



## A

- 
- ABR (Area Border Router), 290
    - LSA propagation, 292
  - access, 32
  - access-class, 50
  - access-group, 50
  - Access layer, hierarchical designs, 40
  - access lists, 43-44. *See also* IP access lists
    - BGP-4, 471
    - guidelines for writing, 46-47
    - prioritization, 52-53
    - security, 49
      - controlling terminal access, 49-50
  - accessibility, network requirements, 32
  - ACRC (Advanced Cisco Router Configuration), 5
    - how to use this book if you've taken this course, 17-18
  - AD (advertised distance), 353
  - adaptability, network requirements, 32
  - adding networks to topology tables, 357
  - address exhaustion, summarization, 111
  - addresses
    - class addresses, 90
    - Internet addresses, 90
    - IP addresses. *See* IP addresses
    - major addresses, 90
    - network addresses, 90
    - NIC addresses, 89
    - supernet addresses, 90
    - translating, 123-124
    - VLSM addresses, allocating, 105-106
  - addressing networks, 87-89
  - addressing schemes, case studies, 86
  - adjacent neighbors, 178
    - OSPF, 215
  - administrative distance
    - configuring, 533-534
    - path selection between routing protocols, 524-526
    - routing protocols, path selection, 179, 181
  - Advanced Cisco Router Configuration. *See* ACRC
  - advantages
    - of CIDR, 99, 101
    - of neighbors, OSPF, 216
    - of policy routing, 551-552
    - of summarization, 110, 130
    - synchronization rule, BGP-4, 408
    - of VLSM, 102
      - allocating VLSM addresses, 106
      - bit allocation, 105
      - VLSM addresses, 105
  - advertised distance, 353
  - advertising routes
    - from BGP-4 to IGP, 485-486
    - from IGP to BGP-4, 485
  - aggregate-address command, 485
  - aggregated routes, 107
  - aggregating routes, autonomous systems, 423
  - Aggregator, BGP-4 attributes, 416
  - alleviating network congestion, 41
  - allocating VLSM addresses, 105-106
  - alternative methods
    - for connecting ISP, 427
    - for connecting to ISP, 426
  - alternatives to summarization, 113
  - and, 3
  - answers
    - to scenario 11-1, 585, 587
    - to scenario 11-2, 587-588
    - to scenario 11-3, 589, 591
    - to scenario 11-4 Part A, 597, 599-600
    - to scenario 11-4 Part B, 602-603
    - to scenario 11-4 Part C, 634, 636-638
    - to scenario 11-5 Part A, 640-642
    - to scenario 11-5 Part B, 642, 644-645
    - to scenario 11-5 Part C, 679, 680-683
  - AppleTalk, configuring EIGRP for, 376
  - applications, delays in, 38
  - Area 0, 290
  - Area Border Router. *See* ABR
  - area boundaries, multiple areas, 288
  - area range command, 302
    - configuring multiarea OSPF networks, 303
    - configuring OSPF multiarea networks, 302
  - areas
    - backbone areas, 296
    - NSSA, 296
    - stub area, 296
    - stubby areas, 296
    - types of, OSPF, 295-297
  - AS external ASBR summary link, LSAs, 292
  - AS\_Path, BGP-4 attributes, 416
  - ASBR (Autonomous System Boundary Router), 290
    - LSA propagation, 292
    - OSPF summarization command, 303
  - assigning IP VLSM subnets
    - for WAN connections, 114
    - to WAN connections, 115
  - Atomic Aggregate, BGP-4 attributes, 416

## attributes

- of BGP-4
  - local preference, 479
  - policy routing, 414–417
  - verifying configurations, 481–484
  - weight, 478
- of OSPF, 178
- auto-cost, 237
- auto-cost reference-bandwidth, 237
- automatic summarization, 111
- autonomous switching, 169
- Autonomous System Boundary Router. *See* ASBR
- autonomous systems, 174
  - configuring, 421
  - defined, 404
  - defining networks to be advertised, 422
  - identifying neighbors and peer groups, 422
  - Next-Hop addresses, forcing, 422
  - routes, aggregating, 423
  - routing processes, starting, 422
  - synchronization, disabling, 423
- avoiding
  - routing loops, 528
  - when redistributing, 526

**B**

---

- backbone areas, 290, 296
- backbone router, 290
- backup designated routers, 216
- bandwidth
  - configuring over NBMA, 372
  - configuring over NBMA clouds, 373
- bandwidth command, 237, 371
  - using in WANs with EIGRP, 372
- bandwidth-percent command, 373
- baselines, 47
- BGP-4 (Border Gateway Protocol 4), 397, 402–403
  - access lists, 471
  - advertising routes from BGP-4 to IGP, 485–486
  - advertising routes from IGP to BGP-4, 485
  - attributes
    - local preference, 479
    - verifying configurations, 481–484
    - weight, 478
  - autonomous systems, 404
  - case studies, 402–403, 458
  - characteristics of, 405
  - CIDR, 410
  - commands for tuning, 478
  - configuring default metrics, 531
  - controlling traffic, 470
  - designing networks, 459
  - determining paths by tunin attributes, 478
  - distribute lists, 471
  - external BGP-4, 406
  - fully meshed networks, 460
  - internal BGP-4, 406
  - key features of, 428–434
  - message types, 406
  - Next Hop attribute, 417–419
  - operations overview, 405
  - policy-based routing, 411
  - policy routing, 404
    - attributes, 414–417
    - disadvantages of, 413
    - rules of, 411
  - prefix lists, 471
    - configuring, 472
    - processing, 472
  - redistributing between IGP, 484
  - route aggregation, 410–411
  - route maps, 471
  - route selection, 419–421
  - synchronization, 408
  - verifying configurations, 424–425
  - when not to use, 425
  - when to use, 425
- bit allocation
  - network addresses, 92
  - VLSM, 105
- Border Gateway Protocol 4. *See* BGP-4
- broadcast mode, configuring OSPF, 242
- broadcast multiaccess, OSPF network topologies, 212
- broadcast multiaccess networks, Next Hop attribute, 419
- BSCN (Building Cisco Scaleable Networks), 5
  - how to use this book if you have taken this course, 17
  - prerequisites for, 5
    - on new OSPF routers, 220
    - OSPF, 219–220
- Building Cisco Scalable Networks. *See* BSCN
- building routing tables
- Building Scalable Cisco Networks, 6

