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Exam : **GB0-283-English**

Title : Constructing Enterprise-level Routing Networks

Version : Demo

1. The multicast address used by OSPF is ( ).

A. 224.0.0.5

B. 224.0.0.6

C. 224.0.0.9

D. 224.0.0.10

Answer: AB

2. Which of the following descriptions about route aggregation in OSPF is/are wrong? ( )

A. The ABR can automatically summarize routes without manual configuration.

B. Aggregation can be made only on the ABR.

C. The router serving as the ABR and the ASBR concurrently cannot summarize routes.

D. The ASBR can summarize all external routes.

Answer: ABCD

3. The ASBR imports four external routes, 192.168.0.0/24, 192.168.1.0/24, 192.168.2.0/24 and 192.168.3.0/24. These routes are aggregated to one route 192.168.0.0/22 by the ABR. Which routes will the ABR redistribute to the other areas? ( )

A. One aggregation route

B. The four original routes

C. One aggregation route and the four original routes

D. None

Answer: B

4. Which of the following descriptions about the IPSec Security Association (SA) is/are correct? ( )

A. The data security service provided by IPSec is realized through SAs.

B. One SA is a unidirectional logical connection between two IPSec peers.

C. The inbound data flow and outbound data flow are respectively processed by the inbound SA and outbound SA.

D. SAs can be set up by the means of manual configuration or automatic negotiation.

Answer: ABCD

5. CAR is realized at the IP layer so that it can only limit the traffic of IP packets. Compared with CAR, LR can limit all the traffic passing through the physical interface.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

6. Which of the following descriptions about QoS at the access, convergence and core layers is/are correct? ( )

A. QoS is implemented identically in the access, convergence and core layers.

B. Packets are classified and marked in the access layer.

C. No QoS mechanism should be configured in the access layer.

D. Usually, the queuing mechanism (such as CBQ) and the congestion avoidance mechanism (such as WRED) should be used in the convergence layer.

Answer: BD

7. Which of the following descriptions about queue is correct? ( )

A. WFQ discarding mechanism is Tail Drop on each queue, the same as CQ.

B. WFQ classifies data flow by using ACL.

C. CBWFQ is an improvement of WFQ using the same basic scheduling as WFQ.

D. LLQ will first check the low-latency queue and take packets from the queue. Only when there is no packet in the low-delay queue, it will take the packets from other queues. In addition, it uses other mechanisms to avoid starving to death of the queues.

Answer: D

8. Compared with IPv4, the IPv6 address is extended to ( ).

A. 128 bits

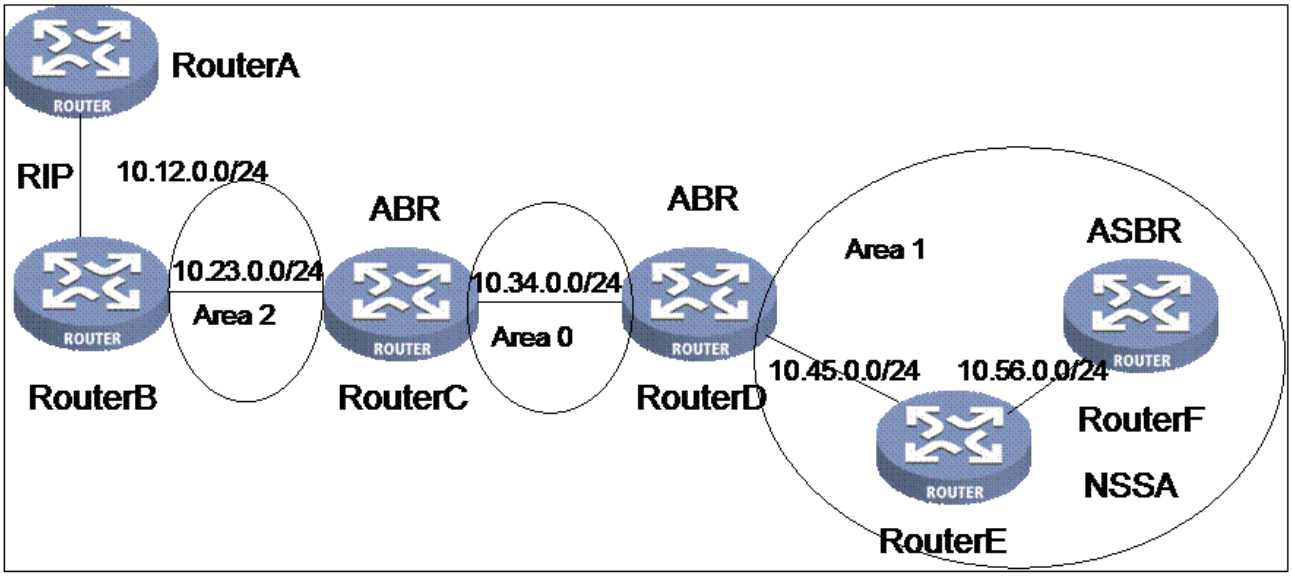
B. 164 bits

C. 64 bits

D. 256 bits

Answer: A

9. As shown in the figure, Area 1 is an NSSA area and RouterD is the ABR of the area. The configuration on RouterD is as follows:



ospf 1

area 0.0.0.1

network 10.45.0.0 0.0.0.255

nssa default-route-advertise

#

area 0.0.0.0

network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0

network 10.34.0.0 0.0.0.255

Which of the following descriptions about the above network diagram and configuration is correct? ( )

