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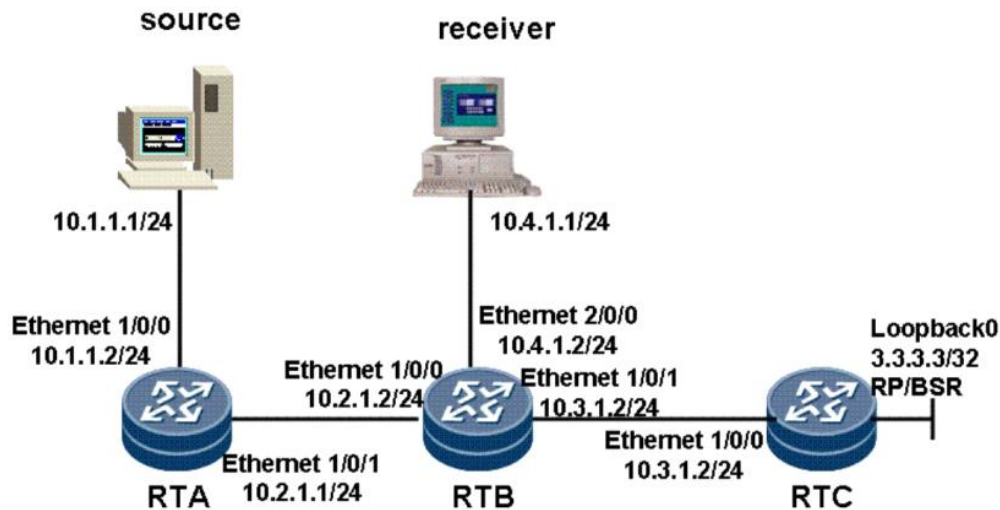
Exam : **H31-161**

Title : **HCIE-Carrier IP (Written)**

Vendor : **Huawei**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 As shown in the figure, RTA, RTB, and RTC use the OSPF protocol. The default cost value is used for links, and unicast routes converge on the entire network. The Loopback 0 interface is set to configure RTC as the RP or BSR. The SPT switching threshold uses the default value on RTB. The receiver joins the multicast group 225.1.1.1. The multicast source sends multicast data to the destination address 225.1.1.1. Which interface is the inbound interface in the (10.1.1.1, 225.1.1.1) entry on RTB?



- A. Ethernet 1/0/0
- B. Ethernet 1/0/1
- C. Ethernet 2/0/0
- D. Null

Answer: A

NO.2 About the merits and demerits of inter-AS VPN-IPv4 Option B using MP-EBGP between ASBRs, which statement is true?

- A. An ASBR does not store VPN routes but sends them out as label data.
- B. An ASBR is required to store all VPN routes, which challenges the performance of the ASBR.
- C. VRFs matching PEs must be configured on the ASBR.
- D. The inter-AS scheme in Option B is an inherent feature of VPN.

Answer: B

NO.3 As shown in the figure, MPLS, MPLS TE, and MPLS RSVP-TE are configured on RTA, RTB, RTC, and RTD. Tunnel1/0/0 and Tunnel2/0/0 are set up based on the explicit path RTA-RTB-RTC. Tunnel1/0/0 has a hot-standby path (RTA-RTD-RTC) and an FRR path: RTA-RTD-RTC, whereas Tunnel2/0/0 has an ordinary path (RTA-RTD-RTC) and an FRR path. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. When the link between RTA and RTB is faulty, the state of Tunnel1/0/0 is hotstandby inuse.
- B. When the link between RTB and RTC is faulty, the state of Tunnel2/0/0 is ordinary inuse.
- C. When the link between RTA and RTB is faulty, the state of Tunnel2/0/0 is ordinary inuse.
- D. When the link between RTA and RTB is faulty, the state of Tunnel2/0/0 is FRR inuse.

Answer: A,D

NO.4 When the multicast source starts to send multicast data and no receiver joins in the RP in PIM-SM, which of the following statements are true?

- A. After all sources unicast registration information to the RP, no multicast route entries related to source groups are generated due to receiver absence.
- B. After receiving a registration message, the RP creates the multicast routing entries (*, G) of all source groups and sends a register stop message to the source DR.
- C. The RP receives a registration message from the source DR, creates a multicast routing entry (S, G), and sends a register stop message to the source DR.
- D. After the source DR unicasts registration information to the RP, the multicast routing entries (S, G) of all source groups are generated in the RP but the outbound interface is null.