## C

- calculating
  - cost of path selection, 295
  - cost of paths to other areas, 294
- case studies
  - addressing schemes, 86
  - BGP-4, 402–403, 458
  - EIGRP, 343
  - inadequate networks, 30–31
  - OSPF, 209
    - in multiple area networks, 287
  - redistribution, 513
    - examples of, 541–547
  - routing protocols, 160
  - VLSM, 103–105
- CBWFQ (class-based weighted fair queuing), 53
- CCDP (Cisco Certified Design Professional), 3
- CCIE (Cisco Certified Internetworking Expert), 6–7
- CCNA/CCDA, 7
- CCNP (Cisco Certified Network Professional), 3
- CCNP/CCDP, 7
- CEF (Cisco Express Forwarding), 169
- certifications, 6–7
  - CCIE, 6–7
  - CCNA/CCDA, 7
  - CCNP/CCDP, 7
  - exams, 8–9
  - Routing and Switching career tracks, 7
- changing default metrics, cost command, 236–237
- characteristics
  - of BGP-4, 405
  - of Layer 3 addresses, 88
  - of policy routing, 551
  - of route maps, 548–549
  - of route reflectors, 463–464
- Charter List, BGP-4 attributes, 417
- checking
  - OSPF configurations in multiarea networks
    - show ip ospf border-routers, 314
    - show ip ospf virtual-links, 315–316
  - OSPF configurations on a single router, 244
    - show ip ospf command, 245
    - show ip ospf database, 246
    - show ip ospf interface, 248–250
    - show ip ospf neighbor, 250–252
    - show ip protocols, 253–254
    - show ip route, 255
    - OSPF configurations on a single server, show ip ospf database, 248
    - OSPF configurations on multiarea networks, 313
- choosing
  - successors, 356–357
  - topologies, OSPF, 230
- CIDR (classless interdomain routing), 96, 410
  - advantages of, 99–101
  - BGP-4, 410
  - definition of, 96
  - example of, 98–99, 129
    - in case study, 99
  - IP addressing and the Internet, 97
  - summary of, 128
- Cisco Certified Design Professional. *See* CCDP
- Cisco Certified Internetworking Expert. *See* CCIE
- Cisco Certified Network Professional. *See* CCNP
- Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF), 56, 169
- Cisco Networking Academy Courses, how to study if you’ve taken these courses, 18–19
- Cisco routers. *See also* routers
  - alleviating congestion, IP access lists, 41
  - routing/switching relationships, 168–169
- Cisco-specific NBMA, 229
- Cisco Technical Assistance Center. *See* TAC
- Class addresses, 90
- class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ), 53
- classes, IP addresses, 91
- classful IP routing protocols, 169
- classful routing, 95
- classful routing protocols, 95, 169
- classless interdomain routing. *See* CIDR
- classless routing protocols, 169–170
- clients
  - placement of for controlling network traffic, 57
  - unable to connect to network resources, 38
- command syntax, conventions for, 21
- commands, 314
  - access-class, 50
  - access-group, 50
  - access-list, 43–44
  - aggregate-address, 485
  - area range, 302
  - auto-cost, 237
  - auto-cost reference-bandwidth, 237
  - bandwidth, 237, 371–373
  - bandwidth-percent, 373
  - configuring EIGRP
    - optional commands, 368–373

- required commands, 366–368
- for configuring multiarea OSPF networks, 300
  - area range command, 302–303
  - network command, 300–301
  - summarization command, 303
- for configuring OSPF on internal routers, 232
- cost, 236–237
- debug commands for EIGRP, 380
- debug ip bgp, 424
- debug IP OSPF adjacency, 220
- debug ip policy, 560
- default metric, 532
- deny any, 43, 47
- distance, 545
- distribute-list, 541
- ip access-group, 43
- ip classless, 546
- ip forward-protocol, 58
- ip helper-address, 58
- ip ospf cost, 237
- ip ospf network, 240
- ip ospf network non-broadcast, 242
- ip unnumbered, 111
- match route map, 548
- for monitoring policy routing, 559
- neighbor, 242
- network commands. *See* network commands
- no auto-summary, 369
- no ip address, 243
- no-summary, 306
- OSPF
  - network command, 232
  - process command, 232
- ospf auto-cost, 237
- ospf neighbor, 241
- passive interface, 536
- priority, 53, 238
- redistribute, 531
- redistribute connected subnets, 234
- route-map, 549
- router ospf process number, 233
- set, 552
- set route map, 548
- show buffers, 33
- show cpu process, 289
- show interface, 33, 371
- show ip bgp, 424, 481
- show ip bgp neighbors, 424
- show ip bgp paths, 424

- show ip bgp summary, 424
- show ip eigrp neighbors, 377
- show ip eigrp topology, 377–379
- show ip eigrp topology all, 377
- show ip eigrp traffic, 377–379
- show ip ospf, 244–246
- show ip ospf border-routers, 313–315
- show ip ospf command, 245
- show ip ospf database, 244–248
- show ip ospf interface, 244, 248–250
- show ip ospf neighbor, 220, 244, 250–252
- show ip ospf virtual-links, 313–316
- show ip prefix-list, 473–474
- show ip protocols, 244, 253–254
- show ip route, 165–166, 244, 255
- show ip route eigrp, 380
- show ipx route, 377
- show memory, 289
- show queuing, 33
- stop telnet, 46
- sub net zero, 105
- summarization, 303
- summary-only, 423
- traceroute, 558
- for tuning BGP-4, 478
- tunnel interface, 61
- variance, 369–371
- vtv commands, 50

