Vendor: Huawei

Exam Code: GB0-283-ENGLISH

Exam Name: Constructing Enterprise-level Routing Networks

Version: Demo

QUESTION: 1
The multicast address used by OSPF is ( ).

A. 224.0.0.5
B. 224.0.0.6
C. 224.0.0.9
D. 224.0.0.10

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 2
Which of the following descriptions about route aggregation in OSPF is/are wrong? ( )

A. The ABR can automatically summarize routes without manual configuration.
B. Aggregation can be made only on the ABR.
C. The router serving as the ABR and the ASBR concurrently cannot summarize routes.
D. The ASBR can summarize all external routes.

Answer: A, B, C, D

QUESTION: 3
The ASBR imports four external routes, 192.168.0.0/24, 192.168.1.0/24, 192.168.2.0/24 and192.168.3.0/24. These routes are aggregated to one route 192.168.0.0/22 by the ABR. Which routes will the ABR redistribute to the other areas? ( )

A. One aggregation route
B. The four original routes
C. One aggregation route and the four original routes
D. None

Answer: B

QUESTION: 4
Which of the following descriptions about the IPSec Security Association (SA) is/are correct? ( )

A. The data security service provided by IPSec is realized through SAs.
B. One SA is a unidirectional logical connection between two IPSec peers.
C. The inbound data flow and outbound data flow are respectively processed by the inbound

SA and outbound SA.
D. SAs can be set up by the means of manual configuration or automatic negotiation.

Answer: ABCD

QUESTION: 5
CAR is realized at the IP layer so that it can only limit the traffic of IP packets. Compared with CAR, LR can limit all the traffic passing through the physical interface.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 6
Which of the following descriptions about QoS at the access, convergence and core layers is/are correct?( )

A. QoS is implemented identically in the access, convergence and core layers.
B. Packets are classified and marked in the access layer.
C. No QoS mechanism should be configured in the access layer.
D. Usually, the queuing mechanism (such as CBQ) and the congestion avoidance mechanism (such as WRED) should be used in the convergence layer.

Answer: BD

QUESTION: 7
Which of the following descriptions about queue is correct? ( )

A. WFQ discarding mechanism is Tail Drop on each queue, the same as CQ.
B. WFQ classifies data flow by using ACL.
C. CBWFQ is an improvement of WFQ using the same basic scheduling as WFQ.
D. LLQ will first check the low-latency queue and take packets from the queue. Only when there is no packet in the low-delay queue, it will take the packets from other queues. In addition, it uses other mechanisms to avoid starving to death of the queues.
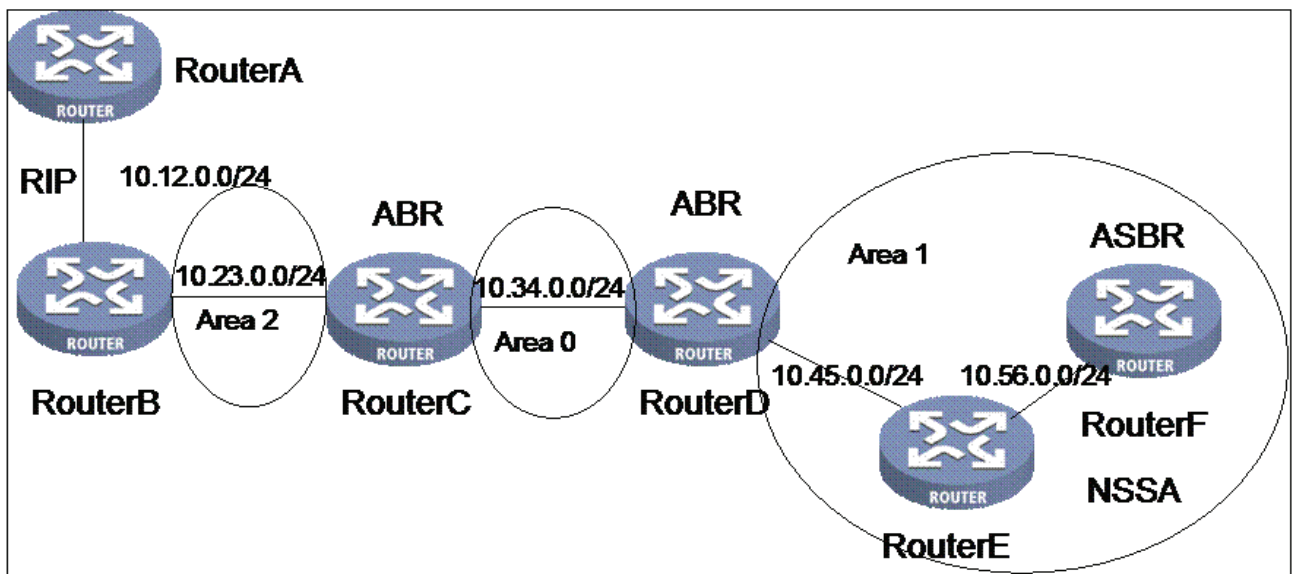
Answer: D

