Vendor: Huawei

Exam Code: GB0-323

Exam Name: Constructing Enterprise-level Switching Networks

Version: Demo

Question: 1
STP is a routing protocol.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 2
Which of the following statements is right about 802.1x ports? ( )

A. 802.1x supports the port-based authentication only.
B. The ports of authenticator fall into controlled ports and uncontrolled ports.
C. Uncontrolled ports always forward bi-directionally whether the authentication is passed or not.
D. Controlled ports transmit EAPOL protocol packets only.

Answer: B, C

Question: 3
By default, among the switches in a bridging network, the one with the minimum MAC address will be selected as the Root bridge.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 4
By default, among the switches in a bridging network, the one with the best performance will be selected as the Root bridge.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 5
On H3C middle-end/low-end switches, once a bridge receives two BPDUs with the same Root bridge ID, the same root path cost and the same transmitting bridge ID, there are two parallel links between the two bridges. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 6
On an H3C middle-end/low-end switch, once a bridge receives two BPDUs with the same Root bridge ID, the same root path cost, and the same transmitting bridge ID, there are two ports of the transmitting bridge connected to one physical segment. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 7
Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) is defined in ( ).

A. 802.1d
B. 802.1q
C. 802.1w
D. 802.1s

Answer: D

Question: 8
MSTP implements load balance on multiple trunk links for different VLANs. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 9
Which of the following MST instances can be processed by MSTP? ( )

A. CIST
B. IST
C. MST
D. MSTI

Answer: B, D

Question: 10
In MSTP, one VLAN can be mapped to multiple MSTIs. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 11
Which of the following statements is right about unicast, multicast and broadcast? ( )

A. Unicast is applicable to point-to-point communications, and the receiver of unicast packets can
   be a single host or a gateway.
B. Multicast is applicable to point-to-multipoint communications, and the receiver of multicast
   packets can be multiple hosts or gateways.
C. Broadcast is applicable to point-to-multipoint communications, and the receiver of broadcast
   packets can be all hosts or gateways in the network.
D. A host just passively receives the unicast, multicast or broadcast packets.

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 12
In a point-to-multipoint network, either unicast or multicast can be adopted. In comparison, which
of the following advantages does multicast provide? ( )

A. Multicast uses less IP address resources.

B. Multicast lowers the performance requirement to servers.
C. Multicast can reduce network traffic and save network bandwidth.
D. Multicast is more reliable in packet transmission.

Answer: B, C

Question: 13
Which of the following methods cannot be used to configure H3C middle-end and low-end switches? ( )

A. Console
B. Xmodem
C. Telnet
D. Dial-up with Modems

Answer: B

Question: 14
In a point-to-multipoint network, either unicast or multicast can be adopted. In comparison, which of the following disadvantages does multicast provide? ( )

A. Based on UDP, multicast transmission is less reliable.
B. Multicast adopts Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF), which increases the burden of the router.
C. Multicast exchanges packets without sequence garantee, and a special mechanism is needed for sequenced packets transmission.
D. Multicast is lack of security mechanism, and is not applicable for the transmission of +confidential data.

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 15
Compared with unicast, multicast provides many advantages. Which of the following applications adopts multicast? ( )

A. Dynamic routing protocols
B. Multimedia conference
C. Data distribution
D. Games and simulation

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 16
Presently, common multicast routing protocols are ( ).

A. PIM-SM
B. PIM-DM
C. IGMP
D. DVMRP

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 17
Multicast protocols fall into group member management protocols and multicast routing protocols. Which of the following is a multicast routing protocol? ( )

A. PIM
B. GMRP
C. IGMP
D. DVMRP
E. MOSPF

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 18
To deploy multicast services between different ASs, intra-AS multicast protocols are far from enough. Which of the following is mainly used for the inter-domain multicast? ( )

A. MBGP
B. MSDP
C. MASC
D. BGMP

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 19
In the Layer-3 routing network, the multicast routing protocol and the group member management protocol implement multicast distribution. However, in the Layer-2 network, Layer-2 switching equipment does not support the multicast routing protocol and the group member management protocol. Which of the following can be used for the Layer-2 multicast forwarding? ( ).

