



# INDEX

## Numerics

- 10 Gigabit Alliance web site, 122
- 100BaseT Fast Ethernet, 118–119
- 10Base2 Thinnet, 118
- 10Base5 Thick Ethernet, 117
- 10BaseT Ethernet, 118
- 4B/5B coding, 119
- 8B/10B coding, 120

## A

- AAA (authentication, authorization, accounting),  
configuring, 557–559
- AAL (ATM Abstraction Layer), 223
- aborted connections, 286
- ABR (available bit rate), 232
- ABRs (area border routers), 379
  - summarization, configuring, 384–385
- access layer, hierarchical routing model, 35
- access lists, 574–575
  - bridging access lists, 161–162
  - firewall implementations, 562
  - IPX, 574
  - SAP, 574–575
  - Windows NT, 576
- access methods
  - CSMA/CD, 112
  - WLANs, 128
- accessing devices, 83
  - with auxiliary port, 83
  - with console, 83
  - with SNMP, 84
  - with Telnet, 83
  - with terminal servers, 83
- accounting, 557
  - TACACS, 559–560
- ACKs (acknowledgments), 281
  - EIGRP, 350
- Ad hoc mode (WLANs), 129
- addressing
  - ATM, AESA, 236–238
  - IP, 272
    - Class A addresses, 273
    - Class B addresses, 273
    - Class C addresses, 273
    - Class D addresses, 273
    - Class E addresses, 273
    - Classes, 272
    - private address space, 274
    - subnetting, 274–280
  - IPv6, 302–303
  - IPX, 570
  - multicast, 491
    - administratively scoped, 492
  - X.121, 200
- adjacencies, OSPF, 376–377
- administrative distance, 476
  - BGP, 437
    - configuring, 477
- administratively scoped IP multicast addresses, 492
- advanced distance vector routing protocols, EIGRP, 345–346
  - configuring, 351–352, 354–355
  - DUAL, 347–348
  - metrics, 348–350
  - neighbor discovery, 346
  - packet types, 350
  - protocol-dependent modules, 346
  - RTP, 347
  - timers, 348
- advertising BGP networks
  - aggregate-address command, 436–437
  - network command, 435
  - redistribution, 436
- AESA (ATM ES Address), 236–238
- aggregate-address command, advertising BGP networks, 436–437
- AM (Active Monitor), 124
- AMI (alternate mark inversion), 196
- AND operation, 276
- APs (Access Points), 129
- application layer (OSI) protocols, 23
  - TCP/IP, 268

- applying weights to BGP routes, 446
- architecture
- ATM, 222–223
  - AAL, 223
  - cell format, 224–228
  - cell switching, 228
  - SAAL, 231–232
- ISDN, 215
- IS-IS, 400
- TCP/IP, 268
  - fragmentation and reassembly, 271
  - IP, 269–271
  - transport layer, 281–287
- ARE (all-routes explorer) frames, 140
- areas, 571
  - IS-IS, authentication, 402–403
  - OSPF, 378–379
    - totally stubby areas, 397–399
    - virtual links, 383
- ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), 288
  - ATM client configuration, 242
  - Proxy ARP, 289
  - RARP, 289
- AS (autonomous systems), 430–431
  - iBGP mesh
    - reducing with confederations, 453–456
    - transit AS peer relationships, 432–433
    - path filters, filtering BGP updates, 439–440
- AS Path attribute (BGP), 443
- ASA (Adaptive Security Algorithm), 563
- ASBRs (autonomous system border routers), 379
- asynchronous interfaces, router access, 83
- ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), 244–246
  - architecture, 222–223
    - AAL, 223
    - cell format, 224–228
    - cell switching, 228
- CIA, 240–242
- connections, 231
- ES addresses, 236–238
- IISP, 239–240
- ILMI, 238–239
- LANE, 164
  - circuit establishment, 165
  - components, 164
  - SSRP, 165
- multiprotocol encapsulation over AAL5, 243
- peer groups, 235
- PNNI, 234–236
- PVCs, configuring, 244
- SAAL, 231–232
- SSCOP, 231–232
- traffic management, 232–234
  - dual leaky bucket model, 234
- ATM Reference Model, 222
- atomic aggregate attribute (BGP), 446
- attributes (BGP)
- AS Path, 443
  - atomic aggregate, 446
  - communities, filtering updates, 437–438
  - local preference, 442
  - MED, 444–445
  - next-hop, 441–442
  - origin, 443
- authentication, 557
  - IS-IS, 403
  - Kerberos, 559
  - port-based, IEEE 802.1x, 162
  - PPP, 219–220
- authorization, 557
- Auto-RP, 498
- autosummarization, disabling, 324
- auxiliary port
  - password configuration, 77
  - router access, 83
- 
- B**
- B8ZS (Bipolar 8-zero substitution), 196
- backbone routers, OSPF, 379
- balanced signaling, 111
- bandwidth, 42
  - Erlangs, 550
  - Frame Relay, CIR, 204
  - SRP, 198
- VoIP networks, utilization tools, 556
- beaconing, 124

- BECN (Backward Explicit Congestion Notification), 207
- BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), 430
- administrative distance, 437
  - attributes
    - AS Path, 443
    - Atomic Aggregate, 446
    - local preference, 442
    - MED, 444–445
    - next-hop, 441–442
    - origin, 443
  - confederations, 453–456
  - filtering updates
    - via AS path filters, 439–440
    - via communities, 437–438
    - via distribute lists, 438
    - via prefix lists, 438
  - neighbor relationships, 430–431
    - eBGP peer relationship, 433–434
    - iBGP peer relationship, 432–433
  - network advertisement
    - via aggregate-address command, 436–437
    - via network command, 435
    - via redistribution, 436
  - path selection process, 447
  - peer groups, 449
  - route dampening, 449
  - route reflectors, 450–453
  - sessions, clearing, 458
  - synchronization, 440–441
  - weight, 446
- BIAs (burned-in addresses), 110
- BID (bridge identifier), 134
- binary values, converting to decimal, 28–31
- bit meanings of configuration register, 71–72
- Boot Flash, 66
- boot mode (Cisco routers), 73
- boot sequence, 68–71
  - booting system IOS image, 70
  - bootloader, 69
  - interface initialization, 71
  - loading bootstrap hardware, 69
- BOOTP, 290–291
- BPDU (bridge protocol data units), 135
  - configuration BPDU, 136
  - TCN BPDU, 136
- BRI (Basic Rate Interface), 216
- bridging, 36–37
  - access lists, 161–162
  - CRB, 137–138
  - DLSw+, configuring, 149–153
  - IRB, 138–139
  - port states, 136
  - RSRB, 146–147
    - with direct encapsulation, 147
    - with TCP encapsulation, 148
  - SR/TLB, configuring, 144–146
  - SRB, 139
    - configuring, 143
    - explorer frames, 140
    - RIFs, 140–142
  - SRT, 144
  - STP, 133
    - BID, 134
    - BPDU, 135
    - bridge port states, 136
    - configuration BPDU, 136
    - designated ports, 136
    - MISTP, 136
    - path costs, 135
    - root bridge election, 133
    - TCN BPDU, 136
  - BSR (Bootstrap Router), 500
  - BSS (Basic Service Set), 129
  - BUS (Broadcast and Unknown Server), 165