QUESTION: 8
Compared with IPv4, the IPv6 address is extended to ( ).

A. 128 bits
B. 164 bits
C. 64 bits
D. 256 bits

QUESTION: 9

As shown in the figure, Area 1 is an NSSA area and RouterD is the ABR of the area. The configuration on RouterD is as follows:


```
ospf 1
area 0.0.0.1
network 10.45.0.0 0.0.0.255
nssa default-route-advertise
#
area 0.0.0.0
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0
network 10.34.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

Which of the following descriptions about the above network diagram and configuration is correct? ( )

A. RouterD redistributes a Type 7 LSA for a default route in Area 1. RouterE and RouterF can receive this LSA.

B. RouterD redistributes a Type 5 LSA for a default route in Area 1. RouterE and RouterF can receive this LSA.

C. RouterC can receive a Type 5 LSA for a default route redistributed by RouterD.
D. None of the above

Answer: A

QUESTION: 10
Which of the following descriptions about OSPF STUB area is wrong? ( )

A. A backbone area cannot be configured as STUB area and a virtual link cannot pass through a STUB area.
B. It is unnecessary to configure this attribute on all routers in a STUB area.
C. There is no ASBR in a STUB area.
D. After an area is configured as STUB area, the Type 3 LSA of other areas can be propagated in this area.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 11
The BGP mandatory attributes include ( ).

A. Origin
B. AS-Path
C. Next-hop
D. MED
E. Local-preference
F. Community

Answer: ABC

QUESTION: 12
Which of the following descriptions about BGP route aggregation is/are correct? ( )

A. Route aggregation is to aggregate routes of all segments into one or more aggregation routes so as to reduce the size of routing table.
B. If the keyword detail-suppressed is added to the BGP summary command, only the aggregation routes are advertised.
C. BGP route aggregation takes effect on the route imported through the network command only.
D. BGP route aggregation takes effect on the route imported through the import command only.

Answer: AB

A BGP router receives a new route from its EBGP peer, which of the following descriptions is correct? ( )

A. The router will immediately send the route to its BGP peers.
B. The router will look up this route in its routing table. If the route is not recorded in the routing table, it will send the route to its BGP peers.
C. The router will check the sent routes information. If it never sends such a route, it will send the route to its BGP peers.
D. The router will check the sent routes information. If it has sent such a route, it will not send the route to its BGP peers.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 14
When a BGP Speaker advertises the imported IGP routes to the IBGP neighbor, the AS-Path value is the local AS number.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 15
What is the meaning of the BGP command aggregate 10.110.0.0 255.255.0.0 suppress-policy test ? ( )

A. Advertise the aggregation route only
B. Advertise the aggregation route and all the aggregated routes
C. Advertise the aggregation route and some aggregated routes that meet the filtering conditions
D. Advertise the aggregated routes only,

Answer: C

QUESTION: 16
Which of the following descriptions about route import is/are correct? ( )

A. A routing protocol can import the routes discovered by other routing protocols to enrich its routing information.

B. While importing routes from a routing protocol to another, we can define a route-policy to filter out the unexpected routes.

C. In the process of route importing, it is necessary to specify a metric for the imported route if the target routing protocol cannot directly use the metric of the source routing protocol.

D. Bi-directional importing indicates that two routing protocols import the routes from each other. It may cause routing loop.

Answer: ABCD

QUESTION: 17
The default preference of OSPF route in the H3C router is ( ).

A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

Answer: B

QUESTION: 18
OSPF is based on the ( ) algorithm.

A. DV
B. SPF
C. HASH
D. 3DES

Answer: B

QUESTION: 19
As described in the OSPF protocol, there must be an Area 0 in the network running OSPF.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 20
Which of the following descriptions about OSPF is correct? ( )

A. Data is sent by means of multicast.
B. On receipt of a route update, a router immediately advertises its routing table to its neighbors.
