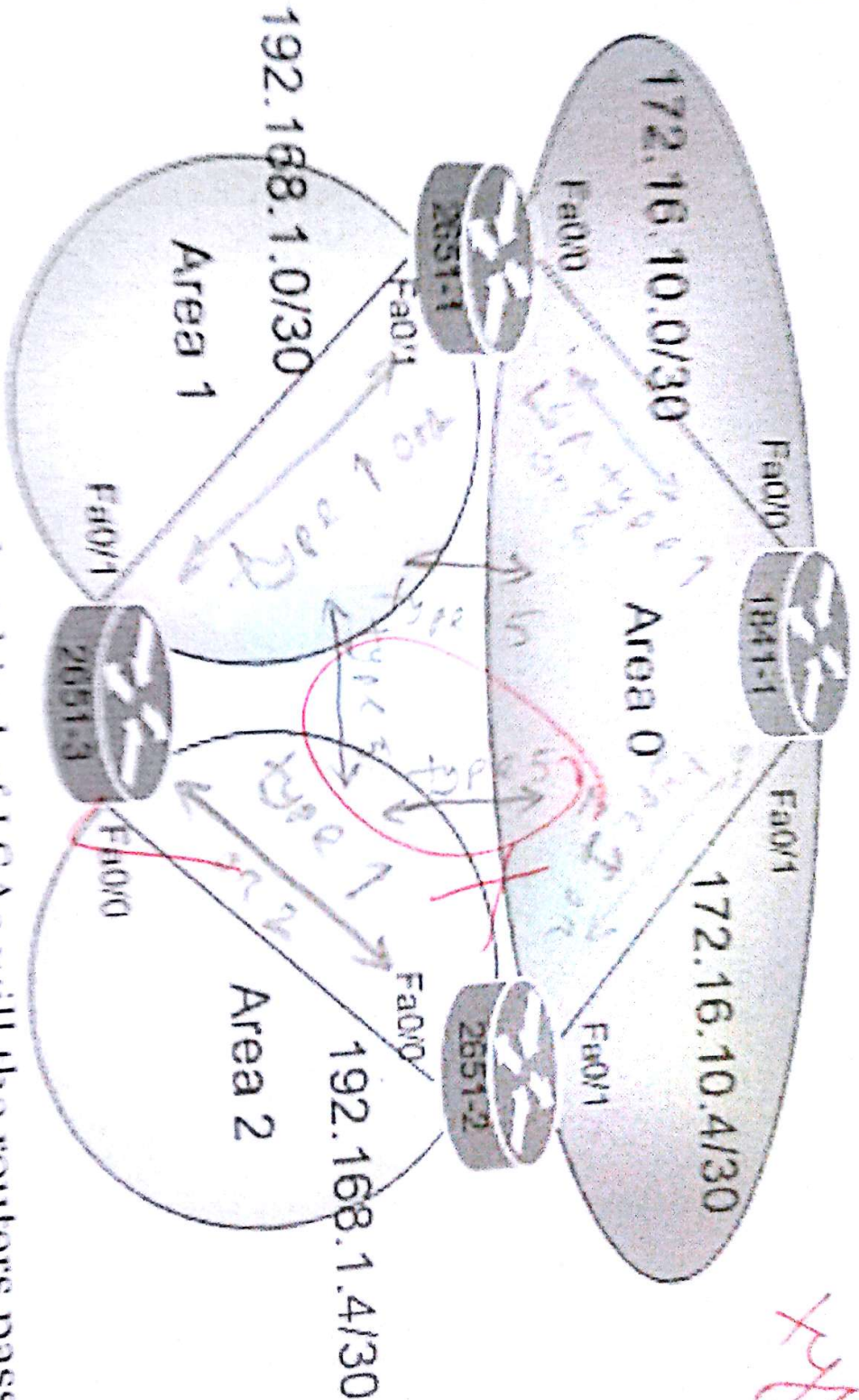


type 3



Draw in the diagram what kind of LSAs will the routers pass

25



Draw in the diagram what kind of LSAs will the routers pass.

*Area 3*



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## CSE 490 :: Quiz # 2

Sec-1

Mail

Student ID:

11201045

Time: 15 minutes

1 Differentiate between backbone and non-backbone routers.

Backbone Routers

Connects within the OSPF area types

Non backbone

- Connects users or

- Areas having non-backbone

usually called OSPF

## Router and Network Routing Table Entries

```

R1# show ip route
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
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       I - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       Ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, h - NHRP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.10.2 to network 0.0.0.0

O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 192.168.10.2, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
    C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    L 10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    C 10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    L 10.1.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    O 10.2.1.0/24 [110/648] via 192.168.10.2, 00:04:34, Serial0/0/0
    O IA 192.168.1.0/24 [110/1295] via 192.168.10.2, 00:01:48, Serial0/0/0
    O IA 192.168.2.0/24 [110/1295] via 192.168.10.2, 00:01:48, Serial0/0/0
      192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
        C 192.168.10.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
        L 192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
        O 192.168.10.4/30 [110/1294] via 192.168.10.2, 00:01:55, Serial0/0/0
R1#

```

Explain what type of routes are O\*E2, O IA and O? Also mention which LSAs are used to find them.

SPF configured router, intra area, type 1



## Router and Network Routing Table Entries

```
RT# show ip route
```

```
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
```

```
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
```

```
I - IS-IS, su-IS-IS summary, L1-IS-IS level-1, L2-IS-IS level-2
```

```
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
```

```
O - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
```

```
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 192.168.10.2 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 192.168.10.2, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/0
```

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
L 10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
C 10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

```
L 10.1.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

```
O 10.2.1.0/24 [110/648] via 192.168.10.2, 00:04:34, Serial0/0/0
```

```
O IA 192.168.1.0/24 [110/1295] via 192.168.10.2, 00:01:48, Serial0/0/0
```

```
O IA 192.168.2.0/24 [110/1295] via 192.168.10.2, 00:01:48, Serial0/0/0
```

```
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C 192.168.10.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
L 192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
O 192.168.10.4/30 [110/1294] via 192.168.10.2, 00:01:55, Serial0/0/0
```

```
RT#
```

Explain what type of routes are O\*E2, O IA and O? Also mention which LSAs are used to find them.