Community, BGP-4 attributes, 417

configurations

- of null interfaces, 53
- OSPF
  - in multiarea networks, working configurations, 312
  - on a single router, 238
- of tunnel interface command, 61

configuring

- administrative distance, 533–534
- autonomous systems, 421
- bandwidth over NBMA clouds, 372–373
- default metrics, 531–532
- EIGRP, 366
  - for AppleTalk, 376
  - for IPX, 374–376
  - optional commands, 368–373
  - required commands, 366–368
- multiple routing protocols, problems with, 521
- OSPF, 232
  - in broadcast mode, 242

- in NBMA mode, 240–241
  - in point-to-multipoint mode, 242
  - in point-to-point mode on a Frame Relay subinterface, 243
- OSPF in multiarea networks, 300
  - area range command, 302–303
  - configuring virtual links, 309
  - network command, 300–301
  - OSPF command for cost of a default route propagated to the area, 307
  - stub areas, 305
  - summarization command, 303
  - totally stubby areas, 306
- OSPF on internal routers, 232–233
  - network command, 233–235
  - options, 235
  - options for, 236–238
- OSPF over NBMA topology, 240
- prefix lists
  - BGP-4, 472
  - verifying configurations, 473–474
- redistribution, 529
  - configuration syntax, 529–530
  - configuring default metrics, 531
- route maps for policy routing, 554
- router ID, 236
- summarization, 111
- virtual links, 310

connecting to the Internet. *See also* Internet, 475

contents

- of Routing exam, 9–11, 13
- of routing exam, 12

controlling

- BGP-4 traffic, 470
- network traffic
  - Cisco express forwarding, 56
  - with CPUs, 56
  - design of client/server network, 57
  - EIGRP, 58
  - IP helper address, 57
  - placement of clients/servers, 57
  - silicon switching, 56
  - tunneling into IP, 59–60
- routing updates
  - with filtering, 539–541
  - redistribution, 515–516
- terminal access, 49–50

conventions for command syntax, 21

convergence, 181

- EIGRP, 182
- IGRP, 182
- OSPF, 183
- RIPv1, 181

Core layer, 40

cost, 236–237
 

- of path selection, calculating (OSPF), 295

count to infinity, RIPv1, 175

CPUs, controlling network traffic, 56

creating
 

- networks, 38
  - hierarchical designs, 39
  - scaling, 39
- prefix lists, 472

custom queuing, 52

## D

- debug command, BGP-4, 424
- debug commands, 380
- debug ip bgp, 424
- debug ip ospf adjacency, 220
- debug ip policy, 560
- default metric command, 532
- default metrics, 531
  - changing with cost command, 236–237
  - configuring, 531–532
- default routes, 162, 515
  - EIGRP, 538
  - IGRP, 538
  - redistribution, 537–538
  - when to use, 538
- delays, 38
- deny any, 43, 47
- design, 39
  - of client server networks, controlling network traffic, 57
- designated routers
  - backup designated routers, 216
  - determining with priority command, 238
  - electing, 217–219
  - OSPF, 217–219
  - OSPF neighbors, 216
  - purpose for, 217
- designing
  - BGP-4 networks, 459
  - IP networks, 116–121
    - private addresses, 122–123

- designs, OSPF
  - within areas, 289
  - in multiple areas, 297
  - routers, 290
- destination address rotary translation, NAT, 125
- determining
  - area boundaries, 288
  - BGP-4 paths by tuning attributes, 478
  - designated router with priority command, 238
  - policy-based routes, 552
- DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), 87, 121
- dicontiguous networks, summarization, 113
- Diffusing Update Algorithm. *See* DUAL
- Dijkstra algorithm, 183, 224
- disabling synchronization, autonomous systems, 423
- disadvantages
  - of fully meshed networks, 460
  - of OSPF in a single area, 288
  - of policy routing, 413, 552
- discontiguous networks, summarization, 112
- discontiguous networks, summarization, case studies, 113
- discovering routes, OSPF, 222-224
- distance command, 545
- distance vector metrics, 171
- distance vector protocols, 170-171
  - EIGRP, 171
  - IGRP, 176-177
  - routing loops, 171
- distribute lists, 51, 539
  - BGP-4, 471
- distribute-list command, 541
- Distribution layer, 40
- distribution lists, controlling routing updates, 516
- DNS (Domain Name System), 121
- dotted decimal form, 93
- down state, 221
- DUAL (Diffusing Update Algorithm), 172
  - updating routing tables, EIGRP, 353
    - in active mode, 355-363
    - in passive mode, 354
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. *See* DHCP
- dynamic routes, 162
- dynamic source address translation, NAT, 125
- EGP, configuring default metrics, 531
- EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol), 42, 337, 343
  - administrative distance, configuring, 534
  - autonomous system number, 366
  - bandwidth command, using in WANs, 372
  - case studies, 343
  - choosing successors, 356-357
  - configuring, 366
    - for AppleTalk, 376
    - default metrics, 532
    - for IPX, 374-376
    - optional commands, 368-373
    - required commands, 366-368
  - controlling network traffic, 58
  - convergence, 182
  - default routes, 538
  - defaults in bandwidth utilization, 371
  - defined, 343
  - distance vector protocols, 171
  - DUAL, 353
    - updating routing tables in active mode, 355-363
    - updating routing tables in passive mode, 354
  - finding alternative paths to remote networks, 360-363
  - hello protocol, 348
    - neighbor tables, 348-349
    - neighbors, 348
    - topology tables, 350-352
  - load balancing, 369
  - metrics, 352-353
  - operation of, 344-345
  - process, 366
  - scaling, 363-364
    - solutions to issues, 364-365
  - summarization, 368, 641
  - terminology, 346-347
  - verifying operations, 377
    - debug commands, 380
    - show ip eigrp neighbors, 377
    - show ip eigrp topology, 378
    - show ip eigrp traffic, 379
- electing designated routers, 217, 219
- enabling OSPF routing protocol, 233
- Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol. *See* EIGRP
- exam #640-503. *See* Routing exam

