

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



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### 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 \_\_\_\_\_.



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: &#8211;

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-0.0.0.0] 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

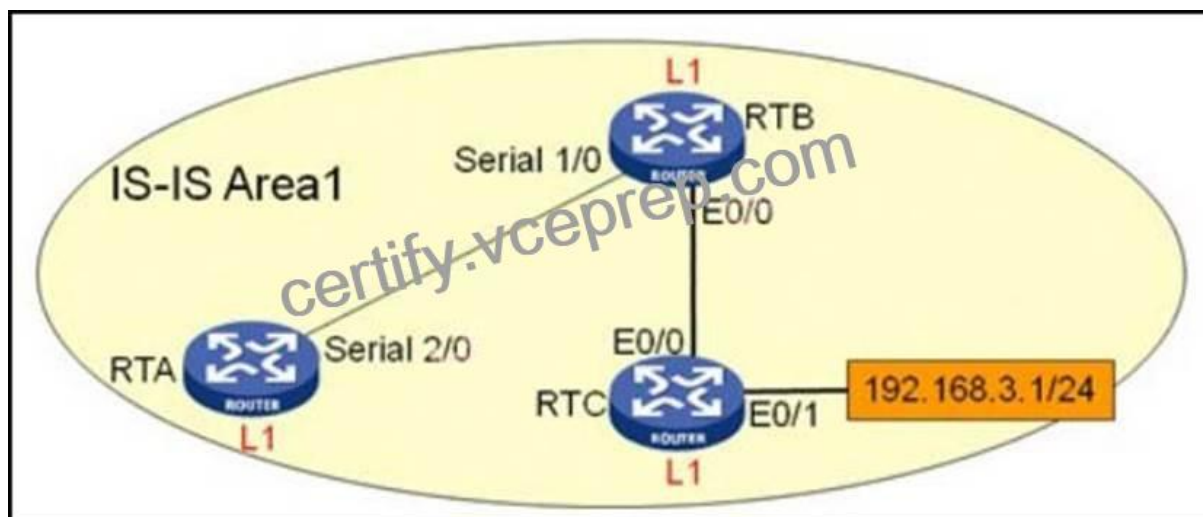
RTC-isis-1]interface Ethernet 0/0

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 \_\_\_\_\_.



- \* 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?

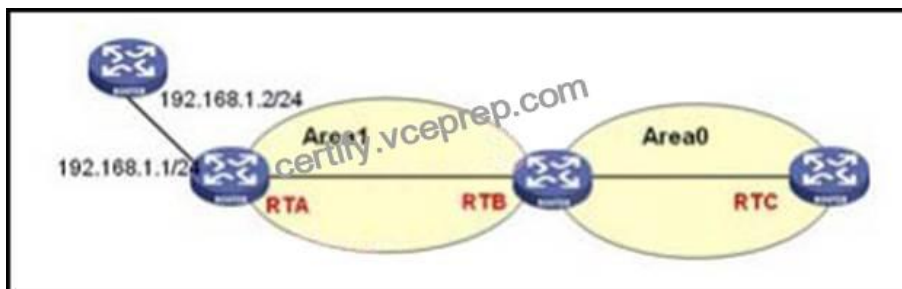
- \* BGP aggregation is divided into automatic aggregation and manual aggregation.
- \* Because BGP supports CIDR, BGP automatic aggregation can automatically aggregate the routes that exist in the routing table into natural mask routes.
- \* BGP manual aggregation can advertise aggregated routes and specific routes at the same time, or select specific routes to generate aggregated routes.
- \* When using BGP manual aggregation, you can use the attribute-police- 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



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-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255

RTB-ospf-1]import-route direct

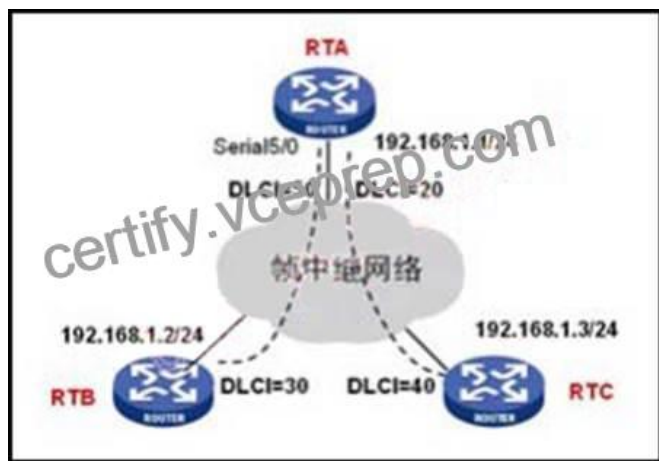
RTC-GigabitEthernet0/0] ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0

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 \_\_\_\_\_

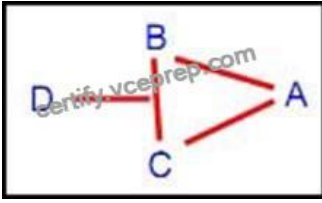


- \* Tpe1 LSA
- \* Tpe2 LSA
- \* Tpe3 LSA
- \* Tpe4 LSA
- \* Tpe5 LSA

### 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

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