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Question 1

display current-configuration

#

multicast routing-enable

#

interface Ethernet6/1/0

ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

igmp timer query 40

#

igmp

The preceding are partial multicast router configurations. How long is the interval (in seconds) for

sending IGMP General Query messages when IGMP is enabled on Ethernet 6/1/0?

Options:

A- 15

B- 10

C- 40

D- 60

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

acl number 2000

rule 15 permit source 225.0.0.0 0.0.0.255

#

interface Ethernet6/1/1

ip address 40.1.1.4 255.255.255.0

igmp version 3

igmp group-policy 2000

igmp enable

pim sm

#

The preceding are partial router configurations. Which of the following behaviors does Ethernet

6/1/1 perform after receiving Internet Group Management Protocol Version 2 (IGMPv2) Report

messages for multicast groups 225.0.0.1 and 225.0.1.1?

Options:

A- Create a record for group 225.0.0.1.

B- Create a record for group 225.0.1.1.

C- Do not create a record for group 225.0.1.1.

**D-** Do not create a record for group 225.0.0.1.

Answer:

A, C

Question 3

As shown in the figure, the DiffServ model is deployed in E-LSP mode on the MPLS network. A tester connects to GE interfaces of RTA and RTC on the edge of the MPLS network through GE links. The trust upstream default command is configured for interfaces on the IP access side of RTA and RTC. When the tester sends IP packets with DSCP values 10, 12, and 14,the DSCP values of IP packets received at the receiver side are supposed to remain unchanged. However, the DSCP values of all received IP packets are 10. In this case, which of the following statements are true? (Default mapping is configured between the EXP and DSCP values on each router.)

GE1/2
Sending

GE1/1
Receiving

Tester

RTA

RTB

RTC

MPLS

Trust upstream default

Trust upstream default
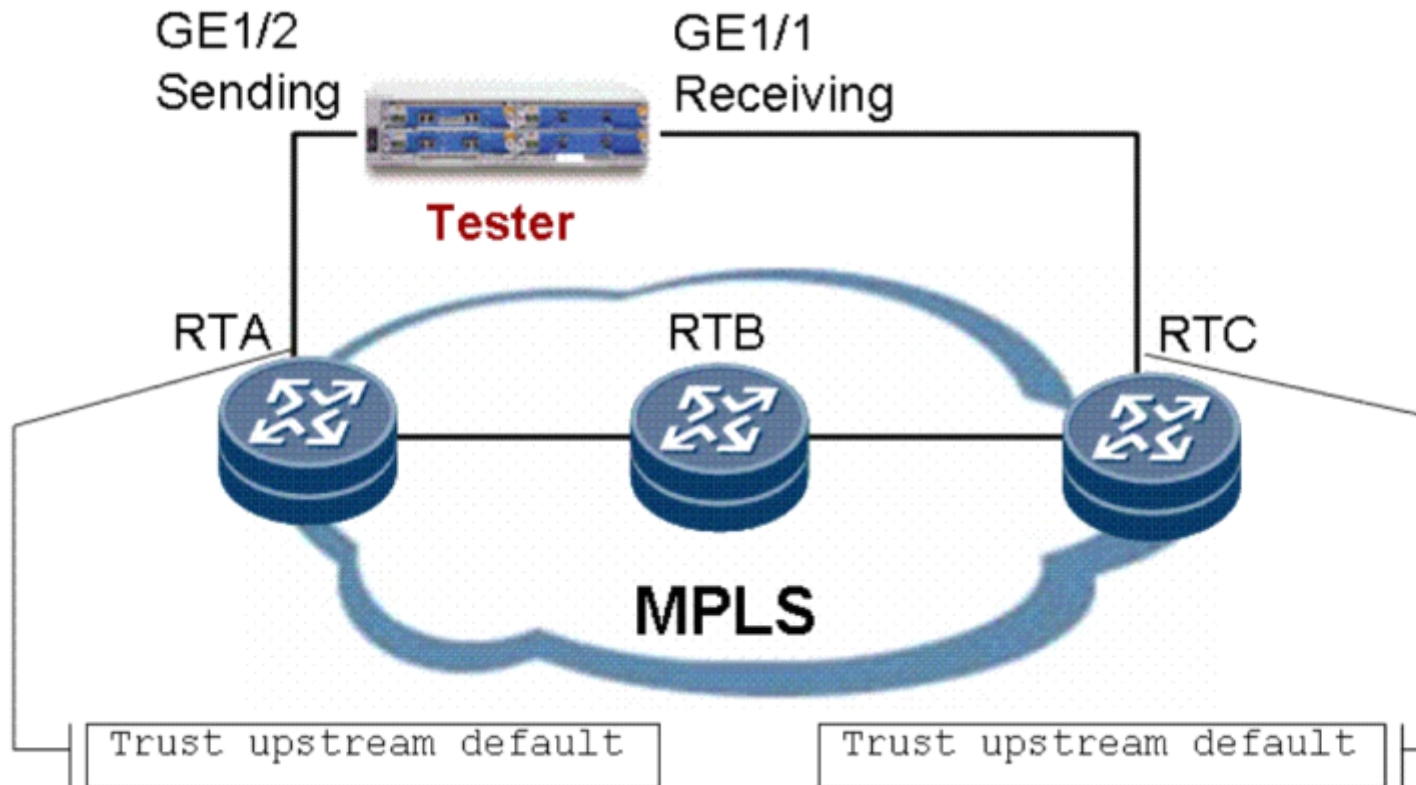
Options:

A- The DSCP values are 10 when RTA's IP packets leave the MPLS network because the EXP values are 1 when RTA's IP packets enter the MPLS network.

B- The configurations on RTA or RTC are incorrect.

C- If the qos phb disable command is configured for the outbound interface on the IP access side of RTC, the DSCP values of packets

the tester receives remain unchanged.

D- The DSCP values of packets the tester receives are 10 regardless of whether qos phb disable is configured for the outbound interface on RTC's IP access side.
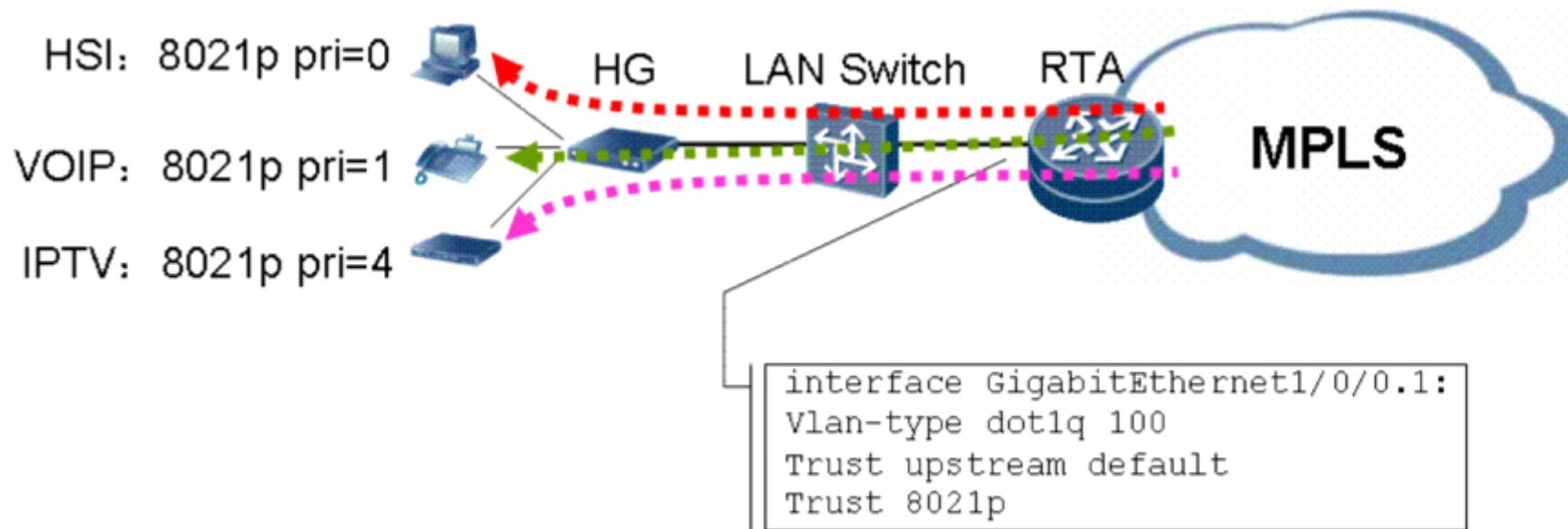
Answer:

