

## Huawei.H31-161.v2022-10-20.q82

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### NEW QUESTION: 1

For the Eudemon firewall, the nat-policy command is configured in which mode?

- A. Interzone mode
- B. Interface mode
- C. Intrazone mode
- D. System mode

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

### NEW QUESTION: 2

User A wants to obtain a better network service for business development and signs an SLA with a carrier. User A purchases a bandwidth of 5 Mbit/s to ensure the voice service (requiring short delay), video service, key data services, and other services. If you were the carrier's network administrator, what would you do on the PE to ensure these services?

- A. Mark the VoIP service as EF, set the CIR to 1 Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 1 Mbit/s; mark the video service as AF4, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 2 Mbit/s; mark key data services as AF1, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s, and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s; mark other services as BE, set the CIR to 0 Mbit/s, and set PIR to 5 Mbit/s.
- B. Mark the VoIP service as EF, set the CIR to 0 Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 1 Mbit/s; mark the video service as AF4 and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s; mark key data services as AF3, set the CIR to 1 Mbit/s, and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s; mark other services as AF1, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s, and set PIR to 5 Mbit/s.
- C. Mark the VoIP service as EF and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s; mark the video service as AF3 and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s; mark key data services as AF4, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s, and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s; mark other services as BE, set the CIR to 0 Mbit/s, and set PIR to 5 Mbit/s.
- D. Mark the VoIP service as AF4, set the CIR to 0 Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 1 Mbit/s; mark the video service as EF and set the CIR and PIR to 5 Mbit/s; mark key data services as AF3, set the

CIR to 2 Mbit/s, and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s; mark other services as BE, set the CIR to 0 Mbit/s, and set PIR to 2 Mbit/s.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 3**

```
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?

- A. Create a record for group 225.0.1.1.
- B. Do not create a record for group 225.0.0.1.
- C. Do not create a record for group 225.0.1.1.
- D. Create a record for group 225.0.0.1.

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 4**

As shown in the figure, the asymmetric VLL FRR networking is used. AC interfaces on PE 1, PE 2 and PE 3 are configured as follows:

```

Configuration of the AC interface on PE 1:
interface Pos3/0/1
link-protocol ppp
undo shutdown
oam detect lcp-terminal notify lcp-terminal
ip address 208.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip address 208.2.2.1 255.255.255.0 sub
mpls l2vc pw-template pw1 13579 ip-interworking
mpls l2vc pw-template pw2 24680 ip-interworking secondary
mpls l2vpn oam-mapping
mpls l2vpn reroute immediately resume 0
Configuration of the AC interface on PE 2:
interface Pos1/0/3
link-protocol ppp
undo shutdown
ip address 208.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
mpls l2vc pw-template pw1 13579 ip-interworking
mpls l2vpn oam-mapping
Configuration of the AC interface on PE 3:
interface Pos1/0/0
link-protocol hdic
undo shutdown
oam detect hello-stop notify hello-stop
ip address 208.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
mpls l2vc pw-template pw1 24680 ip-interworking
mpls l2vpn oam-mapping

```

Which of the following statements are the true on the condition that IGP and MPLS are configured correctly on the public network?

- A. If a forwarding fault is detected on the PW between PE a and PE 2 , traffic from CE 1 to CE 2 can be switched to the PW between PE 1 and PE 3.
- B. The PW between PE1 and PE 2 is the primary PW.
- C. If a forwarding fault is detected on the public network side of the between PE 1 and PE 2, traffic from CE 2 to CE 1 can be switched to the PW between PE 1 and PE3.
- D. If a forwarding fault is detected on the PW between PE a and PE 2 , traffic can be switched to the backup PW on PE 1.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 5**

In the inter-AS multicast, which statement about transmitting MSDP SA messages is false?

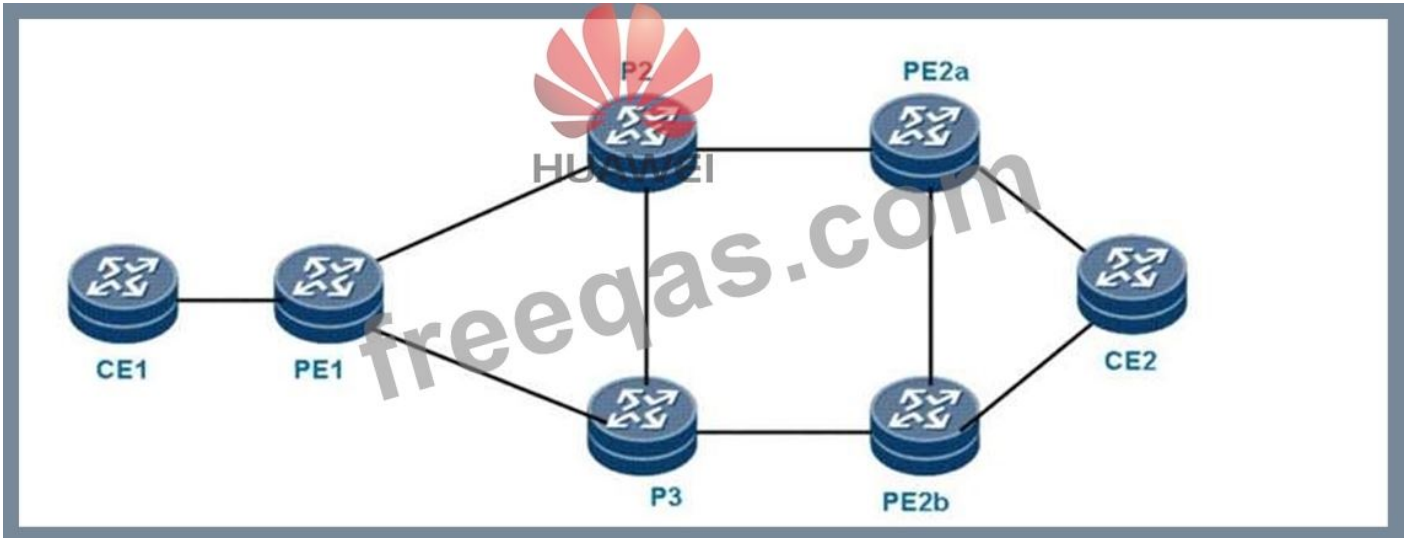
- A. SA messages can be transmitted only between RPs in different PIM networks.
- B. The router uses the SA cache to store SA messages.
- C. The SA message contains the multicast source and group information
- D. The router checks the RPF after receiving SA messages.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 6**

In asymmetric dual-homing CE networking, which of the following

statements about the VPN are true?



- A. RTs in the VPN instances configured on PE 2a and PE 2b may be different
- B. RDs in the VPN instances configured on PE 2a and PE 2b may be different.
- C. RDs in the VPN instances configured on PE 2a and PE 2b must be the same.
- D. RTs in the VPN instances configured on PE 2a and PE 2b must be the same.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 7

In MPLS QoS, traffic policies are developed based on simple traffic classification and complex traffic classification. In traffic policies based on simple traffic classification, the service class, color, and drop priority of packets are reset based on the tags in packets. In traffic policies based on complex traffic classification, measures such as traffic policing, priority re-marking, packet filtering, policybased routing, and traffic sampling are implemented based on the traffic type. Generally, simple traffic classification is applied on border routers in DiffServ domains, and complex traffic classification core routers. QoS traffic policies are configured by performing the following operations:

1. Defines DiffServ domains and configuring a traffic policy.
2. Classifies traffic.
3. Defines traffic behaviors and configures characteristics of behaviors.
4. Defines a traffic policy and specifies actions for traffic categories.
5. Applies the traffic policy.
6. Configures L-LSP.
7. Configures reverse address check.
8. Adds interfaces to the DiffServ domains.

Which of the preceding operations are required when you configure simple traffic classification?

- A. 2 3 4 8
- B. 1 5 6
- C. 2 4 5 7
- D. 1 6 8

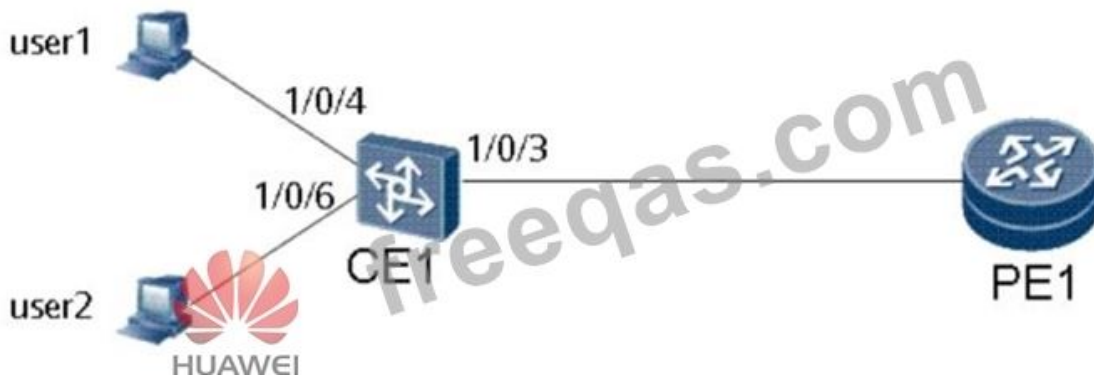
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

### NEW QUESTION: 8

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?



- A. On a CE, configure STC for user VLANs on the user access side.
- B. On a PE, configure Dot1q tunnel interfaces and simple traffic classification (STC) for interfaces on the private network.
- C. On a PE, configure vlan-mapping and STC for interfaces on the private network for users 1 and 2.
- D. On a PE, configure vlan-stacking and STC for interfaces on the private network for users 1 and 2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 9

With the NAT technology, which of the following elements can be translated?

- A. Destination port number
- B. Session table
- C. Source port number
- D. Source IP
- E. Destination IP

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 10**

On the IP bearer network, which of the following methods can be used to manage devices on the backbone network and switches on the signaling VPN?

- A. Leak public and private network routes to manage devices on the public and private networks.
- B. Construct an outband NM network to manage all devices.
- C. Establish two physical or logical links with the PE to manage devices on the public and private networks. One link belongs to the public network and the other belongs to the private network.
- D. Establish a physical or logical link with the PE and mount MCEs to the PE to manage devices on the public and private networks.

**Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 11**

A PW is found Down after VPLS is configured on an NE series router. What are possible causes?

- A. The MTUs configured on the local and peer PEs are different.
- B. The AC encapsulation types configured on the local and peer PEs are different.
- C. Some AC links in the VSI to which the PW belongs are Down.
- D. The local PE learns MAC addresses in Unqualified mode, whereas the peer PE learns MAC addresses in Qualified mode.
- E. The PEs at both ends of a PW tunnel are not configured with the tunnel type specified in the tunnel policy

**Answer: A,B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 12**

1. On the backbone network, if a PE is connected to a CE, VPN instances need to be configured 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 route 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.