A. PIM-SM
B. GMRP
C. IGMP
D. IGMP Snooping
E. DVMRP

Answer: B, D

Question: 20
A multicast address indicate a special group of members. Which of the following statements is right about multicast address? ( )

A. 224.0.0.0239.255.255.255 are available multicast addresses, which can be used freely by anyone or any organization.
B. 239.0.0.5 is the address of a local management group.
C. 224.0.0.0224.0.0.255 are reserved addresses for multicast, which cannot be used freely by anyone or any organization.
D. 224.0.1.100 is a multicast address, which can be used freely by anyone or any organization.

Answer: B, C

Question: 21
Some multicast addresses have been reserved for some special applications. Which of the following statements is right about these specialmulticast addresses? ( )

A. 224.0.0.1 means all the multicast members, including the routers.
B. 224.0.0.2 means all the multicast members, but not including the routers.
C. 224.0.0.13 means all the PIM routers.
D. 224.0.1.1 means all the NTP members.

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 22
In the Ethernet, the first 3 bytes of all the multicast MAC addresses are 01-00-5e. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 23
For multicast MAC addresses, only 23-bit of them can be allocated freely. For multicast IP addresses, 28-bit of them can be allocated freely. Therefore, in the mapping relationship between the multicast IP address and MAC address, each MAC address corresponds to 32 IP addresses. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 24
On the H3C switch, VRRP can be used to implement ( ).

A. Gateway backup of the LAN
B. Gateway backup of the WAN
C. Load balance
D. Port monitoring for improving network reliability

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 25
Which of the following statements is right about the multicast IP address and the multicast MAC address? ( )

A. One multicast IP address is mapped to one multicast MAC address.
B. The last 23-bit of the multicast IP address and that of the multicast MAC address are mapped one-to-one.
C. The last 24-bit of the multicast IP address and that of the multicast MAC address are mapped one-to-one.
D. None of the above

Answer: B

Question: 26
The kernel technology of multicast forwarding is RPF. Which of the following statements is right about RPF? ( )

A. RPF is the abbreviation of Reverse Path Forwarding.
B. RPF is based on the destination address of the packet and the unicast routing table.
C. RPF is based on the source address of the packet and the unicast routing table.
D. RPF is independent of any unicast routing protocol.

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 27
The RPF of multicast checks the source address of the packet. If the inbound interface of the packet is the same as the outbound interface of a unicast route which matches the source address, the reverse check is successful. The multicast packet will be forwarded according to the multicast forwarding table. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 28
The RPF of multicast checks the source address of the packet. If the inbound interface of the packet is not the same as the outbound interface of any unicast route which matches the source address, the reverse check fails. The multicast packet will be dropped. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 29
Different Layer-2 switching equipments process the multicast packet differently. Which of the following statements is right about multicast packet processing of Layer-2 switching equipments? ( )

A. All Layer-2 switching equipments broadcast the received multicast packets.
B. The switches that support the Layer-2 multicast protocols can set up forwarding entries for multicast packets through snooping IGMP packets. In this way, the packets are forwarded to the desired ports.
C. The Layer-2 switches that support IGMP Snooping provide only IGMP packet snooping, and do not make any improvement in multicast packet forwarding.
D. None of the above

Answer: B

Question: 30
The last ( ) of the multicast MAC address is mapped to that of the multicast IP address.

A. 22-bit
B. 23-bit
C. 24-bit
D. 25-bit

Answer: B

Question: 31
The multicast source device does not necessarily belong to the multicast group. It sends data to the multicast group, and may not be a receiver. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 32
Which of the following is the destination address of a multicast packet? ( )

A. 224.0.0.1
B. 239.123.234.255
C. 244.1.1.3
D. All of the above

Answer: A, B

Question: 33
Which of the following is an intra-domain multicast routing protocol? ( )

A. MBGP
B. MSDP
C. PIM-SM
D. PIM-SM

Answer: C, D

Question: 34
The range of the Local management multicast addresses is ( ).

