# GB0-381-ENU Dumps - Grab Out For [NEW-2022 H3C Exam [Q168-Q186



GB0-381-ENU Dumps - Grab Out For [NEW-2022] H3C Exam GB0-381-ENU Exam Dumps PDF Guaranteed Success with Accurate & Updated Questions

#### **NEW QUESTION 168**

The RIP protocol is enabled on a router with a priority of 10; the OSPF protocol is also enabled with a priority of 100. If two protocols have learned the route 10.0.0.0/8 at the same time, the metric values are 1 (hop count) and 100 (cost value), and the next hop is 1.0.0.1 and 1.0.0.2 respectively.

After the router receives a packet with a destination address of 10.0.0.1, how to deal with it?

- \* Forward to 1.0.0.1
- \* Forward to 1.0.0.2
- \* Forward to 1.0.0.1 and 1.0.0.2 at the same time
- \* Unable to judge

# **NEW QUESTION 169**

The two MSR routers RTA and RTB are interconnected through the 172.16.0.0/24 network segment. Now execute the following

commands on the two routers:

RTA]ospf 1

RTA-ospf-1]area 0

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255

RTB]ospf 100 RTB-ospf-100]area 1

RTB-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.1]network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255

From the above configuration, you can judge \_\_\_\_\_

\* RTA and RTB can establish OSPF neighbor relationship

\* RTA and RTB cannot establish OSPF neighbor relationship. If the area ID is configured to be the same, OSPF neighbor relationship can be established

\* RTA and RTB cannot establish OSPF neighbor relationship. If OSPF process numbers are configured to be the same, OSPF neighbor relationship can be established

\* RTA and RTB cannot establish OSPF neighbor relationship. The OSPF process ID and area ID must be configured to be the same before OSPF neighbor relationship can be established

# NEW QUESTION 170

There are a lot of static routes with tags of 100 and 200 on RTA. RTA and RTB run OSPF routing protocol, and RTB needs to learn all static routes on RTA. At the same time, it is required that on RTB, the priority of the route with tag 200 is 200.

To achieve the above requirements, which of the following configurations is incorrect?

\* RTA configuration: ospf import-route static RTB configuration: route-polic2 permit node 10 if-match tag 200 ospf preference ase route-polic2 200

\* RTA configuration: route-polic1 permit node 10 if-match tag 100 appltag 100 route-polic1 permit node 20 if-match tag 200 appltag 200 ospf import-route static route-polic1 RTB configuration: route-polic2 permit node 10 if-match tag 200 ospf preference ase route-polic2 200

\* RTA configuration: route-polic1 permit node 10 if-match tag 100 appltag 100 route-polic1 permit node 20 if-match tag 200 appltag 200 ospf import-route static route-polic1 RTB configuration: route-polic2 permit node 10 if-match tag 200 applpreference 200 ospf preference ase route-polic2 150

\* RTA configuration: route-polic1 permit node 10 if-match tag 100 route-polic1 permit node 20 if-match tag 200 ospf import-route static route-polic1 RTB configuration: route-polic2 permit node 10 if-match tag 200 applpreference 200 ospf preference ase route-polic2 150

# **NEW QUESTION 171**

Regarding filter-polic filtering OSPF routes, which of the following statements are correct?

- \* OSPF routes can be filtered by configuring ACL
- \* It is not possible to filter OSPF routes through the IP address prefix list
- \* OSPF routing information can be filtered by the next hop based on the routing information to be added to the routing table
- \* It is not possible to filter routing information through interfaces

# **NEW QUESTION 172**

In BGP protocol messages, unreachable routing information is advertised through \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- \* NOTIFICATION
- \* UPDATE
- \* KEEPALIVE
- \* ROUTE-REFRESH

### **NEW QUESTION 173**

The PBR configuration on a router is as follows.

polic-based-route pbr\_a permit node 10

if-match acl 3000

apploutput-interface serial 2/0

polic-based-route pbr\_a dennode 20

if-match acl 3000

Assuming that the policy has been successfully applied, how will the data flow matching Acl 3000 on the router be forwarded?

- \* Data flow matching Acl 3000 will not be forwarded according to policy routing
- \* The data flow matching Acl 3000 will not be forwarded according to the normal route
- \* Data streams matching Acl 3000 will be forwarded according to the default route
- \* Data streams matching Acl 3000 will be discarded

# **NEW QUESTION 174**

Which of the following methods of routing filtering are feasible?

- \* By filtering routing protocol packets
- \* By filtering routing information carried in routing protocol packets
- \* For OSPF, routing information calculated by filtering LSDB
- \* For OSPF, pass Type 3 LSA

# **NEW QUESTION 175**

The description of NET in IS-IS is wrong.