## C

- 
- calculating Erlangs, 551
- canonical transmission of MAC addresses, 111
- canreach frames, 151
- CAR (committed access rate), 527–528
- CatOS commands, 89–90
- CBR (constant bit rate), 232
- CBT (Core Based Trees), 495
- CCIE certifications
  - CCIE C&S, 3–6
    - written objectives, 10–12
  - CCIE R&S, 5
    - written objectives, 6–9

- CDP (Cisco Discovery Protocol), 159–161
- CDVT (cell delay variation tolerance), 232
- cell format, ATM, 224–228
- cell switching, ATM, 228
- certification programs, 3–4
  - CCIE
    - CCIE C&S, 3–6, 10–12
    - CCIE R&S, 5–9
  - Cisco Qualified Specialist certification, 4
  - test preparation, 12
  - web site, 4
- CET (Cisco Encryption Technology), 567
- CGMP (Cisco Group Management Protocol), 494
- CHAP (Challenge Authentication Protocol), 219
- characteristics of routing protocols, 38
  - classful versus classless routing protocols, 41
  - default routing, 46–48
  - hierarchical versus flat routing protocols, 40
  - interior versus exterior routing protocols, 39
  - link-state versus distance vector routing protocols, 39–40
  - static versus dynamic routing protocols, 38
    - summarization, 46
- checksum, 282
- CIA (Classical IP over ATM), 240–242
  - IP to VC mapping, 242
- CIDR (Classless Interdomain Routing), 279, 430
- CIR (committed information rate), Frame Relay, 204
- circuit establishment, ATM LANE, 165
- Cisco certification programs, 3–4
  - CCIE C&S, 3–6, 10–12
  - CCIE R&S, 5–9
  - test preparation, 12
  - web site, 4
- Cisco PIX Firewall, 562
  - configuring, 565
  - models, 565–566
- Cisco Qualified Specialist certification, 4
- Cisco routers
  - boot mode, 73
  - configuration mode, 74
  - privileged exec mode, 74
  - ROM monitor, 73
  - user exec mode, 73
- Class A addresses, 273
- Class B addresses, 273
- Class C addresses, 273
- Class D addresses, 273
- Class E addresses, 273
- classful routing protocols, 41
  - IGRP, 339
    - configuring, 341–344
    - metrics, 340–341
    - timers, 339
  - RIPv1, 324
    - configuring, 327–330
    - forwarding information base, 324
    - message format, 325
    - timers, 326–327
  - RIPv2, 331
    - configuring, 334–338
    - forwarding information base, 332
    - message format, 332
    - timers, 334
- classless routing protocols, 41
  - EIGRP, 345–346
    - configuring, 351–355
    - DUAL, 347–348
    - metrics, 348–350
    - neighbor discovery, 346
    - packet types, 350
    - protocol-dependent modules, 346
    - RTP, 347
    - timers, 348
  - clear config all command, 89
  - clear ip bgp command, 458
  - clearing BGP sessions, 458
  - cleartext encryption, 566
    - CET, 567
    - DES, 567
    - public/private key encryption, 567
  - clients, LANE, 164
  - clusters, 450–453
  - CNG (Comfort-Noise-Generation), 551
  - coaxial cable, 1000BaseCX Gigabit Ethernet, 121
  - codecs, 552–553
  - commands
    - aggregate-address, advertising BGP networks, 436–437
    - clear config all, 89
    - clear ip bgp, 458
    - debug, 87–88
    - dir deleted, 67
    - Frame Relay show commands, 212–215

ip classless, 41  
 ip default-network, 47  
 IS-IS show commands, 407–411  
 network, advertising BGP networks, 435  
 set interface sc0, 89  
 show, 84–87  
 show ip bgp, 457  
 show ip bgp neighbors, 456  
 show ip routes, 458  
 show process cpu, 65  
 show version, 64–65  
 squeeze, 67  
 communities, filtering BGP updates, 437–438  
 comparing Layer-2 switching and routing, 38  
 composite metric (IGRP), 340–341  
 compression, 532
 

- Frame Relay, 211

 confederations, BGP, 453–456  
 configuration BPDUs, 136  
 configuration files, transferring, 78–80  
 configuration mode (Cisco routers), 74  
 configuration register, 68
 

- bit meanings, 71–72
- boot sequence, 68–71
  - booting system IOS image, 70
  - bootloader, 69
  - interface initialization, 71
  - loading bootstrap hardware, 69
- modifying, 68

 configuring
 

- AAA, 557–559
- administrative distance, 477
- ATM
  - interfaces, 244–246
  - PVCs, 244
- BGP
  - confederations, 453–456
  - network advertisement, 435–437
  - route dampening, 449
- Cisco PIX Firewall, 565
- DLSw+, 151–153
- EIGRP, 351–355
- FEC, 159
- Frame Relay
  - FRF.9 compression, 211
  - maps, 211
  - Stacker compression, 211
- HSRP, 292–294
- IEEE 802.1q, 156
- IEEE 802.1x authentication, 162
- IGRP, 341–344
- IP access lists, 478
  - extended, 479–481
  - standard, 478–479
- IPX RIP, 570
- ISDN, 221
  - dial backup, 222
- IS-IS, 404–406
  - NETs, 401–402
- ISL, 155
- NAT, 300
- NLSP, 572
- OSPF, 385–388
  - external metric, 378
  - NSSAs, 383
  - stub areas, 382
  - summarization, 384–385
  - totally stubby areas, 383, 397–399
- PQ, 517
- private VLANs, 163
- redistribution
  - default metric, 486
  - EIGRP, 487
  - OSPF, 488–489
- RIPv1, 327–330
- RIPv2, 334–338
- route tagging, 490
- RSRB
  - with direct encapsulation, 147
  - with TCP encapsulation, 148
- SR/TLB, 146
- SRB, 143
- static routes, 323
- VLANs, 90–91
- VTP, 158
- congestion avoidance
  - RED, 530
  - WRED, 530
- congestion control, Frame Relay, 206–207
  - FRTS, 209–210
- connections
  - aborted, 286
  - ATM, 231
  - IS-IS, verifying, 407–411