---

**E**

efficiency, network requirements, 32

examples  
 of prefix lists, 473  
 of redistribution, 541–547

exams  
 for certification, 8–9  
 Routing exam, 3  
 strategies for exam day, 22–23

exchange process, finding OSPF neighbors, 220–221

exchange state, 222

exstart state, 222

extended IP access lists, 44–46

extended ping, 559  
 verifying redistribution, 559

exterior routing protocols, 174

external BGP-4, 406

external link, LSAs, 292

external summarization, 298

## F

fast switching, 169

fast-switching policy-routed traffic, 557

FC (feasibility condition), 356

FD (feasible distance), 353

feasible distance of the successor, 356

feasible successor, 356

features  
 of NAT, 125–126  
 of redistribution, 518  
   default redistribution between routing  
   protocols, 518–520  
   multiple protocols, 520–521

filter configuration, verifying, 47

filtering, controlling routing updates, 539–541

finding alternative paths to remote networks, EIGRP, 360–363

first octet rule, 94

floating static routes, 181

flooding, 89

forwarding databases. *See* routing tables

Frame Relay subinterfaces, configuring OSPF in  
 point-to-point mode, 243

Frame Relay Topologies, OSPF, NBMA, 230

full state, 222

fully meshed IBGP-4 networks, route reflectors,  
 461–462

fully meshed networks, BGP-4, 460  
 problems with, 460

## G

goals of this book, 4

guidelines  
 for avoiding routing loops, 528  
 for writing access lists, 46–47

## H

hello packets, OSPF, 214–215

hello protocols, 212  
 EIGRP, 348  
   becoming neighbors, 348  
   neighbor tables, 348–349  
   topology tables, 350, 352

hiding network changes, summarization, 110

hierarchical designs  
 creating networks, 39  
 networks, 39  
   Access layer, 40  
   Core layer, 40  
   creating, 39  
   design rules for layers, 40  
   Distribution layer, 40

holddown, RIPv1, 175

hops, 171

host addressing, IP addresses, 90

## I

IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority), 91

IBGP-4, fully meshed networks. *See* fully meshed IBGP-4 networks

ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), 91

ICND (Interconnecting Cisco Network Devices), 6, 25

ICRC (Introduction to Cisco Router Configuration), 6

identifying neighbors, autonomous systems, 422

IGP (interior routing protocol), 174, 290  
 advertising routes from BGP-4 to IGP, 485–486  
 advertising routes from IGP to BGP-4, 485  
 redistributing between BGP-4, 484

IGRP, 176–177  
 configuring default metrics, 532  
 convergence, 182  
 default routes, 538

implementing IP access lists, 42



- init state, 221
- interarea summarization, 298
- Interconnecting Cisco Network Devices. *See* ICND
- Interconnecting Cisco Networking Devices, 6
- interdomain routing, 96
- interior routing protocol. *See* IGP
- intermittent activity, 38
- intermittent connectivity, 38
- internal BGP-4, 406
- internal router, 289
- Internet
  - IP addressing, 90-92, 97
    - fixing problems with CIDR, 97
  - multiple connections, 475
    - receiving routing information, 475-476
    - redundant connections to, 474
- Internet addresses, 90
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), 91
- Internet authoritative bodies, IP addresses, 91
- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), 91
- Internet mask, IP addresses, 90
- Introduction to Cisco Router Configuration (ICRC), 6
- IP
  - managing network congestion, 42
  - tunneling into, controlling network traffic, 59-60
- IP access lists, 41-43. *See also* access lists
  - alleviating network congestion with Cisco routers, 41
  - extended IP access lists, 44-46
  - implementing, 42
  - standard IP access lists, 43-44
  - uses of, 49
- ip access-group, 43
- IP addresses, 89
  - address space, optimizing, 114-116
  - and the Internet, 97
    - CIDR, 97
  - bit allocation, 92
  - classes, 91
  - host addressing, 90
  - Internet, 90-92
  - Internet authoritative bodies, 91
  - Internet masks, 90
  - networks, 90
  - subnet masks, 92, 96
    - logical AND, 93-94
    - network boundaries, 92
    - rules, 95
  - rules for IP subnetting, 94
  - rules in IP subnetting, 94
  - subnets
    - rules, 95
- IP addressing, summary of, 128
- ip classless command, 546
- ip forward-protocol, 58
- IP helper address, 58
  - controlling network traffic, 57
- IP networks, designing, 116-121
  - private addresses, 122-123
- ip ospf cost, 237
- ip ospf network, 240
- ip ospf network non-broadcast, 242
- IP subnetting, rules for, 94
- ip unnumbered, 111
- IP VLSM subnets, assigning to WAN connections, 114-115
- IPX, configuring EIGRP for, 374-376
- is, 292
- ISP, connecting with alternative methods, 426-427

---

## J-L

- keepalives, BGP-4 message types, 406
- Layer 3, definition of networks, 87
- Layer 3 addresses
  - definition, 87
  - need for, 86-87
  - network characteristics of, 88
- layers, design rules for, 40
- links, 299. *See also* virtual links
- link-state advertisements (LSAs), 174, 291
  - OSPF, 291-292
  - propagating, 292-293
- link-state routing protocols, 172-173
  - networks, 173
  - path selection, 174
  - updating local network tables, 174
- LLQ (low-latency queuing), 53
- load balancing
  - EIGRP, 369
  - RIPv1, 176
- loading state, 222
- Local Preference, BGP-4 attributes, 416

