# 642-902Q&As

Implementing cisco ip routing

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**QUESTION 1**

If the primary path goes down, what will EIGRP use to reach a destination?

A. administrative distance

B. advertised successor

C. successor

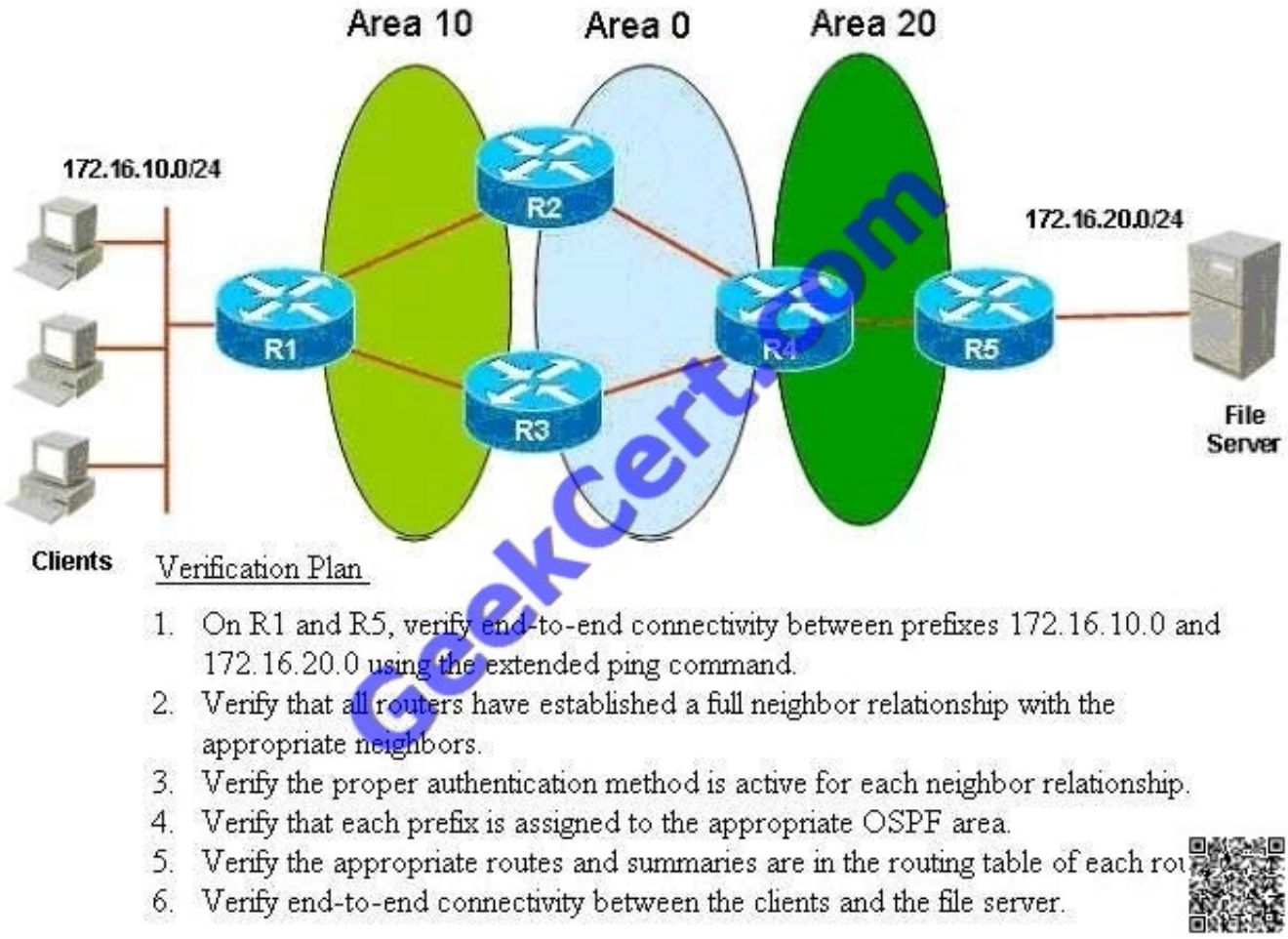
D. feasible successor

Correct Answer: D

The key to this question is the four terminology about DUAL. Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) is an enhanced distance-vector protocol based on the diffusing update algorithm (DUAL). It is capable of (conservatively) finding all loop-free paths to any given destination based on route advertisements from neighbors. The neighbor (or neighbors) with the best path to a destination is called the successor. The remaining neighbors with loop-free paths to the destination are called feasible successors. To reduce traffic load on the network, EIGRP maintains neighbor relationships and exchanges routing information only as needed, using a query process to find alternate paths when all loop-free paths to a destination have failed.

**QUESTION 2**

Refer to the exhibit. ROUTE.com is planning to implement a secure OSPF network to support traffic between clients on the 172.16.10.0/24 network and the file server on the 172.16.20./24 network. You have been asked to review the implementation and verification plans for this OSPF project. Which statement about the plan is true?