- TCP
    - establishment, 284
    - flow control, 285
    - termination, 286
  - console
    - password configuration, 77
    - router access, 83
  - converting
    - binary numbers to decimal, 28–31
    - hexadecimal to decimal, 25–27
  - copying images with TFTP, 78
  - core layer, hierarchical routing model, 34
  - cost metric (OSPF), 42, 375
  - count to infinity, 45
  - CPUs, viewing type used, 64–65
  - CQ (custom queuing), 517–518
  - crankback, 235–236
  - CRB, 137–138
  - CRC (cyclic redundancy check), 207
    - HEC field (ATM cell header), 227
  - CRTP (Compressed RTP), 551
  - cryptography, Kerberos, 559
  - CSMA/CA (carrier sense multiple access collision avoidance), 128
  - CSMA/CD (carrier sense multiple access collision detect), 112
  - cut-through switching, 133
- 
- ## D
- data scrambling, PoS, 197
  - databases (OSPF), monitoring, 389–394
  - datagrams, 269
  - data-link layer (OSI), 20
  - DE bit (Frame Relay), 207
  - debug commands, 87–88
  - decimal values
    - converting to binary, 28–31
    - converting to hex, 25–27
  - default filenames, boot files, 68
  - default metric, configuring for redistribution, 486
  - default routing, 46–48
  - delay metric, 43
    - IS-IS, 401
    - ticks, 570
  - deleting files from flash memory, 67
  - dense mode (PIM), 496
  - dense multicast routing protocols, 495
  - DES (Data Encryption Standard), 567
  - designated ports, 136
  - designated routers, 380–381
    - PIM-SM, 497
  - desktop protocols
    - Novell IPX, 568
      - access lists, 574–575
      - addressing, 570
      - EIGRP, 572–573
      - GNS, 569
      - IPX, 568
      - IPXWAN, 573
      - NCP, 568
      - NDS, 569
      - NetBIOS, 569
      - NLSP, 571–572
      - RIP, 570
      - SAP, 570
      - SPX, 568
    - Windows NT, 575
      - access lists, 576
      - NetBIOS, 575
      - WINS, 576
  - Destination Address field (IP header), 271
  - devices
    - accessing, 83
      - with auxiliary port, 83
      - with console, 83
      - with SNMP, 84
      - with Telnet, 83
      - with terminal servers, 83
    - bridges, 36–37
    - codecs, 552–553
    - hubs, 36
    - Layer-2 switches, 36–37
    - Layer-3 switches, 37–38
    - repeaters, 36
    - routers, 37–38
      - boot mode, 73
      - bridging, 132
      - configuration mode, 74
      - configuration register, modifying, 68
    - CPU, viewing type used, 64–65

designated routers, 380–381  
 Level 1, 400  
 Level 2, 400  
 OSPF, 379  
 pinging, 296  
 privileged exec mode, 74  
 ROM monitor, 73  
 user exec mode, 73  
 switches, commands, 89–90  
 DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), 291  
 dial backup (ISDN), configuring, 222  
 dial peers, 549  
 dial plans, 549  
 differential Manchester encoding, 123  
 Dijkstra's SPF (shortest path first) algorithm, 375  
 dir deleted command, 67  
 DIS (designated IS), 402  
 disabling autosummarization, 324  
 discretionary attributes (BGP), 441  
     local preference, 442  
 displaying  
     CPU type used, 64–65  
     Frame Relay configuration, 212–214  
 distance vector routing protocols, 39–40  
     IGRP, 339  
         configuring, 341–344  
         metrics, 340–341  
         timers, 339  
     RIPv1, 324  
         configuring, 327–330  
         forwarding information base, 324  
         message format, 325  
         timers, 326–327  
     RIPv2, 331  
         configuring, 334–338  
         forwarding information base, 332  
         message format, 332  
         timers, 334  
 distribute lists, 486  
     filtering BGP updates, 438  
 distribution layer, hierarchical routing model, 34  
 distribution trees, 495  
 DLCI (data-link connection identifier),  
     Frame Relay, 205  
 DLSw+ (Data-Link Switching plus), 149–150  
     configuring, 151–153

DMZ architecture (firewalls), 561–562  
     access lists, 562  
     Cisco PIX Firewall, 562  
         configuring, 565  
         models, 565–566  
 DNS, 298  
 domain authentication, IS-IS, 403  
 domains, 571  
 DPT (Dynamic Packet Transport), 198–200.  
     *See also SRP*  
 DRAM (dynamic RAM), 65  
 DSAP (destination service access point), 115  
 DSCP, 531  
 DSP (domain specific part), IS-IS NETs, 401  
 DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum), 128  
 DUAL (diffusing update algorithm), 347–348  
 dual leaky bucket model (ATM), 234  
 DVMRP (Distance Vector Multicast Routing  
     Protocol), 500  
 dynamic routing protocols, 38

## E

---

eBGP Multihop, 433–434  
 eBGP peer relationships, 433  
 E-bit, 377  
 EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP), 345–346, 572–573  
     configuring, 351–355  
     configuring for redistribution, 487  
     DUAL, 347–348  
     metrics, 348–350  
     neighbor discovery, 346  
     packet types, 350  
     protocol-dependent modules, 346  
     redistribution, 487  
     RTP, 347  
     timers, 348  
 ELANs (emulated LANs), join procedure, 165  
 election process, root bridges, 133  
 enabling BGP route dampening, 449  
 encapsulation, Frame Relay, 204  
 encapsulation protocols  
     PPP, 218  
         authentication, 219–220  
         frames, 219  
         LCP, 219

- MP, 220
- NCP, 220
- encoding schemes
  - differential Manchester, 123
  - T1 lines, 196
- encryption, 566
  - CET, 567
  - DES, 567
  - public/private key, 567
  - WEP, 131
- Erlangs, 550
- error metric, IS-IS, 401
- ES (end system) addresses
  - ATM, 236–238
  - registration, 239
- ESS (Extended Service Set) mode, WLANs, 130
- establishing BGP connectivity
  - neighbors, 430–431
  - peer groups, 449
- Ethernet, 111
  - bridging, 132
  - CSMA/CD, 112
  - frames
    - Ethernet version 2 format, 113
    - filtering, 162
    - IEEE 802.3 frame format, 114–115
    - IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame format, 116
    - Novell 802.3 raw frame format, 114
    - Manchester encoding, 112
  - media specifications
    - 1000 Mbps GE, 120–121
    - 1000BaseCX GE, 121
    - 1000BaseLX GE, 121
    - 1000BaseSX GE, 121
    - 100BaseFX, 120
    - 100BaseT4 FE, 119–120
    - 100BaseTX FE, 119
    - 10BaseT, 118
    - Fast Ethernet, 118–119
    - Thick Ethernet, 117
    - Thinnet, 118
  - ETR (Early Token Release), 125
  - examples
    - of distribute lists, 486
    - of layered communication, 23
    - of route maps, 483–484
  - expense metric, IS-IS, 401
- explorer frames, 140
- extended IP access lists, 478
  - configuring, 479–481
- extended TACACS, 559–560
- exterior routing protocols, 39
- external flash memory, 66
- external routes (OSPF), metric configuration, 378

## F

---

- fairness algorithm, SRP, 198–199
- Fast Ethernet, 118–119
  - 100Base T4, 119–120
  - 100Base TX, 119
  - 100BaseFX, 120
- Fast-Leave Processing (CGMP), 494
- FD (feasible distance), 353
- FEC (Fast EtherChannel), 158
  - configuring, 159
- FECN (Forward Explicit Congestion Notification), 207
- FGCRA (Frame Based Generic Cell Rate Algorithm), 234
- FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum), 128
- field definitions
  - IP header, 269–271
  - RIPv1 messages, 325
  - RIPv2 messages, 332
  - TCP header, 282–283
  - Token Ring frames, 126–127
  - UDP header, 287
- FIFO (first in, first out) queuing, 516
- file systems, flash memory, 66–67
- file format, boot files, 68
- filtering
  - BGP updates
    - AS path filters, 439–440
    - communities, 437–438
    - distribute lists, 438
    - prefix lists, 438
  - Ethernet frames, 162
  - MAC addresses, 162
  - routes, distribute lists, 486

