

- C. R3  
router ospf 1  
  redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG  
!  
route-map SET-TAG permit 10  
  set tag 1
- R4  
router eigrp 1  
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG  
!  
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 10  
  match tag 1
- D. R3  
router ospf 1  
  redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG  
!  
route-map SET-TAG deny 10  
  set tag 1
- R4  
router eigrp 1  
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG  
!  
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10  
  match tag 1

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 6**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures a static route on a router, but when the engineer checks the route to the destination, a different next hop is chosen. What is the reason for this?

```
Router#show running-config | include ip route
ip route 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.255 209.165.200.225 130
Router#show ip route

<output omitted>

Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       192.168.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
    192.168.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.2.2[110/11] via 192.168.12.2, 00:52:09, Ethernet0/0
    192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.12.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
        209.165.200.226/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
```

- A. Dynamic routing protocols always have priority over static routes.
- B. The metric of the OSPF route is lower than the metric of the static route.
- C. The configured AD for the static route is higher than the AD of OSPF.
- D. The syntax of the static route is not valid, so the route is not considered.

**Correct Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 7

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table. Why is the summary route missing?

```
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
    192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L       192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
    192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L       192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
  summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  redistribute static subnets
  network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router#
```

- A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.
- B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.
- C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.
- D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

**Correct Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is trying to block the route to 192.168.2.2 from the routing table by using the configuration that is shown. The route is still present in the routing table as an OSPF route. Which action blocks the route?

```
Router#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
    10 permit 192.168.2.2 (1 match)
Router#
Router#show route-map
route-map RM-OSPF-DL, permit, sequence 10
Match clauses:
    ip address (access-lists): 1
Set clauses:
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Router#
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
 network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 distribute-list route-map RM-OSPF-DL in
Router#
```

- A. Use an extended access list instead of a standard access list.
- B. Change sequence 10 in the route-map command from permit to deny.
- C. Use a prefix list instead of an access list in the route map.
- D. Add this statement to the route map: route-map RM-OSPF-DL deny 20.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 9

What is a prerequisite for configuring BFD?

- A. Jumbo frame support must be configured on the router that is using BFD.
- B. All routers in the path between two BFD endpoints must have BFD enabled.
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding must be enabled on all participating BFD endpoints.
- D. To use BFD with BGP, the timers 3 9 command must first be configured in the BGP routing process.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12\\_0s/feature/guide/fs\\_bfd.html#wp1043332](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_0s/feature/guide/fs_bfd.html#wp1043332)

**QUESTION 10**

Refer to the exhibit. R2 is a route reflector, and R1 and R3 are route reflector clients. The route reflector learns the route to 172.16.25.0/24 from R1, but it does not advertise to R3. What is the reason the route is not advertised?

```
R1 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.1.1, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>
Neighbor      V AS   MsgRcvd  MsgSent    Tblver  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2   4 65000    28    28         22    0    0   00:21:31      0
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 22, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
               r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf      Weight      Path
* >   172.16.25.0/24    209.165.200.225    0           32768        ?
R1#
```

```
R2 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.2.2, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>
Neighbor      V AS   MsgRcvd  MsgSent    Tblver  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.1   4 65000    29    28         3     0    0   00:22:07      1
192.168.3.3   4 65000     7     8         3     0    0   00:02:55      0
R2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 192.168.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
               r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf      Weight      Path
* i   172.16.25.0/24    209.165.200.225    0          100         0           ?
R2#
```

```
R3 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.3.3, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4
Neighbor      V AS   MsgRcvd  MsgSent    Tblver  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2   4 65000     8     7         4     0    0   00:03:08      0
R3#
```

- A. R2 does not have a route to the next hop, so R2 does not advertise the prefix to other clients.
- B. Route reflector setup requires full IBGP mesh between the routers.
- C. In route reflector setup, only classful prefixes are advertised to other clients.
- D. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.