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CCNP ROUTE Chapter 5 Exam Answers (Version 7) – Score 100%

How to find: Press "Ctrl + F" in the browser and fill in whatever wording is in the question to find that question/answer.

NOTE: If you have the new question on this test, please comment Question and Multiple-Choice list in form below this article. We will update answers for you in the shortest time. Thank you! We truly value your contribution to the website.

1. **Which three statements regarding the Cisco IOS IP SLA feature are true? (Choose three.)**
   - Cisco IOS IP SLA only works with distance vector protocols
   - Cisco IOS IP SLA can be used to filter routing updates to and from neighbors
   - **Cisco IOS IP SLA sends simulated data***
   - Cisco IOS IP SLA can be used to mark packets with different ToS
   - **Cisco IOS IP SLA can be used to verify if TCP or UDP ports on a target are active and responsive***
   - **Cisco IOS IP SLA requires that NTP be configured on source and responder***

2. **Which path control feature sends simulated data across the network and measures performance between multiple network locations?**
   - policy-based routing (PBR)
   - offset lists
   - distribute lists
   - route maps
   - **Cisco IOS IP SLA***

3. **Which two Cisco IOS IP SLA statements are true when the target device is running the IP SLA responder component? (Choose two.)**
   - **Time stamps enhance measurement accuracy.***
   - **Message digest (MD5) authentication is used to secure the control protocol exchange.***
   - Network issues are proactively identified.
   - TCP and UDP ports are actively monitored.

4. **Which IP SLA statement is true?**

- Cisco IOS IP SLAs use passive traffic monitoring, generating traffic in a random manner to measure network performance.

- **To increase security of IP SLAs control messages, Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication can be used.***

- An IP SLA responder could be a web server or an IP host.

- IP SLA operations are configured on a target device.

5. **Which two IP SLA path control statements are true? (Choose two.)**

- The IOS IP SLA feature is only configurable using the command-line interface (CLI).

- The IOS IP SLA feature can only measure performance statistics between Cisco devices.

- **An IP SLA operation is a measurement that includes protocol, frequency, traps, and thresholds.***

- The IOS IP SLA feature can only measure performance statistics between a Cisco device and a host.

- **The IOS IP SLA feature allows performance measurements between a Cisco device and another Cisco device or a host.***

- IOS IP SLA is a mechanism for increasing inc*oming and outgoing metrics to routes that are learned via EIGRP.

6. **Refer to the exhibit. On the basis of the information presented, which two IP SLA related statements are true? (Choose two.)**

```
R1# show ip sla configuration 99
IP SLAs Infrastructure Engine-II
Entry number: 99
Owner:
Tag:
Type of operation to perform: echo
Target address/Source address: 192.168.2.1/0.0.0.0
Type Of Service parameter: 0x0
Request size (ARR data portion): 28
Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000
Verify data: No
Vrf Name:
Schedule:
   Operation frequency (seconds): 10   (not considered if randomly scheduled)
   Next Scheduled Start Time: Start Time already passed
   Group Scheduled : FALSE
   Randomly Scheduled : FALSE
   Life (seconds): Forever
   Entry Ageout (seconds): never
   Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE
   Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active
Threshold (milliseconds): 5000 (not considered if react RTT is configured)
Distribution Statistics:
   Number of statistic hours kept: 2
   Number of statistic distribution buckets kept: 1
   Statistic distribution interval (milliseconds): 20
History Statistics:
   Number of history Lives kept: 0
   Number of history Buckets kept: 15
   History Filter Type: None
Enhanced History:
```

- IP SLA 99 is scheduled to begin in 2 hours.
- **IP SLA 99 is sending echo requests every 10 seconds.***
- **IP SLA 99 will run forever unless explicitly disabled.***
- IP SLA 99 was configured with the type dns target-addr 192.168.2.1 command
- IP SLA 99 is measuring jitter.
- IP SLA 99 is sending echo requests from IP address 192.168.2.1.