- 
- firewalls
- DMZ architecture, 561–562
  - access lists, 562
  - Cisco PIX Firewall, 562, 565–566
- Flags field (IP header), 270
- flapping routes (BGP), dampening, 449
- flash memory, 66–67
- boot files,
    - deleting, 67
    - format, 68
  - boot sequence, 68–71
    - booting system IOS image, 70
    - bootloader, 69
    - interface initialization, 71
    - loading bootstrap hardware, 69
- flat routing protocols, 40
- flooding, 132
- flush timers, RIPv1, 326
- format of boot files, 68
- forwarding information base
- RIPv1, 324
  - RIPv2, 332
- FP (format prefix), 303
- fragmentation and reassembly (IP), 271
- Frame Relay, 203
- ARP, 206
  - CIR, 204
  - compression, 532
  - congestion control, 206–207
  - DLCI, 205
  - encapsulation, 204
  - frames, 207
    - LMI, 205, 208–209
  - FRTS, 209–210
  - maps, configuring, 211
  - payload compression, FRF.9, 211
  - show commands, 212–215
- frames
- ARE, 140
  - canureach, 151
  - Ethernet, 112
    - Ethernet version 2 format, 113
    - filtering, 162
    - IEEE 802.3 frame format, 114–115
    - IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame format, 116
    - Novell 802.3 raw frame format, 114
  - flooding, 132
- Frame Relay, 207
- LMI, 205, 208–209
  - icanreach, 151
  - IEEE 802.1q, 156
  - ISDN Layer-1, 217
  - ISL, 154
  - PPP, 219
  - RIFs, 140–142
  - SONET, 197
  - STE, 140
  - Token Ring, 126–127
    - beaconing, 124
    - ETR, 125
  - tokens, 122–123
  - X.25, 202
- FRF.9 payload compression, 211, 533
- FRTS (Frame Relay Traffic Shaping), 209–210, 521
- FTP (file transfer protocol), 297
- FXO (Foreign Exchange Office), 550
- FXS (Foreign Exchange Station), 548
- 
- ## G
- 
- gateway of last resort, 48
- Gigabit Ethernet, 120–121
- 1000BaseCX Gigabit Ethernet, 121
  - 1000BaseLX Gigabit Ethernet, 121
  - 1000BaseSX Gigabit Ethernet, 121
- global internetworks, 571
- GNS (Get Nearest Server), 569
- graceful termination, 286
- group addresses, 111
- GTS (Generic Traffic Shaping), 520
- 
- ## H
- 
- H.225 standard, 554
- H.245 standard, 553
- H.323 standard, 553
- HDLC, (high-level data-link control), 218
- interface compression, 532
- Header Checksum field (IP header), 271

- headers
    - IP, 269–271
    - TCP, 282–283
    - UDP, 287
  - hello packets, EIGRP, 350
  - Hello timer, OSPF, 376–377
  - hexadecimal values,
    - converting to binary, 29–31
    - converting to decimal, 25–27
  - hierarchical addressing, NLSP, 571
  - hierarchical architecture, IS-IS, 400
  - hierarchical routing model, 34
  - hierarchical routing protocols, 40
  - holddown timers, RIPv1, 326
  - hop count, 41, 324
  - HSRP (Hot Standby Routing Protocol), configuring, 292–294
  - hubs, 36
- 
- I/G (Individual/Group) Address bit, 111
  - iBGP mesh, reducing with confederations, 453–456
  - iBGP peer relationships, 432–433
  - IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set), 129
  - icanreach frames, 151
  - ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol),
    - 294–295
    - ping, 296
  - Identification field (IP header), 270
  - identifying
    - image loaded during boot process, 66
    - route origins, 490
  - IDP (initial domain part), IS-IS NETs, 401
  - IEEE 802.11 standard, WLANs, 128
  - IEEE 802.11a standard, UNII frequencies, 130
  - IEEE 802.11b standard, WLANs, 128
  - IEEE 802.1p standard, 529
  - IEEE 802.1q standard, 155
    - configuring, 156
    - frames, 156
  - IEEE 802.3
    - frame format, 114–115
    - SNAP frame format, 116
  - IEEE 802.3ae 10 GE technology, 122
  - IGMP (Internet Group Message Protocol), 492
    - CGMP, 494
    - Snooping, 494
    - version 1, 493
    - version 2, 493
  - IGPs (Interior Gateway Protocols), redistribution into BGP, 436–437
  - IGRP (Interior Gateway Routing Protocol), 339
    - configuring, 341–344
    - metrics, 340–341
    - timers, 339
  - IHL field (IP header), 269
  - IISP, 239–240
  - ILMI (Interim Local Management Interface), 238–239
  - images, copying with TFTP, 78
  - implicit denies, 438
  - individual addresses, 111
  - information frames (X.25), 202
  - Integrated IS-IS, 400
  - interdomain routing protocols, *BGP*. See BGP
  - interfaces
    - ATM, configuring, 244–246
    - initialization during boot sequence, 71
    - ISDN, 216–217
  - interior routing protocols, 39
  - internal flash memory, 66
  - internal routers (OSPF), 379
  - Internet layer (TCP/IP), 268
  - invalid timers, RIPv1, 326
  - Inverse ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), 206
  - IP (Internet Protocol), 269
    - fragmentation and reassembly, 271
    - header, 269–271
    - Integrated IS-IS, 400
  - IP access lists, 477–478
    - configuring, 478
    - extended, configuring, 479–481
    - standard, configuring, 478–479
  - IP addressing, 272
    - CIDR, 430
    - Class A addresses, 273
    - Class B addresses, 273
    - Class C addresses, 273
    - Class D addresses, 273
    - Class E addresses, 273

- private address space, 274  
 subnetting, 274–280  
     network address, 276–277  
     VLSMs, 277–279
- ip classless command, 41  
 ip default-network command, 47  
 IP multicast  
     addresses, 491  
     administratively scoped, 492  
     dense routing protocols, 495  
     distribution trees, 495  
 DVMRP, 500  
 IGMP, 492  
     CGMP, 494  
     Snooping, 494  
     version 1, 493  
     version 2, 493
- Layer-3 to Layer-2 mapping, 492  
 PIM, 496  
     dense mode, 496  
     sparse mode, 497–500  
     sparse routing protocols, 495
- IP Options field (IP header), 271  
 IP Precedence, 531  
 IPS (Intelligent Protection Switching), 199–200  
 IPv6 addresses, 302–303  
 IPX (Internetwork Packet Exchange), 568  
     access lists, 574–575  
     addressing, 570  
     EIGRP, 572–573  
     IPXWAN, 573  
     NLSP, configuring, 571–572  
     RIP, 570  
     SAP, 570
- IPXWAN, 573  
 IRB (Integrated Routing and Bridging), 138–139  
 ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)  
     architecture, 215  
     configuring, 221  
     dial backup, configuring, 222  
     HDLC, 218  
     interfaces, 216–217  
     LAPD, 218  
     Layer-1 frames, 217  
     PPP, 218  
         authentication, 219–220  
         frames, 219
- LCP, 219  
 MP, 220  
 NCP, 220  
 IS-IS (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System), 400  
     architecture, 400  
     areas, 402  
     authentication, 403  
     configuring, 404–406  
     DIS, 402  
     metrics, 400  
     NETs, configuring, 401–402  
     show commands, 407–411
- ISL (inter-switch link)  
     configuring, 155  
     frame format, 154
- ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medicinal) frequencies, 130
- 
- ## J-K
- 
- joining  
     ELANs, 165  
     PIM-SM, 497
- Kerberos, 559  
 keys, 567
- 
- ## L
- 
- LANs. *See also WLANs*  
 bridging  
     CRB, 137–138  
     DLSw+, 149–153  
     IRB, 138–139  
     RSRB, 146–148  
     SR/TLB, 144–146  
     SRB, 139–143  
     SRT, 144
- Ethernet, 111  
     1000BaseCX, 121  
     1000BaseLX, 121  
     1000BaseSX, 121  
     100BaseFX, 120  
     100BaseT4 FE, 119–120

