Huawei

H31-161 Exam

Huawei HCIE-Carrier IP (Written) Exam

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Version: 9.0

Question: 1

Which statements about the edge access layer is true?

A. Using the packet technology it provides a comprehensive transport platform that boasts high reliability, quality of service (QoS) assurance, and large capacity.
B. It implement call control. With the software technology as the core, it completes basic real-time call control and connection control.
C. It connections users to the network by providing various access means, and converts the format of information can be transmitted on the network.
D. It process additional value-added service and operation support for established callas.

Answer: B

Question: 2

Which statement describes the delay variation requirement of the voice service for the IP bearer network?

A. No strict requirement
B. Bearer network delay variation + 1s
C. Bearer network delay variation +100 ms, allowed maximum delay variation +200 ms
D. Bearer network delay variation = 10 ms. Allowed maximum delay variation =20ms

Answer: D

Question: 3

Which statement describes the packet loss ratio requirement of the voice service for the IP bearer network?

A. Allowed maximum packet loss =10-6
B. Allowed maximum packet loss =1%
C. No strict requirement
D. Allowed maximum packet loss =1%

Answer: B

Question: 4

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Which of the following can be implemented in an IP backbone network?

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

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 5

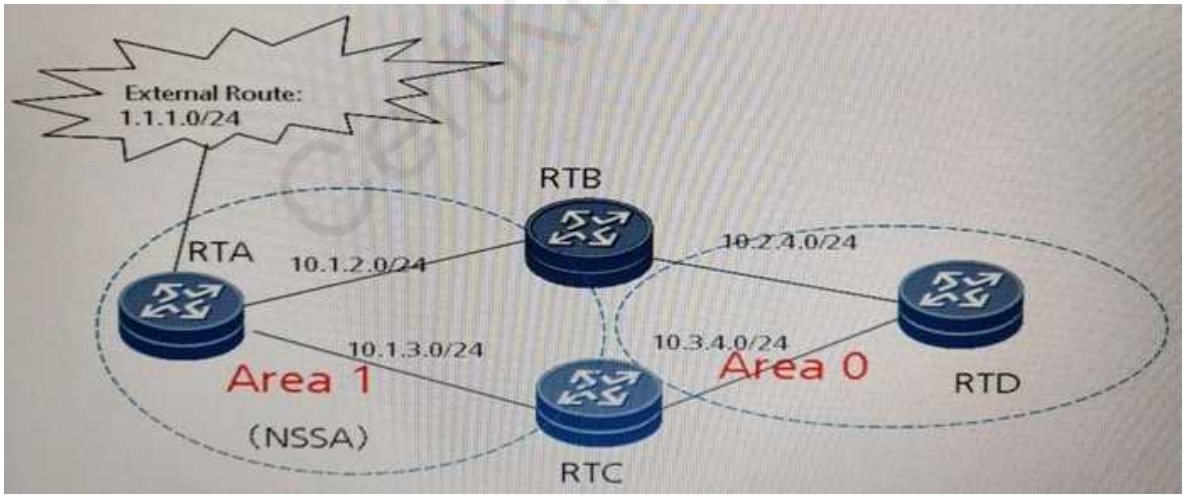
RTA is a provider edge (PE) router. OSPF is deployed between RTA and a customer edge (CE). Which of the following can be used to avoid routing loops when RTA generate an autonomy system-external (ASE) link-state advertisement (LSA) and sends it to the CE?

A. Configuring the same VPN route tag on the PE
B. Configuring Shame Link among PEs
C. Setting DN-bit in the ASE LSA
D. Configuring the same domain ID on the PE

Answer: C, D

Question: 6

Exhibit:



As shown in the figure, external route 1.1.1.0/24 is imported to RTA that is located in the NSSA area RTD is a backbone area router. RTB and RTC are both area border router (ABRs). OSPF configuration are as follows.

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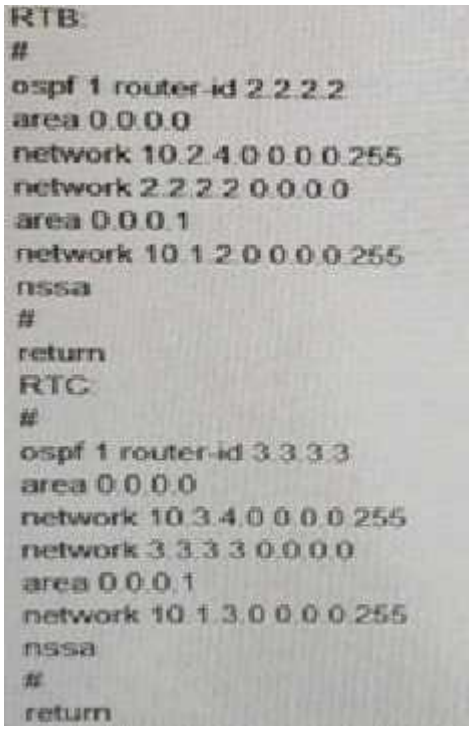

Which statement is true?