- local preference attribute, BGP-4
  - tuning, 478–479
- logical AND, subnet masks, IP addresses, 93–94
- Logical Hop field, routing tables, 164
- loopback interface, 236
  - configuring OSPF on internal routers, 235
- low-latency queuing (LLQ), 53
- LSAs (link-state advertisements), 174, 291
  - OSPF, 291–292
  - propagating, 292–293

## M

---

- maintaining
  - redistribution, 558
  - topology databases, 225
  - topology tables, 350
- major addresses, 90
- managing
  - BGP-4 configurations, 424–425
  - network congestion, IP, 42
- manual summarization, 111
- match commands, policy routing, route maps, 554–557
- match route map command, 548
- match statements, 548
- MED (Multiple Exit Discriminator), BGP-4, 416
- message types, BGP-4, 406
- Metric field, routing tables, 163
- metrics
  - default metrics, 531
    - configuring, 531–532
  - distance vector metrics, 171
  - EIGRP, 352–353
  - routing metrics, 522
  - seed metrics, 531
- monitoring policy routing, commands for, 559
- multiple areas, OSPF, design considerations, 297
- multiarea networks, configuring OSPF, 300
- multihoming, 474
- multiple area networks, OSPF, 287
- multiple areas
  - area boundaries, 288
  - OSPF
    - design considerations, 297
    - NBMA, 299
    - path selection, 293
    - summarization, 298
    - virtual links, 298–299
- Multiple Exit Discriminator (MED), BGP-4

- attributes, 416
- multiple Internet connections, 475
  - receiving routing information, 475–476

## N

---

- NAT, 123–124
  - features of, 125–126
- NBMA (nonbroadcast multiaccess)
  - configuring bandwidth over, 372
  - configuring OSPF, 240
  - mode, configuring OSPF, 240–241
  - OSPF, 229
    - choosing topologies, 230
    - Cisco-specific, 229
    - Frame Relay topologies, 230
    - in multiple areas, 299
    - network topologies, 213
    - RFC-complaint, 229
    - subinterfaces, 230–231
  - topology, configuring OSPF, 240
- neighbor command, 242
- neighbor tables, EIGRP, hello protocols, 348–349
- neighbors
  - EIGRP, hello protocol, 348
  - identifying autonomous systems, 422
  - OSPF, 212
    - adjacent neighbors, 215
    - designated routers, 216–219
    - finding with exchange process, 220–221
    - hello packets, 214–215
- Net Flow, 56
- network, as defined by Layer 3, 87
- network addresses, 90
  - bit allocation, 92
- network boundaries, subnet masks, IP boundaries, 92
- network command, OSPF, 232
  - configuring multiarea networks, 300–301
  - configuring on internal routers, 233–235
- network congestion, 33
  - alleviating with Cisco routers, 41
  - dropped packets, 35
  - excessive traffic, 34
    - problems with Ethernet, 34
  - IP, managing, 42
  - network design, 33
  - retransmission of packets, 35
  - routing tables, 35
  - runaway congestion, 37

- scaling networks, 39
  - server lists, 36
  - Spanning-Tree Protocol, 36–37
  - symptoms of, 37–38
  - traffic analysis, 33
  - network convergence, redistribution, 528
    - problems with, 527
  - network design, network congestion, 33
  - Network field, routing tables, 162–163
  - network summary link, LSAs, 292
  - network topologies, OSPF, 212
    - broadcast multiaccess, 212
    - NBMA, 213
    - point-to-multipoint, 213
    - point-to-point, 213
    - virtual links, 214
  - network traffic. *See also* network congestion
    - controlling
      - Cisco express forwarding, 56
      - with CPUs, 56
      - design of client/server network, 57
      - EIGRP, 58
      - IP helper address, 57
      - placement of clients/servers, 57
      - silicon switching, 56
      - tunneling into IP, 59–60
    - reducing, 53
      - null interfaces, 53–54
  - networks
    - adding to topology tables, 357
    - address translation, 123–124
    - addressing, 87–89
    - broadcast multiaccess networks, Next Hop attribute, 419
    - case studies, 30–31
    - creating, 38
      - hierarchical designs, 39
      - scaling to reduce congestion, 39
    - defining to be advertised, autonomous systems, 422
    - definitions of, 88
    - discontiguous networks. *See* discontiguous networks
    - fully meshed networks
      - BGP-4, 460
      - problems with, 460
    - hiding changes, summarization, 110
    - hierarchical designs, 39
      - Access layer, 40
      - Core layer, 40
      - Distribution layer, 40
      - rules for each layer, 40
    - IP addresses, 90
    - IP networks. *See* IP networks
    - link-state routing protocols, 173
    - nonbroadcast multiaccess networks, Next Hop attribute, 419
    - OSPF in multiple area networks. *See* OSPF requirements of, 31
      - accessibility/security, 32
      - adaptability/serviceability, 32
      - efficiency, 32
      - increasing network traffic, 33
      - reliability, 31
      - responsiveness, 31
    - Next-Hop addresses, autonomous systems, forcing, 422
    - Next Hop attribute, BGP-4, 416–419
      - nonbroadcast multiaccess networks, 419
    - Next Logical Hop field, routing tables, 164–165
    - NIC address, 89
    - no auto-summary, 369
    - no ip address, 243
    - nonbroadcast multiaccess. *See* NBMA
    - nonbroadcast multiaccess networks, Next Hop attribute, 419
    - no-summary command, 306
    - not so stubby areas. *See* NSSA
    - notification, BGP-4 message types, 406
    - NSSA (not so stubby area), 296
      - external LSA, 292
    - null interfaces
      - controlling routing updates, 515
      - internet example, 53
      - intranet example, 54
      - reducing network traffic, 53–54
- 
- ## O
- open messages, BGP-4 message types, 406
  - Open Shortest Path First. *See* OSPF, 42, 209
  - optimizing IP address space, 114–116
  - options for configuring OSPF on internal routers, 235–238
  - Origin, BGP-4 attributes, 415
  - Originator ID, BGP-4 attributes, 417
  - OSPF, 177
    - attributes of, 178
    - case studies, 209