```
# Configure PE 1 as follows:
[PE 1] isis 100
[PE 1-isis-100] is-level level-2
[PE 1-isis-100] network-entity 10.1234.1234.1234.00
[PE 1] interface loopback1
[PE 1-LoopBack1] ip address 1.1.1.9 32
[PE 1-LoopBack1] isis enable
[PE 1-LoopBack1] quit
[PE 1] interface pos3/0/0
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] ip address 172.1.1.1 24
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] isis enable
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] quit
(2) Configure MPLS basic capabilities and MPLS LDP for setting up LDP LSPs on the IS-IS+MPLS backbone network.
# Configure PE 1 as follows:
[PE 1] mpls lsr-id 1.1.1.9
[PE 1] mpls
[PE 1-mpls] lsp-trigger all
[PE 1-mpls] quit
[PE 1] mpls ldp
[PE 1-mpls-ldp] quit
[PE 1] interface pos 3/0/0
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] mpls
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] mpls ldp
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] quit
(3) Configure VPN instances on a PE for connecting CEs to the PE.
# Configure PE 1 as follows:
[PE 1] ip vpn-instance vpna
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna] route-distinguisher 100:1
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna] vpn-target 111:1 both
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna] quit
[PE 1] ip vpn-instance vpnb
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpnb] route-distinguisher 100:2
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpnb] vpn-target 222:2 both
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpnb] quit
[PE 1] interface gigabitEthernet 1/0/0
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip binding vpn-instance vpna
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip address 10.1.1.2 24
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit
[PE 1] interface gigabitEthernet 2/0/0
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ip binding vpn-instance vpnb
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ip address 10.2.1.2 24
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] quit
(4) Set up an EBGP peer relationship between a PE and a CE and import VPN routes.
# Configure PE 1 as follows:
[PE 1] bgp 100
[PE 1-bgp] ipv4-family vpn-instance vpna
[PE 1-bgp-vpna] peer 10.1.1.1 as-number 65410
[PE 1-bgp-vpna] import-route direct
[PE 1-bgp-vpna] quit
[PE 1-bgp] ipv4-family vpn-instance vpnb
[PE 1-bgp-vpnb] peer 10.2.1.1 as-number 65420
[PE 1-bgp-vpnb] import-route direct
[PE 1-bgp-vpnb] quit
(5) Set up an MP-IBGP peer relationship between PEs.
# Configure PE 1 as follows:
[PE 1] bgp 100
[PE 1-bgp] peer 3.3.3.9 as-number 100
[PE 1-bgp] peer 3.3.3.9 connect-interface loopback 1
[PE 1-bgp] ipv4-family vpnv4
[PE 1-bgp-af-vpnv4] peer 3.3.3.9 enable
[PE 1-bgp-af-vpnv4] quit
```



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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 13**

Which of the following statements about control words in the L2VPN are true?

- A. When SVC VLL is used, if PEs at two ends of a VC use different control words, they may not become Up.
- B. The control word can be used for packet padding For example, when the public network uses Ethernet and the AC uses Peer-to-protocol (PPP), control words can be used to transfer and identify PPP packet with a bytes.

- C. A control word generally has two bytes and can be extended to four bytes.
- D. The control word can be used to identify the packet sequence.
- E. When Martini VLL is used, if PEs at two ends of a virtual connection (VC) use different control words, the VC may not become Up

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 14**

Refer to the exhibit.



OSPF process 1 is started on RTA and assigned to the vpn1 instance.

After the `vpn-instance-capability simple` command is configured in the OSPF view, which of the following statements are false?

- A. Bit B is not set in the router LSA generated by RTA in area 1.
- B. After RTA imports a BGP route from the MPLS VPN backbone network, if Domain ID of the BGP route is the same as that used in the local OSPF area and the BGP route is an intra-area route, a Type 3 summary LSA is generated and flooded to area 1.
- C. When RTA imports a BGP route from OSPF process 1, an extended community identification must be carried to specify the OSPF attributes of the route.
- D. When RTA receives a Type 3 summary LSA with the DN bit in area 1, it ignores the calculation of the LSA.

**Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 15**

Which of the following operations will make a PE send notifications to its peer in PWE3?

- A. Disable MPLS
- B. Shut down a public network tunnel
- C. Shut down an AC interface
- D. Delete the L2VPN services from an interface

**Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 16**

An Ethernet cable connects RTA to RTB through Ethernet 0/0. The OSPF neighbor relationship can be established without enabling the OSPF authentication function is enabled, Which of the following statements about the OSPF relationship between RTA and RTB are true?

```

[RTA] ospf 1
[[RTA-ospf-1] area 0.0.0.0
[RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
[RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple plain huawei
[RTA] interface Ethernet0/0
[RTA-Ethernet0/0] ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
[RTA-Ethernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode md5 1 cipher N`C55QK<`=/Q=^Q`MAF4<111

