CCIE: Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert

学习指南

（英文原版）

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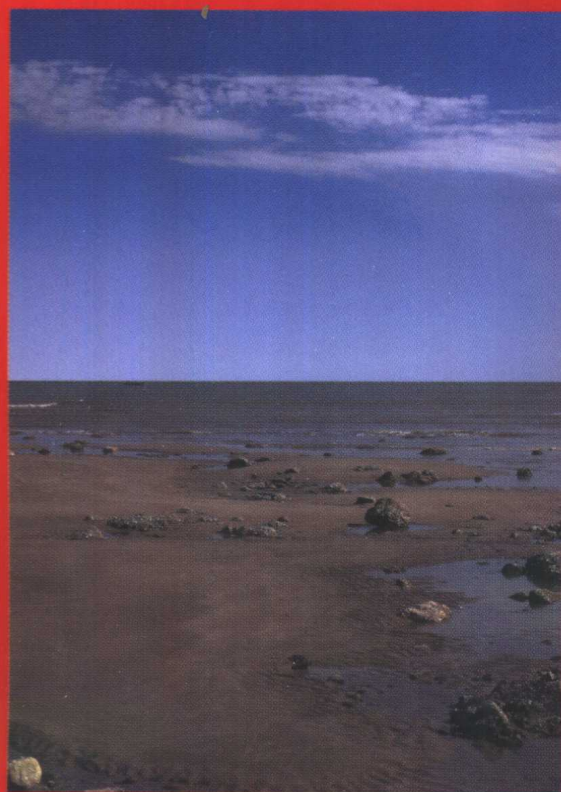
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Cisco认证考试系列丛书说明

Cisco认证考试及其背景

当前，计算机系统及其网络系统的开发、管理、使用和维护需要大量不同层次的专业技术人员。真实地评价各种技术人员的技术水平是一件既复杂而又必不可少的工作。为此，许多世界著名的大公司和厂家纷纷推出了各自的认证考试方案。如Microsoft公司的MCSE、MCSD，Novell公司推出的CNE/CNA等。世界著名的网络系统公司——Cisco公司，则推出了其CCNA、CCDA、CCNP、CCDP、CCIE认证考试方案。那么，Cisco公司认证考试的意义、考试内容及其做法是怎样的呢？

Cisco公司建立于20世纪80年代初期，主要致力于开发、生产、销售高档网关、路由器和网络互联设备，其产品广泛应用于局域网、广域网和Internet等领域。基于Cisco产品领先的技术、优异的性能和良好的服务，Cisco公司的产品遍及世界各地，其业务量每年以非常高的速度递增，该公司的股票也以极高的速度逐年攀升。可以说，Cisco公司是计算机，特别是网络时代所创造的又一个奇迹。

Cisco公司的产品不同于普通的计算机软、硬件产品，它的技术含量高，原理复杂，因此学习和掌握其工作原理及使用方法需要许多相关知识和实践经验，需要高层次、高技术水准的技术人员。为保证使用、管理或提供Cisco产品服务的技术人员能够具备相应的技术水平，Cisco公司设立了一整套认证考试方案（见图0.1）。可以坦言，Cisco考试的难度高于其他公司，自然通过其考试后也更容易得到一些高薪的职位。也许是高难度的挑战所带来的诱惑，也许是高薪职位的吸引，目前参加或准备参加Cisco认证考试的人员正在逐年增加。
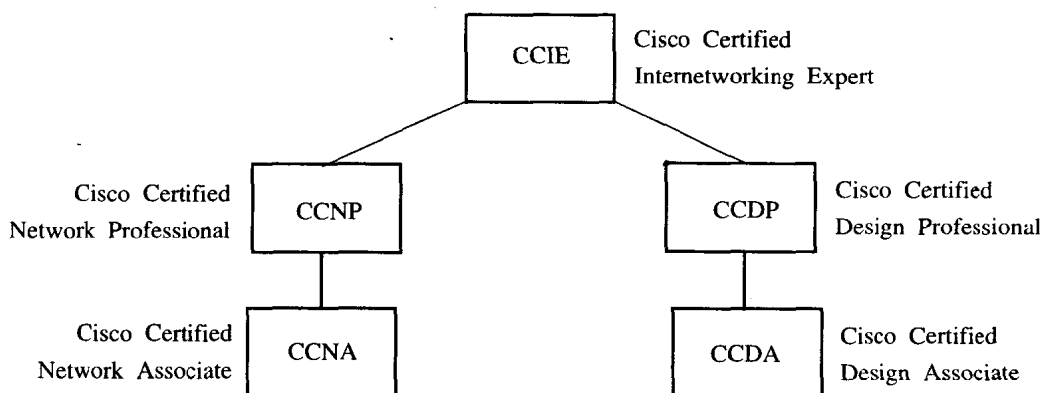
图0.1　Cisco认证考试由高及低的层次结构

