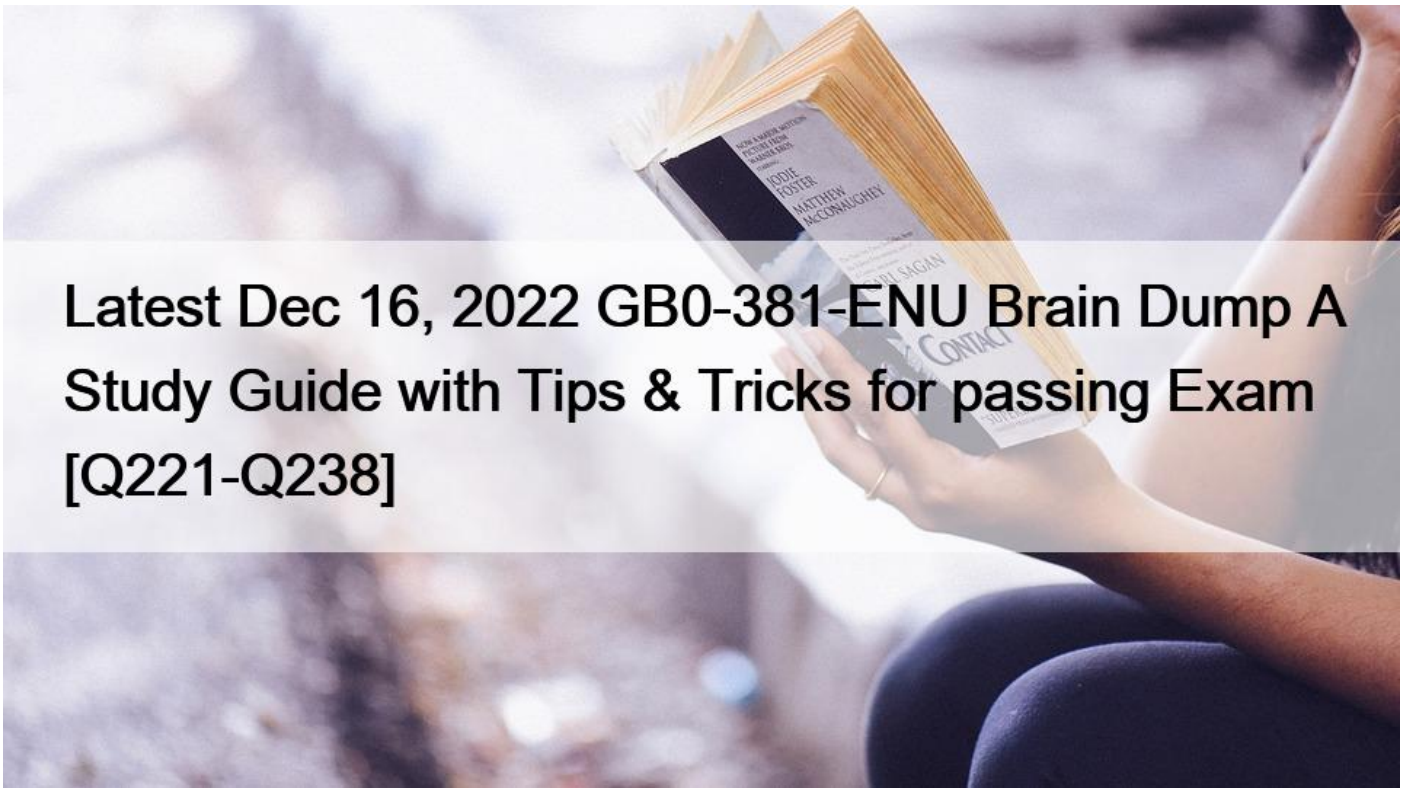
Latest Dec 16, 2022 GB0-381-ENU Brain Dump A Study Guide with Tips & Tricks for passing Exam [Q221-Q238



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Q221. In IS-IS, what is the difference between Hello messages on P2P type links and LAN type links?
* Inconsistent types, use P2P IIH and LAN IIH respectively
* The sending method is inconsistent, P2P adopts unicast, LAN adopts multicast
* The sending interval is inconsistent, P2P is 10s, while LAN is 3.3s
* LAN IIH is divided into Level-1 and Level-2, but P2P does not distinguish