A. RTD receive two external LSAs whose LS_ID is 1.1.1.0
B. RTD receive an external LSAs whose LS_ID is 1.1.1.0 and advRouter is 2.2.2.2.
C. RTD receive an external LSAs whose LS_ID is 1.1.1.0 and advRouter is 3.3.3.3.
D. RTD receive an external LSAs whose LS_ID is 1.1.10/24 based on category 7 LSAs sent by RTA

Answer: C

Question: 7

1. On the backbone network , if a PE is connect to a CE, VPN instances need to b reconfigured on the PE, and interface on the PE for connecting to the CE must be bound to a VPN instance. After binding an interface to a VPN instance, you must configure the IP address of the interface between PEs, IS-IS configured for PE interworking. PLSA basic capabilities and MPLS LSP are configured for LSP establishment, and MP _IBGP is configured for VPN route exchange VPN routes exchange , LDAP is short for Label Distribution Protocol, and IBGP is short for interior Border gateway protocol.
2. A CE exchange route exchange routers with a PE over External Border gateway Protocol (EBGP. Configure interior gateway protocol (IGP) on the IS-IS+MPLS backbone networking to achieve the interworking between PEs and IP routers.

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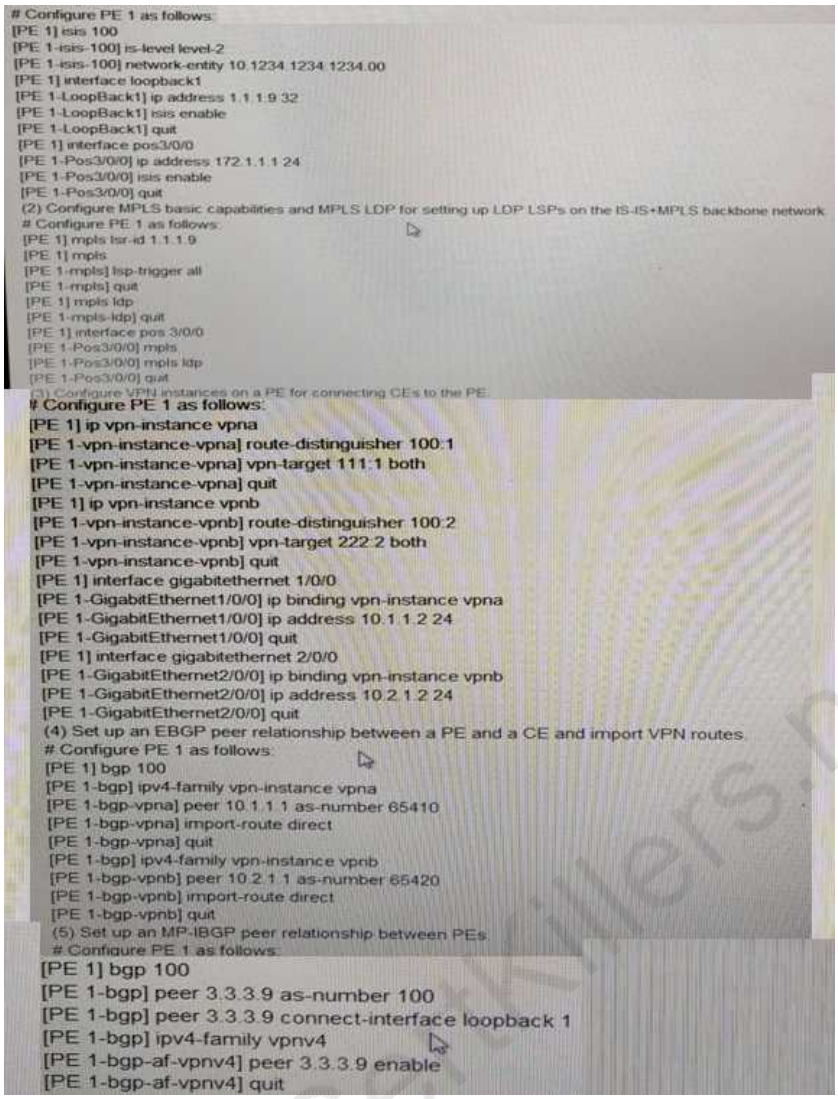