7. **Refer to the exhibit. On the basis of the information presented, which statement is true?**

```
R1# debug ip routing
IP routing debugging is on
R1#
*Mar 15 02:24:53.135: RT: NET-RED 0.0.0.0/0

R1#
*Mar 15 02:25:42.335: RT: delete route to 192.168.2.1 via 172.16.12.2, eigrp metric [90/2297856]
*Mar 15 02:25:42.335: RT: no routes to 192.168.2.1
*Mar 15 02:25:42.335: RT: NET-RED 192.168.2.1/32
*Mar 15 02:25:42.339: RT: delete subnet route to 192.168.2.1/32
*Mar 15 02:25:42.339: RT: NET-RED 192.168.2.1/32
*Mar 15 02:25:42.339: RT: delete network route to 192.168.2.0
*Mar 15 02:25:42.339: RT: NET-RED 192.168.2.0/24
*Mar 15 02:25:53.139: RT: NET-RED 0.0.0.0/0
*Mar 15 02:25:57.683: %TRACKING-5-STATE: 1 ip sla 99 reachability Up->Down
*Mar 15 02:25:57.683: RT: del 0.0.0.0 via 172.16.12.2, static metric [1/0]
*Mar 15 02:25:57.683: RT: NET-RED 0.0.0.0/0
```

- **A default static route was configured with the track keyword.***
- IP SLA operation 99 is currently monitoring the network 192.168.2.0/24.
- IP SLA operation 99 has lost connectivity to 172.16.12.2.
- EIGRP was configured to track the host at IP address 192.168.2.1.

8. **When policy-based routing (PBR) is being implemented, which set command will override explicit entries in the routing table?**

- **set ip next-hop***
- set default interface
- set ip precedence
- set ip default next-hop

9. **Refer to the exhibit. Assuming all FastEthernet interfaces have been configured with the *ip policy route-map LOAD_BALANCE* command and are up, how will router R1**

treat packets that are received from network 10.2.0.0 and destined for the Internet?

```
R1# show route-map
route-map LOAD_BALANCE, permit, sequence 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 1
  Set clauses:
    ip default next-hop 209.165.200.225
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map LOAD_BALANCE, permit, sequence 20
  Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 2
  Set clauses:
    ip default next-hop 64.100.100.1
  Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

R1# show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
    10 permit 10.0.0.0, wildcard bits 0.0.255.255
Standard IP access list 2
    10 permit 10.1.0.0, wildcard bits 0.0.255.255
```

Fa0/0 10.0.0.0/16
Fa0/1 10.1.0.0/16
Fa1/0 10.2.0.0/16

R1

S0/0/0   S0/1/0

209.165.200.225   64.100.100.1

ISP1   ISP2

Internet

- will be forwarded out interface S0/1/0
- will be dropped by R1
- will be load balanced through each serial interface
- will be forwarded out interface S0/0/0
- **will be routed normally based on the routing table***