A. 224.0.0.0224.0.0.255
B. 224.0.1.0237.255.255.255
C. 238.0.0.0238.255.255.255
D. 239.0.0.0239.255.255.255

Answer: D

Question: 35
The length of PAUSE MAC control frame defined in IEEE802.3x is ( ).

A. 16 bytes
B. 32 bytes
C. 64 bytes
D. 96 bytes

Answer: C

Question: 36
The multicast distribution tree falls into ( ).

A. The shortest path tree
B. The best path tree
C. The shared distribution tree
D. The independent distribution tree

Answer: A, C

Question: 37
Based on UDP, multicast applications do not provide congestion avoidance mechanism.
Therefore, duplication or un-sequence of the packets may occur. ( )

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Question: 38
IGMP is a multicast signaling protocol between the hosts and the router in the existing IP network. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 39
IGMP has three versions: v1, v2 and v3. Which of the following statements is right about the three versions? ( )

A. There are definite documents about specifications of the three versions.
B. IGMP v1 defines only the basic query and report of the members.
C. Based on v1, IGMP v2 adds a mechanism for the members to quit the group quickly.
D. Based on v2, IGMP v3 adds the active control of multicast sources, that is, a member can
   define which multicast group it wants to receive multicast packets from.

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 40
What protocol messages in IGMP v2 will be used for the maintenance of the multicast group information between the router and the hosts? ( )

A. Join group message
B. Leave group message
C. General query message
D. Group-Specific query message
E. Membership report message

Answer: B, C, D, E

Question: 41
When an IGMP v2 host needs to receive the flows of multicast group 239.0.0.1, the destination address of the membership report message sent by the host is ( ).

A. 224.0.0.1
B. 224.0.0.2
C. 224.0.0.13
D. 239.0.0.1

Answer: A

Question: 42
When an IGMP v2 host is about to quit multicast group 239.0.0.1, which of the following statements is right? ( )

A. The multicast address of the leave group message sent by the host is 224.0.0.1.
B. The multicast address of the leave group message sent by the host is 224.0.0.2.
C. The multicast address of the leave group message sent by the host is 224.0.0.13.

D. The multicast address of the leave group message sent by the host is 239.0.0.1.

Answer: B

Question: 43
If there are multiple multicast routers in a LAN, only one router needs to process the query messages. This is to reduce the amount of query packets in the network. Which of the following statements is right about the querier?

A. Any multicast router in the LAN can be the querier.
B. Upon starting, every multicast router in the LAN regards itself as the querier.
C. If the querier receives a query packet whose source IP address is smaller than the IP address of itself, the querier will stop sending query packets and become a non-querier.
D. If the querier receives a query packet whose source IP address is greater than the IP address of itself, the querier will stop sending query packets and become a non-querier.

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 44
The host will take some measures after receiving a query message to improve efficiency. Which of the following statements is right about these measures? ( )

A. All hosts respond after a random delay, which must be less than the maximum query response time in the query message.
B. All hosts respond after a random delay, which is not limited.
C. If the host detects that other host has sent a response, it will stop response.
D. The host does not monitor other hosts response, it will send the response packet once the random delay expires.

Answer: A, C

Question: 45
Which of the following statements is right about IGMP? ( )

A. Compared with IGMP v2, IGMP v1 does not define the group leave message and specific group query message. Therefore, an IGMP v1 router can only determine whether there is any member in the multicast group through the timer mechanism.
B. Compared with IGMP v2, IGMP v1 does not define queriers. Therefore, all routers in the IGMP v1 network are queriers.
C. IGMP v3 is enhanced with report messages for the designated source and members. Therefore, IGMP v3 can filter the flows of some sources, and receive the flows of specific sources only.
D. Compatible with IGMP v2and IGMP v1, IGMP v3 contains all the messages defined in v2 and v1.

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 46
VLAN can be defined based on ( ).

A. IP addresses
B. Network layers
C. MAC addresses
D. Ports

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 47
If a network has both IGMP v1 router and IGMP v2 router, the working status of the IGMP v2 router shall be ( ).