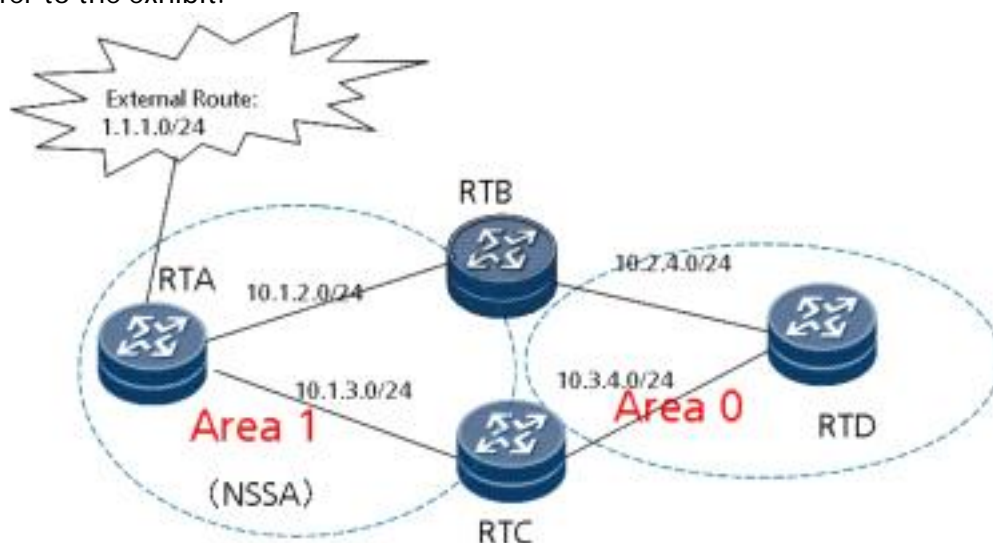
Answer: C,D

NO.5 Which of the following can be implemented in an IP backbone network?

- A. BGP
- B. MPLS
- C. RIP
- D. ISIS

Answer: A,B,D

NO.6 Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, RT 5 is a stub area router, an external Internet route is imported by RT 1, and a virtual connection is established between RT 1 and RT 3. At present, the Internet is accessible to routers except RT 5. Why can the Internet not be accessed from RT 5? (Select two answers)

- A. The cost of the link between RT 1 and RT 3 is excessively large.
- B. A stub area cannot be connected using a virtual link.
- C. RT1 does not inform RT 5 that category 3 LSAs are configured by default.
- D. Category 5 LSAs cannot be sent in a stub area.

Answer: A,C

NO.7 #

pim

```
c-rp Ethernet6/2/0
timer hello 100
state-refresh-interval 10
state-refresh-ttl 60
Interface Ethernet6/2/0Ip address 20.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
Pim timer hello 45
Pim dm
#
```

Which of the following statements are false?

- A.** If the PIM-DM is enabled at Ethernet 6/2/0 on a router, the PIM-SM cannot be enabled at other interfaces on the router.
- B.** Ethernet 6/2/0 sends a state-refresh message every 10 seconds.
- C.** Ethernet 6/2/0 sends a PIM hello message every 100 seconds.
- D.** The TTL value is 60 in state-refresh messages sent by the router.

Answer: B,C

NO.8 In MPLS QoS , traffic policies are developed on simple traffic classified and complex traffic classification policies based on simple traffic classification the service class color, and drop priority of packet are reset based on the packet in the traffic policies on complex traffic classification measures such as traffic classification is applied on border routers in Different domain, and traffic classification core routers. QoS policies are configured by performing the following operations:

Defines DiffSer domain and configuring a traffic policy.

Classification traffic

Defines traffic behavior and configures characteristics of behaviors.

Defines a traffic policy and specifies for traffic categories

Applies the traffic policy

Configure L-LSP

Configures reserve address checks

Adds interface to the DiffSer domain

Which of the proceeding operations are required when you configured simple traffic classification?

- A.** 2 4 5 7
- B.** 1 5 6
- C.** 2 3 4 8
- D.** 1 6 8

Answer: C

NO.9 For the Eudemon firewall, the nat-policy command is configured in which mode?

- A.** System mode
- B.** Intrazone mode
- C.** Interface mode
- D.** Interzone mode

Answer: A

NO.10 With the SA, which of the following, option is correct?

