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Exam : **GB0-381-ENU**

Title : **H3C Large-Scale Routing
Network Technologies V2.0**

Vendor : **H3C**

Version : **DEMO**

QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements is incorrect about filter-policy filters?

- A. RIP routing information received from neighbors can be filtered using filter-policy in RIP
- B. The entire IP routing table sent to neighbors can be filtered using filter-policy in RIP
- C. IS-IS routing information received from neighbors can be filtered using filter-policy in IS-IS
- D. You can use filter-policy in OSPF to filter routing information between areas

Answer: CD

QUESTION NO: 2

In the following BGP networking application, an EBGP neighbor relationship is established between the three routers, in which RTA receives the Internet routes sent by RTB and RTC at the same time, so that it can reach the Internet 192.10.0.0/16 through two links.

The main configurations of RTA, RTB and RTC are as follows:

RTA]

```
bgp 700
network 190.10.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
undo snchronization
group as500 external
peer as500 as-path-acl 1 export
peer 201.1.1.1 group as500 as-number 500
group as600 external
peer as600 as-path-acl 1 export
peer 160.1.1.1 group as600 as-number 600
ip as-path-acl 1 permit ^$
```

RTB]

```
bgp 500
network 192.10.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
undo snchronization
group as700 external
peer as700 route-policsetmed export
peer 201.1.1.2 group as700 as-number 700
route-policsetmed permit node 10
applcost 50
```

RTC]

```
bgp 600
network 192.10.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
undo snchronization
group as700 external
peer as700 route-policsetmed export
peer 160.1.1.2 group as700 as-number 700
route-policsetmed permit node 10
applcost 100
```

According to the above configuration, which router will the 190.10.0.0/16 network segment on the RTA access the 192.10.0.0/16 network segment through?

Which attribute of the BGP route determines the route preference principle through this

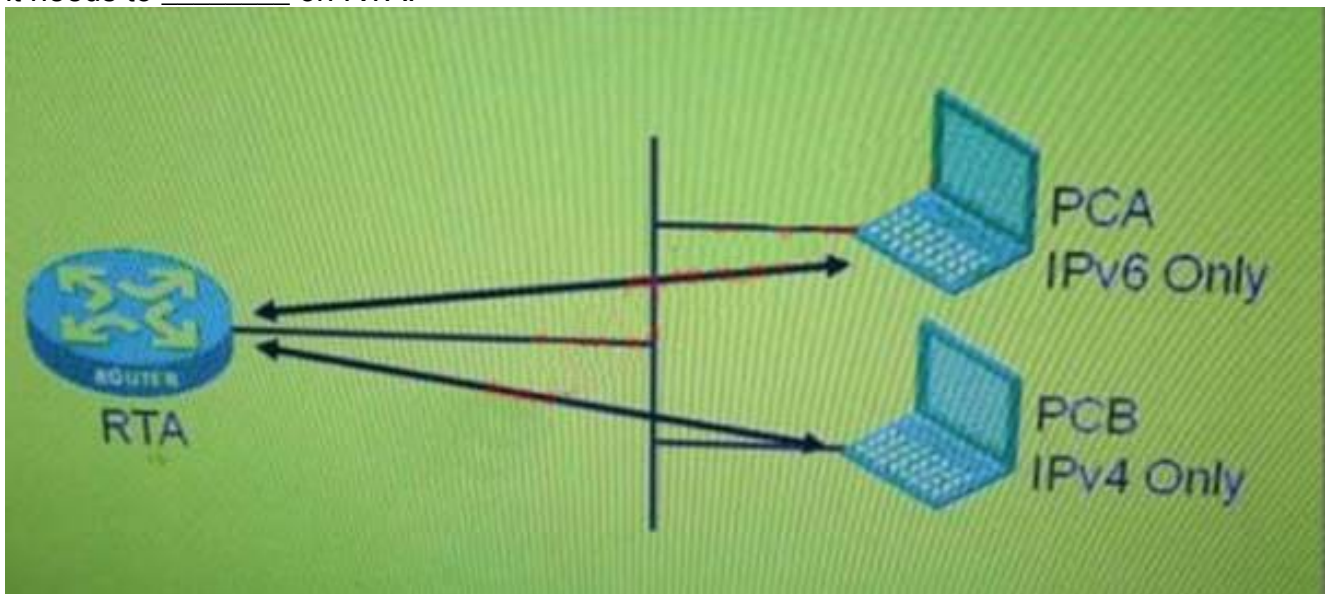
router?