[RTB] ospf 1
[[RTB-ospf-1] area 0.0.0.0
[RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
[RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple plain Nokia
[RTB] interface Ethernet0/0
[RTB-Ethernet0/0] ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
[RTB-Ethernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode md5 1 cipher N`C55QK<`=/Q=^Q`MAF4<111

```

- A. MD5 authentication is used between RTA and RTB
- B. The OSPF neighbor relationship cannot be established between RTA and RTB due to failure of area authentication
- C. The OSPF neighbor relationship can be established between RTA and RTB
- D. Simple authentication is used between RTA and RTB

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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#### NEW QUESTION: 17

In the VRP, which of the following authentication modes are supported by the secure shell (SSH)?

- A. password
- B. password-rsa

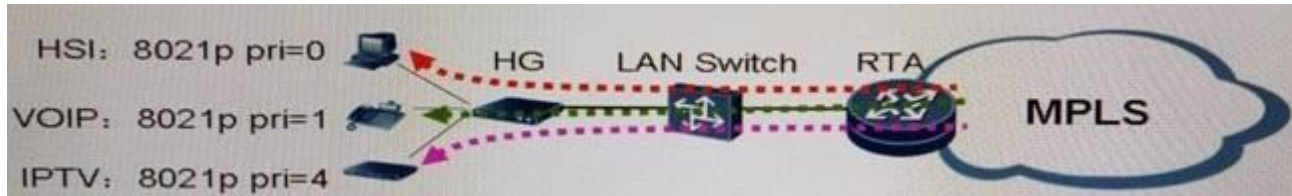
C. md5

D. Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)

Answer: A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 18

Exhibit:



RTA is an edge router of the MPLS backbone network. It provides the access services for users under Layer 2 switches and different users by subinterface . User A access VLAN 12 and has subscribed to the His, VoIP, and IPTV services. According to 802 1p priorities, the value indicates the His service, 1 indicates the VoIP service, and 4 indicates the IPTV service. RTA is configured on he access side as follows.

```
[Quidway -GigabitEthernet2/1/8.1] vlan-type dot1q 1
[Quidway -GigabitEthernet2/1/8.1] trust upstream default
[Quidway -GigabitEthernet2/1/8.1] trust 8021p
[Quidway -GigabitEthernet2/1/8.1] user-queue cir 10000 pir 10000 flow-queue fq inbound
The default field is configured as follows:
[Quidway -dsdomain-default]8021p-inbound 0 phb af1 green
[Quidway -dsdomain-default]8021p-inbound 1 phb af2 green
[Quidway -dsdomain-default]8021p-inbound 4 phb be green
The flow-queue is configured as follows:
[Quidway -dsdomain-default]8021p-inbound 0 phb af1 green
[Quidway -dsdomain-default]8021p-inbound 1 phb af2 green
[Quidway -dsdomain-default]8021p-inbound 4 phb be green
The flow-queue is configured as follows:
[Quidway -flow-queue-template-fq] queue be pq
[Quidway -flow-queue-template-fq] queue af1 pq
[Quidway -flow-queue-template-fq] queue af2 wfq weight 15
```

What is the descending order of service priorities?

- A. VoIP, IPTV, HSI
- B. HSI, VoIP, IPTV
- C. IPTV, VoIP, HSI
- D. HSI, IPTV, VoIP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 19

As shown in the figure, the asymmetric VLL FRR networking is used. AC interfaces on PE 1, PE 2 and PE 3 are configured as follows:

```
interface Pos3/0/1
link-proto ppp
undo shutdown
l2vpn detect lcp-terminal notify lcp-terminal
ip address 208.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip address 208.2.2.1 255.255.255.0 sub
mpls l2vc pw-template pw1 13579 ip-interworking
mpls l2vc pw-template pw2 24680 ip-interworking secondary
mpls l2vpn oam-mapping
mpls l2vpn reroute immediately resume 0
Configuration of the AC interface on PE 2:
interface Pos1/0/3
link-proto ppp
undo shutdown
ip address 208.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
mpls l2vc pw-template pw1 13579 ip-interworking
mpls l2vpn oam-mapping
Configuration of the AC interface on PE 3:
interface Pos1/0/0
link-proto hdic
undo shutdown
l2vpn detect hello-stop notify hello-stop
ip address 208.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
mpls l2vc pw-template pw1 24680 ip-interworking
```

Which of the following statements are true on the condition that IGP and MPLS are configured correctly on the public network?

on the public network?

- A. If a forwarding fault is detected on the PW between PE 1 and PE 2, traffic can be switched to the backup PW on PE 1.
- B. If a forwarding fault is detected on the public network side of the between PE 1 and PE 2, traffic from CE 2 to CE 1 can be switched to the PW between PE 1 and PE 3.
- C. The PW between PE 1 and PE 2 is the primary PW.
- D. If a forwarding fault is detected on the PW between PE 1 and PE 2, traffic from CE 1 to CE 2 can be switched to the PW between PE 1 and PE 3.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 20**

Which of the following statements about the working principle of LDP FRR are true?

- A. After LDP FRR enable, a backup can be generated for a primary LSP to prevent serious packet loss during fast flapping of the primary LSP.
- B. After LDP FRR is enabled, a backup LSP is generated both the primary and backup LSPs are stored in the forwarding table.
- C. LDP FRR can be deployed on the ingress node and the intermediate node. The primary and backup LSPs are recorded in the ILM table on the intermediate node and on the FIB table on the ingress node.
- D. Multiple LSPs can be up on the ingress node, that is entries about multiple backup LSPs are generated in the forwarding table according to the priority of the FRR, implementing multi-layer protection.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 21**

Which statement about the configuration of route target (RT) and route distinguisher (RD) is true?

- A. If routers need to exchange two VPNs, the value of import RT of one of the same as that of RT of the other VPN.
- B. Two instances of a VPN share an RT.
- C. If routes need to exchange between two VPNs, the value of import RT of one VPN must be partially the same as Export RT of the other VPN.
- D. RD and RT of a VPN instance cannot be the same as those of another VPN instance on the same PE.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 22**

The Huawei router is the last hop DR where the SSM Mapping function is enabled at the interface.

Some IGMPv2 hosts expect to receive (1.0.0.1, 232.1.0.1), (1.0.0.1, 232.1.0.2), and (2.0.0.1, 232.1.3.2) dat

a. How can you satisfy the preceding requirements with the least configurations?

- A. ssm-mapping 232.1.3.0 8 2.0.0.1
- B. ssm-mapping 232.1.3.2 16 2.0.0.1
- C. ssm-mapping 232.1.3.1 24 2.0.0.1
- D. ssm-mapping 232.1.0.0 24 1.0.0.1
- E. ssm-mapping 232.1.0.1 32 1.0.0.1
- F. ssm-mapping 232.1.0.2 32 1.0.0.1

**Answer: C,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 23**

Which statements about the edge access layer is true?

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

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 24

#

pim

c-rp Ethernet6/2/0

timer hello 100

state-refresh-interval 10

state-refresh-ttl 60

Interface Ethernet6/2/0Ip address 20.1.1.3 255.255.255.0

Pim timer hello 45

Pim dm

#

Which of the following statements are false?

- A. The TTL value is 60 in state-refresh messages sent by the router.
- B. Ethernet 6/2/0 sends a state-refresh message every 10 seconds.
- C. If the PIM-DM is enabled at Ethernet 6/2/0 on a router, the PIM-SM cannot be enabled at other interfaces on the router.
- D. Ethernet 6/2/0 sends a PIM hello message every 100 seconds.

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 25

According to the inter-AS VPN Option A, which protocol is used to forward traffic between ASBRs?

- A. A or B
- B. IP
- C. MPLS
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 26

RTA is a leaf router that directly connects to host A through interface GigabiteEthernet 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 3
  igmp 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