- 100BaseTX FE, 119
- 10BaseT, 118
- CSMA/CD, 112
- Ethernet version 2 format, 113
- Fast Ethernet, 118–119
- frame format, 112
- Gigabit Ethernet, 120–121
- IEEE 802.3 frame format, 114–115
- IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame format, 116
- Manchester encoding, 112
- Novell 802.3 raw frame format, 114
- Thicknet, 117
- Thinnet, 118
- MAC addresses
  - canonical transmission, 111
  - format, 110
  - security, 161
    - bridging access lists, 161–162
    - private VLANs, 163
- switching
  - CDP, 159–161
  - FEC, 158
  - IEEE 802.1q, 155–156
  - ISL, 154–155
  - VLAN trunking, 153
  - VTP, 157–158
- TB, 132
  - MISTP, 136
  - STP, 133–136
- Token Ring, 122–123
  - AM, 124
  - beaconing, 124
  - differential Manchester encoding, 123
  - ETR, 125
  - frame format, 126–127
  - operation, 123–124
  - priority system, 124
  - ring insertion process, 125–126
- LAPD (Link Access Procedure/D channel), 218
- LAPF (Link Access Procedure for Frame Relay), 207–208
  - Layer 1 (physical layer), 20
    - frames, ISDN, 217
  - Layer 2 (data-link layer), 20
    - mapping to Layer 3, IP multicast, 492
    - switches, 36–37
- Layer 3 (network layer), 21
  - switches, 37–38
- Layer 4 (transport layer), 21
- Layer 5 (session layer), 22
- Layer 6 (presentation layer), 22
- Layer 7 (application layer), 23
- layered communication, example, 23
- LCP (Link Control Protocol), 219
- LE (Local Exchange), 215
- least significant bit, MAC address transmission, 111
- LECS (LANE Configuration Server), 164
- LES (LANE Server), 164
- Level 1 routers, 400
- Level 2 routers, 400
- link authentication, IS-IS, 403
- link-state protocols, 39–40
  - IS-IS, 400
    - architecture, 400
    - areas, 402
    - authentication, 403
    - configuring, 404–406
    - DIS, 402
    - metrics, 400
    - NETs, 401–402
    - show commands, 407–411
  - OSPF
    - adjacencies, 376–377
    - areas, 378–379
    - configuring, 385–388
    - cost metric, 375–376
    - designated routers, 380–381
    - Hello timer, 376–377
    - LSAs, 377–378
    - monitoring, 388–394
    - NSSAs, 383
    - router authentication, 384
    - router types, 379
    - stub areas, 382
    - summarization, 384–385, 395–397
    - totally stubby areas, 383
    - totally stubby areas, configuring, 397–399
    - virtual links, 383
  - PNNI, 234–235
  - LLC (Logical Link Control), 115
  - LMI (local management interface)
    - frame format, 208–209
  - Frame Relay, 205

load balancing, 529  
 load metric, 43  
 local preference attribute (BGP), 442  
     versus weight, 446  
 locally administered addresses, 111  
 logical AND operation, 276  
 logical connections, X.25 VCs, 200  
 long wavelength Gigabit Ethernet, 121  
 loop prevention schemes, 44  
     count to infinity, 45  
     split horizon, 44  
     split horizon with poison reverse, 45  
     triggered updates, 45  
 LSAs (link-state advertisements)  
     OSPF, 377–378  
 LSRs (label switch routers), 525

## M

---

MAC addresses  
     canonical transmission, 111  
     filtering, 162  
     format, 110  
 main memory, 65  
 Manchester encoding, 112  
 mandatory attributes (BGP), 441  
     AS Path, 443  
     next-hop, 441–442  
     origin, 443  
 manipulating  
     configuration files, 78–80  
     routes with route maps, 482–484  
     PBR, 485  
 mapping  
     Layer 2 to Layer 3, IP multicast, 492  
     X.25, 202  
 MED attribute, 444–445  
 memory  
     Boot Flash, 66  
     flash, 66–67  
         boot sequence, 68–71  
         deleting files, 67  
         removing files, 67  
 NVRAM, 65

primary, 65  
 ROM, 65  
 message format  
     RIPv1, 325  
     RIPv2, 332  
 metrics  
     bandwidth, 42  
     cost, 42  
     delay, 43  
     EIGRP, 348–350  
     hop count, 41  
     IGRP, 340–341  
     IS-IS, 400  
     load, 43  
     OSPF, 375–376  
     reliability, 44  
     ticks, 570  
 MISTP (multi-instance STP), 136  
 models of Cisco PIX Firewall, 565–566  
 modifying  
     administrative distance, 477  
     configuration register, 68  
 monitoring OSPF elements, 388–394  
 most significant bit, MAC address transmission, 111  
 MP (Multilink Protocol), 220  
 MPLS (MultiProtocol Layer Switching), 524, 527  
     LSRs, 525  
 Mroute table, PIM-SM, 498  
 multicast  
     addresses, 491  
         administratively scoped, 492  
     dense routing protocols, 495  
     distribution trees, 495  
     DVMRP, 500  
     IGMP, 492  
         CGMP, 494  
         Snooping, 494  
         version 1, 493  
         version 2, 493  
     Layer-3 to Layer-2 mapping, 492  
     PIM, 496  
         dense mode, 496  
         sparse mode, 497–500  
         sparse routing protocols, 495  
 multiplexing, 282  
 multiprotocol encapsulation over AAL5, 243

multiservice networks  
codecs, 552–553  
H.323 standard, 553  
packet voice, 548–549  
    Erlangs, 550  
    ports, 550  
packet-voice, VAD, 551  
RTP, 551  
SIP, 554–555  
SS7, 555

## N

---

NAT (Network Address Translation), 299–300  
NBAR (Network-Based Application Recognition), 531  
NCP (Network Control Protocol), 220, 568  
NDS (Netware Directory Services), 569  
neighbors  
    BGP, 430–431  
        AS number filtering, 439–440  
        eBGP peer relationship, 433–434  
        iBGP peer relationship, 432–433  
        peer groups, 449  
        route filtering, 438  
        verifying established connections, 431  
        verifying neighbor establishment, 431  
    EIGRP, discovery process, 346  
NetBIOS, 569  
    Windows NT implementation, 575–576  
NETs (network entity titles), IS-IS configuration, 401–402  
network boundaries, RIP summarization, 324  
network command, advertising BGP networks, 435  
network layer (OSI), 21  
next-hop attribute, 441–442  
nibbles, 29  
NLSP (Netware Link Services Protocol), 571  
    configuring, 572  
NNIs (network node interfaces), 224–226  
noncanonical transmission of MAC addresses, 111  
nontransit networks, applying AS path filters, 439–440  
nontransitive attributes (BGP), 441  
    MED, 444–445