- A. RTB, MED
- B. RTC, MED
- C. RTB , Router ID
- D. RTC , Router ID

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 3

As shown in the figure, RTA needs to communicate with PCA and PCB at the same time, so it needs to _____ on RTA.



- A. enable only IPv6 stack
- B. enable only IPv4 stack
- C. enable both IPv4 and IPv6 stacks
- D. Neither IPv4 nor IPv6 are enabled

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 4

Assuming that router RTA receives a BGP route 10.10.10.0/24 from its iBGP neighbor without the AS_PATH attribute, how should RTA handle this BGP route?

- A. Without the AS_PATH attribute, it indicates that this is a route originating from an autonomous system, and the BGP route is valid.
- B. All routes learned from iBGP neighbors do not carry AS_PATH, this route is valid
- C. The iBGP neighbor of the RTA is configured with the routing policy AS_PATH in the outbound direction, and the BGP route is valid
- D. does not carry the AS_PATH attribute, the BGP route is invalid

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 5

The networking is shown in the figure, RTB advertises route 13.14.3.0/24 to RTA, LP is 150, MED is 50. Route received by RTC from RTA

What is the LP and MED of 13.14.3.0/24?

- A. No LP, no MED
- B. LP 150 , MED 50
- C. No LP, MED 50
- D. LP 100 , no MED

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 6

Regarding the DR/BDR election principle in the OSPF protocol, the following statement is wrong is _____.

- A. The router with the highest priority value will be elected as the DR
- B. The router with the largest interface IP address will be elected as the DR
- C. The router with the largest Router ID will be elected as the DR
- D. A router with a priority value of 0 must not participate in the election

Answer: ABC

QUESTION NO: 7

As shown in the figure, RTA and RTB establish an IS-IS adjacency on a P2P type link. After the RTB sends LSP_N to RTA, it sends LSP_N to RTA after a period of timing, and then RTA sends _____ to RTB. It can be known from the above that _____ is lost.

- A. PSNP , the first LSP_N
- B. PSNP , the second LSP_N
- C. CSNP , the first LSP_N
- D. CSNP , the second LSP_N

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 8

Among the following routing protocols, _____ supports VLSM, but does not support automatic route aggregation. (select one or more)

- A. RIP-1
- B. RIP-2
- C. OSPF
- D. BGP

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following statements about IToIP is false is _____.

- A. IToIP requires that an IT system be constructed with an IP network as the infrastructure.
- B. Various IT resources can easily share and use the standard IP infrastructure to realize the further integration of various technologies and applications such as communication, computing, storage, and network.
- C. IToIP closely connects applications and infrastructure, greatly improving the operating efficiency of IT systems.

D. An IT system based on IToIP can create a standard, compatible, secure, intelligent and manageable IT application environment for users.

