DUMPSARENA

HCIE - R&S written (Carrier IP)

Huawei H31-161

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

In which L2VPN technology is L2VPN information transferred through the extended LDP

signaling?

A. Cross circuit connection (CCC)

B. Martini

C. Kompella

D. SVC

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following operations will make a PE send notifications to its peer in PWE3?

A. Shut down an AC interface

B. Delete the L2VPN services from an interface

C. Shut down a public network tunnel

D. Disable MPLS

ANSWER: A C D

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following statements about TE FRR in forwarding adjacency (FA) mode and TE FRR in IGP Shortcut mode are true?

A. When TE FRR in FA mode is enabled, nodes except the node on which FA is configured can sense the TE tunnel interface. When the primary tunnel link becomes faulty, the PLR switches traffic to the bypass tunnel through protection switching. The upstream node assumes the TE tunnel link is normal and therefore it continues traffic forwarding. In this case, the route does not change and an FRR is not triggered.

B. When TE FRR in FA mode is enabled, nodes except the node on which FA is configured can sense the TE tunnel interface. When the primary tunnel link becomes faulty, the PLR switches traffic to the bypass tunnel through protection switching. The upstream node assumes the TE tunnel link changes and therefore it triggers an FRR.

C. When TE FRR in IGP Shortcut mode is enabled, nodes except the node on which FA is configured cannot sense the TE tunnel interface. When the primary tunnel link becomes faulty, the PLR switches traffic to the bypass tunnel through protection switching. On the PLR, traffic is still forwarded through the bypass tunnel. The upstream node of the PLR cannot sense the TE tunnel interface and does not trigger an FRR.

D. When TE FRR in IGP Shortcut mode is enabled, nodes except the node on which FA is configured cannot sense the TE tunnel interface. When the primary tunnel link becomes faulty, the PLR switches traffic to the bypass tunnel through protection switching. Though the upstream node of the PLR cannot sense the TE tunnel interface, IGP can sense the faulty link. Therefore, the upstream node triggers an FRR.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 4

On the MPLS Layer 3 VPN, PE security is key to the safety of the entire network. Which of the following security measures can be deployed on PEs?

A. PE-CE route protocol authentication

B. VRF route capacity limitation

C. uRPF

D. Filter all CE packets that use the VRF interface address as the destination address based on the ACL rule.

ANSWER: A B C

QUESTION NO: 5

RTA is a leaf router that directly connects to host A through interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0. The interface is configured as follows:

interface Ethernet1/0/0 undo shutdown

ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0

pim sm igmp enable

igmp version 3

igmp ssm-mapping enable

Configurations in the IGMP view are as follows:

igmp

ssm-mapping 233.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1

A user sends an IGMPv2 Report message on host A to join groups 232.1.1.1 and 233.1.1.1 but the user cannot receive (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.1) and (10.10.1.1, 233.1.1.1) messages. To solve this

problem, which of the following configurations are required?

A. Configure ssm-mapping 232.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1 in the IGMP view.

B. Configure ssm-policy in the PIM view and use the ACL to set the SSM group address range to 233.1.1.1.

C. Configure ssm-policy in the PIM view and use the ACL to set the SSM group address range to 232.1.1.1.

D. Configure ssm-policy in the PIM view and use the ACL to set the SSM group address range to 232.1.1.1 and 233.1.1.1.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 6

When the RSVP LSP FRR protection is enables, which of the following statements about the original RSVP LSP are true?

A. The point of local repair (PLR) and the merge point (MP) can perceive the application of FRR but other nodes on the original RSVP LSP

B. The RESV message is sent by the MP to an upstream node through a bypass LSP after modified.

C. The PATH message is sent by the PLR to the MP through a bypass LSP after modified.

D. The MP sends the ResvTear message to the upstream node of the original RSVP LSP.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 7

Two BGP routes with the same prefix are received from two peers. The two routes have the same attributes except the next hop (NH1 and NH2).NH1 is iterated to the directly connected A and B, NH2 to directly connected C and D. If maximum load-balancing2 is configured in BGP and a router can be configured with a maximum of six paths for load balancing, how many paths does a forward information base (FIB) generate regarding this prefix?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