通过各项认证考试的具体要求见表0.1中所示。

表0.1　CISCO认证证书及考试要求

证书名称	考试要求和考试科目	考试代码	注释
CCNA (Cisco Certified Network Associate)	Cisco Certified Network Associate	Exam 640-507	
CCNP (Cisco Certified Network Professional)	CCNA证书 Routing Switching Remote Access Support	Exam 640-503 Exam 640-504 Exam 640-505 Exam 640-506	①
	CCNA证书 Support F R/S (Foundation Routing and Switching)	Exam 640-506 Exam 640-509	②
CCDA (Cisco Certified Design Associate)	DCN (Designing Cisco Networks)	Exam 640-441	
CCDP (Cisco Certified Design Professional)	CCDA证书 CCNP证书 CID (Cisco Internetwork Design)	Exam 640-025	③
	CCDA证书 CCNP的四门考试		见CCNP ④
CCIE (Cisco Certified Internetworking Expert)	CCNP证书 CID (Cisco Internetwork Design) IMCR (Installing and Maintaining Cisco Router)课程 Cisco实际上机考核 CCIE-R/S (Exam Qualification)	Exam 640-025 Exam 350-001	⑤

注释：　① 要获取CCNP证书，需先具有CCNA证书，并通过四门考试。
　　　　② 获取CCNP证书，也可采取第二种方法，即先获取CCNA证书，再通过Support考试和FR/S考试，后者是一个相当长的测试过程，内容涵盖了在前面①列出的几项考试内容，选择此方式比方式一省约100美元。
　　　　③ 要获取CCDP证书，需先具有CCDA和CCNP证书，再经过CID考试。
　　　　④ 如果尚不具备CCNP证书，可在具有CCDA证书的前提下，分别通过CCNP的四门考试。
　　　　⑤ 获得CCIE证书是一项非常艰难的过程，因此CCIE几乎成为了一种"出类拔萃"的标志。在进行严格的CISCO上机实验操作之前，CISCO推荐考生先完成CID并学习IMCR课程（本书写作时尚没有IMCR考试）。CISCO建议要有最少两年相关的工作经历，并通过上述考试后进行CCIE-R/S资格考试，再完成实际上机考核，并获得CCIE证书。

2

关于Cisco认证考试系列丛书

计算机认证考试是计算机业界人士和高等院校学生的一个"热点"，同时也是出版界的一个"时髦话题"。从1998年开始，我们在国内领先推出了"微软MCSE系列丛书"，结果非常成功。利用与国外出版公司的密切合作关系，加之我们认真负责的翻译、编辑和出版印刷方面努力，MCSE系列丛书以其快速的出版速度、较高的质量和适中的价格得到了广大读者的欢迎，取得了很好的社会效益和经济效益。借助过去的成功经验，我们再次引进Sybex公司的版权，采用"原版引进，重新排版印刷"的方式，出版Cisco认证考试系列丛书（英文版），为配合Cisco认证考试的升级（2.0版），我们及时出版了相应科目的最新辅导书，现已出版了Cisco认证考试的学习指南系列（见表0.2），以及Cisco认证考试的复习重点及模拟试题系列（见表0.3）。