- checking configurations in multiarea networks
    - show ip ospf border-routers, 314
    - show ip ospf virtual-links, 315–316
  - checking configurations on a single router, 244
    - show ip ospf command, 245
    - show ip ospf database, 246
    - show ip ospf interface, 248–250
    - show ip ospf neighbor, 250–252
    - show ip protocols, 253–254
    - show ip route, 255
  - checking configurations on a single server, show ip ospf database, 248
  - checking configurations on multiarea networks, 313
  - configuring, 232
    - in broadcast mode, 242
    - default metric, 531
    - in NBMA mode, 240–241
    - over NBMA topology, 240
    - in point-to-multipoint mode, 242
    - in point-to-point mode on a Frame Relay subinterface, 243
    - on single router, 238
    - virtual links, 309
  - configuring in multiarea networks, 300
    - area range command, 302–303
    - commands for stub areas, 305
    - network command, 300–301
    - OSPF command for the cost of default routes propagated to the area, 307
    - summarization command, 303
    - totally stubby areas, 306
    - working configurations, 312
  - configuring on internal routers, 232–236
    - network command, 233–235
    - options for, 235–238
  - convergence, 183
  - designs
    - within areas, 289
    - router types, 289
  - hello protocol, 212
  - LSAs, 291–292
  - NBMA, 229
  - in multiple areas
    - area boundaries, 288
    - design considerations, 297
    - NBMA, 299
    - summarization, 298
  - multiple area networks, 287
  - NBMA
    - choosing topologies, 230
    - Cisco-specific, 229
    - Frame Relay topologies, 230
    - RFC-compliant, 229
    - subinterfaces, 230–231
  - neighbors, 212
    - adjacent neighbors, 215
    - designated routers, 216–219
    - finding with exchange process, 220–221
    - hello packets, 214–215
  - network topologies, 212
    - broadcast multiaccess, 212
    - NBMA, 213
    - point-to-multipoint, 213
    - point-to-point, 213
    - virtual links, 214
  - path selection
    - between areas, 293
    - calculating cost, 294–295
  - router types, 289
  - routers, 290
  - routes, discovering, 222
  - routing protocol, enabling, 233
  - routing tables
    - building, 219–220
    - building on new OSPF routers, 220
    - codes and associated LSAs, 295
    - learning new routes, 225–226
    - maintaining, 225
  - in single areas, disadvantages of, 288
    - SPF, building, 229
    - SPF, choosing, 228
  - topology databases, 224
    - updating topology tables, 224
  - terminology, 210–211
  - topology databases, maintaining, 225
  - types of areas, 295–297
  - virtual links, 298–299
- OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), 42, 209
- ospf auto-cost, 237
  - ospf neighbor command, 241
  - Outgoing Interface field, routing tables, 163
  - overview of IP access lists, 43

## P

- packets
  - ensuring they are switched at speed, 557

- network congestion, 35
  - retransmitting, 35
- passive interface command, 536
- passive interfaces, 515
  - redistribution, 535
- PAT (port address translation), 125
- path selection
  - between routing protocols, 179, 524
  - calculating cost, 294
  - link-state routing protocols, 174
  - OSPF
    - between areas, 293
    - calculating cost of, 295
  - routing protocols, 522
    - administrative distance, 179-181
  - routing tables, 522-523
- paths, removing from topology tables, 358
- peer groups, autonomous systems
  - defining, 422
- ping, extended, 559
- point-to-multipoint, OSPF network topologies, 213
- point-to-multipoint mode, configuring OSPF, 242
- point-to-point, OSPF network topologies, 213
- policy routing
  - advantages of, 551-552
  - BGP-4, 404, 411
    - attributes, 414-417
    - disadvantages of, 413
    - rules of, 411
  - characteristics of, 551
  - commands for monitoring, 559
  - configuring route maps, 554
  - disadvantages of, 552
  - route maps, 547-552
    - match commands, 554-557
- port address translation. *See* PAT
- prefix lists, 490-491
  - BGP-4, 471
    - configuring, 472
    - creating, 472
    - processing, 472
  - examples of, 473
  - verifying configurations, 473-474
- prefix routing. *See* CIDR
- prerequisites for BSCN course, 5
- prioritization access lists, 52-53
- priority, 53
- priority command, 238
- priority queuing, 52

- private addresses, IP networks, designing, 122-123
- problems
  - with fully meshed networks, BGP-4, 460
  - with IP addressing and the Internet, 97
  - with OSPF in a single area, 288
  - with redistribution and network convergence, 527
- process command, OSPF, 232
- process ID, 233
- processing prefix lists, 472
- professional-level certifications, 3
- propagating LSAs, 292-293
- proprietary Cisco solutions for alleviating network congestion, 42
- protocols
  - definition of, 161
  - distance vector protocols. *See* distance vector protocols
  - IGP, 290
  - link-state routing protocols. *See* link-state routing protocols
  - routing protocol. *See* routing protocols
- purpose of routing protocols, 161