- \* The full name of NET is Network EntitTitle, which is similar to the Router ID in OSPF and BGP
- \* NET is a special type of NSAP address
- \* In the IP network, the NSEL value in the NET address is all 0
- \* Each router can have up to 3 NETs, and these three NETs can be arbitrary

# **NEW QUESTION 176**

Run the command on the router and its display information as follows:

<RTA>displaisis peer

Peer information for ISIS(1)

—————————

Stem Id: 2222.2222.2222

Interface: Eth0/0 Circuit Id:

State: Up HoldTime: 27s Tpe: L1 PRI: 16

Stem Id: 3333.3333.3333

Interface: Tun3 Circuit Id:

State: Up HoldTime: 25s Tpe: L2 PRI: –

From the above information, you can know RTA\_\_\_\_\_

\* It is a Level-1-2 router

- \* Is a Level-2 router
- \* The ports connected to the two neighbors are not of LAN type
- \* The type of port connected to the neighbor whose Stem-ID is 2222.2222.2222 is LAN

#### NEW QUESTION 177

Two MSR routers RTA and RTB are connected through the 192.168.1.0/20 network segment. Now execute the following commands on the two routers:

RTA] ospf 1

RTA-ospf-1] area 0

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255

RTB] ospf 100

RTB-ospf-100] area 1

RTB-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.1] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255

From the above configuration, you can judge \_\_\_\_\_

\* RTA and RTB can establish OSPF neighbor relationship

\* RTA and RTB cannot establish OSPF neighbor relationship. If the area ID is configured to be the same, OSPF neighbor relationship can be established

\* RTA and RTB cannot establish OSPF neighbor relationship. If OSPF process numbers are configured to be the same, OSPF neighbor relationship can be established

\* RTA and RTB cannot establish OSPF neighbor relationship. The OSPF process ID and area ID must be configured to be the same before OSPF neighbor relationship can be established

# **NEW QUESTION 178**

In the IS-IS network as shown in the figure, the RTA, RTB, and RTC configurations are as follows:

#### RTA]isis

- RTA-isis-1]is-level level-1
- RTA-isis-1]network-entit01.1111.1111.1111.00
- RTA-isis-1]interface serial 2/0
- RTA-Serial2/0]isis enable 1
- RTB]isis
- RTB-isis-1]is-level level-1
- RTB-isis-1]network-entit01.2222.2222.2222.00
- RTB-isis-1]interface serial 1/0
- RTB-Serial1/0]isis enable 1
- RTB-Serial1/0]interface Ethernet 0/0
- RTB-Ethernet0/0]isis enable 1
- RTC]isis
- RTC-isis-1]is-level level-1
- RTC-isis-1]network-entit01.3333.3333.3333.00
- RTC-isis-1]interface Ethernet 0/0
- RTC-Ethernet0/0]isis enable 1
- RTC-Ethernet0/0]interface Ethernet 0/1
- RTC-Ethernet0/1]isis enable 1

After the routes of each router are stable, the cost of IS-IS route 192.168.3.0/24 on RTA is \_\_\_\_\_.

IS-IS Area1 Serial 1/0 Encome Certify.vcepre E0/0
RTA Serial 2/0 L1 L1 L1 E0/0 RTC E0/0 E0/1 L1 L1 L1 L1

GB0-381-ENU Dumps - Grab Out For [NEW-2022] H3C Exam [Q168-Q186]

- \* 3
- \* 2
- \* 1563
- \* 30
- \* 20

# **NEW QUESTION 179**

Among the following types of LSAs, the ones allowed in the backbone area are \_\_\_\_\_

- \* Tpe1 LSA
- \* Tpe2 LSA
- \* Tpe3 LSA
- \* Tpe4 LSA

# **NEW QUESTION 180**

Regarding the BGP aggregation function, which of the following statements are correct?

\* BGP aggregation is divided into automatic aggregation and manual aggregation.

\* Because BGP supports CIDR, BGP automatic aggregation can automatically aggregate the routes that exist in the routing table into natural mask routes.

\* BGP manual aggregation can advertise aggregated routes and specific routes at the same time, or select specific routes to generate aggregated routes.

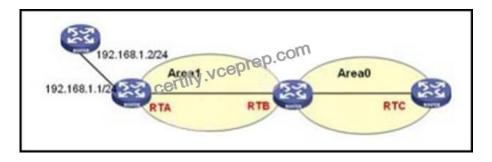
\* When using BGP manual aggregation, you can use the attribute-polic- parameter to change the attributes of the aggregated route for more flexible control.