- A. IPsec SA is unidirectional
- B. IKE SA is bidirectional
- C. KE SA is unidirectional
- D. IPsec SA is bidirectional

Answer: C,D

NO.11 As shown in the figure, DUT stands for the device under test and RTA is used to support the test. Which combination of the following configurations is mandatory for fast convergence?

1. BFD
2. Minimum LSP refreshing interval
3. Most sensitive SPF timer
4. Minimum Hello packet sending interval
5. Minimum LSP sending interval
6. Longest computing time of SPF slices
7. Minimum LSP retransmission interval
8. Minimum LSP generation time
9. Flash-flood
10. GR function
11. Setting cost-style to wide

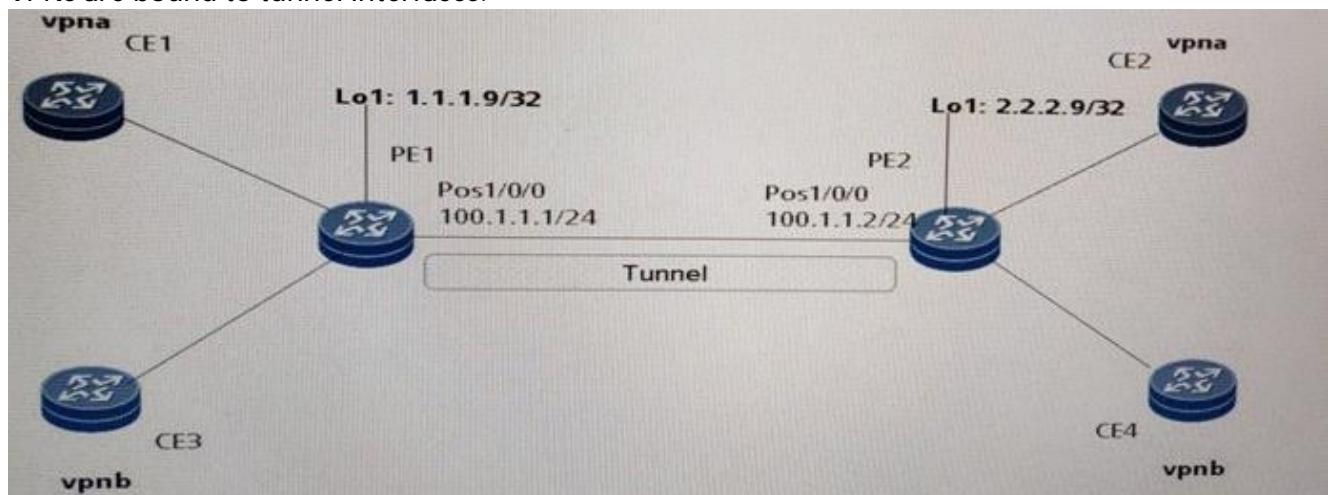
A. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9

B. 3, 5, 6

C. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9

Answer: C

NO.12 As shown in the figure, CE1 and CE2 belong to VPN A, CE3 and CE4 belong to VPN B, VPN A and VPN B share the public network tunnels between border PE1 and PE2, and LDP tunnels are configured between PE1 and PE2. To isolate resources for VPN service data from PE2 to PE1, a unidirectional TE tunnel is configured to forward data from PE1. The QoS policy propagation through the border gateway protocol (QPPB) feature is configured on PE2, and a QoS policy is defined when VPNs are bound to tunnel interfaces.



```
Global MPLS configuration on PE 2:
#
mpls lsr-id 2.2.2.9
mpls
mpls te
lsp-trigger all
mpls rsvp-te
#
mpls ldp
#
Interface configuration on PE 2:
interface Pos1/0/0
link-protocol ppp
ip address 100.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
mpls
mpls te
mpls te max-link-bandwidth 10000
mpls te max-reservable-bandwidth 5000
mpls rsvp-te
mpls ldp
qppb-policy qos-local-id destination
traffic-policy trpolicy outbound
#
interface Tunnel1/0/0
ip address unnumbered interface LoopBack1
tunnel-protocol mpls te
destination 1.1.1.9
mpls te tunnel-id 22
mpls te bandwidth bc0 10000
mpls te vpn-binding vpn-instance vpna qos-local-id 1 bandwidth 1000
mpls te vpn-binding vpn-instance vpnb qos-local-id 2 bandwidth 1000
#
```

Which of the following statements about the configurations on PE 2 are true?