表0.2 Cisco认证考试系列

书　　　　名	适用考试科目
CCNA：Cisco Certified Network Associate学习指南（英文升级版）	CCNA Exam 640-507
CCNP：Routing学习指南	CCNP Exam 640-503
CCNP：Switching学习指南	CCNP Exam 640-504
CCNP：Remote Access学习指南	CCNP Exam 640-505
CCNP：Support学习指南	CCNP Exam 640-506
CCDA：Cisco Certified Design Associate（CCDA）学习指南	CCDA Exam 640-441
CCDP：Cisco Internetwork Design（CID）学习指南	CCDP Exam 640-025
CCIE：Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert学习指南	CCIE Exam 350-001

表0.3 Cisco认证考试复习重点及模拟试题系列

书　　　　名	适　用 考试科目
CCDA：Cisco Certified Design Associate复习重点及模拟试题	640-441
CCDP：Cisco Internetwork Design复习重点及模拟试题	640-025
CCNA：Cisco Certified Network Associate复习重点及模拟试题	640-507

以后，我们将推出其余认证考试科目的书籍。请读者留意书店内的销售广告或本系列书中的最新说明（恕不另行通知）。

最后，向支持和喜爱我们图书的广大读者表示感谢，并恳请读者对书中存在的问题提出批评和指正。

Introduction

This book is intended to help you continue on your exciting path toward obtaining your CCIE certification. Before reading this book, it is important to have at least read the Sybex *CCNA: Cisco Certified Network Associate Study Guide*, as well as the Sybex *CCNP: Routing Study Guide*, *CCNP: Support Study Guide*, *CCNP: Switching Study Guide*, and *CCNP: Remote Access Study Guide*. You should have also considered completing your CCNP (although that is not a requirement to obtain your CCIE). However, we have done everything possible to make sure that you can pass the CCIE written exam just by reading this book and practicing with Cisco routers and switches. To take your CCIE lab, you must pass the CCIE certification exam. This book is intended to prepare you for the CCIE routing and switching written qualification exam, not the hands-on lab.

Cisco has created three different levels of certification: Associate, Professional, and Expert levels. Basically, the different tracks across these levels align with varying career needs. For the Cisco Expert, the following certifications have been created within the Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert (CCIE) level classification

Routing and Switching The CCIE Routing and Switching exam covers IP and IP routing, non-IP desktop protocols such as IPX, and bridge- and switch-related technologies. This book is based on the CCIE Routing and Switching exam, which is the most popular exam.

WAN Switching The CCIE WAN Switching exam covers wide-area networking (WAN) backbone switching for integrated data, voice, video, and Internet traffic. Candidates must also have general experience in information systems technology, as well as Cisco product experience.

ISP Dial The CCIE ISP Dial exam covers IP routing, dialup, remote access, and WAN technologies.

SNA/IP Integration The CCIE SNA/IP Integration exam covers Cisco Mainframe Channel Connectivity (CMCC), System Network Architecture (SNA), IP and IP routing, and bridge- and switching-related technologies.

Design The CCIE Design exam covers design principles related to the access, distribution, and core layers of large internetworks. It also requires candidates to have a thorough understanding of campus design, multiservice, SNA-IP, and network management-related design issues.

The CCIE is the highest level of achievement for network professionals, certifying an individual as an expert or master. For the Cisco Professional level,

the following certifications have been created, called the Cisco Certified Network Professional (CCNP) and the Cisco Certified Design Professional (CCDP):

Routing and Switching The Routing and Switching CCNP/DP tracks show expertise for professionals who work with traditional Cisco technology-based networks in which LAN and WAN routers and LAN switches predominate. This area includes network design, configuration, and installation, as well as techniques that increase bandwidth, improve response times, maximize performance, improve security, and provide global application-specific solutions.