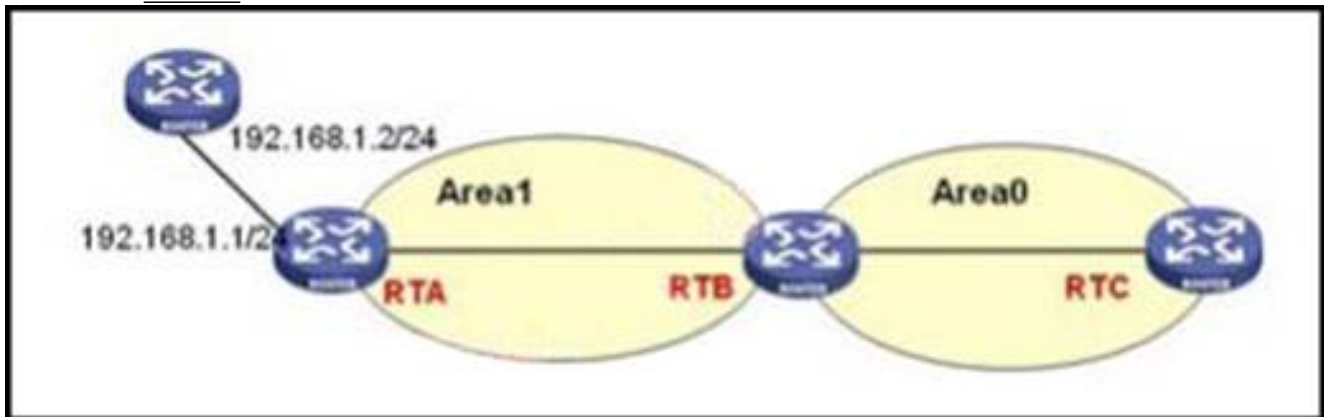
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 10

In the topology shown in the figure, execute the following command on the RTA:

```
RTA-ospf-1] default-route-advertise
```

The default route cannot be observed in the routing table of the RTC router, the impossible reason is _____



- A. No default route in RTA's routing table
- B. Area1 is configured as an NSSA area
- C. A routing policy is configured on RTB to filter the default route
- D. A routing policy is configured on the RTC to filter the default route

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 11

Regarding the comparison between OSPF protocol and RIPv2 protocol, the following statement is correct is _____.

- A. Both protocols support routing information triggered updates
- B. OSPF protocol supports authentication, while RIPv2 protocol does not
- C. Both protocols use a poison reversal mechanism to prevent routing loops
- D. RIPv2 uses hops as routing metric, while OSPF uses cost as routing metric

Answer: AD

QUESTION NO: 12

In IS-IS, _____ is divided into two types: Level-1 and Level-2.

- A. IIH
- B. CSNP
- C. PSNP
- D. LSP
- E. CLV

Answer: ABCD

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following statements is true about the address prefix list matching process?

- A. During the matching process, the router checks each entry identified by the index number in ascending order. As long as an entry satisfies the conditions, it means that the address prefix list is filtered.
- B. During the matching process, the router checks each entry identified by the index number in ascending order. Only when all entries meet the conditions, it means that the address prefix list is filtered.
- C. In the prefix list, each entry specifies a corresponding matching pattern, including two patterns of allow and deny
- D. In the prefix list, if all entries are in deny mode, no route can pass the filter list

Answer: ACD

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following descriptions of Route-polic is incorrect _____?

- A. If more than one node is defined in the Route-polic, at least one of the nodes should have the matching mode permit
- B. In a node of the Route-polic, at least one if-match clause must be included
- C. In a Route-polic, the relationship between different nodes is or
- D. In the same node of Route-polic, the relationship between different if-match clauses is and

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 15

RTA and RTB run BGP routing protocol, and there is a static default route on RTA at the same time.

The correct way to import a default route from RTA into BGP is _____

- A. configure import-route static under RTA's BGP attempt
- B. Configure default-route imported under RTA's BGP attempt
- C. Configure import-route static and default-route imported under RTA's BGP attempt
- D. Configure network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 under RTA's BGP attempt

Answer: CD

QUESTION NO: 16

The picture shows the sending of Hello packets between RTA, RTB and RTC.

According to the above information, it can be judged that _____ between RTA and RTC, and _____ between RTC and RTB.

- A. The adjacency relationship has been established, the adjacency relationship has been established
- B. Adjacency not established, adjacency established
- C. The adjacency relationship has been established, but the adjacency relationship has not been established
- D. no adjacency established, no adjacency established

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 17

The networking is shown in the figure, RTA learns the 10.1.1.0/24 route through OSPF 100, and uses network to import BGP.