A. RouterD redistributes a Type 7 LSA for a default route in Area 1. RouterE and RouterF can receive this LSA.

B. RouterD redistributes a Type 5 LSA for a default route in Area 1. RouterE and RouterF can receive this LSA.

C. RouterC can receive a Type 5 LSA for a default route redistributed by RouterD.

D. None of the above

Answer: A

10. Which of the following descriptions about OSPF STUB area is wrong? ( )

A. A backbone area cannot be configured as STUB area and a virtual link cannot pass through a STUB area.

B. It is unnecessary to configure this attribute on all routers in a STUB area.

C. There is no ASBR in a STUB area.

D. After an area is configured as STUB area, the Type 3 LSA of other areas can be propagated in this area.

Answer: B

11. The BGP mandatory attributes include ( ).

A. Origin

B. AS-Path

C. Next-hop

D. MED

E. Local-preference

F. Community

Answer: ABC

12. Which of the following descriptions about BGP route aggregation is/are correct? ( )

A. Route aggregation is to aggregate routes of all segments into one or more aggregation routes so as to reduce the size of routing table.

B. If the keyword detail-suppressed is added to the BGP summary command, only the aggregation routes are advertised.

C. BGP route aggregation takes effect on the route imported through the network command only.

D. BGP route aggregation takes effect on the route imported through the import command only.

Answer: AB

13. A BGP router receives a new route from its EBGP peer, which of the following descriptions is correct? ( )

A. The router will immediately send the route to its BGP peers.

B. The router will look up this route in its routing table. If the route is not recorded in the routing table, it will send the route to its BGP peers.

C. The router will check the sent routes information. If it never sends such a route, it will send the route to its BGP peers.

D. The router will check the sent routes information. If it has sent such a route, it will not send the route to its BGP peers.

Answer: C

14. When a BGP Speaker advertises the imported IGP routes to the IBGP neighbor, the AS-Path value is the local AS number.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

15. What is the meaning of the BGP command aggregate 10.110.0.0 255.255.0.0 suppress-policy test ? ( )

A. Advertise the aggregation route only

B. Advertise the aggregation route and all the aggregated routes

C. Advertise the aggregation route and some aggregated routes that meet the filtering conditions

D. Advertise the aggregated routes only,

Answer: C

16. Which of the following descriptions about route import is/are correct? ( )

A. A routing protocol can import the routes discovered by other routing protocols to enrich its routing information.

B. While importing routes from a routing protocol to another, we can define a route-policy to filter out the unexpected routes.

C. In the process of route importing, it is necessary to specify a metric for the imported route if the target routing protocol cannot directly use the metric of the source routing protocol.

D. Bi-directional importing indicates that two routing protocols import the routes from each other. It may cause routing loop.

Answer: ABCD

17. The default preference of OSPF route in the H3C router is ( ).

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

Answer: B

18. OSPF is based on the ( ) algorithm.

A. DV

B. SPF

C. HASH

D. 3DES

Answer: B

19. As described in the OSPF protocol, there must be an Area 0 in the network running OSPF.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

20. Which of the following descriptions about OSPF is correct? ( )

A. Data is sent by means of multicast.

B. On receipt of a route update, a router immediately advertises its routing table to its neighbors.

C. Routing loop can be avoided by poison reverse.

D. Support equal-cost multipath .

Answer: D

21. OSPF is featured by ( ).

A. area division

B. authentication

C. loop-free

D. auto summary

Answer: ABC

22. OSPF is loop free because ( ).

A. It uses the SPF algorithm.

B. It updates routing information by means of multicast.

C. Neighbors exchange link state information only.

D. The non-backbone area must be directly connected to the backbone area.

Answer: AD

23. Which of the following descriptions about OSPF and RIPv2 is correct? ( )

A. Update routing information by means of multicast

B. Advertise route status information only

C. Use the split horizon mechanism

D. Support VLSM

Answer: D

24. Which of the following descriptions about OSPF and IS-IS is/are correct? ( )

A. Are based on TCP/IP protocol stack

B. Adopt hierarchical structure

C. All areas must be connected to AREA 0

D. Support sending the protocol packets by means of multicast.

Answer: BD

25. Which of the following descriptions about Router ID in OSPF is correct? ( )

A. It is dispensable

B. It is manually configured

C. It is the maximal IP address among all interfaces

D. It can be automatically selected by the router

Answer: D

26. The protocol number of OSPF is ( ).

A. 88

B. 89

C. 179

D. 520

Answer: B

27. In terms of OSPF, the network structure is divided into ( ).

A. stub network

B. point-to-point

C. broadcast

D. point-to-multipoint

Answer: ABCD

28. The major difference between the OSPF NBMA and point-to-multipoint networks is ( ).

A. NBMA does not support broadcast, while point-to-multipoint does.

B. NBMA can provide multipoint access, while point-to-multipoint cannot.

C. NBMA is used on the Frame Relay link, while point-to-multipoint is used only on the PPP link.

D. The topology of the NBMA network shall be full-meshed, while the point-to-multipoint network does not.

Answer: D

29. OSPF calculates the cost based on ( ).

A. MTU

B. number of hops

C. bandwidth

D. delay

Answer: C

30. Which of the following messages is an OSPF packet? ( )

A. Hello

B. DD

C. Keepalive

D. LSA

Answer: AB