WAN Switching The Network Installation and Support WAN Switching CCNP/DP career tracks are for professionals who install and support Cisco technology-based networks where WAN switches reside. This area includes media and telephony transmission techniques, error detection, and Time Division Multiplexing (TDM); frame relay and ATM; and WAN switch platforms, interfaces, and architectures.

For the Cisco Associate, the following certifications have been created, called the Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA) and the Cisco Certified Design Associate (CCDA):

Routing and Switching The CCNA certification (Cisco Certified Network Associate) indicates a foundation in and apprentice knowledge of networking for the small office/home office (SOHO) market. CCNA certified professionals can install, configure, and operate LAN, WAN, and dial access services for small networks (100 nodes or fewer), including but not limited to use of these protocols: IP, IGRP, IPX, Serial, AppleTalk, Frame Relay, IP RIP, VLANs, RIP, Ethernet, Access Lists. The CCDA certification (Cisco Certified Design Associate) indicates a foundation or apprentice knowledge of network design for the small office/home office (SOHO) market. CCDA certified professionals can design routed and switched networks involving LAN, WAN, and dial access services for businesses and organizations with networks of fewer than 100 nodes.

WAN Switching Basically, the same knowledge is needed as the CCNP WAN Switching, but not as in-depth. To pass the CCNA/DA WAN Switching exam, you have to be able to install WAN switches, PIX, IGX, BPX, AXIS Shelf, and modems.

The Associate level is the first step in your Cisco networking career and is the apprentice or foundation level of networking certification.

Cisco—A Brief History

A lot of readers may already be familiar with Cisco and what they do. However, those of you who are just coming in fresh from your MCSE, or maybe even with

10 or more years in the field but wishing to brush up on the new technology, may appreciate a little background on Cisco.

In the early 1980s, a married couple, Len and Sandy Bosack, who worked in different computer departments at Stanford University started up cisco Systems (notice the small c). They were having trouble getting their individual systems to communicate (like many married people), so in their living room they created a gateway server to make it easier for their disparate computers in two different departments to communicate using the IP protocol.

In 1984, Cisco Systems was founded with a small commercial gateway server product that changed networking forever. Some people think the name was intended to be San Francisco Systems, but the paper got ripped on the way to the incorporation lawyers—who knows? But in 1992, the company name was changed to Cisco Systems, Inc.

The first product it marketed was called the Advanced Gateway Server (AGS). Then came the Mid-Range Gateway Server (MGS), the Compact Gateway Server (CGS), the Integrated Gateway Server (IGS), and the AGS+. Cisco calls these "the old alphabet soup products."

In 1993, Cisco came out with the amazing 4000 router, and then created the even more amazing 7000, 2000, and 3000 series routers. These are still around and evolving (almost daily, it seems).

Cisco Systems has since become an unrivaled worldwide leader in networking for the Internet. Its networking solutions can easily connect users who work from diverse devices on disparate networks. Cisco products make it simple for people to access and transfer information without regard to differences in time, place, or platform.

Cisco Systems' big picture is that it provides end-to-end networking solutions that customers can use to build an efficient, unified information infrastructure of their own or to connect to someone else's. This is an important piece in the Internet/networking-industry puzzle because a common architecture that delivers consistent network services to all users is now a functional imperative. Because Cisco Systems offers such a broad range of networking and Internet services and capabilities, users needing to regularly access their local network or the Internet can do so unhindered, making Cisco's wares indispensable.

Cisco meets this need with a wide range of hardware products that are used to form information networks using the Cisco Internetworking Operating System (IOS) software. This software provides network services, paving the way for networked technical support and professional services to maintain and optimize all network operations.