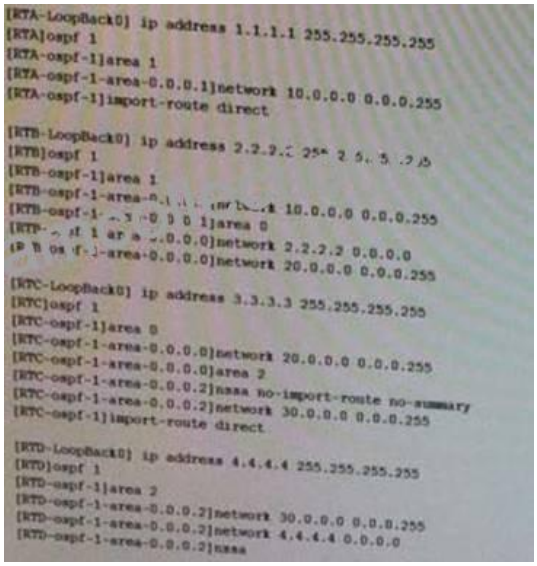
Q222. Regarding the NSSA area of the OSPF protocol, the following statements are correct: _____
* There can be multiple ASBRs in an NSSA area
* Injection of Tpe3 LSA and Tpe4 LSA is not allowed in the NSSA area
* Tpe7 LSA injection is not allowed in the NSSA area
* Virtual links cannot pass through the NSSA area

Q223. Among the following routing protocols, the one belonging to the IGP is _____, and the one that uses the link state algorithm is _____.
* BGP; OSPF
* OSPF; BGP
* RIP; RIP
* S-IS; IS-IS

Q224. The router uses the Router-ID to generate the NET address of the IS-IS process. The benefits are _____.
* Router-ID and Stem-ID in NET are bound by default for easy maintenance
* NET is generated by Router-ID, easy to remember
* Using the unique Router-ID in the entire network can ensure the uniqueness of the IS-IS process NET of the entire network
* In case of device replacement, both Router-ID and Stem-ID can be flexibly modified

Q225. Regarding the Tpe4 LSA in the OSPF protocol, the correct statement is _____
* Tpe4 LSA is generated by ASBR
* The role of Tpe4 LSA is to inform the routers in the area how to reach the ASBR
* The target network actually described by Tpe4 LSA is the OSPF Router ID of the ASBR
* The propagation range of Tpe4 LSA is limited to the backbone area

Q226. In the topology shown in the figure, the following configurations are performed on RTA , RTB , RTC and RTD respectively



then no injection into zone 2
* Type3 LSA
* Type4 LSA
* Type5 LSA
* Type7LSA

Q227. The networking is shown in the figure, RTB advertises route 13.14.3.0/24 to RTA, LP is 150, MED is 50. Route received by RTC from RTA

What is the LP and MED of 13.14.3.0/24?
* No LP, no MED
* LP 150 , MED 50
* No LP, MED 50
* LP 100 , no MED

Q228. In the topology shown in the figure, perform the following configurations on RTA and RTC respectively:

RTA-ospf-1] area 1

RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode simple

RTA] interface GigabitEthernet0/0

RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345

RTC-ospf-1] area 0

RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple

RTC] interface GigabitEthernet0/0

RTC-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321

If RTB needs to establish neighbor relationships with RTA and RTC respectively, which of the following configurations needs to be performed on RTB?
* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321
* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode simple RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321
* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode simple RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345
* RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode md5 RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] authentication-mode md5 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/0 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 12345 RTB] interface GigabitEthernet0/1 RTB-GigabitEthernet0/1] ospf authentication-mode simple plain 54321

Q229. In the OSPF protocol, the correct statement about ABR aggregation is _____
* ABR can aggregate Tpe3 LSA
* ABR can aggregate Tpe4 LSA not generated by itself
* When the ABR colleague is also a conversion router in the NSSA area, the Tpe5 LSA converted from the Tpe7 LSA can be aggregated
* ABR can aggregate all Tpe5 LSAs

Q230. The networking is as shown in the figure, RTA, RTB are located in AS 100, RTC, RTD, RTE are located in AS 200, AS 100 advertises BGP route 1.0.0.0/24 to AS 200, the main configuration of BGP of RTC and RTD is as follows, may I ask the BGP route on RTE 1.0.0.0/24 Who does the next hop point to?

RTC]

bgp 200

peerRTA as-number 90

peerRTD as-number 200

peerRTA preferred-value 100

peerRTA route-policsetlp import

route-policsetlp permit node 10

appllocal-preference 200

RTD]

bgp 200

peerRTB as-number 100

peerRTC as-number 200

peerRTA route-policsetlp import

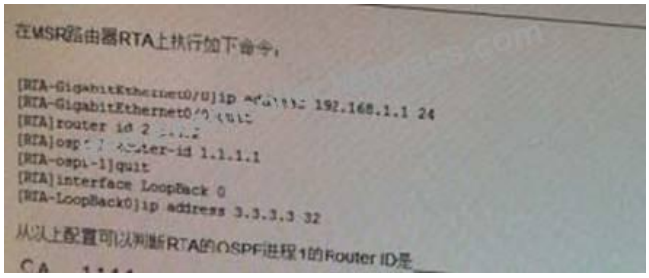
route-policsetlp permit node 10

appllocal-preference 300
* The next hop is RTC, because the preferred-value of RTC is 90
* The next hop is RTC, because the preferred-value of RTC is 200
* The next hop is RTD, because the preferred-value of RTC is 100
* RTD of the next hop, because the preferred-value of RTC is 3100

Q231. In the network shown in the figure, the BGP route learning among the routers is normal, and the BGP route attributes all take the default values.

