TroubleShooting & OSPFv3   (Most questions are worth 1 mark)

1. What method is used to bridge between OSPFv2 and OSPFv3, so that the two can share LSA information?
   a. Use the same router ID in both
   b. Both use the same process ID
   c. Include a common I/F in both
   d. Use address families in OSPFv3
   e. This is a trick question

2. According to best practices, what is the minimum length of time you need to monitor a network to accurately determine the network baseline? Ref. slide 11
   a. one day (8 hrs)
   b. one day (24 hrs)
   c. one hour
   d. one month
   e. one week

3. Which troubleshooting method is **not** recommended unless you're *very* experienced?
   a. Educated guess
   b. Top-down
   c. Comparison
   d. Substitution
   e. Divide-and-Conquer

4. Which config command, common to _both_ OSPFv2 and OSPFv3, is the *most different* between the two?
   a. None: **always** replace "ip" with "ipv6" and that's it!
   b. the router ID value
   c. config of passive interfaces
   d. config of reference bandwidth
   e. identifying router OSPF process

5. To choose the best route for forwarding packets, the Routing Table Manager considers:
   a. The metric/cost
   b. Preference first, then cost as a tie-breaker
   c. Metric first, then preference as the tie-breaker
   d. None of these answers
   e. Only the preference (AD) value

6. I want to get some marks, so I bubbled in the test version.
   a. True
   b. False

7. I want to get some marks on this quiz, so I bubbled in my student ID.
   a. True
   b. False

TroubleShooting & OSPFv3   (Most questions are worth 1 mark)
Answer Section

1. ANS: E   PTS: 1
2. ANS: E   PTS: 1
3. ANS: A   PTS: 1
4. ANS: E   PTS: 1
5. ANS: D   PTS: 1
6. ANS: A   PTS: 0
7. ANS: A   PTS: 0