---

## R

- reasons for controlling routing updates, 516-517
- redistribute command, 531
- redistribute connected subnets, 234
- redistribution, 179, 513
  - administrative distance, configuring, 533-534
  - avoiding routing loops, 526
  - case studies, 513
  - configuring, 529
    - configuration syntax, 529-530
    - default metrics, 531
  - controlling routing updates, 515
  - controlling routing updates with filtering, 539
  - default metrics, 531
  - default routes, 537-538
    - when to use, 538
  - examples of, 541-547
  - features of, 518
    - default redistribution between routing protocols, 518-520
    - multiple protocols, 520-521
  - between IGP and BGP-4, 484
  - multiple routing protocols, configuring, problems with, 521
  - network convergence, 527-528

- passive interfaces, 535
- path selection
  - between routing protocols, 524
  - within routing protocols, 522
- reasons for using on routing protocol, 521
- between routing protocols, 513-515
- routing updates, controlling, 516
- seed metrics, 531
- static routes, 535-537
- verifying, 558
  - extended ping, 559
  - traceroute, 558
- reducing
  - network traffic, 53
    - null interfaces, 53-54
  - size of routing tables, summarization, 110
- reliability, network requirements, 31
- remote networks, finding alternative paths to, EIGRP, 360-363
- removing paths or routers from topology tables, 358
- requirements of networks, 31-32
  - accessibility/security, 32
  - efficiency, 32
  - increasing network traffic, 33
  - reliability, 31
  - responsiveness, 31
- responsiveness, requirements of networks, 31
- RFC-compliant, NBMA, 229
- RIP, configuring default metrics, 531
- RIPv1 (Routing Information Protocol version 1), 175-176
  - convergence, 181
- route aggregation, BGP-4, 410-411
- route-map command, 549
- route map command syntax, 549
- route maps
  - BGP-4, 471
  - characteristics of, 548-549
  - controlling routing updates, 516
  - policy routing, 547-552
    - match commands, 554-557
  - statements, 553
  - uses for, 548
- route reflectors, 489-490
  - characteristics of, 463-464
  - fully meshed IBGP-4 networks, 461-462
  - rules for propagating updates, 464-470
- route selection, BGP-4, 419-421
- route switching, 557
- routed protocols versus routing protocols, 161-162
- router ID, 233
  - configuring, 236
  - configuring OSPF on internal routers, 235
- router link, LSAs, 291
- router ospf process number, 233
- routers. *See also* Cisco routers
  - designated routers
    - OSPF, 216
    - OSPF neighbors, 217-219
  - OSPF, 289-290
  - removing from topology tables, 358
  - types, OSPF, 289
- routes
  - autonomous systems, aggregating, 423
  - OSPF, discovering, 222-224
- routing
  - policy-based routing. *See* policy-based routing
  - SIN routing, 518
  - versus switching, 167
- Routing 2.0 exam. *See* Routing exam
- Routing and Switching career tracks, 7
- Routing exam, 3-4
  - contents of, 9-13
- routing function, 167
- Routing Information Protocol version 1. *See* RIPv1
- routing loops, 171
  - avoiding, 528
  - avoiding when redistributing, 526
- routing metrics, 522
- routing protocols
  - case studies, 160
  - definition of, 161
  - exterior routing protocols, 174
  - IGRP, 176-177
  - interior routing protocols, 174
  - link-state routing protocols. *See* link-state routing protocols
  - OSPF, 177
    - attributes of, 178
    - enabling, 233
  - path selection, 522
    - administrative distance, 179-181
  - path selection between, 179, 524
  - purpose of, 161
  - redistribution, 513-515
  - RIPv1, 175-176
  - types of, 169
    - classful routing protocols, 169

- classless routing protocols, 169–170
- versus routed protocols, 161–162
- VLSM, 101–102
- routing tables
  - keeping current and correct, 166–167
  - Metric field, 163
  - network congestion, 35
  - Network field, 162–163
  - Next Logical Hop field, 164–165
- OSPF
  - building, 219–220
  - learning new routes, 225–226
  - maintaining, 225
  - routing tables, building on new OSPF routers, 220
  - SPF, building, 229
  - SPF, choosing, 228
  - topology databases, 224
  - updating topology tables, 224
- Outgoing Interface field, 163
- path selection, 522–523
- reducing size of, summarization, 110
- updating in active mode with DUAL, 356–363
- routing updates, 50
  - controlling, 516
    - with filtering, 540–541
    - reasons for, 516–517
  - redistribution, controlling, 515
  - traffic control, 50–52
- routing/switching relationships in Cisco routers, 168–169
- rules
  - IP addresses
    - subnet masks, 95
    - subnets, 95
  - of policy routing, 411
  - for propagating updates, route reflectors, 464–470
  - of VLSM, 102, 130
- runaway congestion, 35–37
- scenario 11-2, 582–583
  - answers to, 587–588
- scenario 11-3, 583–584
  - answers to, 589–591
- scenario 11-4
  - part A, 592–596
    - answers to, 597–600
  - part B, 601
    - answers to, 602–603
  - part C, 603–634
    - answers, 634–638
- scenario 11-5, 638
  - part A, 640
    - answers, 640–642
  - part B, 642
    - answers, 642–645
  - part C, 645–679
    - answers, 679–683
- security access lists, 49
  - controlling terminal access, 49–50
- seed metrics, 531
- server lists, network congestion, 36
- servers, placement of in controlling network traffic, 57
- serviceability, network requirements, 32
- set command, 552
- set route map command, 548
- ships in the night routing. *See* SIN routing
- shortest path first. *See* SPF
- show buffers, 33
- show cpu process, 289
- show interface, 33, 371
- show ip bgp, 424, 481
- show ip bgp neighbors, 424
- show ip bgp paths, 424
- show ip bgp summary, 424
- show ip eigrp neighbors, 377
- show ip eigrp topology, 377–379
- show ip eigrp topology all, 377
- show ip eigrp traffic, 377–379
- show ip ospf, 244
- show ip ospf border-routers, 313–315
- show ip ospf command, 245–246
- show ip ospf database, 244–248
- show ip ospf interface, 244, 248–250
- show ip ospf neighbor, 220, 244, 250–252
- show ip ospf virtual links, 313
- show ip ospf virtual-links, 315–316
- show ip prefix-list, 473–474
- show ip protocols, 244, 253–254

