

IPv6 and OSPF Basics (All questions are worth 1 mark)

1. What bit controls whether DHCPv6 is Stateful or not?
 - a. The 'A' bit.
 - b. The 'M' bit
 - c. The 'O' bit
 - d. The 'RA' bit
 - e. The 'Q' bit (or qubit)

2. How does OSPF ensure topology information has been received?
 - a. It uses DBD packets
 - b. It uses LSR packets
 - c. It uses LSU packets
 - d. It uses LSAck packets
 - e. It uses the SPF

3. Which statement is true about OSPF Router ID?
 - a. It is always 4 digits
 - b. It always has a /32 mask
 - c. It always has a /0 mask
 - d. It is always 32 bits
 - e. It's an address always identical to one of the interface addresses.

4. OSPF belongs to which category of routing protocols?
 - a. link-state
 - b. distance vector
 - c. path vector
 - d. routing domain
 - e. EGP

5. The following statements compare IPv4 and IPv6. Which of them are true? Choose **all** that apply.
 - a. IPv6 headers are double the length of IPv4 headers.
 - b. IPv6 has fewer fields
 - c. The 'Next Header' field identifies an IPv4 payload.
 - d. IPv6 header fields allow the elimination of NAT.
 - e. None of the other options is true (they all have some flaw).

6. Which description is correct for the LSDB, for routers in a single area?
 - a. The LSDB is distributed (spread) across the set routers
 - b. Each router has it's own copy, identical to all other routers
 - c. Another name for the LSDB is "Neighbour Table"
 - d. Another name for the LSDB is "Routing Table"
 - e. Another name for the LSDB is "Forwarding Database"

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Answer Section

1. ANS: B PTS: 1
2. ANS: D PTS: 1
3. ANS: D PTS: 1
4. ANS: A PTS: 1
5. ANS: A, B, D PTS: 1
6. ANS: B PTS: 1