- A. The maximum reserved bandwidth must not exceed the bandwidth of the physical links.
- B. The `mpls te commit` command must be configured on the `Post/0/0` interface.
- C. The maximum reserved bandwidth must not exceed the bandwidth of the tunnels.
- D. The `mpls te commit` command must be configured on the `Tunnel1/0/0` interface.
- E. The `mpls te cspf` command must be configured in the global MPLS view.

Answer: A,D,E

NO.13 Which statement about MPLS Echo packets is true?

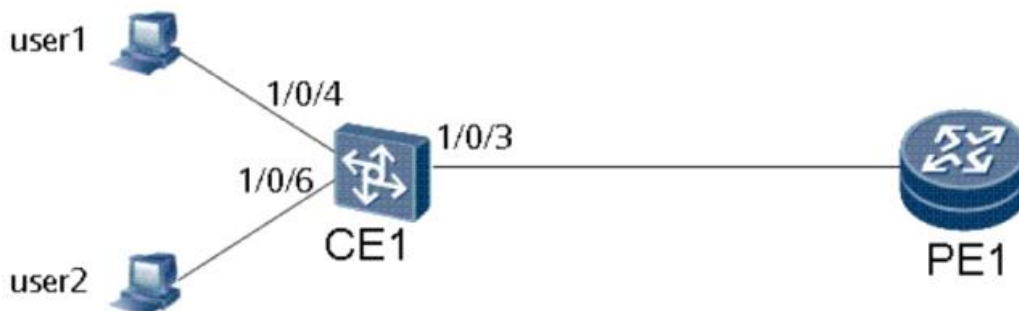
- A. The MPLS Echo request is an ICMP packet.
- B. The MPLS Echo request is a UDP packet.
- C. The type value of the MPLS Echo request packet is 0.
- D. The type value of the MPLS Echo reply packet is 8

Answer: B

NO.14 As shown in the figure, CEs connect to users 1 and 2 through access interfaces or links.

```
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/4]portswitch
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/4]port link-type access
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/4]port default vlan 1
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/6]portswitch
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/6]port link-type access
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/6]port default vlan 2
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/3]portswitch
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/3]port link-type trunk
[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/3]port trunk permit-pass vlan 1 to 2
```

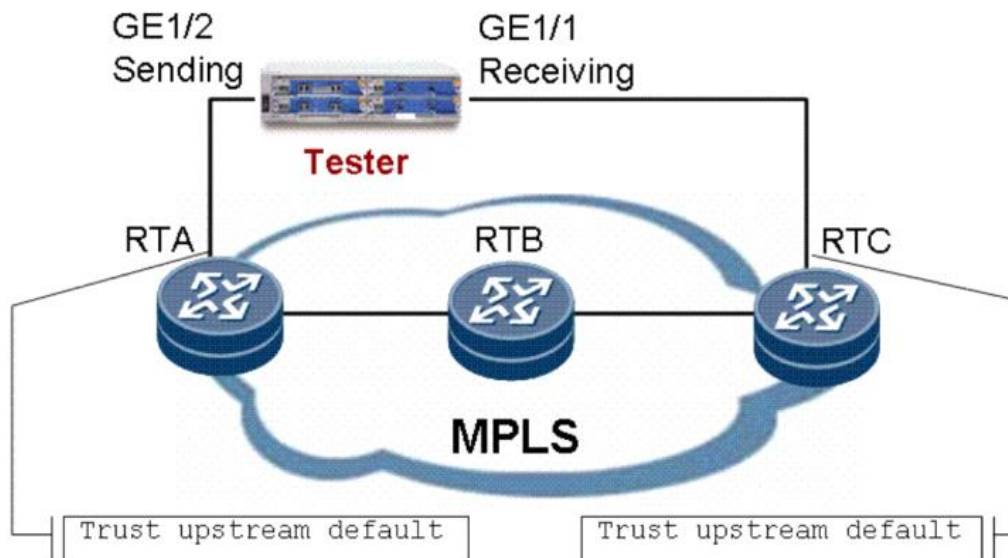
Users 1 and 2 require different network transmission quality. Which of the following methods are feasible to configure 802.1p priority 1 for packets of user 1 and 802.1p priority 2 for packets of user 2?