```

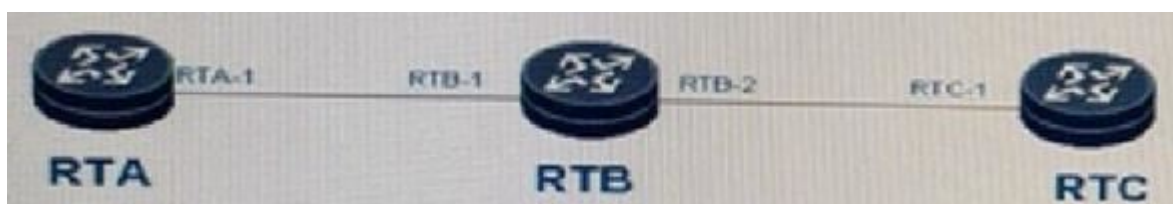
Hos a sends a IGMPv2 Report message to group 2321.2.3. Which entry can be displayed by the displayed by the igmp ssm-mapping group command?

- A. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.2.2)
- B. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.) and (10.10.1., 2321.2.3)
- C. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.1)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

Exhibit.



As shown in the figure, RTA connects to RTB and RTC A TE tunnel is configure on RTA to reach RTC. The

TE tunnel cannot be successfully established. However, CSPF-based calculation is successful and RTA does

not receives any PathErro messages. What are possible causes?

- A. Different authentication keys are configured on interface RTB-2 and RTC-1.
- B. RSVP-TE is not configured at interface RTB-2.
- C. The reserved bandwidth is insufficient at interface RTB-2
- D. An interface address on RTP is the same as the address of interface RTA-1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, PE 1 sets up an MP-IBGP neighbor relationship with PE 2 and they communicate over MPLS LDP. A CE communicates with a PE over OSPF. Configure the VRF on PE 1 as follows:

```
ip vpn-instance vrf1
route-distinguisher 100:1
vpn-target 1:1 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 1:1 import-extcommunity
```

Configure OSPF on PE 1 as follows:

```
ospf 1 vpn-instance vrf1
area 0.0.0.0
network 100.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

Configure BGP on PE 1 as follows:

```
bgp 100
peer 22.22.22.22 as-number 100
peer 22.22.22.22 connect-interface LoopBack0
```

#

```
ipv4-family unicast
undo synchronization
peer 22.22.22.22 enable
```

#

```
ipv4-family vpnv4
policy vpn-target
peer 22.22.22.22 enable
```

#

```
ipv4-family vpn-instance vrf1
import-route ospf 1
```

PE 2 has the same configurations as PE 1. MP-IBGP neighbor relationships have been set up between PEs, and OSPF neighbor relationships have been set up between PEs and CEs. A valid route 1.1.1.1/32 is imported from CE 1 to an OSPF area, but CE 1 does not learn the route. What is the reason?

- A. CE can be connected to a PE through OSPF only when the PE also runs OSPF.
- B. BGP routes must be imported to OSPF areas on a PE.
- C. An RD is shared by VRFs on PE 1 and PE 2.

D. CE cannot be connected to a PE through OSPF.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 29

On the IP bearer network, media and signaling packets must first be guaranteed by PQ scheduling.

The IP priority of protocol packets on the routers is 6 or 7, and these packets must also first be guaranteed. Other data packets are placed in the BE queue for scheduling. However, devices cannot be connected in inband Telnet mode if network congestion occurs. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. Telnet packets are discarded during network congestion because the IP priority of Telnet packets is 0 and is scheduled in the BE queue.
- B. The UDP port number for Telnet packets is 23.
- C. You can improve the priority of Telnet packets and add them to the PQ queue to ensure them during network congestion.
- D. Telnet packets are protocol packets and join high-priority queues by default.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 30

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.

