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Ccnp Interview questions

Cisco Certified Network Professional(CCNP)

There are a lot of opportunities offered by many reputed companies for the aspirants with CCNP Engineering knowledge, and if you are the one among them, then it is time for you to hit a home run and shine out with a bright future career.

And if you are looking for CCNP Interview Questions that will help you land a job, then you are at the right place.

Here are a few CCNP Interview Questions that are specially designed to make the candidates strong at the fundamentals and will eventually help you in cracking the interview.

Top 20 Ccnp Interview questions and questions - 2018

Q1. Can you explain the purpose of a default route?

If there is no any specific entry in the routing table for the destination, then a default route is used.

Q2. Explain why postal addresses and telephone numbers are routable?

- **Postal address:**It has three components called state, city, and street that are used to deliver mail.A mail can be delivered to the next post office based on only the City, state and street information.
- **Telephone number:** It has an area code and exchange. It is delivered at the core layer based on the area code.

Q3. Distinguish between routing and switching?

- **Routing :** It moves a letter or telephone call to the access layer.
- **Switching:**The final delivery is made by switching and the switching decision is made on the part of the address that isn't used in routing.

Q4. In route summarization what does the term hiding information mean?

- **Postal system :**In the postal system, the core layer is only information which is required to make a routing decision in the city or state information.

We can see some specific street numbers and names hidden because the core layer doesn't require them.

- **Telephone system :**In a telephone system, at the core layer, the area code is used to make the routing decision.The specific last four digit of the phone numbers are hidden because the core layer doesn't require them.

Q5. What are access, distribution and core components in the postal address?

In postal address:
- Street number and name are the components of access layer.
- The city name is the component of distribution layer.
- The state name is the component of the core layer.

Q6. Explain the differences between Classful and classless protocol?

- **Classful:** Classful routing protocols do not advertise the subnet mask information. For the Classful protocol, the subnets being used must be of the same length for the major network number. It can't support discontiguous network prefixes.
- **Classless:** The protocol of Classless routing advertise is the subnet mask information along with the network prefixes.

Q7. What are the states in which EIGRP can route in and what do these states mean?

The states in which EIGRP can route in are:
- **Passive state:** The passive state means that the router has a successor for a route.
- **Active state:** The active state means that a router does not have a successor for a route and is sending queries to the neighbor to receive the information about the route.

Q8. What types of routes are allowed in stub area?

The types of routes allowed in stub area are:
- OSPF intra-area
- inter-area routes
- and also a default route.

The external routes are not advertised in this area.

Q9. What types of routes are allowed in NSSA?

The types of routes allowed in NSSA are:

- OSPF intra-area, inter-area routes and also a default route.
- The External routes from ASBRs are converted to N1 and N2 routes.

External routes from ABRs are blocked.

Q10. What are the types of OSPF?

There are three types of OSPF, they are:
- ABR
- Internal router
- ASBR

Q11. Mention the types of OSPF routes?

There are six types of OSPF routes, they are:
- Intra-area
- Inter-area
- E1
- E2
- N1
- N2

Q12. Can you explain the difference between E1 and E2 OSPF routes?

- **E1 OSPF route :** The E1 OSPF route contains the OSPF cost to reach ASBR and the cost from ASBR to the external route.
- **E2 OSPF route :** The E2 route contains the cost from ASBR to the external route only.

Q13. Explain the purpose of OSPF virtual link?

The virtual link is used to connect a non-zero area to the backbone, in case the non-zero area gets disconnected from the backbone. It is also used if the backbone or area 0 becomes discontiguous.

Q14. How many OSPF databases are on an OSPF router?

On an OSPF router, the number of OSPF databases are equal to the number of OSPF area configured.

Q15. Can you explain the difference between OSPF and IS-IS backbone?

- **OSPF :** The OSPF has area 0 or backbone area.
  All the non-zero areas must be connected through a virtual link or a router.

- **IS-IS :** It has a backbone area which is made up of a contiguous chain of Level 2 capable routers.

Q16. Mention the general types of BGP attributes?

There are four general types of BGP attributes:
- Well-known mandatory
- Well-known discretionary
- Optional transitive
- Optional nontransitive

Q17. Explain the purpose and scope of WEIGHT attribute?

When there is more than one route to the same IP prefix for any router, the best path would be the one with the highest WEIGHT value.It has only the local significance and is not advertised to the BGP peers.

Q18. What is the purpose and scope of LOCAL_PREF attribute?

When there is more than one route to the same IP prefix for any router, the best path would be with the highest LOCAL_PREF.It is advertised throughout the autonomous system.

Q19. What is Synchronization?

It is a property of IBGP.The IGBP router will not accept a prefix received from an IGBP neighbor if the prefix is not already in the IP routing table.

Q20. Can you explain the function of rendezvous point?

A Rendezvous point is a focal point for the multicast traffic. The traffic is forwarded to the rendezvous point from multi-cast sources then the rendezvous point forwards traffic to the multicast receivers.
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