## Updated Sep-2022 Official licence for GB0-381-ENU Certified by GB0-381-ENU Dumps PDF [Q115-Q129



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Q115. Among the following routing protocols, the one that belongs to EGP is \_\_\_\_\_, and the one that uses link state algorithm is

**Q116.** In the IS-IS network as shown in the figure, RTA, RTC, RTD, and RTE establish a Level-2 adjacency relationship with each other; RTB establishes a Level-1 adjacency relationship with RTA, RTC. After the routing of each router is stable, when RTB accesses 192.168.14.1, it chooses the next hop as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

If RTA and RTC are added the following configuration at this time:

RTA-isis-1]import-route isis level-2 into level-1

<sup>\*</sup> BGP; OSPF

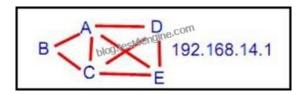
<sup>\*</sup> OSPF; RIP

<sup>\*</sup> BGP; RIP

<sup>\*</sup> OSPF; BGP

RTC-isis-1]import-route isis level-2 into level-1

Then RTB selects the next hop as \_\_\_\_\_ when accessing 192.168.14.1.



\* RTA; RTA

\* RTA; RTC

\* RTC; RTC

\* RTC; RTA

Q117. In the topology shown in the figure, perform the following configurations on RTA and RTC respectively:

RTA-ospf-1] area 1

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode simple

RTA] interface GigabitEthernet0/0

RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345

RTC-ospf-1] area 0

RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple

RTC] interface GigabitEthernet0/0

RTC-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321

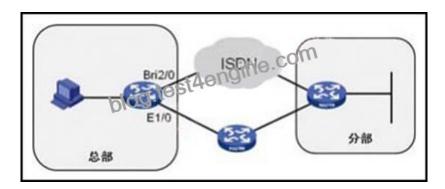
If RTB needs to establish neighbor relationships with RTA and RTC respectively, which of the following configurations needs to be performed on RTB?

- \* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321
- \* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode md5 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321
- \* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode simple RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345
- \* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode simple RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321

Q118. Regarding the first type of external routing and the second type of external routing in OSPF, the correct statement is

- \* The first type of external routes are generated by injecting IGP routes
- \* The first type of external routes are generated by injecting BGP routes
- \* By default, the routes imported into the OSPF protocol through other routing protocols are all Type 2 external routes
- \* If the routing information of the same network segment is learned through the first type of external routing and the second type of external routing at the same time, under the same other conditions, the first type of external routing information will be preferred

**Q119.** As shown in the figure, the MSR router of the headquarters is connected to the branch through the Ethernet interface E1/0, and the connection is backed up through the ISDN network.



Which of the following options are feasible at this time?

- \* The RIP protocol runs on the Ethernet link between the headquarters and the branch. Then set the static route, the outgoing interface is Bri2/0, and the default priority value
- \* OSPF protocol runs on the Ethernet link between the headquarters and the branch. Then set the static route, the outgoing interface is Bri2/0, and the priority value is 200
- \* OSPF protocol runs on the Ethernet link between the headquarters and the branch. Then set the static route, the outgoing interface is Bri2/0, and the priority value is 0
- \* The RIP protocol runs on the Ethernet link between the headquarters and the branch. Then set up a dynamic routing backup group on the outbound interface Bri2/0

Q120. In the topology shown in the figure, the following configurations are performed on RTA and RTB respectively:

RTA]ospf 1

RTA-ospf-1]area 1

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 192.168.7.0 0.0.0.127

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 192.168.8.0 0.0.0.127

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 192.168.15.0 0.0.0.255
RTB]ospf 1
RTB-ospf-1]area 1
RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]area 0
RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]abr-summar192.168.0.0 255.255.248.0 not-advertise
Then which of the following routes cannot exist in the routing table of RTC  * 192.168.1.0/24  * 192.168.8.0/24  * 192.168.7.0/25  * 192.168.0.0/22
<b>Q121.</b> The RIP protocol is enabled on a router, the process number is 1, and the priority is 100; at the same time, the OSPF protocol is enabled, the process number is 100, and the priority is 10.
If these two processes have learned the route of the 10.0.0.0/8 network segment at the same time, and the metric values are 1 (hop count) and 100 (cost value) respectively, then the route 10.0.0.0/8 learned by which process will enter the IP route In the table?  * RIP process 1  * OSPF process 100  * Import at the same time  * Unable to judge
Q122. E As shown in the figure, RTB and RTC each learn EBGP route N from RTD, RTB is missing LOCAL_PREF is set to 200, RTA and RTB, RTC establish IBGP neighbor relationship through loopback, RTA routing table, only N, RTB It is directly routed to the loopback of RTC and RTA itself. If RTB goes down due to a power failure, on RTA, can route N be switched to RTC immediately?  * Yes, because the neighbor relationship between RTA and RTB is interrupted, RTA immediately switches to RTC  * Yes, because the next hop of the route N pointing to RTB is unreachable, RTA immediately switches to RTC  * No, because the neighbor relationship between RTA and RTB cannot be interrupted until the holdtime expires, and it takes about 3 minutes to switch over.  * No, because RTA and RTB establish the IBGP neighbor relationship through the loopback address. If the interconnection interface is improved, it can be switched.
Q123. In the figure, is the correct IS-IS area division method.  * A  * B  * C  * D
Q124. In the IS-IS network as shown in the figure, each router is configured as follows.

RTA-isis-1]cost-ste compatible

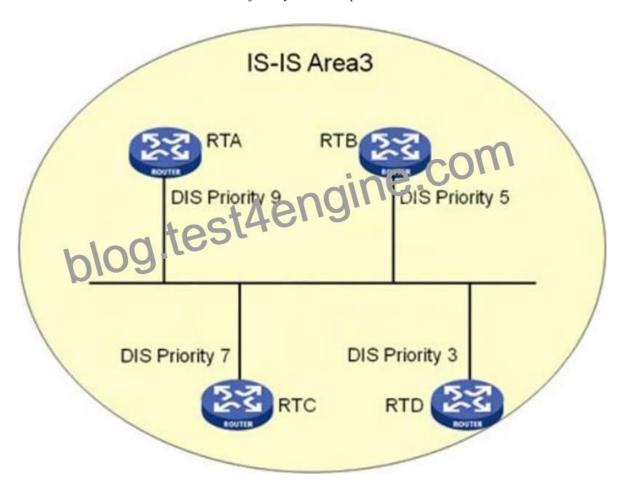
## RTB-isis-1]cost-ste wide-compatible

RTC-isis-1]cost-ste narrow-compatible

Then the link cost between each other can be calculated correctly is \_\_\_\_\_.

- \* RTA and RTB
- \* RTB and RTC
- \* RTA and RTC
- \* Nothing

**Q125.** As shown in the figure, 4 routers are connected to an Ethernet link. The router interface is a broadcast network type, and the DIS election has been carried out and an adjacency relationship has been established.



If the RTA restarts at this time, after the restart is completed, the DIS on this link is \_\_\_\_\_\_

- \* RTA
- \* RTB
- \* RTC
- \* RTD

Q126. Regarding the implementation of BGP load sharing, the following statement is correct \_\_\_\_\_

- \* BGP cannot achieve load sharing.
- \* BGP only implements load sharing for routes with the same MED value.
- \* After BGP selects certain routes, it conditionally performs load sharing.

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* The router supports BGP load based on iteration
Q127. The command to cancel the automatic route aggregation of the RIP protocol on the MSR router is
* [Router-rip-1]undo summary
* [Router-rip-1] undo auto-summary
* [Router-Serial1/0] undo summary
* [Router-Serial1/0] undo auto- summary
Q128. The following description of the address prefix list is incorrect is
* permit 10.0.0.0 24 indicates that only the 10.0.0.0/24 network segment is matched
* permit 10.0.0.0 24 indicates that the network that matches the mask in the 10.0.0.0/24 interval is greater than or equal to 24 bits
* permit 0.0.0.0 0 indicates that all routes are matched
* permit 0.0.0.0 0 less-eual 32 indicates that all routes are matched
Q129. The figure shows an OSI routing network. The route between RTB and RTE in the figure should be route.
* Level-0
* Level-1
* Level-2
* Level-3
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