Novell 802.3 raw frame format, 114  
Novell IPX, 568  
    access lists, 574–575  
    addressing, 570  
    EIGRP, 572–573  
    GNS, 569  
    IPX, 568  
    IPXWAN, 573  
    NCP, 568  
    NDS, 569  
    NetBIOS, 569  
    NLSP, configuring, 571–572  
    RIP, 570  
    SAP, 570  
    SPX, 568  
NSSAs (not-so-stubby areas), configuring, 383  
NT1 (Network Termination type 1), 215  
NT2 (Network Termination type 2), 215  
NVRAM (nonvolatile RAM), 65

## O

---

optional attributes (BGP), 441  
    Atomic Aggregate, 446  
    MED, 444–445  
origin attribute, 443  
originated routes, tagging, 490  
OSI reference model  
    application layer, 23  
    data-link layer, 20  
    example of layered communication, 23  
    network layer, 21  
    physical layer, 20  
    presentation layer, 22  
    session layer, 22  
    transport layer, 21  
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)  
    adjacencies, 376–377  
    areas, 378–379  
        NSSAs, 383  
        stub areas, 382  
        totally stubby areas, 383  
    configuring, 385–388  
        for redistribution, 488–489  
    cost metric, 375–376

- 
- designated routers, 380–381
  - hello timer, 376–377
  - LSAs, 377–378
  - monitoring, 388–394
  - redistribution, 488–489
  - routers
    - authentication, 384
    - types of, 379
  - summarization, 384–385, 395–397
  - totally stubby areas, 397–399
  - virtual links, 383
  - OUI (Organizational Unique Identifier), 111
  - out-of-band signaling, 555
  
  - P**
  - packet filtering, access lists
    - firewall implementations, 562
    - IP access lists, 477–478
      - configuring, 478–481
  - packet priority marking, SRP, 199
  - packets
    - EIGRP, 350
    - LSAs, 377–378
  - packet-voice technology, 548–549
    - Erlangs, 550
    - ports, 550
    - VAD, 551
  - Padding field (IP header), 271
  - PAP (Password Authentication Protocol), 219
  - passwords, 77–78
    - recovering, 80–82
  - path attributes (BGP)
    - AS Path, 443
    - Atomic Aggregate, 446
    - local preference, 442
    - MED, 444–445
    - next-hop, 441–442
    - origin, 443
  - path costs, 135
  - path selection process (BGP), 447
  - payload compression, FRF.9, 211
  - PBR (policy-based routing), 485
  - PCR (peak cell rate), 232
  - peer groups
    - ATM, 235
    - BGP, 449
  - peer relationships
    - eBGP, 433
    - eBGP Multihop, 433–434
    - iBGP, 432–433
  - PGLs (peer group leaders), 235
  - physical addresses, 110
  - physical layer (OSI), 20
    - synchronous lines
      - DPT, 198–200
      - SDH, 197–198
      - SONET, 197–198
      - T1, 196
  - PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast), 496
    - dense mode, 496
    - sparse mode, 497–498
      - Auto-RP, 498
      - BSR, 500
      - designated routers, 497
      - joining, 497
      - Mroute table, 498
      - pruning, 497
  - pinging Cisco routers, 296
  - PLP (Packet Layer Protocol), 200
  - PNNI (Private Network-Network Interface), 234–236
  - point-to-multipoint connections, 231
  - point-to-multipoint PVCs, 245
  - point-to-point connections, 231
  - port-based authentication, configuring
    - IEEE 802.1x, 162
  - ports, packet-voice technology, 550
  - PoS (Packet over SONET), 197, 531
  - PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol), 218
    - authentication, 219–220
    - frames, 219
    - LCP, 219
    - MP, 220
    - NCP, 220
  - PQ (priority queuing), 516–517
  - Predictor compression, 532
  - prefix lists, filtering BGP updates, 438
  - prefixes, IPv6, 303
  - preparing for certification test, 12
  - presentation layer (OSI), 22
  - PRI (Primary Rate Interface), 217
  - primary memory, 65

priority system, Token Ring, 124  
 private address space, 274  
 private key encryption, 567  
 private NNIs, 226  
 private UNIs, 226  
 private VLANs, 163  
 privileged exec mode (Cisco routers), 74  
 privileged mode, setting enable password, 77  
 processors (routers), viewing type used, 64–65  
 Protocol field (IP header), 271  
 protocol translation, X.25, 202  
 protocol-dependent modules, EIGRP, 346  
 Proxy ARP, 289  
 pruning  
   PIM-SM, 497  
   VTP, 157  
 pseudonode identifiers, 409  
 PSH pointers, 281  
 public key encryption, 567  
 public UNIs, 226  
 PVCs (permanent virtual circuits)  
   ATM, configuring, 244  
   Frame Relay, displaying statistics, 214  
   SPVCs, 231

## Q

Q.931 standard, 554  
 QoS (quality of service)  
   CAR, 527–528  
   PBR, 485  
 querier routes, IGMP, 493  
 queuing  
   CQ, 517–518  
   FIFO, 516  
   FRTS, 521  
   GTS, 520  
   PQ, 516–517  
   WFQ, 519

## R

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service), 560  
   AAA configuration, 558  
   versus TACACS+, 561  
 RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol), 289  
 read-write community string, configuring, 84  
 recovering passwords, 80–82  
 RED (random early detection), 530  
 redistribution  
   advertising BGP networks, 436  
   default metric configuration, 486  
   EIGRP, 487  
   OSPF, 488–489  
 redundancy, ISDN dial backup configuration, 222  
 reference points (ISDN), 215  
 regular expressions, filtering BGP AS numbers, 439–440  
 reliability metric, 44  
 removing files from flash memory, 67  
 repeaters, 36  
 replication, SSRP, 165  
 reply packets (EIGRP), 351  
 resetting BGP sessions, 458  
 RFCs, 268  
   RFC 2427, “Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay,” 204  
   RFC 2468, multiprotocol encapsulation over AAL5, 243  
 RIFs (routing information fields), 140–142  
 Ring Error Monitors, 124  
 ring insertion process (Token Ring), 125–126  
 ring resiliency, SRP, 199–200  
 RIP (IPX), 570  
 RIPv1, 324  
   configuring, 327–330  
   forwarding information base, 324  
   message format, 325  
   timers, 326–327  
 RIPv2, 331  
   configuring, 334–338  
   forwarding information base, 332  
   message format, 332  
   timers, 334  
 ROM (read-only memory), 65  
 ROM monitor, 66, 73