A. The IGMP v2 router shall work in the compatible mode of IGMP v1, that is, all the sent protocol packets are compatible with the format of IGMP v1 protocol packets.
B. The IGMP v2 router shall work in the IGMP v2 mode, and become the querier. The IGMP v1 router does not process the query messages.
C. When the IGMP v2 router detects that the IGMP v1 router no longer exist in the network, the working mode will transfer from the compatible mode to the IGMP v2 mode automatically.
D. Routers of two versions cannot work together. You should ensure that the routers in the LAN use the same version.

Answer: D

Question: 48
If a network has both IGMP v1 and IGMP v2 hosts, and the router runs IGMP v2.The working status of the router will be ( ).

A. The IGMP v2 router will work in the IGMP v1 compatible mode, that is, all sent protocol packets are compatible with the format of IGMP v1 protocol packets.
B. The IGMP v2 router will work in the IGMP v2 mode, and the IGMP v1 hosts cannot receive any multicast flow.
C. When the IGMP v2 router detects that all IGMP v1 hosts quit, the IGMP v1 compatible mode will transfer to the IGMP v2 mode automatically.
D. IGMP v1 hosts and IGMP v2 router cannot work together. You should ensure that the hosts and routers in the LAN use the same version.

Answer: A, C

Question: 49
IGMP works at Layer-3 between the router and host only. However, some special technologies are needed in the Layer-2 switching network to implement the maintenance of multicast table entries. Which of the following statements is right about Layer-2 multicast? ( )

A. In the Layer-2 switching network, IGMP snooping is most widely used.
B. IGMP snooping sets up the multicast forwarding entries through monitoring the membership report message between the hosts and router.
C. After the switch receives a query message of the router, it needs to forward the query message to all the members.
D. When the switch receives multiple query response packets of the same multicast group, it needs to forward only one response packet to the router.

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 50
To run IGMP on a H3C switch, which of the following commands is necessary? ( )

A. [H3C-interface-vlan1] pim dm
B. [H3C-interface-vlan1] igmp enable
C. [H3C-interface-vlan1] igmp version 2
D. [H3C] multicast routing-enable

Question: 51
Which of the following statements describes the command igmp host-join 225.0.0.1 port interface Ethernet 0/1 correctly? ( )

A. Only allow the hosts under port 0/1 to join in multicast group 225.0.0.1, and the hosts attached to other ports are denied.
B. Allow the hosts under port 0/1 to join in multicast group 225.0.0.1, and the other hosts attached to other ports can also join in the group.
C. Simulate a host under port 0/1 to join in multicast group 225.0.0.1, and port 0/1 is permanently in the forwarding list of the multicast group.
D. Simulate a host under port 0/1 to join in multicast group 225.0.0.1, and port 0/1 is not in the forwarding list of the multicast group.

Answer: C

Question: 52
For the H3C switch that supports both IGMP and IGMP snooping, which of the following statements is correct? ( )

A. [H3C-interface-vlan1] igmp enable is used to enable IGMP.
B. [H3C-vlan1] igmp enable is used to enable IGMP.
C. [H3C-interface-vlan1]igmp-snooping enable is used to enable IGMP snooping.
D. [H3C]igmp-snooping enable is used to enable IGMP snooping.

Answer: A, D

Question: 53
On a H3C switch, which IGMP versions can be used? ( )

A. IGMP version 1
B. IGMP version 2
C. IGMP version 3
D. All of the above

Answer: A, B

Question: 54
The higher version of IGMP is compatible to the lower version. Therefore, the versions of IGMP configured on a subnet can be different. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 55
Which of the following reserved multicast address is used for the transmission of protocol packets by PIM? ( )

A. 224.0.0.5
B. 224.0.0.13
C. 224.0.0.9
D. 224.0.0.2

Answer: B

Question: 56
In a PIM-DM multicast environment, if there is no multicast data receiver on all export ports of the router, the router will clear the export list of the forwarding entry and send a pruning message to inform the RPF upstream router to stop sending the multicast data to itself.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 57
Which of the following is right about the GARP application? ( )

A. The switches in a network domain automatically share the VLAN information and multicast group configuration information.
B. The whole switching network can be monitored precisely through a switch.
C. The changed VLAN or multicast group configuration will be advertised to the whole switching network dynamically, thus reducing the maintenance cost and improving the reliability.
D. Plug-and-play of VLANs and multicast groups are implemented.