# **NEW QUESTION 181**

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

RTA-ospf-1] default-route-advertise

The default route cannot be observed in the routing table of the RTC router. The reason for the impossible is \_\_\_\_\_



- \* There is no default route in RTA's routing table
- \* Area1 is configured as an NSSA area
- \* The routing policy is configured on RTB to filter the default route
- \* A routing policy is configured on the RTC to filter the default route

# **NEW QUESTION 182**

In the OSI network, Level-0 routing exists in \_\_\_\_\_.

- \* Between ES and IS
- \* Between IS and IS in the same area
- \* Between IS and IS between different regions
- \* Between IS and IS between different routing domains

#### **NEW QUESTION 183**

Run the command and display information on the router as follows:

<RTC>displisis lsdb level-1 verbose

Database information for ISIS(1)

——&#

Level-1 Link State Database

LSPID Se Num Checksum Holdtime Length ATT/P/OL

——&#

3333.3333.3333.00-00\* 0x0000007c 0x5fae 388 58 1/0/0

SOURCE 3333.3333.3333.00

NLPID IPV4

AREA ADDR 02

INTF ADDR 10.1.3.2

INTF ADDR 10.3.4.1

NBR ID 4444.4444.4444.00 COST: 10

3333.3333.3333.00-01\* 0x0000008f 0x55ae 388 113 0/0/0

SOURCE 3333.3333.3333.00

IP-Internal 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.252 COST: 10

IP-Internal 10.3.4.0 255.255.255.252 COST: 10

IP-Internal\* 172.16.3.1 255.255.255.255 COST: 10

IP-Internal\* 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.252 COST: 20

IP-Internal\* 192.168.18.0 255.255.255.0 COST: 30

IP-Internal\* 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.255 COST: 20

IP-Internal\* 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255 COST: 20

4444.4444.4444.00-00 0x00000111 0x9817 1098 62 1/0/0

SOURCE 4444.4444.4444.00

NLPID IPV4

AREA ADDR 02

INTF ADDR 10.3.4.2

INTF ADDR 10.2.4.2

INTF ADDR 172.16.4.1

NBR ID 3333.3333.3333.00 COST: 10

4444.4444.4444.00-01 0x0000006f 0x8952 1098 65 0/0/0

SOURCE 4444.4444.4444.00

IP-Internal 10.3.4.0 255.255.255.252 COST: 10

IP-Internal 10.2.4.0 255.255.255.252 COST: 10

IP-Internal 172.16.4.1 255.255.255.255 COST: 0

From the above information, you can know \_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* The area code of RTC is 02

\* The Stem-ID of RTC is 4444.4444.4444

\* The address 10.3.4.2 belongs to the router with Stem-ID 4444.4444.4444

\* There are 7 pieces of Level-1 IP internal reachable routing information carried by the router with the Stem-ID of 3333.3333.3333

# NEW QUESTION 184

Perform the following configurations on RTA, RTB, and RTC in the topology shown in the figure:

RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0] ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

RTA] ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1

RTA-ospf-1] area 1

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255

RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0

RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0

RTB] ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2

RTB-ospf-1] area 1

RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255

RTB-ospf-1] area 0

RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.] network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255

RTB-ospf-1]import-route direct

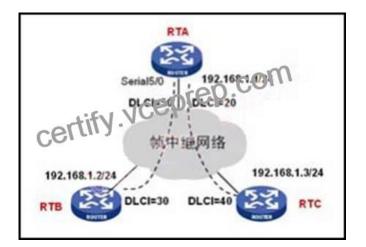
RTC-GigabitEthernet0/0] ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0

RTC] ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3

RTC-ospf-1] area 0

RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255

Then the types of LSAs generated by RTB in the OSPF area are \_\_\_\_\_

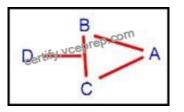


- \* Tpe1 LSA
- \* Tpe2 LSA
- \* Tpe3 LSA
- \* Tpe4 LSA
- \* Tpe5 LSA

# **NEW QUESTION 185**

In the network shown in the figure, BGP routing learning between routers is normal, and BGP routing attributes all take default

values. After the route 8.0.0.0 is imported into BGP on RTA, if the next hop of route 8.0.0.0 on RTD is to point to RTC, the following adjustment methods are feasible: \_\_\_\_\_.



- \* Set the Local Preference value of the route sent by RTB to RTD to 200
- \* Set the Local Preference value of the route sent by RTB to RTD to 50
- \* Set the Local Preference value of the route sent by RTC to RTD to 200
- \* Set the Local Preference value of the route sent by RTC to RTD to 50

# **NEW QUESTION 186**

There is definitely no \_\_\_\_\_ type LSA in the OSPF stub area.

- \* Tpe3
- \* Tpe4
- \* Tpe5
- \* Tpe7

Get New GB0-381-ENU Certification Practice Test Questions Exam Dumps: https://www.vceprep.com/GB0-381-ENU-latest-vce-prep.html]