View the 10.1.1.0/24 route on the RTA, and the results are as follows:

```
RTA]display routing-table 10.1.1.0
```

```
Destination/Mask Protocol Pre Cost Nexthop Interface
```

```
10.1.1.0/24 OSPF 10 2 1.1.1.2 Ethernet0/0
```

Configure default med 200 on RTA. Please visit the BGP routing table of RTA. What is the MED attribute value of 10.1.1.0/24?

- A. 200
- B. 2
- C. 202
- D. 0

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 18

As shown, RTA, RTB are located in AS 100. The two establish IBGP neighbors, and there are no routes for RTA and RTC Internet segments on RTB: RTC is located in AS 200 and establishes EBGP neighbors with RTA.

Its main configuration is as follows:

```
RTA]
```

```
bgp 100
```

```
peerRTC as-number 200
```

```
peerRTB as-number 100
```

```
RTB]
```

```
bgp 100
```

```
peerRTA as-number 100
```

```
RTC]
```

```
bgp 200
```

```
peerRTA as-number 100
```

RTC cannot send 192.168.1.0/24 route to RTA, but 92.168.1.0/24 route does not appear in RTB's IP 1 routing table.

To solve the above problems, what adjustments should be made in the configuration?

- A. RTA-bgp]peerRTC next-hop-local
- B. RTA-bgp]peerRTB next-hop-local
- C. RTB-bgp]peerRTA next-hop-local
- D. RTC-bgp]peerRTA next-hop-local

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 19

On MSR routers, the default OSPF link cost values for Gigabit Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, and Ten Gigabit Ethernet are _____ respectively.

- A. 1 , 1 , 1
- B. 1 , 1 , 10 ,
- C. 1 , 10 , 100

D. 1 , 10 , 10

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 20

M In the network shown in the figure, the default next hop RTC of RTA, and the PBR configuration on RTA is as follows:

```
policy-based-route pbr_a permit node 10
```

```
if-match packet-length 64 100
```

```
applip-address next-hop 11.0.0.2
```

```
if-match packet-length 101 1000
```

```
applip-address next-hop 12.0.0.2
```

```
policy-based-route pbr_a dennode 20
```

Assuming the policy is successfully applied, how will the data flow on the RTA be forwarded?

- A. Packets with a packet length of 64~100 bytes will be sent to 11.0.0.2 according to policy routing
- B. Packets with a length of 64~100 bytes will be sent to 11.0.0.2 according to the default route
- C. Packets with a packet length of 101~1000 bytes will be routed to 12.0.02 according to the policy
- D. Packets with a length of 101~1000 bytes will be sent to 11.0.02 according to the default route