Having a fabulous product line isn't all it takes to guarantee the huge success that Cisco enjoys—lots of companies with great products are now defunct. If you have complicated products designed to solve complicated problems, you need knowledgeable people who are fully capable of installing, managing, and troubleshooting them. That part isn't easy, so Cisco began the CCIE program to equip people to support these complicated networks. This program, known colloquially as the Doctorate of Networking, has also been very successful, primarily due to its extreme difficulty. Cisco continuously monitors the program, changing it as it sees fit, to make sure that it remains pertinent and accurately reflects the demands of today's internetworking business environments.

Building upon the highly successful CCIE program, Cisco Career Certifications permit you to become certified at various incremental levels of technical proficiency, spanning the disciplines of network design and support. So, whether you're beginning a career, changing careers, securing your present position, or seeking to refine and promote your position, this is the book for you!

Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert (CCIE) Lab

You've become a CCNP, or you have the same necessary skills, and now you fix your sights on getting your CCIE in Routing and Switching—what do you do next? First, you have to pass the CCIE written qualification exam, which this book is designed to help you do, and then take a two-day hands-on lab. Cisco recommends that before you take the two-day lab, you have a *minimum* of two years of on-the-job experience.

To become a CCIE, Cisco recommends the following:

1. Attend all the recommended courses at an authorized Cisco training center and pony up around $15,000-$20,000, depending on your corporate discount. We recommend GlobalNet (globalnettraining.com) for all your Cisco hands-on courses.

2. Pass the Drake/Prometric exam ($200 per exam—so hopefully you'll pass it the first time).

3. Pass the two-day, hands-on lab at Cisco. This costs $1,000 per lab, which many people fail two or more times. (Some never make it through!) Also, because you can take the exam only in San Jose, California; Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; Sydney, Australia; Hali fax, Nova Scotia; Tokyo, Japan; or Brussels, Belgium, you might just need to add travel costs to that $1,000.

NOTE   Cisco has recently added new sites for the CCIE lab; it is best to check the Cisco Web site for the most current information.

The CCIE Skills

The CCIE Routing and Switching exam includes the advanced technical skills that are required to maintain optimum network performance and reliability, as well as support diverse networks that use disparate technologies. CCIEs just don't have problems getting a job. These experts are basically inundated with offers to work for six-figure salaries! But that's because it isn't easy to attain the level of capability that is mandatory for Cisco's CCIE. For example, a CCIE will have the following skills down pat:

- Installing, configuring, operating, and troubleshooting complex routed LAN, routed WAN, switched LAN, and ATM LANE networks, and Dial Access Services.
- Diagnosing and resolving network faults.
- Using packet/frame analysis and Cisco debugging tools.
- Documenting and reporting the problem-solving processes used.
- Having general LAN/WAN knowledge, including data encapsulation and layering; windowing and flow control, and their relation to delay; error detection and recovery; link-state, distance vector, and switching algorithms; management, monitoring, and fault isolation.
- Having knowledge of a variety of corporate technologies—including major services provided by Desktop, WAN, and Internet groups—as well as the functions, addressing structures, and routing, switching, and bridging implications of each of their protocols.
- Having knowledge of Cisco-specific technologies, including router/switch platforms, architectures, and applications; communication servers; protocol translation and applications; configuration commands and system/network impact; and LAN/WAN interfaces, capabilities, and applications.
- Designing, configuring, installing, and verifying voice over IP and voice over ATM networks.

Cisco's Network Support Certifications

Cisco has created new certifications that will help you work toward the coveted CCIE, as well as aid prospective employers in measuring skill levels. Before these new certifications were created, you took only one test and were then faced with the lab, which made it difficult to succeed. With these new certifications, there is an incremental path toward preparing for that almighty lab; Cisco has opened doors that few were allowed through before. So, what are these new certifications, and how do they help you get your CCIE?

Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA) 2.0

The CCNA certification is the first certification in the incremental line of Cisco certifications, and it is a precursor to all current Cisco certifications. With the new certification programs, Cisco has created a type of stepping-stone approach to CCIE certification. Now, you can become a Cisco Certified Network Associate for the meager cost of the Sybex *CCNA Study Guide book*, plus $100 for the test. And you don't have to stop there—you can choose to continue with your studies and achieve a higher certification called the Cisco Certified Network Professional (CCNP). Someone with a CCNP has all the skills and knowledge they need to attempt the CCIE lab. However, because no textbook can take the place of practical experience, we'll discuss what else you need to be ready for the CCIE lab shortly.

Cisco Certified Network Professional (CCNP) 2.0

This new Cisco certification has opened up many opportunities for the individual wishing to become Cisco-certified but who is lacking the training, the expertise, or the bucks to pass the notorious and often failed two-day Cisco torture lab. The new Cisco certifications will truly provide exciting new opportunities for the CNE and MCSE who just don't know how to advance to a higher level.

So, you're thinking, "Great, what do I do after I pass the CCNA exam?" Well, if you want to become a CCIE in Routing and Switching (the most popular certification), understand that there's more than one path to that coveted CCIE certification. The first way is to continue studying and become a Cisco Certified Network Professional (CCNP). That means four more tests, in addition to the CCNA certification.

The CCNP program will prepare you to understand and comprehensively tackle the internetworking issues of today and beyond—not limited to the Cisco world. You will undergo an immense metamorphosis, vastly increasing your knowledge and skills through the process of obtaining these certifications.

Remember that you don't need to be a CCNP or even a CCNA to take the CCIE lab, but to accomplish that, it's extremely helpful if you already have these certifications.

What Are the CCNP Certification Skills?

Cisco is demanding a certain level of proficiency for its CCNP certification. In addition to those required for the CCNA, these skills include the following:

- Installing, configuring, operating, and troubleshooting complex routed LAN, routed WAN, and switched LAN networks, and Dial Access Services.

- Understanding complex networks, such as IP, IGRP, IPX, Async Routing, AppleTalk, extended access-lists, IP RIP, route redistribution, IPX RIP, route summarization, OSPF, VLSM, BGP, Serial, IGRP, Frame Relay, ISDN, ISL, X.25, DDR, PSTN, PPP, VLANs, Ethernet, ATM LAN-emulation, access-lists, 802.10, FDDI, and transparent and translational bridging.

To meet the Cisco Certified Network Professional requirements, you must be able to perform the following:

- Install and/or configure a network to increase bandwidth, quicken network response times, and improve reliability and quality of service.
- Maximize performance through campus LANs, routed WANs, and remote access.
- Improve network security.
- Create a global intranet.
- Provide access security to campus switches and routers.
- Provide increased switching and routing bandwidth—end-to-end resiliency services.
- Provide custom queuing and routed priority services.

How Do You Become a CCNP?

After becoming a CCNA, the four exams you must take to get your CCNP are as follows:

Exam 640-503: Routing This exam continues to build on the fundamentals learned in the CCNA course. It focuses on large multiprotocol internetworks and how to manage them with access-lists, queuing, tunneling, route distribution, router maps, BGP, OSPF, and route summarization. The Sybex *CCNP: Routing Study Guide* book covers everything you need to pass the new CCNP Routing exam.

Exam 640-504: Switching This exam tests your knowledge of the 1900 and 5000 series of Catalyst switches. The Sybex *CCNP: Switching Study Guide* covers all the objectives you need to understand for passing the Switching exam.

Exam 640-505: Remote Access This exam tests your knowledge of installing, configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting Cisco ISDN and dial-up access products. You must understand PPP, ISDN, Frame Relay, and authentication. The Sybex *CCNP: Remote Access Study Guide* covers all the exam objectives.

