**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**CISC272 – CCNP-ROUTE**

**Chapter 4 – Manipulating Routing Updates**

1. What criteria must exist before route redistribution can occur?
2. What is the default seed metric for an OSPF route that is redistributed into EIGRP?
3. How can you prevent loops when using redistribution?
4. 
Given the above, why aren’t the EIGRP routes being advertised in the OSPF network?
5. What does the “subnets” keyword do when configuring redistribution?


6. Major problems with routing updates are occurring in the above network. What solution should be implemented to bring about efficiency?
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8. What is a route tag in RIPv2?
9. 
Given the default configurations and convergence, what path will packets from PC1 take to the file server?
10. A router has learned the route 192.168.1.0 /24 from multiple sources. These sources are as follows:

- RIPv1 route with a metric of 12
- EIGRP with a metric of 25189
- OSPF E2 route with a metric of 125
- EIGRP external route with a metric of 3489
- OSPF type 1 route with a metric of 632
- OSPF route with a metric of 4

What route will be injected into the routing table?
11. Explain the use of the **prefix-list** command.
12. What is the final step when configuring ACLs or PBR?
13. What is the neighbor command used for in OSPF and BGP?
14. What is the purpose of a sequence number in a prefix-list?