A, C

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

RTA is an edge router of the MPLS backbone network. It provides the access service for users under Layer 2 switches and differentiates users by subinterface. User A accesses VLAN 100 and has subscribed to the HSI, VoIP, and IPTV services. According to 802.1p priorities, the value 0 indicates the HSI service, 1 indicates the VoIP service, and 4 indicates the IPTV service. The DiffServ model is deployed in E-LSP mode on the MPLS network, and the STC is configured for subinterfaces on the access side of RTA (the qos phb disable command is not configured). Outgoing traffic on the G1/0/0.1 subinterface involves the HSI, VoIP, and IPTV services on the access side of RT

Options:

A- Which statement about EXP values corresponding to these three services is true?

HSI: 8021p pri=0
VOIP: 8021p pri=1
IPTV: 8021p pri=4

HG   LAN Switch   RTA   MPLS

```
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0.1:
Vlan-type dot1q 100
Trust upstream default
Trust 8021p
```

A- Only one EXP value may be contained, and the value is uncertain.

B- Only two EXP values may be contained, and the values are uncertain.

C- At least three EXP values may be contained, and the values are uncertain.

D- The EXP values must be 0, 1, and 4.

Answer:

C

Question 5

The edge routers of the MPLS network, partial interface configurations on the IP access side are as

follows:

[Quidway]diffserv domain default

[Quidway-dsdomain-default]ip-dscp-inbound 10 phb ef green

[Quidway-dsdomain-default]mpls-exp-outbound ef green map 5

[Quidway-dsdomain-default]mpls-exp-inbound 4 phb ef green

[Quidway-dsdomain-default]ip-dscp-outbound ef green map 18

[Quidway-dsdomain-default]quit[Quidway] interface GigabitEthernet 2/0/0

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] trust upstream default

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] port-queue ef pq shaping 20 outbound

Which of the following statements about the preceding configurations are true?

Options:

A- The trust upstream default command maps the DSCP priority to the corresponding EXP value when an IP packet enters the MPLS network and maps the EXP value to the corresponding DSCP priority when an IP packet leaves the MPLS network.

B- If an IP packet with a DSCP value of 10 is sent to the MPLS network (non-PHP node) from GigabitEthernet 2/0/0, the corresponding EXP value is 5. If an MPLS packet with an EXP value of 4 is sent from GigabitEthernet 2/0/0, the DSCP value of the corresponding IP packet remains unchanged.

C- The port-queue ef pq shaping 20 outbound command configures PQ scheduling and a maximum of 20 Mbit/s bandwidth for the EF queue when GigabitEthernet 2/0/0 sends IP packets.

D- When GigabitEthernet 2/0/0 sends IP packets, the bandwidth of these sent IP packets can reach 1 Gbit/s if the EXP value is 4.

Answer:

A, C

Question 6

As shown in the figure, CEs connect to users 1 and 2 through access

interfaces or links.