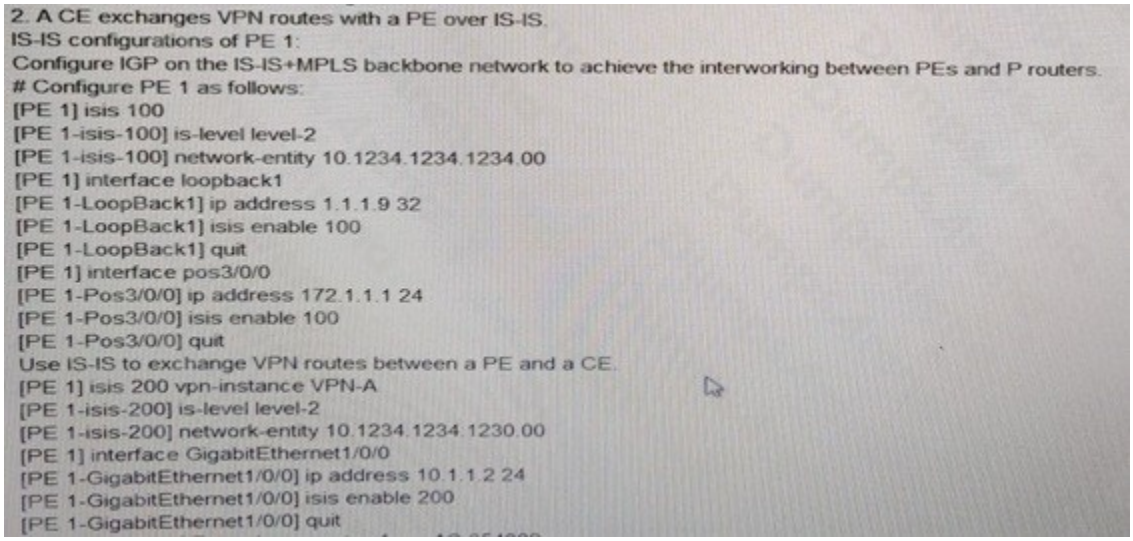
D. 4

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 8

As shown in the figure. CE 1 and CE 3 belong to VPN-A, and CE 2 CE 2 4 belong to VPN-B VPN-target VPN-A is 111:1 and that of VPN-B is 222:2 users on different VPNs are not allowed to access each other. Configuration principles are as follows:

On the backbone network VPNs are not connected to a CE, VPN instance need to be configured on the PE, and an interface on the PE for connecting to the CE must be bounded to a VPN instance. After binding an interface to a VPN instance, you must configure the IP address of the interface Between PEs, IS-IS is configured for PE interworking. MPLS basic capabilities and MPLS LDP are configured for MPLS LSP establishment, and MP-IBGP is configured for VPN route exchange.



How to enable CE 1 to learn routes from AS 64430?

A. Import IS-IS 200 routes in IS-IS process 100

B. Import IS-IS 100 routes in IS-IS process 100

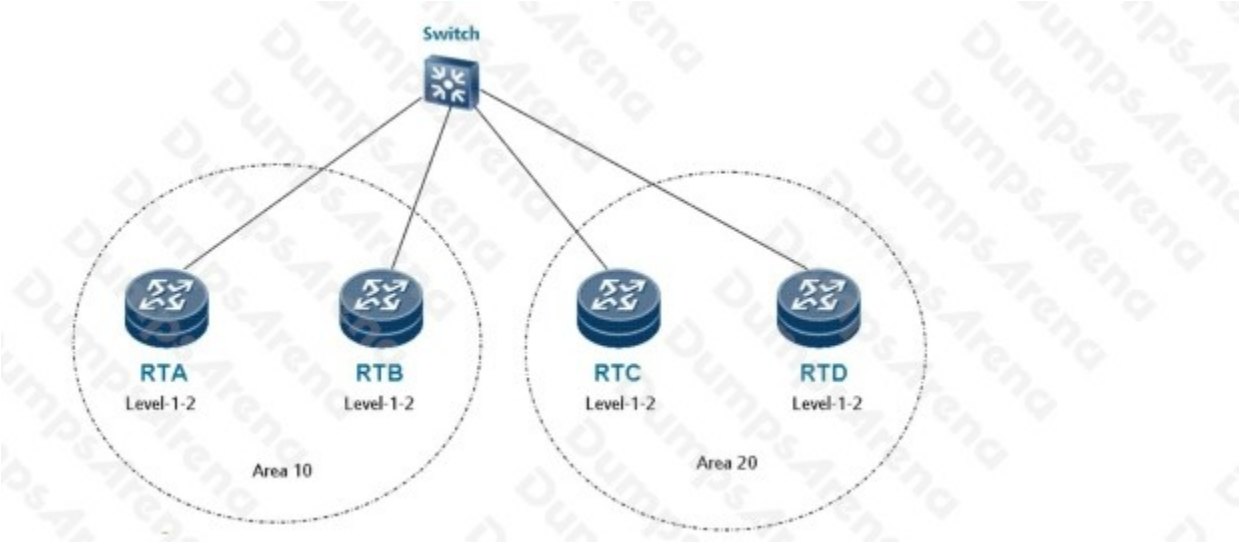
C. Import BGP routes in IS-IS process 100

D. Import BGP routes in IS-IS process 200

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 9

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, RTA, RTB, RTC, and RTD are connected through a switch. From small to large in order of the MAC address, the four routers are arranged as follows:

RTB, RTA, RTD, and RTC. The Level-2 DIS priority is set to 100 on RTB and RTD, and IS-IS BFD is enabled on all these routers. When the links of RTB are down, how should IS-IS BFD sessions be set up?

A. Level 1 and level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up among RTA, RTC, and RTD.

B. Level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up among RTA, RTC, and RTD, and a level 1 IS-IS BFD session is set up between RTC and RTD.

C. Level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up between RTD and RTA as well as between RTD and RTC, and a level 1 IS-IS BFD session is set up between RTC and RTD.

D. Level 1 and level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up only between RTC and RTD

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 10

RTA is a leaf router that directly connects to host A through interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0. The

interface is configured as follows:

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0 undo shutdown

ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0

pim sm igmp enable

igmp version 3igmp ssm-mapping enable igmp static-group 232.1.1.1

Configurations in the IGMP view are as follows:

igmp

ssm-mapping 232.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1

ssm-mapping 232.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1

Host A sends an IGMPv2 Report message to group 232.1.2.2. Which entry can be displayed by the display igmp ssm-mapping group command?

A. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.1)

B. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.2.2)

C. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.1) and (10.10.1.1, 232.1.2.2)

D. No entry

ANSWER: C