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 58
In a PIM-DM multicast environment, after the RPF upstream router receives the pruning message sent by the downstream multicast router that indicates there is no receiver, there will be no multicast data forwarded to the downstream direction.. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 59
In a PIM-DM multicast environment, the solicitation of the router to receive data will be rejected by the RPF upstream router within the pruning and flooding period.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 60
Due to the pruning-flooding mechanism of PIM-DM, the router will repeat the creation process ceaselessly to maintain the forwarding entry.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 61

In a PIM-DM environment, after the RPF upstream router receives a graft message, it will send a graft response message ( ) to acknowledge the graft message.

A. Immediately
B. After the flooding starts
C. After receiving a second graft message
D. None of the above

Answer: A

Question: 62
In a PIM-DM environment, when the router receives duplicated multicast data from other routers on the export interface, the router will send an assert message from the port. The message contains the ( )

A. Priorities of routers that send the solicitation
B. Priority of the router itself
C. Route cost to the multicast source
D. Diameter of the multicast network

Answer: B, C

Question: 63
In a PIM-DM environment, after a router on a network segment receive an assert message, it will compare the information of the remote router with its own information. The sequence of the comparison is ( ).

A. Route cost -> priority -> IP address
B. IP address -> priority -> route cost
C. Priority -> route cost -> IP address
D. IP address -> route cost -> priority

Answer: C

Question: 64
In a PIM-DM environment, a router considers that there is no multicast receiver on any of its ports by default. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 65
To configure PIM-DM on the H3C Layer-3 Ethernet switches, you need only enable PIM-DM in the system view. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 66
In the PIM-DM H3C router, command pim hello timer seconds is used to set the interval to send the Hello packet on the interface. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 67
In PIM-SM, route entry (*, G) may be triggered by ( )

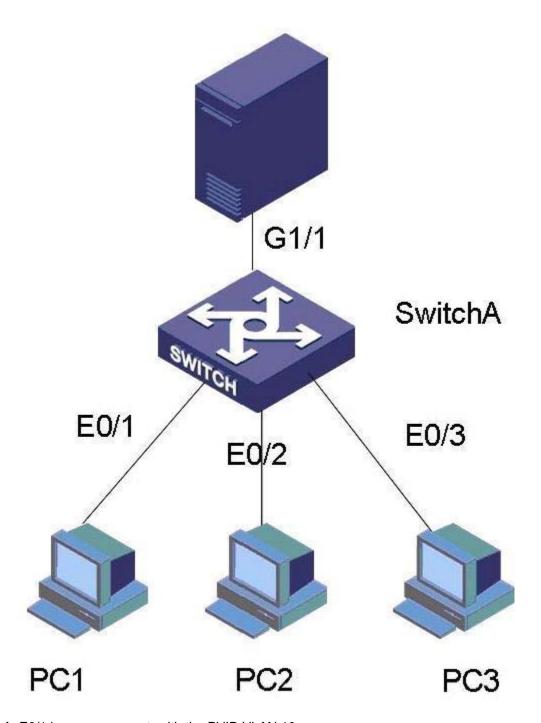A. the join of the downstream PIM (*, G)
B. the arrival of multicast data flow
C. the IGMP join-in packet
D. the creation of entry (S, G)

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 68
SwitchA is an H3C S Layer-2 switch. PC1, PC2 and PC3 connect to E0/1, E0/2 and E0/3 of Switch A. The three ports belong to VLAN 10, VLAN 20 and VLAN 30 respectively. A server connects to port G1/1 of the switch, which belongs to VLAN100. The PCs are required to isolate from each other, and the PCs shall be able to access the server. After completing the configuration, which of the following statements is right about the switch ports? ( )

A. E0/1 is an access port, with the PVID VLAN 10.
B. E0/2 is a hybrid port, with the Untagged VLAN ID 100, and the Tagged VLAN ID 10.
C. E0/2 is a Hybrid port, with the Untagged VLAN IDs 20 and100, and the Tagged VLAN ID none.
D. G1/1 is a Hybrid port, with the Untagged VLAN IDs 10, 20, and 30, and the Tagged VLAN ID 100.