Exam 640-506: Support This tests you on the troubleshooting information you will learn about in this book. You must be able to troubleshoot Ethernet and Token Ring LANs, IP, IPX, and AppleTalk networks, as well as ISDN, PPP, and Frame Relay networks. The Sybex *CCNP: Support Study Guide* covers these topics.

NOTE
If you hate tests, you can take fewer of them by signing up for the CCNA exam and the Support exam, and then take just one more long exam called the Foundation R/S exam (640-509). Doing this also gives you your CCNP—but beware, it's a really long test that fuses all the material listed previously into one exam. Good luck! However, by taking this exam, you get three tests for the price of two, which saves you $100 (if you pass). Some people think it's easier to take the Foundation R/S exam because you can leverage the areas that you would score higher in against the areas in which you wouldn't.

TIP
Remember that test objectives and tests can change at any time without notice. Always check the Cisco Web site for the most up-to-date information (www.cisco.com).

Cisco's Network Design Certifications

In addition to the Network Support certifications, Cisco has created another certification track for network designers. The two certifications within this track are the Cisco Certified Design Associate and Cisco Certified Design Professional certifications. If you're reaching for the CCIE stars, we highly recommend the CCNP and CCDP certifications before attempting the lab (or attempting to advance your career).

This certification will give you the knowledge to design routed LAN, routed WAN, and switched LAN and ATM LANE networks.

Cisco Certified Design Associate (CCDA)

To become a CCDA, you must pass the DCN (Designing Cisco Networks) test (640-441). To pass this test, you must understand how to do the following:

- Design simple routed LAN, routed WAN, and switched LAN and ATM LANE networks.
- Use network-layer addressing.
- Filter with access lists.
- Use and propagate VLAN.
- Size networks.

TIP
The Sybex *CCDA: Cisco Certified Design Associate Study Guide* is the most cost-effective way to study for and pass your CCDA exam.

Cisco Certified Design Professional (CCDP) 2.0

If you're already a CCNP and want to get your CCDP, you can simply take the (Cisco Internetwork Design) CID 640-025 test, since you have already passed Routing, Switching, and Remote Access while obtaining your CCNP. If you're not yet a CCNP, however, you must take the CCDA, CCNA, Routing, Switching, Remote Access, *and* CID exams.

CCDP certification skills include the following:

- Designing complex routed LAN, routed WAN, and switched LAN and ATM LANE networks
- Building upon the base level of the CCDA technical knowledge

CCDPs must also demonstrate proficiency in the following:

- Network-layer addressing in a hierarchical environment
- Traffic management with access-lists
- Hierarchical network design
- VLAN use and propagation
- Performance considerations: required hardware and software; switching engines; memory, cost, and minimization

What Does This Book Cover?

This book covers everything you need to pass the CCIE Routing and Switching written exam. Each chapter begins with a list of the topics covered related to the CCIE written test, so make sure to read them over before working through the chapter.

Chapter 1 Covers hierarchical network design and how Cisco recommends designing, implementing, and maintaining large networks.

Chapter 2 Discusses common transport standards and how Ethernet, Token Ring, and other LAN and WAN technologies are configured on a network.

Chapter 3 Covers configuration and IOS management commands. This chapter introduces you to the Cisco Internetworking Operating System and how the command line interface (CLI) is used to configure Cisco routers and switches.

Chapter 4 Covers Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN). This in-depth chapter provides ISDN technology information as well as how to configure ISDN.

Chapter 5 Frame Relay and X.25 are covered thoroughly in this chapter. Design considerations as well as Cisco router configurations are discussed.

Chapter 6 Fault tolerance on a LAN and WAN are important. This chapter discusses the different redundant configurations and how to implement them on a Cisco internetwork.

Chapter 7 Covers TCP/IP fundamentals. From the beginnings of TCP/IP to the advanced configuration as well as how to subnet in your head are covered.