A. It is complete as written.

B. It should include a task that verifies that the interarea routes are using the proper MED.

C. It should include a task that verifies that load sharing is active on R1 and R4.

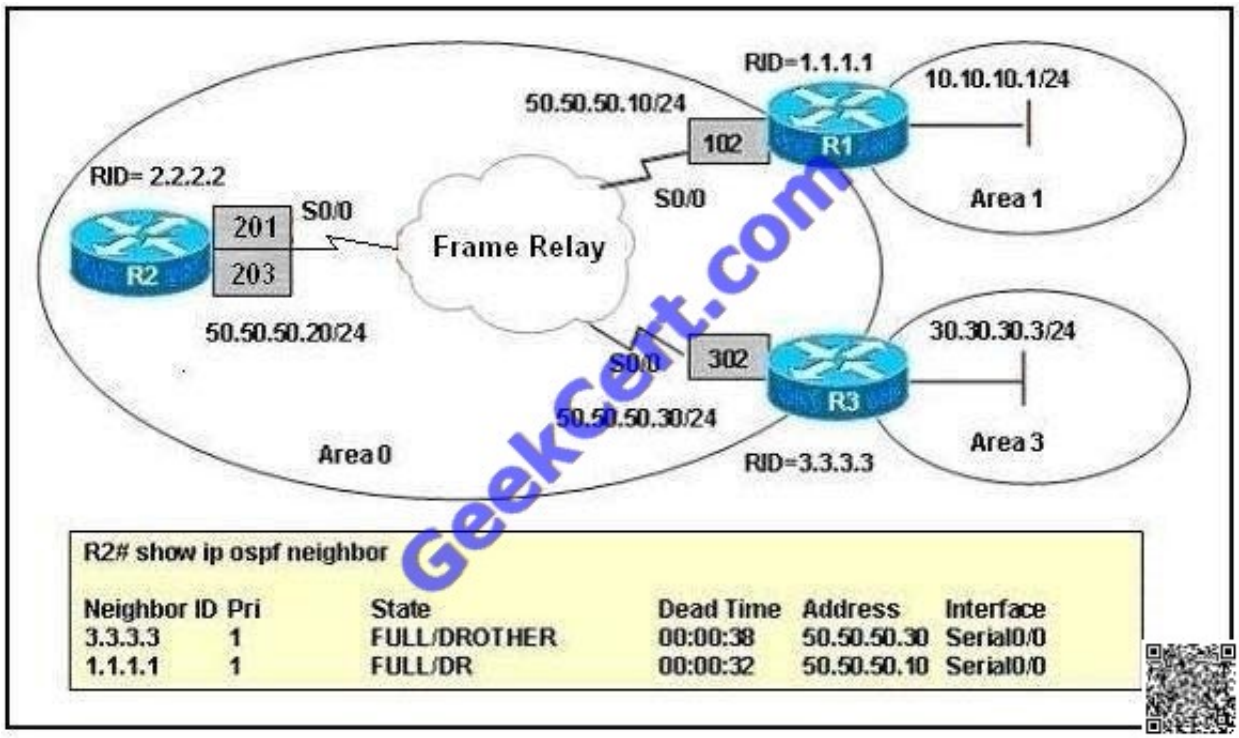
D. It should include a task that verifies that all redundant links will become active when the primary links are shut down.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/routers/access/as5350/software/feature/guide/pull_rlm.htm l

**QUESTION 3**

OSPF is configured over a Frame Relay network as shown in the exhibit. All PVCs are active. However, R1 and R3 fail to see all OSPF routes in their routing tables. The show ip ospf neighbor command executed on R2 shows the state of the neighbors. What should be done to fix the problem?




A. The ip ospf network non-broadcast command should be configured on each Frame Relay interface.

B. The ip ospf network broadcast command should be configured on each Frame Relay interface.

C. The neighbor command should be configured under the OSPF routing process on all routers.

D. The ip ospf priority value on the hub router should be set to 0.

E. The ip ospf priority value on the spoke routers should be set to 0.

Correct Answer: E

In an NBMA network topology, neighbors are not discovered automatically. OSPF tries to elect a DR and a BDR due to the multi-access nature of the network, but the election fails since neighbors are not discovered because NBMA environment doesn\\'t forward broadcast and multicast packets. Neighbors must be configured manually to overcome these problems. Also, additional configuration is necessary in a hub and spoke topology to make sure that the hub routers, which have connectivity with every other spoke router, are elected as the DR and BDR. You must set the spoke interfaces to an OSPF priority of zero, this ensures that the spokes will not become the DR or BDR.