Answer: AC

QUESTION NO: 21

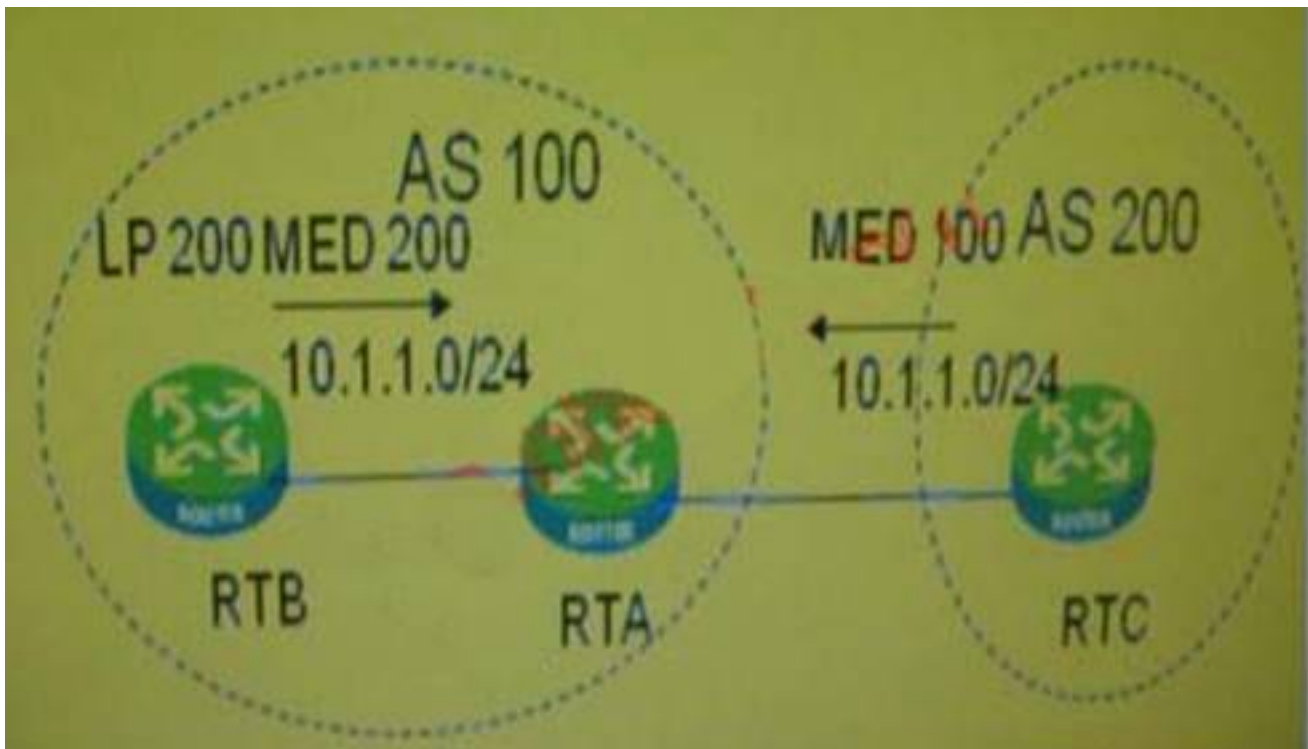
Which of the following statements about PBR is correct is _____

- A. PBR is a mechanism for routing based on user-defined policies
- B. Through PBR, you can set the attributes of routes imported by routing protocols
- C. PBR can perform routing based on the source address of arriving packets
- D. PBR can route based on the length of arriving packets

Answer: ACD

QUESTION NO: 22

The networking is shown in the figure. RTB and RTC each advertise a 10.1.1.0/24 BGP route to RTA. The LP of the route advertised by RTB is set to 200, and the MED of the route advertised by RTC is set to 200.



Which BGP route should RTA prefer?

- A. RTB, because BGP prefers routes inside the autonomous system.
- B. RTB, because the LP of RTB routing is 200, which is greater than the LP of RTC routing.
- C. RTC, because the RTC route has no LP attribute, so the LP is not compared, and the MED value of RTC is $100 <$ the MED value of RTB is 200, so RTC routing is preferred.
- D. RTC, because BGP prefers routes outside the autonomous system.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 23

ND protocol packets are encapsulated by _____.