After the route 9.0.0.0 is imported into BGP on RTD, if the next hop of route 9.0.0.0 on RTA is to point to RTB, the following adjustment methods are feasible: _____
* Set the Local Preference value of the route received by RTA from RTB to 200
* Set the Local Preference value of the route received by RTA from RTB to 50
* Set the Local Preference value of the route received by RTA from RTC to 200
* Set the Local Preference value of the route received by RTA from RTC to 50

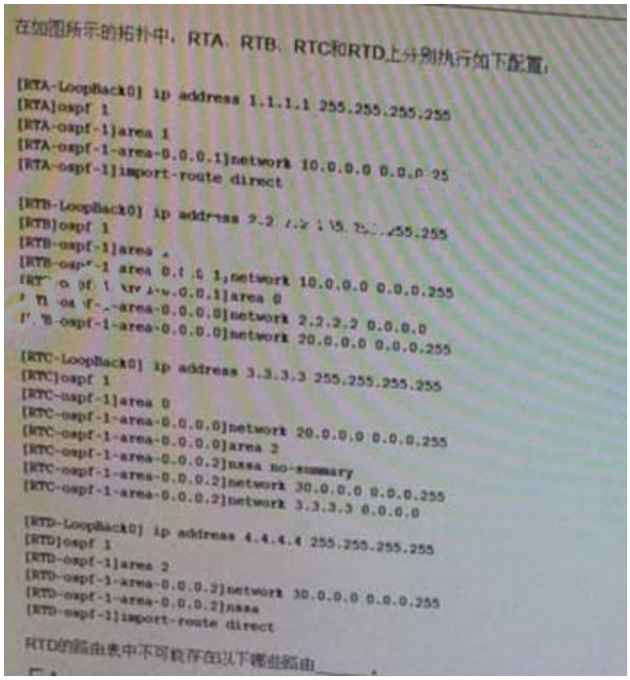
Q232. Drag and drop



* 1.1.1.1
* 2.2.2.2

* 3.3.3.3
* 192.168.1.1

Q233. Drag and drop



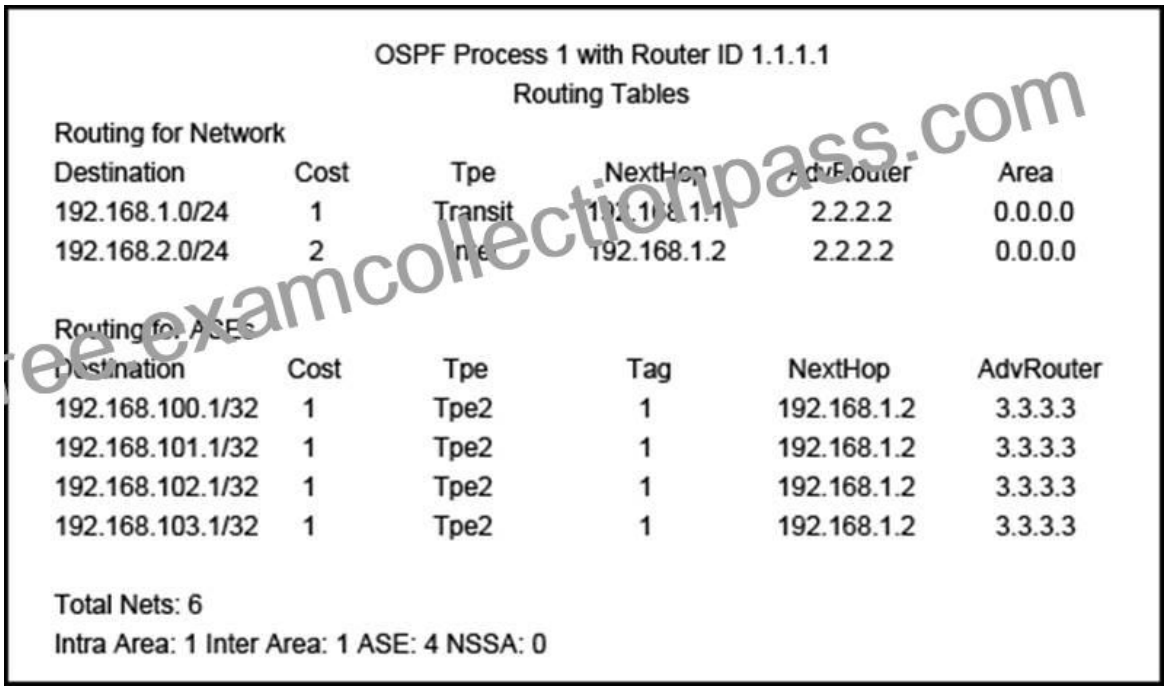
* 1.1.1.1/32
* 2.2.2.2/32
* 3.3.3.3/32
* 0.0.0.0/0