Chapter 8 Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP) are routing protocols that are used to share routing information between routers in an Autonomous System (AS). This chapter covers the various IGP protocols that can be

configured with Cisco routers.

Chapter 9 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is an Exterior Routing Protocol and is used to connect ASs together. This in-depth chapter provides you with an understanding of advanced BGP technology and configuration.

Chapter 10 Chapter 10 discusses IP routing protocol interaction. This chapter covers the different routing protocols and how they communicate together.

Chapter 11 Network Address Translation (NAT) is a translation service that allows reserved IP addresses on a LAN to communicate on the Internet. This chapter provides a technological discussion and configuration examples.

Chapter 12 IP Multicast Routing is becoming more and more popular. This chapter provides an in-depth knowledge of multicast and how to configure multicast on your network.

Chapter 13 Overview of Cisco Multiservice is an advanced chapter and covers technology like voice over ATM, voice over frame relay, as well as voice over IP. QoS and RSVP protocols are also covered.

Chapter 14 Bridging is still used today and you need to understand the different bridging technologies available with Cisco routers. This chapter provides that information.

Chapter 15 Data-Link Switching (DLSw+) is used in SNA environment and you must understand this technology to pass the CCIE exams. Design, implementation, and monitoring are covered in this chapter.

Chapter 16 Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and LANE are used on both LAN and WAN for high-speed data transfer. This chapter provides technology information regarding ATM and how to configure it in your network.

Chapter 17 Desktop protocols are used to communicate from hosts to servers or even to other hosts. The protocols covered in this chapter include IPX, AppleTalk, DECnet, and Windows.

Chapter 18 This chapter on security covers AAA authentication, Cisco PIX, and other advanced security information needed to secure your network.

Chapter 19 The LAN switching chapter discusses Cisco switch technology, including VLANs and frame tagging using Fastethernet and Gigabit Ethernet.

Each chapter ends with review questions that are specifically designed to help you retain the knowledge presented. To really nail down your skills, read each question carefully.

Where Do You Take the Exam?

You may take the exams at any of the more than 800 Prometric Authorized Testing Centers around the world (www.prometric.com). For the location of a

testing center near you, call (800) 755-3926. Outside of the United States and Canada, contact your local Prometric Registration Center.

To register for the CCIE Written exam:

1. Determine the number of the exam you want to take. (The CCIE written exam number is 350-001.)

2. Register with the nearest Prometric Registration Center. At this point, you will be asked to pay in advance for the exam. At the time of this writing, the exams are $200 each and must be taken within one year of payment. You can schedule exams up to six weeks in advance or as soon as one working day prior to the day you wish to take it. If something comes up and you need to cancel or reschedule your exam appointment, contact Prometric at least 24 hours in advance. Same-day registration isn't available for the Cisco tests.

3. When you schedule the exam, you'll get instructions regarding all appointment and cancellation procedures, the ID requirements, and information about the testing-center location.

How to Use This Book

This book can provide a solid foundation for the serious effort of preparing for the Cisco Certified Internetworking Expert Routing and Support Written exam. To best benefit from this book, use the following study method:

1. Take the Assessment Test immediately following this Introduction. (The answers are at the end of the test.) Carefully read over the explanations for any question you get wrong, and note which chapters the material comes from. This information should help you plan your study strategy.

2. Study each chapter carefully, making sure that you fully understand the information and the test objectives listed at the beginning of each chapter. Pay extra close attention to any chapter where you missed questions in the Assessment Test.

3. Complete all hands-on exercises in the chapter, referring to the chapter so that you understand the reason for each step you take. If you do not have Cisco equipment available, make sure to study the examples carefully. Also, check www.routersim.com for a router simulator. Answer the review questions related to that chapter. (The answers appear at the end of the chapter, after the review questions.)

4. Note the questions that confuse you, and study those sections of the book again.

5. Take a practice exam. You'll find two Bonus Exams on the CD. This will give you a complete overview of what you can expect to see on the real thing.