---

## S

- scaling
  - EIGRP, 363–364
    - solutions to issues, 364–365
  - networks, 39
- scenario 11-1, 581
  - answers to, 585–587

- show ip route, 165–166, 244, 255
  - show ip route eigrp, 380
  - show ipx route, 377
  - show memory, 289
  - show queuing, 33
  - silicon switching, 56, 169
  - SIN (ships in the night) routing, 518
  - Spanning-Tree Protocol, network congestion, 36–37
  - SPF (shortest path first), 224
    - building routing tables, 228–229
  - split horizon, 175
    - RIPv1, 175
      - with poison reverse, 175
      - split horizon rule, 171
  - starting routing processes, autonomous systems, 422
  - statements, route maps, 553
  - static addressing, NAT, 125
  - static routes, 162, 515
    - redistribution, 535–537
      - default routes, 537–538
    - VLSM, 102
  - stop telnet, 46
  - strategies for exam day, 22–23
  - stub areas, 296
    - OSPF commands, 305–306
  - stubby areas, 296
  - studying
    - how to study with this book if you haven't taken the BSCN, 20
    - how to study with this book if you've taken the Cisco Networking Academy courses, 19
    - how to use this book, 15–17
      - if you've taken the ACRC, 18
      - if you've taken the Cisco Networking Academy courses, 18
    - how to use this book if you haven't taken the BSCN, 19
  - sub net zero, 105
  - subinterfaces
    - configuring OSPF in point-to-point mode, 243
    - OSPF
      - NBMA, 230–231
  - subnet masks
    - IP addresses, 92, 96
      - logical AND, 93–94
      - network boundaries, 92
      - rules, 95
      - rules for IP subnetting, 94
      - rules in IP subnetting, 94
    - VLSM. *See* VLSM, 101
  - subnet rule, 105
  - subnets
    - IP addresses
      - rules, 95
  - successors
    - choosing, 357
      - EIGRP, 356
  - summaries
    - IP addressing, 128
    - of CIDR, 128
  - summarization, 107
    - address exhaustion, 111
    - advantages of, 110, 130
    - alternatives to, 113
    - automatic summarization, 111
    - configuring, 111
    - discontiguous networks, 112–113
      - case studies, 113
    - EIGRP, 368
    - in EIGRP, 641
    - IP address space, optimizing, 114–116
    - manual summarization, 111
    - OSPF in multiple areas, 298
  - summarization command, 303
  - summary-only command, 423
  - supernet addresses, 90
  - supernets, 107
  - switching function, 168
  - switching versus routing, 167
  - symptoms of network congestion, 37–38
  - synchronization
    - autonomous systems, disabling, 423
    - BGP-4, 408
  - syntax of route map command, 549
- ## T
- 
- terminal access, controlling, 49–50
  - terminology, EIGRP, 346–347
  - topologies, OSPF, NBMA, 230
  - topology databases
    - maintaining, 225
    - OSPF, building routing tables, 224
  - topology tables, 349
    - adding to networks, 357
    - EIGRP, hello protocol, 350–352
    - maintaining, 350
    - OSPF, routing tables, 224



- removing paths or routers, 358
- totally stubby areas, OSPF commands, 306–307
- trace, 559
- traceroute, redistribution, verifying, 558
- traffic
  - controlling in BGP-4, 470
  - network congestion, 34
  - route switching, 557
- traffic analysis, network congestion, 33
- traffic control, routing updates, 50–52
- translating addresses, 123–124
- triggered updates
  - with poison reverse, 181
  - RIPv1, 175
- troubleshooting, redistribution, 558
- tunnel interface, 61
- tunneling into IP, controlling network traffic, 59–60
- two-way state, 221
- types
  - of areas, OSPF, 295–297
  - of routing protocols, 169
    - classful routing protocols, 169
    - classless routing protocols, 169–170

## U

---

- underruns, 616
- update messages, BGP-4 message types, 406
- updates, route reflectors, rules for propagating updates, 464–470
- updating
  - local network tables, link-state routing protocols, 174
  - routing tables, 166–167
    - in active mode with DUAL, 355–363
    - in passive mode with DUAL, 354

## V

---

- variable-length subnet masks. *See* VLSM
- variance command, 369–371
- verifying
  - BGP-4 attribute configurations, 481–484
  - BGP-4 configurations, 424–425
  - EIGRP operations, 377
    - debug commands, 380
    - show ip eigrp neighbors, 377
    - show ip eigrp topology, 378

- show ip eigrp traffic, 379
- filter configuration, 47
- prefix lists configurations, 473–474
- redistribution, 558
  - extended ping, 559
  - traceroute, 558
- VIPs (Versatile Interface Processors), 56
- virtual links
  - configuring, 310
  - OSPF
    - in multiarea networks, configuring, 309
    - in multiple areas, 298–299
    - network topologies, 214
- virtual terminal line, 49
- VLANs, 87
- VLSM (variable-length subnet masks), 101
  - advantages of, 102
    - allocating VLSM addresses, 105–106
    - bit allocation, 105
  - case studies, 103–105
  - example of, 101
  - routing protocols, 101
  - rules for, 102, 130
  - static routes, 102
- VLSM addresses, allocating, 105–106
- vtv (virtual terminal line), 49
  - commands, 50

## W-Z

---

- WAN connections, IP VLSM subnets, assigning, 114–115
- WANs, bandwidth command and EIGRP, 372
- Weight, BGP-4 attributes, 417
- weight attribute, BGP-4, tuning, 478
- writing access lists, guidelines for, 46–47