Q234. In the OSI network system, the one with similar functions to the IP protocol in TCP/IP is _____.
* Connectionless Network Protocol (CLNP)
* Connectionless Network Service (CLNS)
* Network Protocol Data Unit (NPDU)
* Network Service Access Point (NSAP)

Q235. A local area network has been in operation for 2 years (17,520 hours), and was out of service for 6 hours due to equipment failure. After the network was expanded and new equipment was added, it ran for another year (8,760 hours), and was out of service for another 4 hours due to a software failure. Regarding the availability of this network (Availabilit), which of the following statements are correct?
* The availability of the network after the expansion is better than before the expansion
* The availability of the network after the expansion is worse than before the expansion
* Before expansion, network availability was 99.97%
* From the beginning of the network to the present, its availability is 99.99%

Q236. Regarding filter-polic filtering RIP routing, which of the following statements are correct?
* RIP routes can be filtered by configuring ACL
* RIP routes can be filtered through the IP address prefix list
* The routing information can be filtered through the publishing gateway
* The routing information can be filtered through the interface

Q237. After executing the displaospf routing command on the MSR router RTA, the router output is as follows:



OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 1.1.1.1
Routing Tables

Routing for Network

Destination	Cost	Tpe	NextHop	AdvRouter	Area
192.168.1.0/24	1	Transit	192.168.1.1	2.2.2.2	0.0.0.0
192.168.2.0/24	2	Net	192.168.1.2	2.2.2.2	0.0.0.0

Routing for ASEs

Destination	Cost	Tpe	Tag	NextHop	AdvRouter
192.168.100.1/32	1	Tpe2	1	192.168.1.2	3.3.3.3
192.168.101.1/32	1	Tpe2	1	192.168.1.2	3.3.3.3
192.168.102.1/32	1	Tpe2	1	192.168.1.2	3.3.3.3
192.168.103.1/32	1	Tpe2	1	192.168.1.2	3.3.3.3

Total Nets: 6
Intra Area: 1 Inter Area: 1 ASE: 4 NSSA: 0

From the above output, you can judge _____.
* There are 6 OSPF routes in total, including 1 intra-area route, 1 inter-area route, and 4 external routes
* 192.168.100.1 is the received Tpe1 LSA
* 192.168.102.1 is the received Tpe2 LSA
* The network segment 192.168.2.0 is not in Area0

Q238. In the topology shown in the figure, the correct IP addresses have been configured on RTA, RTB and RTC, and the network layer is reachable.

If OSPF neighbors need to be established between routers and routes are transmitted correctly, which of the following configurations is definitely feasible?
* RTA] ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1 RTA-ospf-1] area 0 RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTB] ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2 RTB-ospf-1] area 0 RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTC] ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3 RTC-ospf-1] area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
* RTA] ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1 RTA-ospf-1] peer 192.168.1.2 RTA-ospf-1] peer 192.168.1.3 RTA-ospf-1] area 0 RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTB] ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2 RTB-ospf-1] area 0 RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTC] ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3 RTC-ospf-1] area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
* RTA-Serial5/0] fr map ip 192.168.1.3 20 broadcast RTA-Serial5/0] fr map ip 192.168.1.2 50 broadcast RTA-Serial5/0] ospf network-tpe p2mp RTA] ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1 RTA-ospf-1] area 0 RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTB-Serial5/0] fr map ip 192.168.1.1 30 broadcast RTB-Serial5/0] ospf network-tpe p2mp RTB] ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2 RTB-ospf-1] area 0 RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTC-Serial5/0] fr map ip 192.168.1.1 40 broadcast RTC-Serial5/0] ospf network-tpe p2mp RTC] ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3 RTC-ospf-1] area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
* RTA-Serial5/0] ospf dr-priorit50 RTA] ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1 RTA-ospf-1] peer 192.168.1.2 RTA-ospf-1] peer 192.168.1.3

RTA-ospf-1] area 0 RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTB] ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2 RTB-ospf-1] peer 192.168.1.1 RTB-ospf-1] area 0 RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 RTC] ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3 RTC-ospf-1] peer 192.168.1.1 RTC-ospf-1] area 0 RTC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255