```
2. A CE exchanges VPN routes with a PE over IS-IS
IS-IS configurations of PE 1:
Configure IGP on the IS-IS+MPLS backbone network to achieve the interworking between PEs and P routers.
# Configure PE 1 as follows:
[PE 1] isis 100
[PE 1-isis-100] is-level level-2
[PE 1-isis-100] network-entity 10.1234.1234.1234.00
[PE 1] interface loopback1
[PE 1-LoopBack1] ip address 1.1.1.9 32
[PE 1-LoopBack1] isis enable 100
[PE 1-LoopBack1] quit
[PE 1] interface pos3/0/0
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] ip address 172.1.1.1 24
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] isis enable 100
[PE 1-Pos3/0/0] quit
Use IS-IS to exchange VPN routes between a PE and a CE.
[PE 1] isis 200 vpn-instance VPN-A
[PE 1-isis-200] is-level level-2
[PE 1-isis-200] network-entity 10.1234.1234.1230.00
[PE 1] interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip address 10.1.1.2 24
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] isis enable 200
[PE 1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit
```

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

- A. Import IS-IS 100 routes in IS-IS process 100

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 31**

#

```
interface Ethernet6/1/1
ip address 40.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
igmp prompt-leaveigmp enable
pim sm
```

#

IGMP interface group report information of VPN-Instance: public net

Ethernet6/1/1(40.1.1.4):

Total 1 IGMP Group reported

Group: 224.1.2.3

Uptime: 00:00:32

Expires: 00:04:38

Last reporter: 30.1.1.30

Last-member-query-counter: 0

Last-member-query-timer-expiry: off

The preceding information shows the configurations of Ethernet 6/1/1 and entries created based on received IGMPv2 Report messages. Which action does Ethernet 6/1/1 perform after receiving Leave messages for group 224.1.2.3?

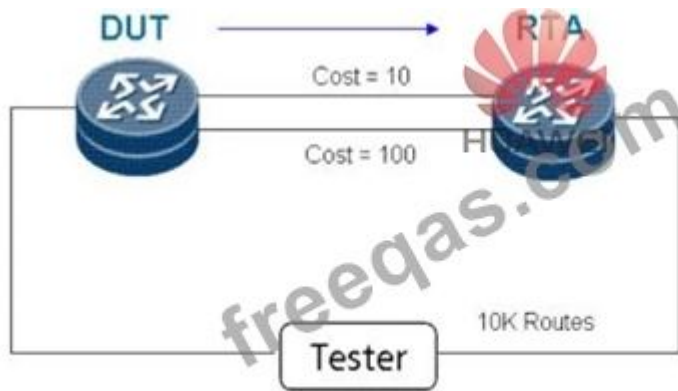
- A. Sends group-specified query messages for group 224.1.2.3.
- B. Both A and B are correct.
- C. Deletes the record of group 224.1.2.3.
- D. Neither A nor B is correct.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 32**

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, DUT stands for the device under test and RTA is used to support the test. What is the correct procedure of a fast convergence test? ( )

1. Read data from the tester, record the numbers of sent and received packets, and count the number of lost packets.
2. Switch the DUT-to-RTA background traffic to the link whose metric value is 100.
3. DUT-to-RTA background traffic is forwarded along the link whose metric value is 10.
4. Use the tester to advertise 10K routes to RTA and inject 10K flows to the DUT (each flow takes one route).
5. Remove the optical fiber (providing a link whose metric value is 10) from the tester.
6. Calculate the convergence time based on the number of lost packets and packet sending rate.

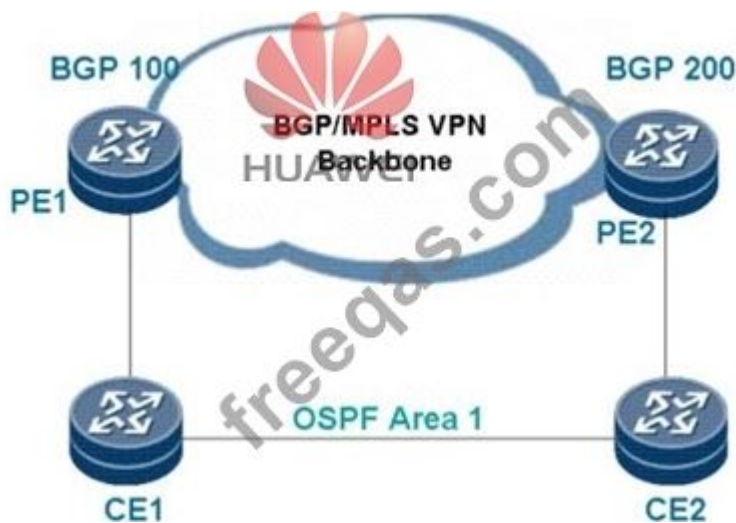
7. Stop forwarding traffic when the packet receiving rate is equal to the packet sending rate.

- A. 3, 4, 5, 7, 2, 1, 6
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- C. 3 5 4 2 1 6 7
- D. 4, 3, 5, 2, 7, 1, 6

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 33

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is used to advertise VPN routes between PE 1 and PE 2. BGP process 100 is started on PE 1 and BGP process 200 is started on PE 2. OSPF is used between a PE and a CE and between CE 1 and CE 2.

2 within area 1. To avoid routing loops, which of the following route tag configurations is true?  
(Note: 0Xd0000000=3489660928)

- A. Configure the route tag to 3489661028 on PE 1 and leave it blank on PE 2.
- B. Configure the route tag to 100 on PE 1 and to 200 on PE 2.
- C. Configure the route tag to 100 on PE 2 and to 200 on PE 1.
- D. Configure the route tag to 3489661128 on PE 1 and leave it blank on PE 2.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 34

When a PW works in RAW mode, which of the following statements are true?

- A. When the VSI uses Ethernet for encapsulation, the VLAN tag in a packet sent from a CE to its nearby PE must be reserved when the packet reaches a VPLS domain, and whether the packet needs to be encapsulated at the egress of the VPLS domain must be determined based on the encapsulation mode used on the peer AC.
- B. When the VSI uses Ethernet for encapsulation, the VLAN tag in a packet sent from a CE to its nearby PE must be removed when the packet reaches a VPLS domain, and whether the packet needs to be encapsulated at the egress of the VPLS domain must be determined based on the encapsulation mode used on the peer AC.
- C. When the VSI uses Ethernet for encapsulation, a packet sent from a CE to its nearby PE must be added with a VLAN tag when the packet reaches a VPLS domain, and whether the packet needs to be encapsulated at the egress of the VPLS domain must be determined based on the encapsulation mode used on the peer AC.
- D. When the VSI uses Ethernet for encapsulation, a packet sent from a CE to its nearby PE does not need to be added with a VLAN tag when the packet reaches a VPLS domain, and whether the packet needs to be encapsulated at the egress of the VPLS domain must be determined based on the encapsulation mode used on the peer AC.

**Answer:** B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 35

Exhibit:



As shown in the figure, OSPF process 100 runs on both PEs and CEs, and VPN routers are transmitted between PE 1 and PE 2 through PGB CE 1 enables interface address 43.1.1.0/24 in area 0. A route to 43.1.10/24. However, does not exist in the routing table of CE 2. What are the possible causes?

- A. The LSDB of PE 12 does not have the type 1 LSA generated by CE 1.
- B. The VPN route to 43.1.1.0/24 does not exist in the routing table of PE 2.
- C. The LSDB of PE 1 does not have the type 1 LSA generated by CE 1.

D. The public network route to 43.1.1.0/24 does not exist in the routing table of PE2

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 36**

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 37**

Which message does the pseudo wire emulation edge-to-edge (PWE3) add for LDP signaling extension compared with Martini VLL?

- A. Notification
- B. Request
- C. Withdraw
- D. Mapping
- E. Release

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

With the NAT technology, which of the following elements can be translated?

- A. Destination port number
- B. Source port number
- C. Source IP
- D. Session table
- E. Destination IP

Answer: A,B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

Which statement about the Hub s MPLS VPN networking is false?

- A. The Hub PE advertises the routes learned from one Spoke PE to other Spoke PEs. Therefore, Spoke sites can access other through the Hub site.
- B. The Hub PE can receive the VPN\_IPv4 routes advertised by all Spoke PEs.
- C. All Spoke PEs can receive the VPN-IPv4 routes advertised by the Hub PE.
- D. When an MP-IBGP neighbor relationship is established between two spoke PEs, the value of the Import

VPN Target attribute of one Spoke PE can be the same as that of the Export VPN Target attribute of the other Spoke PE.

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

As shown in the figure, RTA, RTB, RTC are interconnected over IS-IS, RTA, RTD, RTE, and RTC are interconnected over OSPF. Both IS-IS and OSPF use the default costs. RSVPTE is enabled on all routers and the interfaces between these routers. The Loopback0 interface of RTC is 192.168.0.3/32 and is advertised in both OSPF and ISIS areas. 192.168.0.3/32 is also the LSR ID of MPLS. Configurations of the MPLS and tunnel on RTA:

```
#
mpls lsr-id 192.168.0.1
mpls
mpls te
mpls rsvp-te
mpls te cspf
interface Tunnel1/0/0
tunnel-protocol mpls te
destination 192.168.0.3
mpls te tunnel-id 1
mpls te path metric-type igp
mpls te igp metric absolute 1
mpls te commit
#
```

Which path will be selected when the tunnel becomes Up? What is the metric of this tunnel?

- A. RTA-RTD-RTE-RTC; 3
- B. RTA-RTD-RTE-RTC; 1
- C. RTA-RTB-RTC; 20
- D. RTA-RTB-RTC; 1

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 41**

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

- A. Only packets carrying the loopback IP addresses of service routers can pass through the interface, and all other packets are discarded.
- B. Enable the BGP authentication function between BGP peers.
- 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: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 42

Which statement about the interworking between a VPN and the Internet is false?(D)

A. For a VPN and the Internet to interwork, the user device used to access the Internet must have a route to the desired address on the Internet and a backhaul route.

B. For a VPN and the Internet to interwork, network address translation (NAT) must be performed. NAT can be deployed on the interface of a PE used to connect to the Internet gateway, on the interface of a PE used to connect to a CE, or on the interface of a CE used to connect to a PE.

C. A VPN and the Internet can interwork through the PE, Internet gateway, or CE.

D. A VPN and the Internet can interwork through the CE or PE.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 43

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

configured as follows:



Host A sends a IGMPv2 Report message to group 232.1.2.3. Which entry can be displayed by the

displayed by the igmp ssm-mapping group command?

A. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.2.2)

B. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.) and (10.10.1., 232.1.2.3)

C. (10.10.1.1, 232.1.1.1)

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

#### NEW QUESTION: 44

User A want to obtain a better network service for business development and signs an SLA with a corner. User A purchases a bandwidth of 5 Mbit/s to ensure the voice service (requiring short delay), vide service, key data services, and other services, If you were corner network administrator.

What would you do on the PE to ensure these services?

**A.** Mark the VoIP service as EF, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s: marks the video service as AF 3 and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s: mark key data services as AF4, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s mark other service as BE, set the CIR to 0 Mbit./s and set PIR to 5 Mbit/s

**B.** Mark the VoIP service as EF, set the CIR to 0Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 1 Mbit/s mark the video service as AF 4 and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s mark key data services as AF3, set the CIR to 1 Mbit/s and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s: mark other services as AF1, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s and Set PIR to 5 Mbit/s.

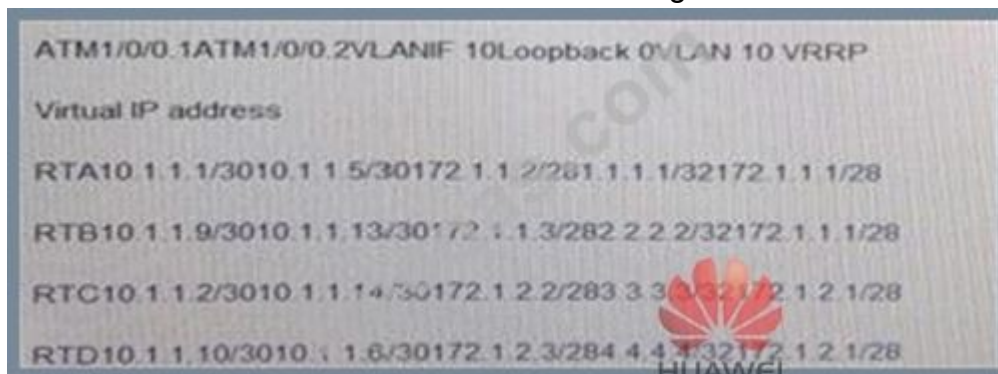
**C.** Mark the VoIP service as EF, set the CIR to 1 0Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 1 Mbit/s mark the video service as AF 4 and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s mark key data services as AF3, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s and the and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s : mark other services as BE, set the CIR to 0 Mbit/s and set PIR to 5 Mbit/s.

**D.** Mark the VoIP service as EF, set the CIR to 0Mbit/s, and set the PIR to 1 Mbit/s mark the video service as AF 4 and set the CIR and PIR to 2 Mbit/s mark key data services as AF3, set the CIR to 1 Mbit/s and the PIR to 5 Mbit/s: mark other services as AF1, set the CIR to 2 Mbit/s and Set PIR to 5 Mbit/s.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 45

As shown in the figure, the bearer network is deployed in full mesh mode. For example, RTA uses the physical interface ATM 1/0/0. The interface is devised into ATM 10/0.2 connect to RTC and RTD, respectively . The GigabiteEthernet 2/0/0 and GigabitEthernet 3/0/0 interface are used to set up a trunk as the VRRP heartbeat cable. The UMG work in active/standby mode. Media interface connected to RTA and RTB belong to VLAN 10. VRRP is enable at the VLAN interface RTA is the master router. The interface is configured as follows:



Which of the following RTA configurations are correct in VLAN 10?

A)