10. **Which three commands may be used to configure a route map? (Choose three.)**
- **match***
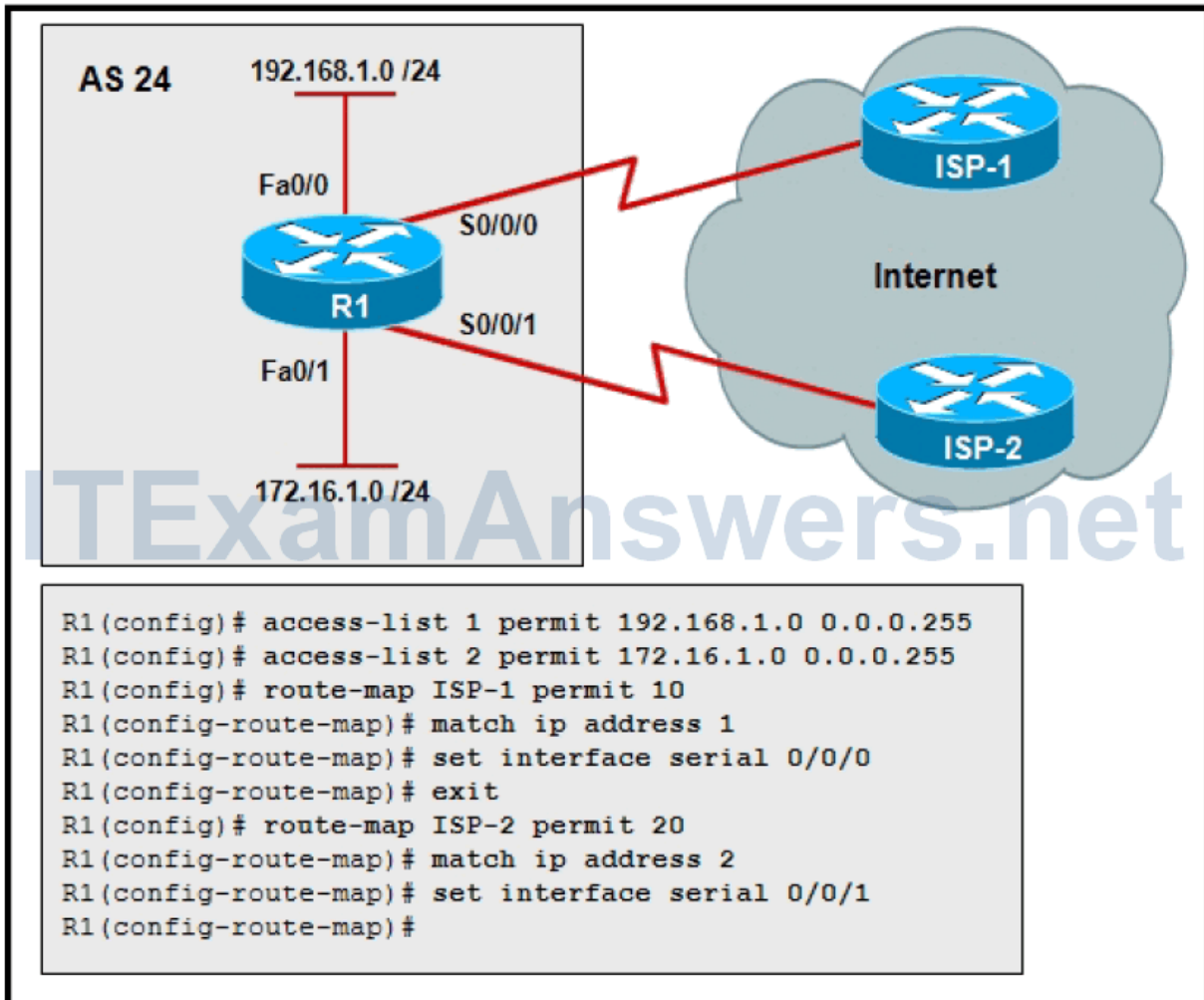- **route-map***
- metric
- ip prefix-list
- access-list
- **set***

11. **Refer to the exhibit. Based on the information that is presented, which statement is**

```
R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# access-list 2 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#
R1(config)# route-map ISP1 permit 10
R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1
R1(config-route-map)# set interface serial 0/0
R1(config-route-map)# exit
R1(config)# route-map ISP2 permit 20
R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 2
R1(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 172.17.1.2
R1(config-route-map)#
```

true?

- Packets that match access list 1 will be sent to the next-hop address 172.17.1.2.
- **Access list 2 specifies that packets with a source address of 172.16.1.0 will be policy routed.***
- Packets that match access list 2 will be denied access.
- Access list 1 specifies that packets with a destination address of 192.168.1.0 will be policy routed.
- Both match statements must be true for the ISP1 route map to be true.

12. **Refer to the exhibit. On the basis of the information presented, which commands would apply the policy to route all the 192.168.1.0 traffic to the Serial 0/0/0 interface?**


```
R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# access-list 2 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10
R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1
R1(config-route-map)# set interface serial 0/0/0
R1(config-route-map)# exit
R1(config)# route-map ISP-2 permit 20
R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 2
R1(config-route-map)# set interface serial 0/0/1
R1(config-route-map)#
```

- **R1(config)# interface FaO/O**
  RI(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1*
- R1(config)# interface Serial 0/0/1
  R1(config-if)# ip route-map ISP-2
- R1(config)# interface Fa0/1
  R1(config-if)# ip route-map ISP-1
- R1 (config)# interface Serial 0/0/0
  R1(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-2

13. **A BGP routing policy has been created using route maps. The command *route-map TEST permit 10* is part of the configuration. What does the argument 10 indicate?**

- It specifies the route map to be used on autonomous system 10.
- It identifies the access list number to be used by the route map statement.
- It indicates the metric to be set for routes that match the route map.