- A. IPv6
- B. IPv4
- C. Ethernet
- D. PPP
- E. ICMPv6

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 24

In the topology shown in the figure, by executing the import-route direct command on the RTA, 192.168.0.0/24, 192.168.1.0/24, 192.168.2.0/24, 192.168.3.0/24 and 192.168.4.0/24 are injected. Five routes, and perform the following configurations on RTA, RTB and RTC respectively:

```
RTA]ospf 1
RTA-ospf-1]area 1
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 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
```

```
RTA-ospf-1]asbr-summar192.168.0.0 255.255.252.0
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-0.0.0.0]network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
rtc]ospf 1
RTC-ospf-1]area 0
rtc-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

Then the possible routes in the RTB routing table are _____

A. 192.168.4.0/24
B. 192.168.0.0/22
C. 1.1.1.1/32
D. 192.168.0.0/24

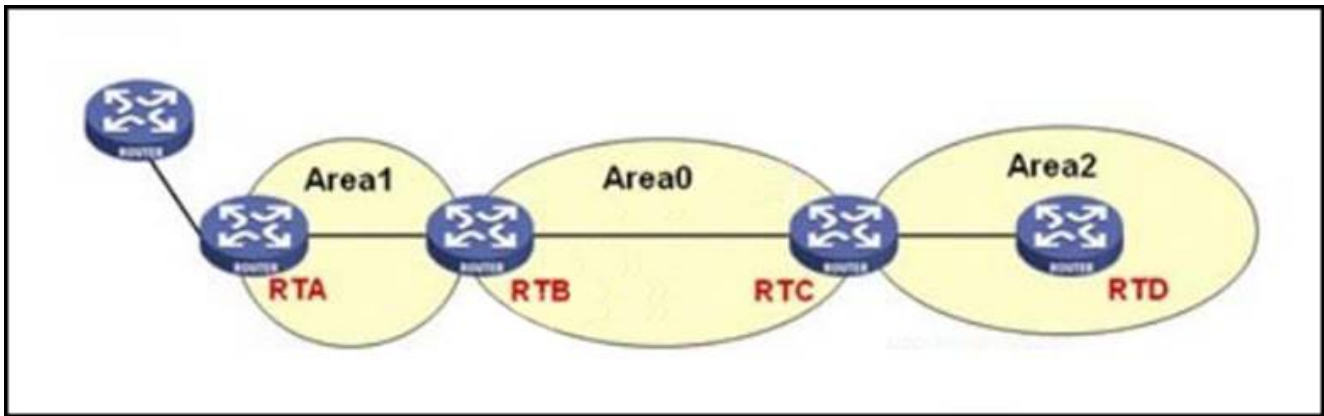
Answer: ABC

QUESTION NO: 25

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

```
RTA]ospf 1
RTA-ospf-1]area 1
RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 10.0.0.0 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-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
rtc]ospf 1
RTC-ospf-1]area 0
RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
rtc-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]area 2
RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub
rtc-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

If RTD can learn the route 10.0.0.0/24, how to configure it?



- A. RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
- B. RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub
- C. RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub
- D. RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]area 0 RTD -ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]stub

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 26

Running the command on the router and its display information is as follows:

```

<RTB>displaisis route
Route information for ISIS(1)
-----
ISIS(1) IPv4 Level-1 Forwarding Table
-----
IPV4 Destination      IntCost    ExtCost    ExitInterface    NextHop      Flags
-----
0.0.0.0/0              10         NULL       Loop1             Direct       D/L/-
172.16.1.1/32          0          NULL       Loop1             Direct       D/L/-
192.168.18.0/24       10         NULL       Vlan2             Direct       D/L/-
172.16.2.1/32         0          NULL       Loop0             Direct       D/L/-
172.16.3.1/32        10         NULL       Tun1              10.1.2.1     R/L/-
10.1.2.0/30           10         NULL       Tun1              Direct       D/L/-
10.1.3.0/30           20         NULL       Tun1              10.1.2.1     R/L/-
10.2.4.0/30           10         NULL       Tun4              Direct       D/L/-
    
```

From the above information, we can know that there are _____ IS-IS Level-1 routes added to the RTB routing table.

- A. 8
- B. 7

- C. 5
- D. 4
- E. 2

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 27

On an Ethernet link, the PC at address 1::1 sends an NS message to the PC at address 1::2. At this time, the source and destination addresses of the NS message are _____ respectively.

- A. source is 1::1, destination is 1::2
- B. source is :: , destination is FF02::1
- C. source is 1::1, destination is FF02::1:FF:2
- D. The source is the link-local address of the interface where it is located, and the destination is FF02::1:FF00:2
- E. source is ::1, destination is FF02::1:FF00:2

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 28

Regarding the DR and BDR election principles in the OSPF protocol, which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. The route with the highest priority value will be elected as the DR
- B. The router with the largest interface IP address will be elected as the DR
- C. The router with the largest Router ID will be elected as the DR
- D. Routers with priority 0 must not participate in the election