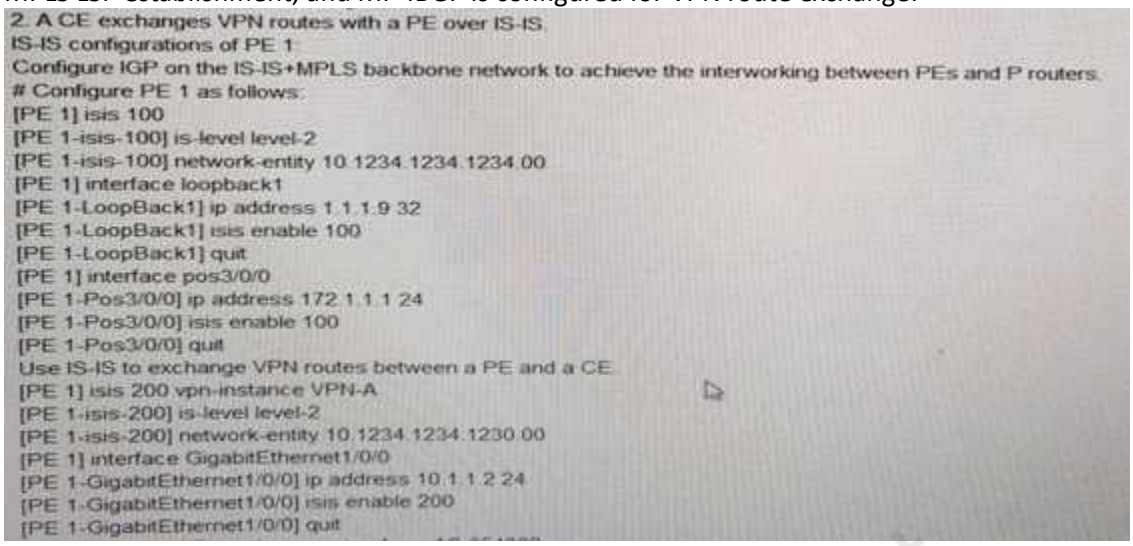
A. -4
B. -3
C. -2
D. -5
E. -1

Answer: D

Question: 8

As shown in the figure. CE 1 and CE 3 belong to VPN-A, and CE 2 CE 2 4 belong to VPN-B VPN-target VPN-A is 111:1 and that of VPN-B is 222:2 users on different VPNs are not allowed to access each other. Configuration principles are as follows:
On the backbone network VPNs are not connected to a CE, VPN instance need to be configured on the PE, and an interface on the PE for connecting to the CE must be bounded to a VPN instance. After binding an interface to a VPN instance, you must configure the IP address of the interface Between

PEs, IS-IS is configured for PE interworking. MPLS basic capabilities and MPLS LDP are configured for MPLS LSP establishment, and MP-IBGP is configured for VPN route exchange.



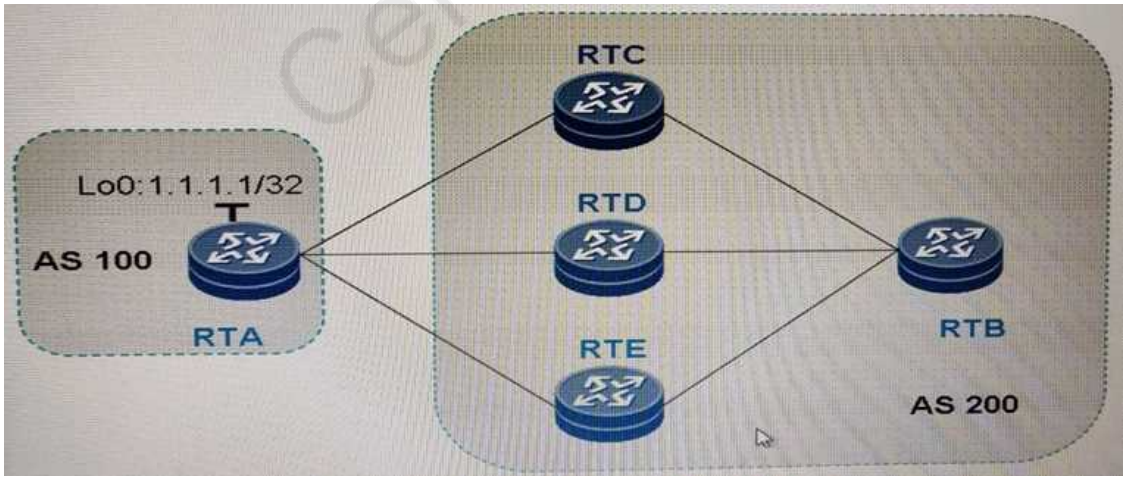
How to enable CE 1 to learn routes from AS 64430?