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/4]portswitch

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/4]port link-type access

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/4]port default vlan 1

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/6]portswitch

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/6]port link-type access

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/6]port default vlan 2

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/3]portswitch

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/3]port link-type trunk

[Quidway-GigabitEthernet1/0/3]port trunk permit-pass vlan 1 to 2

Users 1 and 2 require different network transmission quality. Which of the following methods are

feasible to configure 802.1p priority 1 for packets of user 1 and 802.1p priority 2 for packets of user

2?
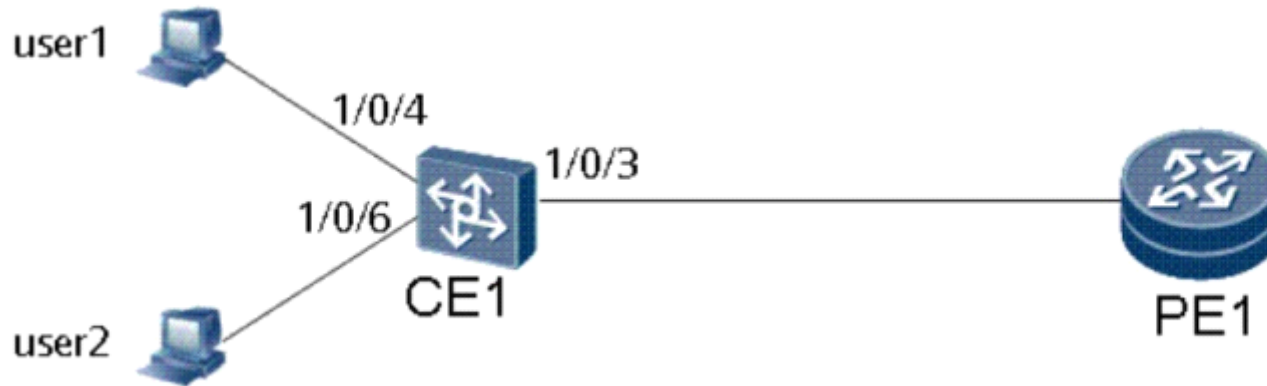
Options:

A- On a PE, configure Dot1q tunnel interfaces and simple traffic classification (STC) for interfaces on the private network.

B- On a PE, configure vlan-mapping and STC for interfaces on the private network for users 1 and 2.

C- On a PE, configure vlan-stacking and STC for interfaces on the private network for users 1 and 2.

D- On a CE, configure STC for user VLANs on the user access side.

Answer:
B, C

Question 7

The traffic classification behavior is configured to the single rate dual-bucket CAR in color-blind mode at the upstream interface of the router. Configurations are as follows:

[Quidway]display traffic policy user-defined test User Defined Traffic Policy Information:

Policy: test

Statistic Enable

Classifier: default-class

Behavior: be

-noneClassifier: test

Behavior: test

Committed Access Rate:

CIR 400 (Kbit/s), PIR 0 (Kbit/s), CBS 100000 (byte), PBS 200000 (byte)

Conform Action: pass

Yellow Action: pass

Exceed Action: discardIf the traffic on an interface matches the traffic policy, the traffic rate is 10,000 PPS and the packet

frame length (including the CRC) is 125 bytes, which is the closest number of packets transmitted

through the interface in the first one second?

Options:

A- 400

B- 2800

C- 2000

D- 1200

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which statement about MPLS Echo packets is true?

Options:

A- The MPLS Echo request is an ICMP packet.

B- The MPLS Echo request is a UDP packet.

C- The type value of the MPLS Echo request packet is 0.