C. Routing loop can be avoided by poison reverse.
D. Support equal-cost multipath .

Answer: D

QUESTION: 21
OSPF is featured by ( ).

A. area division
B. authentication
C. loop-free
D. auto summary

Answer: ABC

QUESTION: 22
OSPF is loop free because ( ).

A. It uses the SPF algorithm.
B. It updates routing information by means of multicast.
C. Neighbors exchange link state information only.
D. The non-backbone area must be directly connected to the backbone area.

Answer: AD

QUESTION: 23
Which of the following descriptions about OSPF and RIPv2 is correct? ( )

A. Update routing information by means of multicast
B. Advertise route status information only
C. Use the split horizon mechanism
D. Support VLSM

Answer: D

QUESTION: 24
Which of the following descriptions about OSPF and IS-IS is/are correct? ( )

A. Are based on TCP/IP protocol stack
B. Adopt hierarchical structure
C. All areas must be connected to AREA 0
D. Support sending the protocol packets by means of multicast.

Answer: BD

QUESTION: 25
Which of the following descriptions about Router ID in OSPF is correct? ( )

A. It is dispensable
B. It is manually configured
C. It is the maximal IP address among all interfaces
D. It can be automatically selected by the router

Answer: D

QUESTION: 26
The protocol number of OSPF is ( ).

A. 88
B. 89
C. 179
D. 520

Answer: B

QUESTION: 27
In terms of OSPF, the network structure is divided into ( ).

A. stub network
B. point-to-point
C. broadcast
D. point-to-multipoint

Answer: ABCD

QUESTION: 28
The major difference between the OSPF NBMA and point-to-multipoint networks is ( ).

A. NBMA does not support broadcast, while point-to-multipoint does.
B. NBMA can provide multipoint access, while point-to-multipoint cannot.
C. NBMA is used on the Frame Relay link, while point-to-multipoint is used only on the PPP link.
D. The topology of the NBMA network shall be full-meshed, while the point-to-multipoint network does not.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 29
OSPF calculates the cost based on ( ).

A. MTU
B. number of hops
C. bandwidth
D. delay

Answer: C

QUESTION: 30
Which of the following messages is an OSPF packet? ( )

A. Hello
B. DD
C. Keepalive
D. LSA

Answer: AB

QUESTION: 31
Which of the following OSPF packets shall be acknowledged? ( )

A. Hello
B. LSR
C. DD
D. LSAck

Answer: BC

QUESTION: 32
The Hello packet in OSPF serves to ( ).

A. Discover neighbor
B. Negotiate the parameters
C. Elect DR and BDR
D. Negotiate the master/slave relationship during DD packet exchange

Answer: ABC

QUESTION: 33
OSPF exchanges the LSAs using DD packet.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 34
Only after exchanging the DD packets, OSPF will send the LSR packets.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 35
In OSPF, one LSU packet can update one LSA only.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 36
Which of the following OSPF packets contains the LSAs? ( )

A. Hello
B. DD
C. LSU
D. LSR

Answer: C

QUESTION: 37
The stable states of OSPF peer includes ( ).

A. Down
B. 2-way
C. Loading
D. Full

Answer: ABD

QUESTION: 38
Which of the following descriptions about DR and BDR in OSPF is correct? ( )

A. DR must be the router with the highest priority in the network segment.
B. DR and BDR must coexist in the network.
C. The non-DR routers do not need to exchange packets one another as long as they have exchanged packets with the DR.
D. The stable state between the non-DR router and the BDR is FULL.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 39
In an OSPF network, with the stable DR and BDR, a router with a higher priority than the DR and BDR joins in. The router will ( ).

A. Immediately become the DR
B. Immediately become the BDR
C. Immediately become the DR after the original DR breaks down
D. Become a DROther router

Answer: D

QUESTION: 40

Which of the following descriptions about DR and BDR in different OSPF network types is wrong? ( )

A. DR is indispensable in all kinds of network, but BDR is dispensable.
B. There is no DR in the point-to-point network.
C. There is a DR in the NBMA network.
D. There is no DR in the point-to-multipoint network.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 41
In OSPF, the default network types of X.25 and Frame Relay link are both NBMA, which can be changed into point-to-multipoint.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 42