- A. On a PE, configure vlan-stacking and STC for interfaces on the private network for users 1 and 2.
- B. On a PE, configure Dot1q tunnel interfaces and simple traffic classification (STC) for interfaces on the private network.
- C. On a PE, configure vlan-mapping and STC for interfaces on the private network for users 1 and 2.
- D. On a CE, configure STC for user VLANs on the user access side.

Answer: A,C

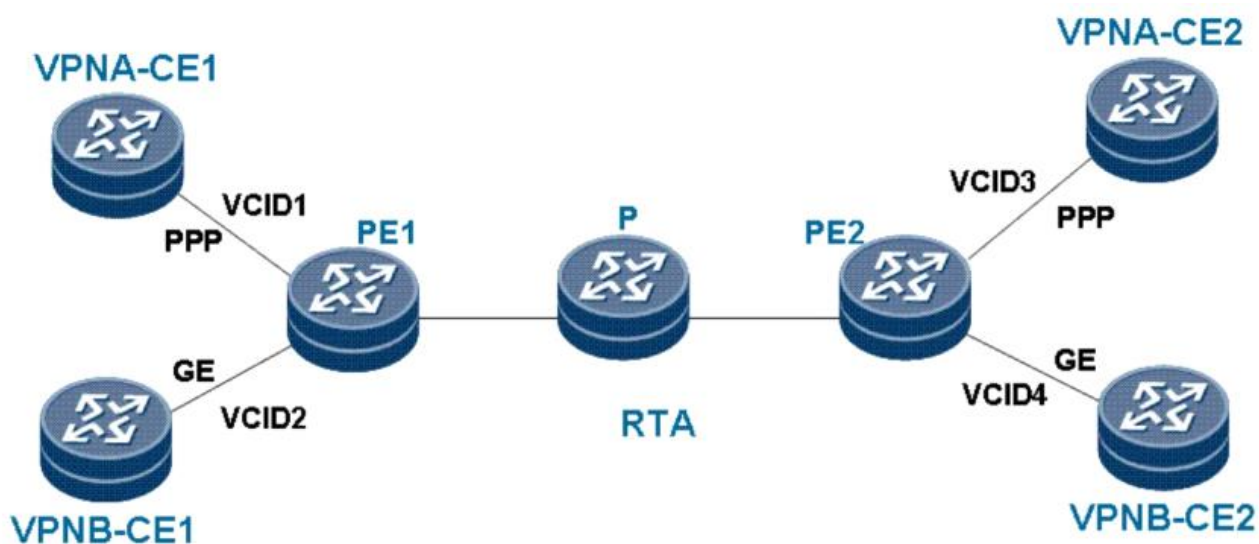
NO.15 As shown in the figure, the DiffServ model is deployed in E-LSP mode on the MPLS network. A tester connects to GE interfaces of RTA and RTC on the edge of the MPLS network through GE links. The trust upstream default command is configured for interfaces on the IP access side of RTA and RTC. When the tester sends IP packets with DSCP values 10, 12, and 14, the DSCP values of IP packets received at the receiver side are supposed to remain unchanged. However, the DSCP values of all received IP packets are 10. In this case, which of the following statements are true? (Default mapping is configured between the EXP and DSCP values on each router.)



- A.** The DSCP values of packets the tester receives are 10 regardless of whether qos phb disable is configured for the outbound interface on RTC's IP access side.
- B.** The configurations on RTA or RTC are incorrect.
- C.** If the qos phb disable command is configured for the outbound interface on the IP access side of RTC, the DSCP values of packets the tester receives remain unchanged.
- D.** The DSCP values are 10 when RTA's IP packets leave the MPLS network because the EXP values are 1 when RTA's IP packets enter the MPLS network.

Answer: C,D

NO.16 As shown in the figure, one enterprise has VPN A, the other has VPN B, and the two VPNs each have two CEs. The following requirements need to be met. VPN A-CE 1 can interwork with VPN A-CE 2. VPN B-CE 1 can interwork with VPN B-CE 2. The figure shows the types of links between CEs and PEs and the VC IDs used in Martini mode. Which of the following VC ID configurations are correct?



- A. VCID1 = 1, VCID2 = 1, VCID3 = 2, VCID4 = 2
- B. VCID1 = 2, VCID2 = 2, VCID3 = 2, VCID4 = 2
- C. VCID1 = 1, VCID2 = 2, VCID3 = 3, VCID4 = 4
- D. VCID1 = 1, VCID2 = 2, VCID3 = 1, VCID4 = 2

Answer: B,D