- **It identifies the position of the route map in relation to other instances.***
- It indicates the local preference to be set for routes that match the route map.

14. **What happens to packets that do not meet any of the defined match criteria of a route map?**
    - They are flagged as undeliverable.
    - They are dropped.
    - **They are routed through the normal routing process for forwarding.***
    - They are routed using the default route.

15. **Referto the exhibit. Which configuration will ensure that traffic that originates from network 172.16.1.0 will be forwarded out Serial 0/0/0?**
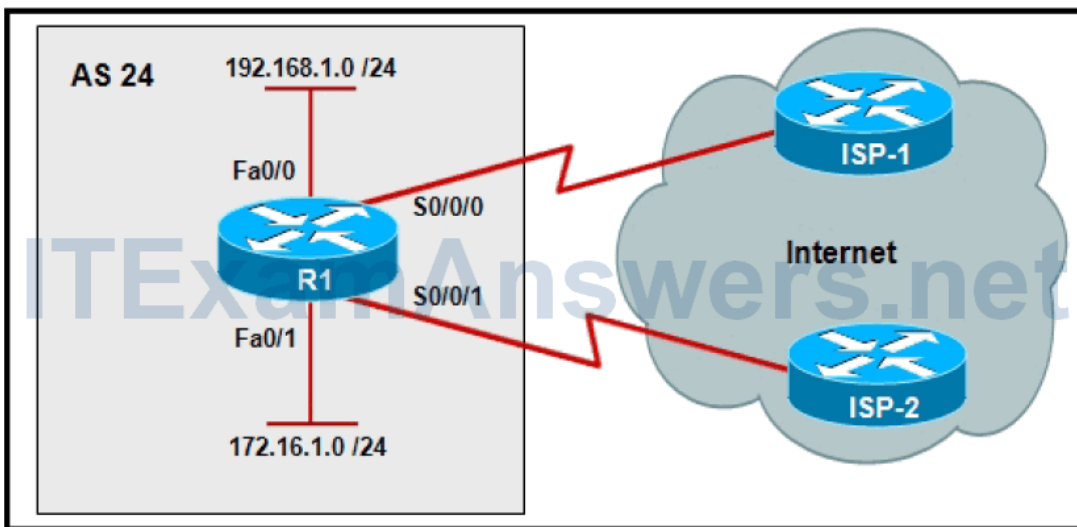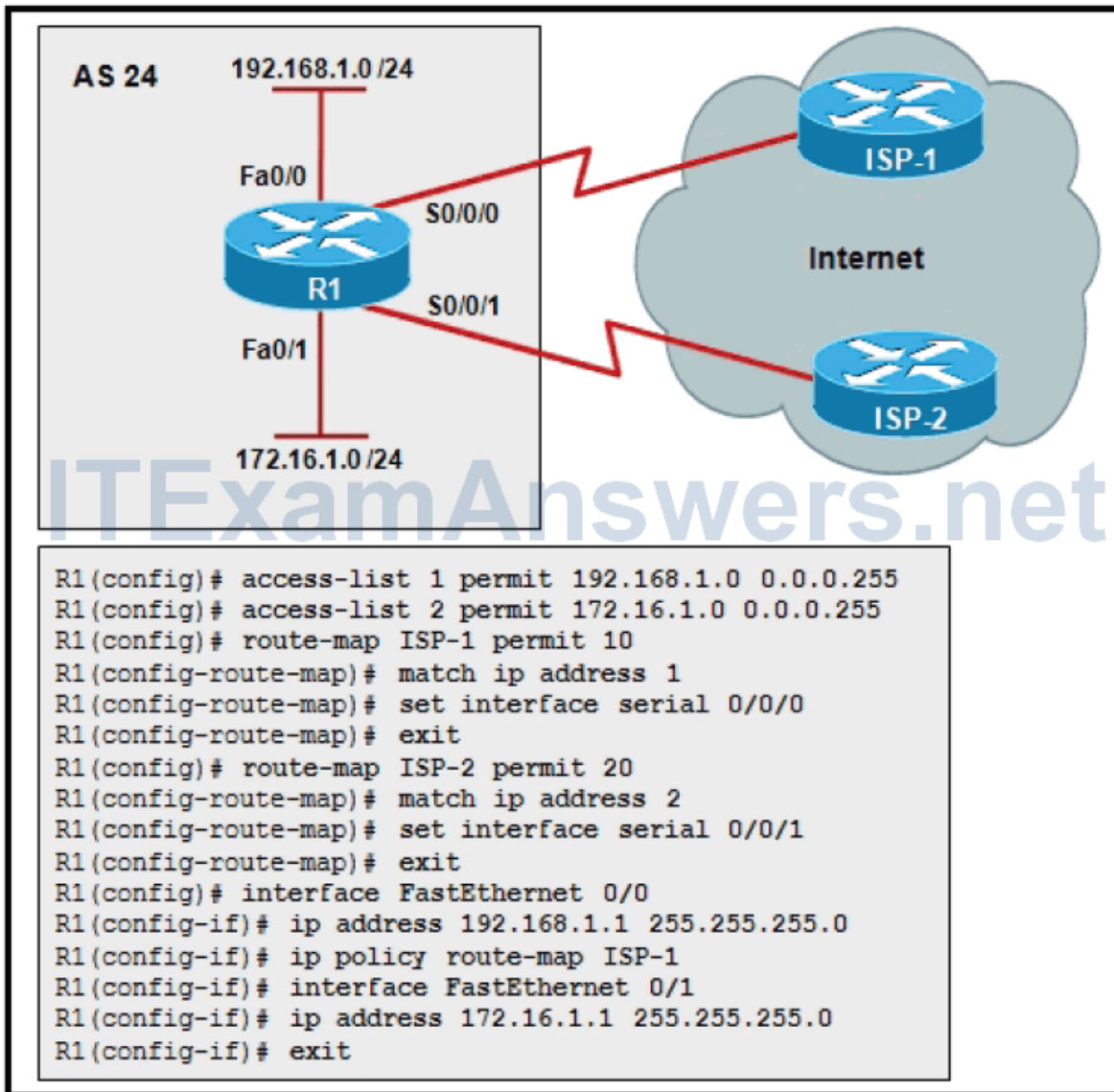