Answer: C

Question: 69
Which of the following statements is right about BSR election? ( )

A. BSR selection is based on the BSR priorities of routers. The priority is contained in the PIM Hello message.
B. The candidate BSR sets its BootStrap timer to 150 seconds, and enters into the candidate BSR status.
C. The BSR router will send its BSR message every 60 seconds from all interfaces.
D. The BSR message is multicasted to all PIM routers. The TTL of the packet is 1.and the message will be terminated on the adjacent router.

Answer: B, C

Question: 70
In a PIM-SM environment, a router considers that there is at least one multicast receiver on each of its ports by default.( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 71
A PIM-SM router maintains forwarding entries according to the join-in messages periodically sent by the downstream routers. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 72
To enable PIM-SM on the H3C switch, taking VLAN10 as an example, which of the following is right?

A. Enable the multicast routing protocol: [H3C] multicast routing-enable
B. Set PIM-SM on every VLAN interface: [H3C] pim sm vlan-interface 10
C. Set the candidate BSR: [H3C-pim] c-bsr vlan-interface 10 24 2
D. Set the candidate RP: [H3C-pim] c-rp vlan-interface 10

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 73
When the DR receives the first multicast packet, it encapsulates the whole packet into the registration message, and then sends the message to the RP in the form of ( ).

A. Unicast
B. Broadcast
C. Multicast
D. Anycast

Answer: A

Question: 74
The ACL of H3C S switches can function to ( ).

A. Deny remote login of the user with a specific username

B. Deny the specific files
C. Deny all UDP packets
D. Deny all the Telnet connections from host 1.1.1.1/16 to host 1.2.1.1/16

Answer: C, D

Question: 75
The ACL is only used to filter packets, and it cannot monitor packets with potential risks. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 76
The ACL of Layer-3 switches can be defined with ( )

A. MAC address
B. IP address
C. TCP port
D. Usernames and passwords set by the application layer software

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 77
Which of the following can not be specified in the basic ACL?

A. Source IP address
B. Destination IP address
C. Valid to fragmented packets only
D. Time range

Answer: B

Question: 78
Providing flexible configurations, the user-defined ACL on the H3C S switch can match any part of the first 64-byte of the Ethernet frame. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 79
Which of the following is right about CSMA/CD? ( )

A. It is a telecommunication mechanism adopting the CDMA technology.
B. CSMA/CD means Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection.
C. It is supported by Ethernet switches, bridges, and hubs.
D. It is the next generation communication technology.

Answer: B

Question: 80
The ACL of the H3C S switch can ( ).

A. Filter all TCP packets
B. Classify packets according to MAC addresses
C. Classify packets according to priorities
D. Filter all packets that do not comply with the frame length requirement

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 81
To realize that the hosts in VLAN 1 can access the HTTP services in other VLANs, and the hosts in other VLANs can not access the HTTP service on the hosts of VLAN 1, you need to ( ).

A. Use the basic ACL
B. Use the advanced ACL with the source IP address, destination IP address, source port, and destination port specified
C. Use user-defined ACL
D. None of the above

Answer: C

Question: 82
On the H3C S switch, the ACL cannot be used to implement different QoS applications. ( )

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Question: 83
The ACL of the H3C S switches can implement the control based on the frame length or IP packet length.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question: 84
The necessary steps to deploy ACL on the H3C S switch include ( ).

A. Setting the time range
B. Defining the ACL
C. Activating the ACL
D. None of the above

Answer: B, C

Question: 85
Compared with PPPoE, which advantage does 802.1x provide?

A. It is applicable to broadband access networks
B. It wastes bandwidth
C. It realizes the authentication, authorization and accounting
D. It encapsulates the data directly in Ethernet frame

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