- root bridge election process, 133
- route dampening, BGP, 449
- route maps, 482–484
  - examples, 483–484
  - PBR, 485
- route reflectors, 450–453
- route tagging, 490
- routed LLC encapsulation, 243
- routers, 37–38
  - boot mode, 73
  - bridging, 132
  - configuration mode, 74
  - configuration register, 68
    - bit meanings, 71–72
    - boot sequence, 68–71
    - modifying, 68
  - CPU, viewing type used, 64–65
  - IS-IS, DIS, 402
  - Level 1, 400
  - Level 2, 400
  - OSPF authentication, 384
  - passwords, recovering, 80–82
  - pinging, 296
  - privileged exec mode, 74
  - privileged mode, setting enable password, 77
  - ROM monitor, 73
  - security, passwords, 77–78
  - user exec mode, 73
- routes, BGP
  - selection process, 447
  - weight, 446
- routing
  - comparing with Layer-2 switching, 38
  - hierarchical model, 34
- routing protocols
  - administrative distance, configuring, 476–477
  - characteristics, 38
  - classful versus classless, 41
  - default routing, 46–48
  - EIGRP, 345–346
    - configuring, 351–355
    - DUAL, 347–348
    - metrics, 348–350
    - neighbor discovery, 346
    - packet types, 350
    - protocol-dependent modules, 346
    - RTP, 347
  - timers, 348
- hierarchical versus flat, 40
- EIGRP, 339
  - configuring, 341–344
  - metrics, 340–341
  - timers, 339
- interior versus exterior, 39
- link-state versus distance vector, 39–40
- loop prevention, 44
  - count to infinity, 45
  - split horizon, 44
  - split horizon with poison reverse, 45
  - triggered updates, 45
- metrics
  - bandwidth, 42
  - cost, 42
  - delay, 43
  - hop count, 41
  - load, 43
  - reliability, 44
- multicast
  - dense, 495
  - DVMRP, 500
  - IGMP, 492–494
  - PIM-DM, 496
  - PIM-SM, 497–500
  - sparse, 495
- redistribution
  - default metric configuration, 486
  - EIGRP, 487
  - OSPF, 488–489
- RIPv1, 324
  - configuring, 327–330
  - forwarding information base, 324
  - message format, 325
  - timers, 326–327
- RIPv2, 331
  - configuring, 334–338
  - forwarding information base, 332
  - message format, 332
  - timers, 334
- static, 323
  - versus dynamic, 38
- summarization, 46
- routing tables (BGP), synchronization, 440–441

- RPs (rendezvous points), 495  
RPS (Ring Parameter Server), 126  
RSRB (Remote Source Route Bridging) bridging, 146–147  
  with direct encapsulation, 147  
  with TCP encapsulation, 148  
RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol), 522–523  
RTO (Retransmission Timeout), 352  
RTP (Real-Time Protocol), 551  
  EIGRP, 347  
  header compression, 532  
RT-VBR (real-time variable bit rate), 232
- S**
- SAAL (signaling ATM adaptation layer), 231–232  
SAP, 570  
  access lists, 574–575  
SAPI (Service Access Point Identifier), 218  
SCP (Signaling Control Point), 555  
SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy), 197–198  
security, 556  
  AAA, 557  
    configuring, 557–559  
  access lists, 477–478  
    configuring, 478–481  
  IPX, 574  
  SAP, 574–575  
authentication  
  IS-IS, 403  
  port-based, 162  
  PPP, 219–220  
encryption, 566  
  CET, 567  
  DES, 567  
  public/private key, 567  
firewalls, DMZ architecture, 561–562, 565–566  
Kerberos, 559  
LANs, 161  
  bridging access lists, 161–162  
passwords, 77–78  
  recovering, 80–82  
RADIUS, 560  
  versus TACACS+, 561
- TACACS, 559–560  
WLANs, 131  
selection process of BGP routes, 447  
sequence numbers, 282  
service classes, ATM traffic management, 232–234  
session layer (OSI), 22  
set interface sc0 command, 89  
shared trees, 495  
short wavelength Gigabit Ethernet, 121  
show ? command, 84  
show commands, 85–87  
  Frame Relay, 212–215  
  IS-IS, 407–411  
show ip bgp command, 457  
show ip bgp neighbors command, 456  
show ip routes command, 458  
show process cpu command, 65  
show version command, 64–65  
signaling  
  balanced, 111  
  unbalanced, 111  
signaling protocols  
  PNNI, 234–235  
  RSVP, 522–523  
  SIP, 554–555  
  SIP, 554–555  
SNAP field, IEEE 802.3 frames, 116  
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), 298  
  router access, 84  
SONET (Synchronous Optical Network), 197–198  
Source Address field (IP header), 271  
source stripping, 198  
source trees, 495  
sparse mode (PIM), 497–498  
  Auto-RP, 498  
  BSR, 500  
  designated routers, 497  
  joining, 497  
  Mroute table, 498  
  pruning, 497  
sparse multicast routing protocols, 495  
split horizon, 45  
split horizon with poison reverse, 45  
SPT (shortest path trees), 495  
SPVCs (soft PVCs), 231  
SPX (Sequenced Packet eXchange), 568

- squeeze command, 67
- SR/TLB (Source-Route Translational Bridging)
  - bridging, 144–146
- SRB (source-route bridging), 139
  - explorer frames, 140
- SRP (Spatial Reuse Protocol), 198
  - bandwidth, 198
  - fairness algorithm, 198–199
  - packet priority, 199
  - ring resiliency, 199–200
- SRT (Source-Route Transparent) bridging, 144
- SRTT (smooth route-trip time), 352
- SS7 (Signaling System 7), 555
- SSAP (source service access point), 115
- SSCOP, ATM, 231–232
- SSID (Service Set Identifier), 128
- SSP (Signaling Switching Point), 555
- SSPs (Switch-to-Switch Protocols), 150
- SSRP (Simple Server Redundancy Protocol), 165
- Stacker payload compression, 211
- standard access lists, 478
  - configuring, 478–479
- standards
  - IEEE 802.11, WLANs, 128
  - IEEE 802.11a, UNII frequencies, 130
  - IEEE 802.11b, WLANs, 128
  - IEEE 802.1p, 529
  - IEEE 802.1q, 155
    - configuring, 156
    - frames, 156
  - IEEE 802.3
    - frame format, 114–115
    - SNAP frame format, 116
  - IEEE 802.3ae 10 GE technology, 122
  - WLANs, 131
- Standby Monitors, 124
- static routes
  - administrative distance, 477
  - configuring, 323
- static routing protocols, 38
- STE (spanning-tree explorer) frames, 140
- store-and-forward switching, 133
  - devices, 36
- STP (Signaling Transfer Point), 555
- STP (Spanning Tree Protocol), 133
  - BID, 134
  - BPDUs, 135
    - configuration BPDUs, 136
    - TCN BPDUs, 136
  - bridge port states, 136
  - designated portss, 136
  - MISTP, 136
  - path costs, 135
  - root bridge election, 133
- STS (Synchronous Transport Signal), 197
  - stub areas, 382
  - subnetting, 274–280
    - network address, 276–277
    - VLSMs, 277–278
      - CIDR, 279
  - summarization, 46
  - OSPF, configuring, 395–397
  - supervisory frames (X.25), 202
  - suppressing flapping routes, 449
  - SVCs (switched virtual circuits), 231
  - switches
    - commands, 89
    - VLANs, configuring, 90–91
  - switching
    - CDP, 159–161
    - FEC, configuring, 158–159
    - IEEE 802.1q, 155
      - configuring, 156
      - frames, 156
    - ISL, 154
      - configuring, 155
      - frame format, 154
    - versus routing, 38
    - VLAN trunking, 153
    - VTP, 157
      - configuring, 158
      - pruning, 157
      - switch modes, 157
  - synchronization, BGP, 440–441
  - synchronous lines
    - DPT, 198–200
    - SDH, 197–198
    - SONET, 197–198
    - T1, 196