Which of the following descriptions about ABR and ASBR in OSPF is/are correct? ( )

A. ABR advertises the internal routes of the AS only, and ASBR advertises the external routes only.
B. An OSPF router can act as ABR and ASBR concurrently.
C. There can be ASBR in Area 0.
D. There can be ASBR in a NSSA area.

Answer: BCD

QUESTION: 43
All areas must be directly connected to Area 0 in OSPF network.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 44

To avoid routing loop in the OSPF NBMA network, we should use the split horizon mechanism and cannot disable it at will.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 45.
The DR election in the NBMA network is the same as in the broadcast network. It is elected by the routers automatically. There is no need to designate the DR manually.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 46
When a router learns three routes to the same network as shown in the table through OSPF, it will choose route ( ) for forwarding.

No.	Destination	Route Type	Cost
1	192.168.1.0/24	inter-area route	150
2	192.168.1.0/24	AS-external route type 2	140
3	192.168.1.0/24	AS-external route type 1	140

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 2 and 3

QUESTION: 47
Which type of the following LSAs does not exist in the OSPF STUB area? ( )

A. Type 3 LSA
B. Type 4 LSA
C. Type 5 LSA
D. Type 7 LSA

QUESTION: 48
Which of the following descriptions about NSSA and STUB areas in OSPF is/are correct? ( )

A. A NSSA area can have ASBR, while A STUB area can not.
B. A NSSA area has Type 7 LSA, while the STUB area has Type 5 LSA.
C. The ABRs in both types of areas need to convert Type 7 LSA into Type 5 LSA.
D. The ABR in the NSSA area can serve as the ASBR concurrently and import the routes into Area 0 and NSSA area.

QUESTION: 49
Which of the following LSAs can be advertised in an OSPF NSSA area. ( )

A. Type 3
B. Type 4
C. Type 5
D. Type 7

QUESTION: 50
Which of the following LSAs can not be advertised in an OSPF backbone area? ( )

A. Type 3

B. Type 4
C. Type 5
D. Type 7

Answer: D

QUESTION: 51
The OSPF Type 4 LSA is also known as the ASBR LSA, describing the route to the ASBR in the local area and the surrounding link state information of the ASBR.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 52
Except Type 3 LSA, all the rest OSPF LSAs carry the link state information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 53
OSPF is a loop-free link state routing protocol so that we should use it in all kinds of network environments.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 54
OSPF is a link-state protocol so that the outbound route filtering will take no effect on it in any situation.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 55
The OSPF ABR functions to ( ).

A. Exchange link state information among the areas
B. Summarize routes within the areas
C. Import external routes
D. Convert Type 7 LSA into Type 5 LSA

Answer: BD

QUESTION: 56
Which type of OSPF LSA can not be generated by an ASBR. ( )

A. Type 1
B. Type 2
C. Type 3
D. Type 4
E. Type 5
F. Type 7

Answer: CD

QUESTION: 57
Which type of OSPF LSA must an ABR generate. ( )

A. Type 1
B. Type 2
C. Type 3
D. Type 4
E. Type 5
F. Type 7

Answer: AC

QUESTION: 58

In OSPF, a router can concurrently serve as ( ).

A. IAR and BBR
B. ABR and ASBR
C. IAR and ABR
D. BBR and ASBR

Answer: ABD

QUESTION: 59
An OSPF ASBR refers to the boundary router of an AS so that it must locate at the border of the AS to import external routes.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 60
OSPF adopts the SPF algorithm so it is absolutely loop-free.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 61
OSPF is a link state protocol so it does not update the LSDB when the network is stable.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION: 62
Which of the following is not a possible reason for the failure to establish adjacency between two OSPF routers? ( )

A. Authentication failure
B. Inconsistency of the Hello timers or the Dead timers
C. The interface DR-priority of either router is 0
D. The two routers are not in the same area.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 63
The state machine between two routers running OSPF is not Full because ( ).

A. It is a point-to-point link between the two routers.
B. Neither router is DR or BDR.
C. The interface DR-priority of the two routers is 0.
D. No peer is manually configured on the interfaces, if the network type is NBMA.

