Free Questions for H31-161 by certscare

Shared by Guthrie on 12-12-2023

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Question 1

On the typical access network of a bearer network, a core network device connects to two

upstream CEs. CEs connect to PEs in a square shape. This access network must bear voice and

signaling services. A CE must be configured with two VPNs to separate the voice and signaling

services and ensure high security and QoS. The signaling service works in active/standby mode,

and the voice service works in load sharing mode. The VRRP must be enabled between the CEs to

terminate the signaling flow. If the network robustness is ensured and the network architecture is

rational, which of the following statements about the topological structure are true?

Options:

A- The voice service must be carried by GE links and the signaling service must be carried by FE links.

B- Instead of POS links, GE links are recommended between CEs and PEs.

C- The total link bandwidth between CEs cannot be less than that between CEs and PEs.

D- GE and FE links need to be used as the Eth-trunk between CEs to improve reliability.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On a city's dual-plane bearer network, PE1-A and PE1-B are two PEs in different planes of the city.

Three CEs are on the same VPN. The OSPF is used to exchange VPN route information between CE

1 and PE1-A and between CE 2 and PE1-B. The default route leading to PE1-A is configured on CE

3, and a static route leading to CE 3 is configured on PE1-

Options:

A- The static route is imported to the OSPF,
and the OSPF route is imported to the VPN instance of the BGP. The MP-IBGP neighbor relationship
is established among the PEs. Subinterfaces are enabled in the links between PEs and are bound
to the same VPN to exchange VPN route information between PEs. How many routes on PE1-B can reach CE 3?

A- Only one (The route leading to CE 3 is learned based on the IBGP neighbor relationship between
PEs. The other route is filtered out by OSPF loopback detection.)

B- Two (One route is learned based on the IBGP neighbor relationship between PEs, and the other one is the OSPF category-5 route.)

C- No route

D- Only the OSPF category-5 route can reach CE 3.

Answer:

C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the access architecture of an IP bearer network, the OSPF protocol is enabled between two access routers, two firewalls (in transparent mode), and two Layer 3 switches. Softswitches work in active/standby mode. VRRP is enabled between the softswitches to provide a gateway. In normalcases, SW1 is the master router and SW2 is the backup router. Considering the reliability of the access network, how would you plan the cost value of each link in the OSPF area?

Options:

A- a=b=c=d

B- c>a+b+d

C- d>a+b+c

D- a=b>c=d

Question 4

On the BGP network, which of the following policies can be used to prevent BGP-targeted attacks?

Options:

A- Enable the BGP authentication function between BGP peers.

B- Only packets carrying the loopback IP addresses of service routers can pass through the interface, and all other packets are discarded.

C- At the outbound interface of a router, filter the TCP packets of a non-service router. The ID of the

destination interface is 179 at the loopback IP address of the non-service router.

D- At the inbound interface of a router, filter the TCP packets of a non-service router. The ID of the destination interface is 179 at the loopback IP address of the non-service router

Answer:

A, D

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following statements about the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

snooping function are true?

Options:

A- It prevents DHCP starvation attacks.

B- It prevents fake DHCP server attacks.

C- It prevents Mac Flood attacks.

D- It prevents denial-of-service (Dos) attacks from changing the CHADDR value

Answer:

A, B, D

Question 6

RTA is a leaf router that directly connects to host A through interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0. The interface is configured as follows:

interface Ethernet1/0/0

undo shutdown

ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0

pim sm

igmp enable

igmp version 3

igmp ssm-mapping enable

Configurations in the IGMP view are as follows:

igmp

ssm-mapping 233.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1

A user sends an IGMPv2 Report message on host A to join groups 232.1.1.1 and 233.1.1.1 but the user cannot receive (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.1) and (10.10.1.1, 233.1.1.1) messages. To solve this

problem, which of the following configurations are required?

Options:

A- Configure ssm-mapping 232.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1 in the IGMP view.

B- Configure ssm-policy in the PIM view and use the ACL to set the SSM group address range to 233.1.1.1.

C- Configure ssm-policy in the PIM view and use the ACL to set the SSM group address range to 232.1.1.1.

D- Configure ssm-policy in the PIM view and use the ACL to set the SSM group address range to 232.1.1.1 and 233.1.1.1.

Answer:

A, D

Question 7

RTA is a leaf router that directly connects to host A through interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0. The

interface is configured as follows:

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0

undo shutdown

ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0

pim sm

igmp enable

igmp version 3igmp ssm-mapping enable

igmp static-group 232.1.1.1

Configurations in the IGMP view are as follows:

igmp

ssm-mapping 232.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1

ssm-mapping 232.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.10.1.1

Host A sends an IGMPv2 Report message to group 232.1.2.2. Which entry can be displayed by the

display igmp ssm-mapping group command?