**QUESTION 4**

What administrative distance is given to EIGRP summary routes?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 5

D. 90

E. 95

F. 170

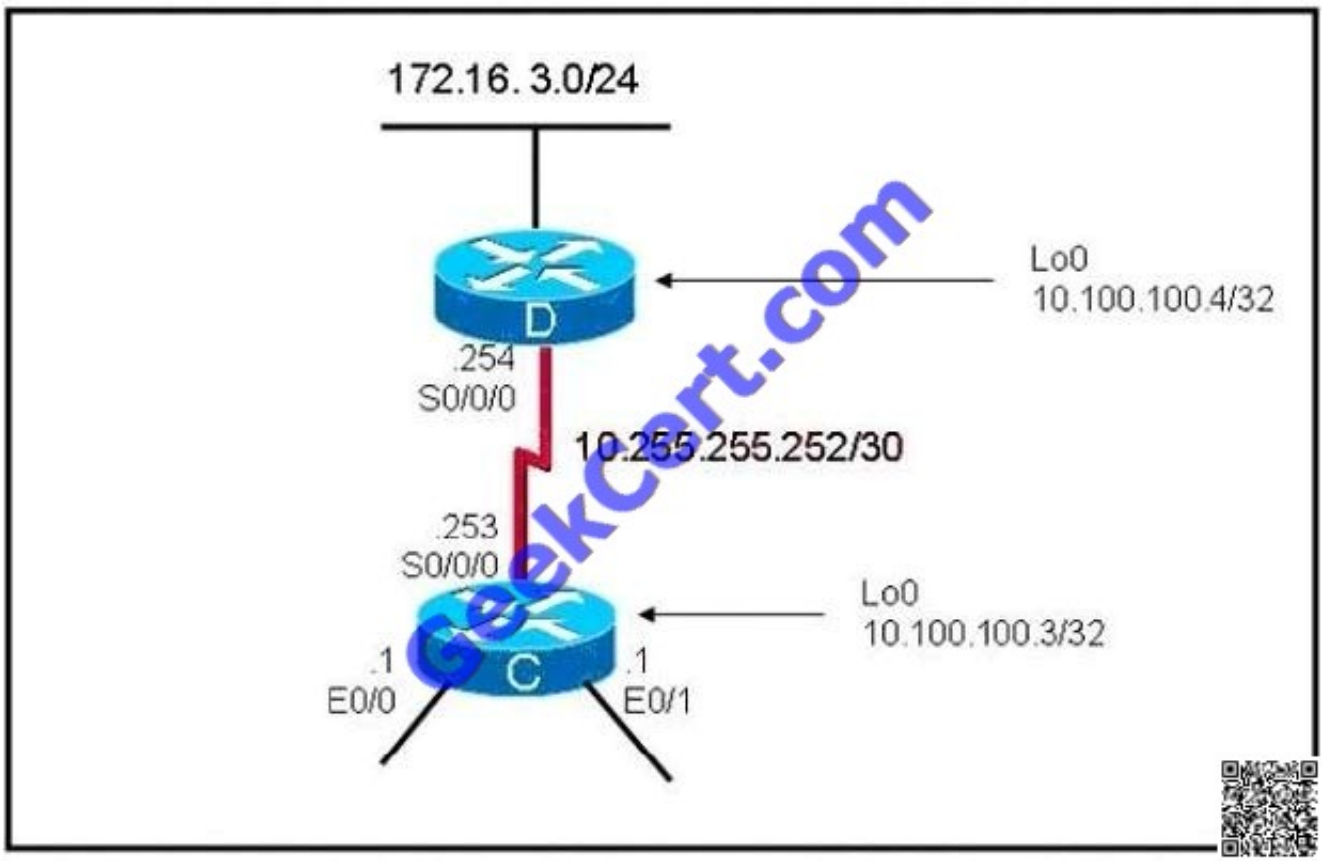
Correct Answer: C

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/iproute_eigrp/command/reference/ire_i1.html (See usage guidelines)

**QUESTION 5**

Refer to the exhibit. Two routers are connected by Frame Relay and are running OSPF between them. Each router has been configured with the appropriate network statements under router ospf 1, but the routers are not forming an adjacency. Which of the following three commands could be configured on each router to correct this problem? (Choose three.)




A. RouterC(config-if )#ip ospf network broadcast RouterD(config-if )#ip ospf network broadcast

B. RouterC(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point RouterD(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point

C. RouterC(config-router)#neighbor 10.100.100.4 RouterD(config-router)#neighbor 10.100.100.3

D. RouterC(config-router)#neighbor 10.255.255.254 RouterD(config-router)#neighbor 10.255.255.253

Correct Answer: ABD

By default, Frame Relay is classified as a non-broadcast network, meaning it doesn\\'t send any broadcasts/multicasts like RIP, OSPF or EIGRP updates across the network (hello packets of OSPF are multicast to 224.0.0.5). Hence, in NBMA network, the neighbors are not discovered automatically; they must be configured manually. There are two ways to simulate a broadcast model on an NBMA network:

+ Define the network type as broadcast with the "ip ospf network broadcast" interface sub- command + Configure the neighbor statements under router ospf mode (though configuring the neighbor statement on one end is sufficient to form adjacency, it is a good practice to have it configured on both the ends)

Besides these two ways, another way for making OSPF work with Frame Relay is configuring the network as a Point-to-Point network (or Point-to- Multipoint, notice that OSPF treats Point-to-Multipoint network as a collective of point-to-point links).

Some information about Point-to-Multipoint (or Point-to-Point) network:

Note: Point-to-Multipoint networks do not maintain a DR/BDR relationship.