- **R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255**
  R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10
  R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1
  R1(config-route-map)# set interface s0/0/0
  R1(config)# interface fa0/1
  R1(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1*

- R1 (config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.255.255.255
  R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10
  R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1
  R1(config-route-map)# set interface fa0/0
  R1 (config)# interface s0/0/0
  R1(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1

- R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.255.255.255
  R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10

R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1

R1(config-route-map)# set interface fa0/1

R1(config)# interface s0/0/0

R1(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1

- R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0

  R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10

  R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1

  R1(config-route-map)# set interface serial 0/0/0

  R1(config)# interface fa0/0 RI(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1

- R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255

  R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10

  R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1

  R1(config-route-map)# set interface s0/0/0

  R1(config)# interface s0/0/0

  R1(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1

16. **Referto the exhibit. The routing policy for router R1 states that traffic from the 192.168.1.0 LAN network is to be routed to ISP-1 and traffic from the 172.16.1.0 LAN network is to be routed to ISP-2. However, the network administrator notices that a host at IP address 172.16.1.10 is being routed out Serial0/0/0. What is the cause of the**

problem?


```
R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# access-list 2 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)# route-map ISP-1 permit 10
R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 1
R1(config-route-map)# set interface serial 0/0/0
R1(config-route-map)# exit
R1(config)# route-map ISP-2 permit 20
R1(config-route-map)# match ip address 2
R1(config-route-map)# set interface serial 0/0/1
R1(config-route-map)# exit
R1(config)# interface FastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# ip policy route-map ISP-1
R1(config-if)# interface FastEthernet 0/1
R1(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# exit
```

- **The route map ISP-2 should be applied to FastEthernet0/1.***
- There is an incorrect access list 1 statement.
- There is an incorrect access list 2 statement.
- The route map ISP-1 should be applied to Serial0/0/0.
- The route maps are applied to opposite interfaces.

17. **Which packet switching method examines the first packet in each flow and the forwarding decision is cached in hardware for subsequent packets in the flows?**

- **Fast switching***
- Process switching
- Store-and-forward switching
- Cut-through switching

- Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching

18. **Which packet switching method is the fastest and creates forwarding tables?**

- **Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching***
- Process switching
- Fast switching
- Store-and-forward switching
- Cut-through switching