- system configuration dialog, 74–76  
system IOS image, booting, 70
- ## T
- 
- T1 lines, 196  
TACACS+ (Terminal Access Control Access Control Server), 559–560  
  AAA configuration, 558  
  versus RADIUS, 561  
tagging routes, 490  
TB (transparent bridging), 132  
  modes, 133  
TCN (topology change notification) BPDUs, 136  
TCP (Transport Control Protocol), 281  
  ACKs, 281  
  checksum, 282  
  connection establishment, 284  
  connection flow control, 285  
  connection termination, 286  
  header compression, 532  
  header format, 282–283  
  multiplexing, 282  
  PSH, 281  
  sequence numbers, 282  
  windowing, 282  
TCP/IP, 268  
  ARP, 288  
    Proxy ARP, 289  
    RARP, 289  
  BOOTP, 290–291  
  DHCP, 291  
  DNS, 298  
  FTP, 297  
  HSRP, configuring, 292–294  
  ICMP, 294–295  
    ping, 296  
  IP, 269  
    fragmentation and reassembly, 271  
    header, 269–271  
  IP addressing, 272  
    Class A, 273  
    Class B, 273  
    Class C, 273  
  Class D, 273  
  Class E, 273  
  classes, 272  
  private address space, 274  
  subnetting, 274–277, 280  
  VLSMs, 277–279  
  IPv6 addresses, 302–303  
  NAT, configuring, 299–300  
  SNMP, 298  
  Telnet, 297  
  TFTP, 297  
  transport layer  
    TCP, 281–286  
    UDP, 287  
TE1 (Terminal Equipment type 1), 215  
TE2 (Terminal Equipment type 2), 215  
Telnet, 297  
  router access, 83  
terminal lines, password configuration, 77  
terminal servers, router access, 83  
terminals, H.323 standards, 553  
TFTP, 78, 297  
Thicknet, 117  
Thinnet, 118  
three-layered firewall design, 561–562  
three-way handshakes, 284  
ticks, 570  
Time to Live field (IP header), 270  
timers  
  EIGRP, 348  
  IGRP, 339  
  RIPv1, 326–327  
  RIPv2, 334  
Token Ring, 122–123  
  AM (Active Monitor), 124  
  beaconing, 124  
  differential Manchester encoding, 123  
  ETR, 125  
  frame format, 126–127  
  operation, 123–124  
  priority system, 124  
  ring insertion process, 125–126  
Total Length field (IP header), 270  
totally stubby areas, 383  
  configuring, 397–399  
traffic (voice), Erlangs, 550

## traffic management

- ATM, 232, 234
- dual leaky bucket model, 234
- CAR, 527–528
- CQ, 517–518
- FIFO, 516
- IEEE 802.1p, 529
- load balancing, 529
- PQ, 516–517
- RED, 530
- WFQ, 519
- WRED, 530
- WRR, 530

transferring configuration files, 78–80

transit AS, iBGP peer relationships, 432–433

transitive attributes (BGP), 441

- Atomic Aggregate, 446

transport layer (OSI), 21

transport layer (TCP/IP)

- TCP, 281

- ACKs, 281

- checksum, 282

- connection establishment, 284

- connection flow control, 285

- connection termination, 286

- header format, 282–283

- multiplexing, 282

- PSH, 281

- sequence numbers, 282

- windowing, 282

- UDP, 287

triggered updates, 45

- RIPv2, 331

tunnels, DVMRP configuration, 500

Type of Service field (IP header), 270

## U

---

UDP (User Datagram Protocol), 287

- RTP, 551

unbalanced signaling, 111

UNIs, 224–226

universally administered addresses, 111

unnumbered frames (X.25), 202

UPC (usage parameter control), 232

update packets, EIGRP, 350

update timers, RIPv1, 326

updates (BGP), filtering, 437–440

user exec mode (Cisco routers), 73

UVR (unspecified bit rate), 232

## V

---

VAD (Voice Activity Detection), 551

VCs

- protocol multiplexing, 243

- X.25, 200

verifying

- BGP neighbor establishment, 431

- CPU operation, 65

- IS-IS connectivity, 407–411

Version field (IP header), 269

viewing CPU type, 64–65

virtual links, 383

VLANs

- configuring, 90–91

- private, 163

- trunking, 153

VLSMs, 277–278

- CIDR, 279

voice technologies

- Erlangs, 550

- H.323 standard, 553

- RTP, 551

- SIP, 554–555

- SS7, 555

- VAD, 551

- VoIP, 548

- bandwidth utilization, 556

- CNG, 551

- dial peers, 549

- dial plans, 549

- IP precedence, 551

VP switching, 228

VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol), 292

VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol), 157

- configuring, 158

- pruning, 157

- switch modes, 157

# W

---

## WANs

### ATM

- AAL, 223
- architecture, 222–223
- cell format, 224–228
- cell switching, 228
- CIA, 240, 242
- connections, 231
- dual leaky bucket model, 234
- ES addresses, 236–238
- IISP, 239–240
- ILMI, 238–239
- interface configuration, 244–246
- IP to VC mapping, 242
- multiprotocol encapsulation over
  - AAL5, 243
- peer groups, 235
- PNNI, 234–236
- SSCOP, 231–232
- traffic management, 232–234

### Frame Relay, 203

- CIR, 204
- congestion control, 206–207
- DLCI, 205
- encapsulation, 204
- frames, 207
- FRF.9, 211
- FRTS, 209–210
- Inverse ARP, 206
- LMI, 205
- LMI frames, 208–209
- payload compression, 211
- show commands, 212–215

### IPXWAN, 573

### ISDN

- architecture, 215
- configuring, 221–222
- HDLC, 218
- interfaces, 216–217
- LAPD, 218
- Layer-1 frames, 217
- PPP, 218–220

### synchronous lines

- DPT, 198–200
- SDH, 197–198
- SONET, 197–198
- T1, 196
- X.25, 200
  - framing, 201–202
  - mapping, 202
  - protocol translation, 202
  - VCs, 200
  - X.121 addressing, 200

### weight metric (BGP), 446

- well-known attributes (BGP), 441
  - AS Path, 443
  - local preference, 442
  - next-hop, 441–442
  - origin, 443

### WFQ (Weighted Fair Queuing), 519, 556

- white noise, CNG, 551
- Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity), 128
- windowing, 282

### Windows NT, 575

- access lists, 576
- NetBIOS, 575
- WINS, 576

WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service),  
Windows NT implementation, 576

### WLANs (wireless LANs), 128

- access methods, 128
- ad hoc mode, 129
- BSS, 129
- ESS mode, 130
- IBSS, 129
- IEEE 802.11 standard, 128
- ISM frequency bands, 130
- security, 131
- SSID, 128
- standards, 131

### WRED (weighted random early detection), 530

- written exam, preparing for, 12
- written objectives

- CCIE C&S, 10–12
- CCIE R&S, 6–9

## X

---

- X.121 addressing, 200
- X.25, 200
  - framing, 201–202
  - mapping, 202
  - protocol translation, 202
  - VCs, 200
- X.121 addressing, 200
- XTACACS (Extended TACACS), 559–560