A. Import IS-IS 200 routes in IS-IS process 100
B. Import IS-IS 100 routes in IS-IS process 100
C. Import BGP routes in IS-IS process 100
D. Import BGP routes in IS-IS process 200

Answer: C

Question: 9

Exhibit:



As shown in the figure, RTA belongs to AS 100 and has an EBGP neighbor relationship with RTC, RTD, and TTB is an IBGP neighbor of RTC, RTD, and RTE, and the four router all belong to AS 200.
(Note: The attributed not involved In the question use the default values)
1. Import route 1.1.1/32 from RTA and advertise this route to RTB by way of RTC, RTD, and RTE, respectively (suppose the three routers between is IGP, EGP, and INCOMPL:ETE, respectively. Which route will RTB prefer?

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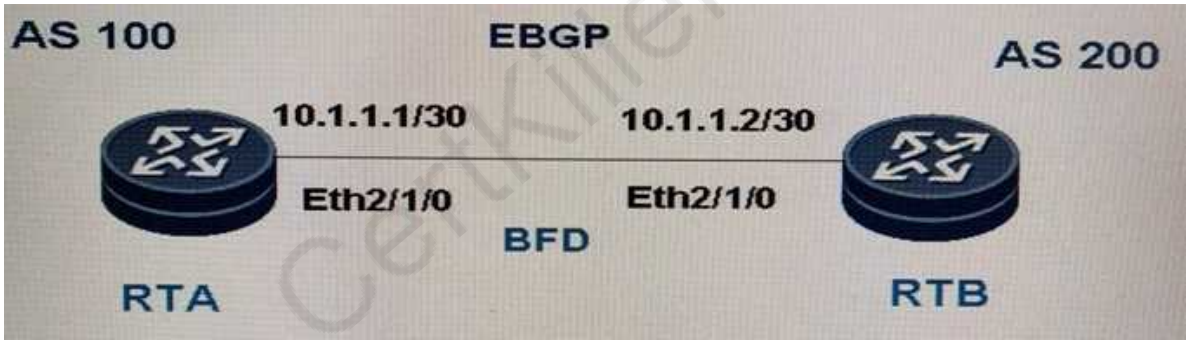
2. Suppose the preceding policy is retained. Apply inbound routing policies on RTC, RTD, and RTE so that the values of the MED attribute of route 1.1.1.32 learned by RTB are 40, and 20 respectively. Which route will RTB prefer?
3. Suppose the preceding policy is retained. Apply an inbound routing policy on RTB so that the values of the AS_ PATH attribute of route 1.1.1.1/32
Learned from RTC, RTD, and RTE are 10 20 30,and 10 20, respectively. Which route will RTB prefer?
4. Suppose the preceding policy is retained. Apply an inbound routing policy on RTB so that the values of the local-preference attribute of route 1.1.1.1.32 learned from RTC and RTE are 30 and 120 , respectively. Which route will RTB prefer.
5. Suppose the preceding policy is retained. Apply inbound policies on RTC. RTD and RTE so that the values of the preferred-value attribute of route 1.1.1.132 are 50.40 and 30 respectively. Which route will RTB prefer?

A. RTC. , RTC, RTE, RTC, RTE
B. RTC, RTD, RTD, RTE. RTE
C. RTC, RTC, RTD, RTC, RTE
D. RTC, RTC, RTD, RTE, RTE

Answer: A

Question: 10

Exhibit:



As shown in the figure, RTA and have one BGP session. To detect fault fast, the BFD for BGP feature needs to be configured on RTA and RTB. BGP-related configurations are as follows:

```
BGP-related configurations on RTA:
#
 bfd
#
bgp 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 peer 10.1.1.2 as-number 200
 peer 10.1.1.2 bfd min-tx-interval 150 min-rx-interval 150 detect-multiplier 4
 peer 10.1.1.2 bfd enable
#
 ipv4-family unicast
  undo synchronization
  peer 10.1.1.2 enable
#
BGP-related configurations on RTB:
#
 bfd
#
bgp 200
 router-id 2.2.2.2
  peer 10.1.1.1 as-number 100
  peer 10.1.1.1 bfd enable
  peer 10.1.1.1 bfd min-tx-interval 180 min-rx-interval 180 detect-multiplier 5
  #
  ipv4-family unicast
   undo synchronization
   peer 10.1.1.1 enable
 #
```

The only Ethernet link between RTA and RTB becomes faulty when the BGP neighbor session is in ESTABLISHED state and the BFD session is in the UP state. Which statements is true? (Note: BFD works in asynchronous mode)

A. RTA detect the fault faster than RTB.
B. The BGP session between RTA and RTB is interrupted when the BGP hold time (time duration is 180s by default) express.
C. RTB detect the fault faster than RTA.
D. RTA and RTB detect the fault simultaneously.

Answer: C

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