**D-** The type value of the MPLS Echo reply packet is 8

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

As shown in the figure, the primary tunnel uses the path RTA -> RTB -> RTC. There are two FRR paths: One protects the link between RTA and RTB and the other one protects the link between RTB and RTC.If a path in the primary tunnel is faulty, which command can be used on RTA to locate the fault?
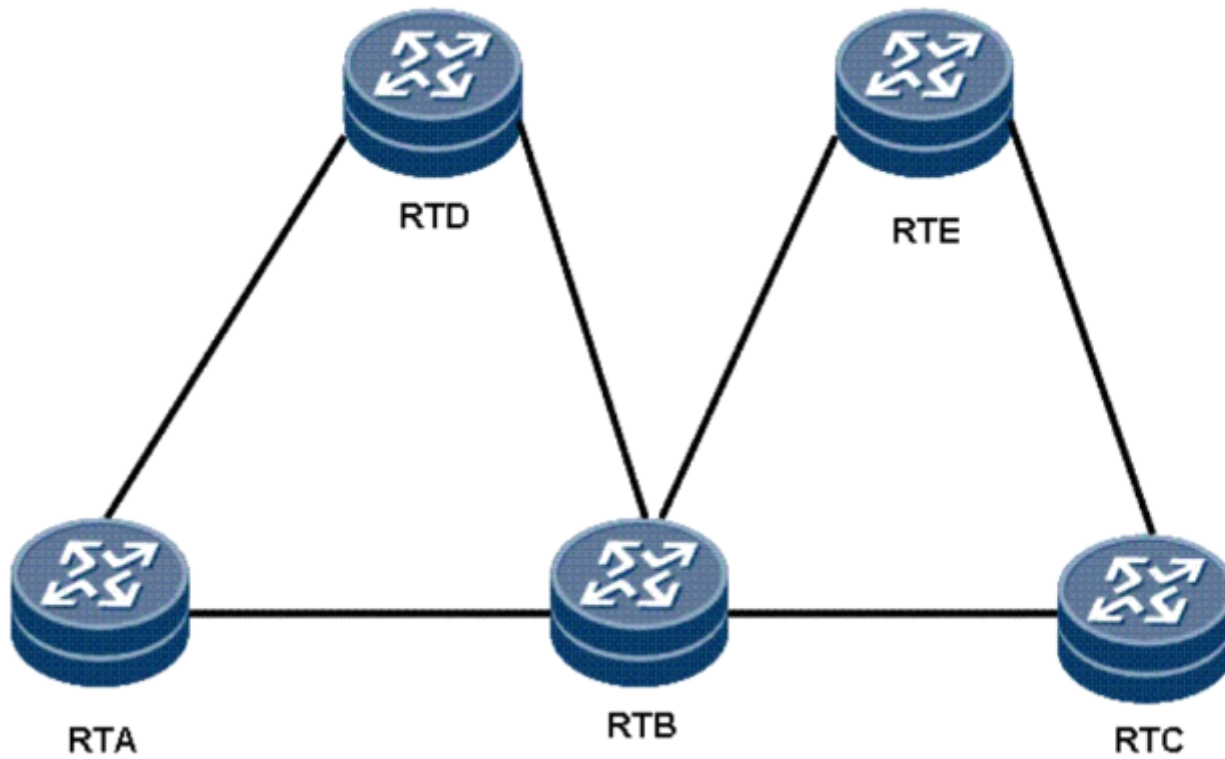
Options:

A- display mpls te tunnel path

B- display mpls te tunnel-interface

C- display mpls lsp verbose

D- display mpls te tunnel verbose

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

As shown in the figure, RTA connects to RTB and RTC. A TE tunnel is configured on RTA to reach RTC. The TE tunnel cannot be successfully established. However, CSPFbased path calculation is successful and RTA does not receive any PathErro messages. What are possible causes?

Options:

A- The reserved bandwidth is insufficient at interface RTB-2.

B- An interface address on RTB is the same as the address of interface RTA-1.

C- RSVP-TE is not configured at interface RTB-2.

D- Different authentication keys are configured on interfaces RTB-2 and RTC-1.

Answer:

C, D

Question 11

As shown in the figure, MPLS, MPLS TE, and MPLS RSVP-TE are configured on RTA, RTB, RTC, and RTD. Tunnel1/0/0 and Tunnel2/0/0 are set up based on the explicit path RTA-RTB-RTC. Tunnel1/0/0 has a hot-standby path (RTA-RTD-RTC) and an FRR path: RTA-RTD-RTC, whereas Tunnel2/0/0 has an ordinary path (RTA-RTD-RTC) and an FRR path. Which of the following statements are true?

Options:

A- When the link between RTA and RTB is faulty, the state of Tunnel1/0/0 is hotstanby inuse.

B- When the link between RTA and RTB is faulty, the state of Tunnel2/0/0 is ordinary inuse.

C- When the link between RTA and RTB is faulty, the state of Tunnel2/0/0 is FRR inuse.

D- When the link between RTB and RTC is faulty, the state of Tunnel2/0/0 is ordinary inuse.

Answer:

A, C