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 29

The output of displaospfv3 on a router is as follows

Routing Process OSPFv3 (1) with ID 1.1.1.1

Graceful restart helper enabled

Graceful restart helper strict-lsa-checking disabled

SPF schedule dela5 secs, Hold time between SPFs 10 secs

Minimum LSA interval 5 secs, Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs

Number of external LSAs 0. These external LSAs checksum Sum 0x0000

Number of AS-Scoped Unknown LSA 0

Number of LSA originated 19

Number of LSA received 0

Number of areas in this router is 3

Area BACKBONE(0)

Number of interfaces in this area is 2

SPF algorithm executed 9 times

Number of LSA 3. These LSAs checksum Sum 0x6C29

Number of Unknown LSA 0

Area 0.0.0.1

Number of interfaces in this area is 1
SPF algorithm executed 12 times
Number of LSA 3. These LSAs checksum Sum 0x22F1E
Number of Unknown LSA 0
Area 0.0.0.10
Number of interfaces in this area is 1
SPF algorithm executed 1 times
Number of LSA 3. These LSAs checksum Sum 0x81E2
Number of Unknown LSA 0
Then the router has _____ interfaces in the OSPFv3 process.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 30

Which of the following statements about filters is incorrect is _____.

- A. Filter-policy can filter received routes or advertised routes, and can modify BGP attribute values
- B. Route-policy can filter in the process of receiving, publishing and importing routes, and can modify the attribute value of BGP
- C. AS-path list is for AS rather than specific routes for routing control
- D. Among several filters, Route-policy is more functional

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 31

In the regular expression, all routes are _____.

- A. Graphical answer 1
- B. Graphical answer 2
- C. Graphical answer 3
- D. Graphical answer 4

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 32

The command to configure manual route aggregation of RIP protocol on MSR router is _____.

- A. Router] rip summar-address 10.1.0.0 22
- B. Router-rip-1] rip summar-address 10.1.0.0
- C. Router-rip-1] rip summar-address 10.1.0.0 22
- D. Router-Serial1/0] rip summar-address 10.1.0.0 22

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 33

As shown in the figure, in IPv6 stateless address auto-configuration, the prefix advertised by the gateway is 2010:1998::/64, and the MAC address of the PC is 00:19:C5:0D:19:03, then the PC passes the EUI-64. The resulting global unicast address is _____.

- A. 2010:1998::219:C5FF:FF0D:1903
- B. 2010:1998::2019:C5FF:FE0D:1903
- C. 2010:1998::2019:C5FE:FF0D:1903
- D. 2010:1998:219:C5FF:FE0D:1903

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 34

_____ uses the Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm.

- A. RIP
- B. OSPF
- C. S-IS
- D. BGP

Answer: BC

QUESTION NO: 35

For the IS-IS protocol message exchange process, the correct one of the following descriptions is _____.

- A. In an IP network, IS-IS bearers interact in IP packets
- B. IS-IS protocol packets use the NSAP address in CLNP
- C. The NSAP address is composed of two parts, IDP and DSP, with a fixed length of 160 bits
- D. NSAP is a variable-length address, the longest is 160 bits, and the shortest is 64 bits

Answer: BC

QUESTION NO: 36

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 10.0.0.0 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-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

If area 2 needs to be configured as a TotalStub area, how should it be configured on RTC and RTD?

- A. RTC]ospf 1 RTC-ospf-1]area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]area 2 RTC -ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1-area -0.0.0.2]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 rtd-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub

B. RTC]ospf 1 RTC-ospf-1]area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]area 2 RTC -ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub no-summarRTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1 -area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD-ospf-1]area 0 RTD-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]stub

C. RTC]ospf 1 RTC-ospf-1]area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]area 2 RTC -ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub no-summarRTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1 -area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255

D. RTC]ospf 1 RTC-ospf-1]area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]area 2 RTC -ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub no-summarRTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0 RTD]ospf 1 RTD-ospf-1]area 2 RTD-ospf-1-area -0.0.0.2]network 30.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 rtd-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]stub

Answer: D