Answer: BCD

QUESTION: 64
Route flapping arises on a router running OSPF because ( ).

A. The route is filtered out by policy.
B. The physical link is unstable.
C. There are duplicated Router IDs in the network.
D. Some routers in the network cannot forward multicast.

Answer: BC

QUESTION: 65
Several routes are imported into NSSA area 1, but area 2 cannot learn these routes. The possible reasons are ( ).

A. The ABR of area 1 filters these routes out.
B. There is no logical connection between area 2 and area 0.
C. Area 2 is a NSSA area too.
D. The ABR of area 2 has made route aggregation.

Answer: ABC

QUESTION: 66
GRE is carried directly over ( ).

A. PPP
B. IP
C. TCP
D. UDP

Answer: B

QUESTION: 67
The protocol number of GRE is ( ).

A. 50
B. 51
C. 47
D. 48

Answer: C

QUESTION: 68
GRE is a kind of encapsulation protocol in fact. It provides a mechanism to encapsulate the packets of a protocol into the packets of another protocol to realize packet transmission over heterogeneous networks.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 69
In the case that IPX is carried by GRE, the packet encapsulating procedure is ( ).

A. Link layer protocol -> GRE -> IP -> IPX
B. Link layer protocol -> GRE -> IPX -> IP
C. Link layer protocol -> IP -> GRE -> IPX
D. Link layer protocol -> IPX -> GRE -> IP

Answer: C

QUESTION: 70
GRE is the acronym of Generic Routing Encapsulation.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 71
Which of the following descriptions about GRE is/are correct? ( )

A. GRE is a Layer 2 VPN protocol.
B. GRE encapsulates the packets of the payload network layer protocol (such as IP and IPX) so that the packets can be transmitted over the delivery network layer protocol (such as IP).
C. GRE is a kind of encapsulation protocol in fact.
D. GRE provides a mechanism to encapsulate the packet of a protocol into the packets of another protocol to realize packets transmission over heterogeneous networks. The transmission channel is known as tunnel.

Answer: BCD

QUESTION: 72
Which of the following descriptions about GRE and IPSec is/are correct? ( )

A. An IPSec tunnel can be built over a GRE tunnel.
B. No IPSec tunnel can be built over a GRE tunnel.
C. A GRE tunnel can be built over an IPSec tunnel.
D. No GRE tunnel can be built over an IPSec tunnel.

Answer: AC

QUESTION: 73
The steps for configuring GRE include ( ).

A. Creating virtual tunnel interface
B. Specifying source of the tunnel
C. Specifying destination of the tunnel
D. Setting network address for the tunnel interface

Answer: ABCD

QUESTION: 74

In the standard GRE configuration, the source and destination of the virtual tunnel interface can be other IP addresses than the fixed Internet IP addresses.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION: 75

IPSec security protocols include the Authentication Header (AH) with the protocol number ( ) and the Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) with the protocol number ( ).

A. 51, 50
B. 50, 51
C. 47, 48
D. 48, 47

Answer: A

QUESTION: 76

Which of the following are the working modes of IPSec? ( ).

A. NAS-initiated
B. Client-initiated
C. Tunnel
D. Transport

Answer: CD

QUESTION: 77

The Authentication Header (AH) protocol provides ( ).

A. Data confidentiality
B. Data integrity
C. Data source authentication

D. Anti-replay

Answer: BCD

QUESTION: 78
The Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) protocol provides ( ).

A. Data confidentiality
B. Data integrity
C. Data source authentication
D. Anti-replay

Answer: ABCD

QUESTION: 79
The hash algorithms used by the AH are ( ).

A. MD5
B. DES
C.SHA1
D. 3DES

Answer: AC

QUESTION: 80
The encryption algorithms used by the ESP are ( ).

A. MD5
B. DES
C.SHA1
D. 3DES
E. AES

Answer: BDE

QUESTION: 81
Which of the following parameters are used to uniquely identify an IPSec SA? ( )

A. Security Parameter Index (SPI)
B. Local IP address
C. Destination IP address
D. Security protocol number

Answer: ACD

QUESTION: 82
The digest value of the MD5 hash algorithm is of ( ) bits.

A. 56
B. 128
C. 160
D. 168

Answer: B

QUESTION: 83
The digest value of the SHA1 hash algorithm is of ( ) bits.

A. 56
B. 128
C. 160
D. 168

Answer: C

QUESTION: 84
IKE functions to ( ).

A. Set up IPSec SA
B. Defend replay attack
C. Authenticate data source
D. Automatically negotiate and exchange the keys

Answer: AD

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