```
ospf
peer 10.1.1.2
peer 10.1.1.6
area 0.0.0.0
network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
network 10.1.1.4 0.0.0.3
network 172.1.1.2 0.0.0.15

interface vlanif10
undo shutdown
ip address 172.1.1.2 255.255.255.240
rrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 172.1.1.1
rrp vrid 1 priority 110
rrp vrid 1 preempt-mode timer delay 0
```



B)

```
ospf
peer 10.1.1.2
peer 10.1.1.6
#
area 0.0.0.0
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
network 10.1.1.4 0.0.0.3
#
HUAWEI
interface vlanif10
undo shutdown

ip address 172.1.1.2 255.255.255.240

vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 172.1.1.1

vrrp vrid 1 priority 110

vrrp vrid 1 preempt-mode timer delay 0

vrrp vrid 1 track atm1/0/0 reduced 50
#
```

C)

```
#
ospf
  spf-schedule-interval 1
  peer 10.1.1.2
  peer 10.1.1.6
#
area 0.0.0.0
network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
  network 10.1.1.4 0.0.0.3
#
interface vlanif10
  undo shutdown
ip address 172.1.1.2 255.255.255.240
vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 172.1.1.1
vrrp vrid 1 priority 110
vrrp vrid 1 preempt-mode timer delay 0
```

D)



```
ospf
peer 10.1.1.2
peer 10.1.1.6
#
area 0.0.0.0
network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
network 10.1.1.4 0.0.0.3
network 172.1.1.2 0.0.0.15
#
interface vlanif10
undo shutdown
ip address 172.1.1.2 255.255.255.240
vrrp vrid 1 virtual-ip 172.1.1.1
vrrp vrid 1 priority 110
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option D
- C. Option A
- D. Option C

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

As shown in the figure, DUT stands for the device under test and RTA is used to support the test. Which combination of the following configurations is mandatory for fast convergence?

1. BFD

2. Minimum LSP refreshing interval
3. Most sensitive SPF timer
4. Minimum Hello packet sending interval
5. Minimum LSP sending interval
6. Longest computing time of SPF slices
7. Minimum LSP retransmission interval
8. Minimum LSP generation time
9. Flash-flood
10. GR function
11. Setting cost-style to wide

A. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9

B. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 C. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9

C. 3, 5, 6

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

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**NEW QUESTION: 47**

Which of the following combinations of LDP working modes supports LDP FRR?

- A. Downstream independent label distribution + ordered label control + free label retention
- B. Downstream on-demand label distribution + independent label control + free label retention
- C. Downstream on-demand label distribution + ordered label control + conservative label retention
- D. Downstream independent label distribution + independent label control + conservative label retention

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 48**

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

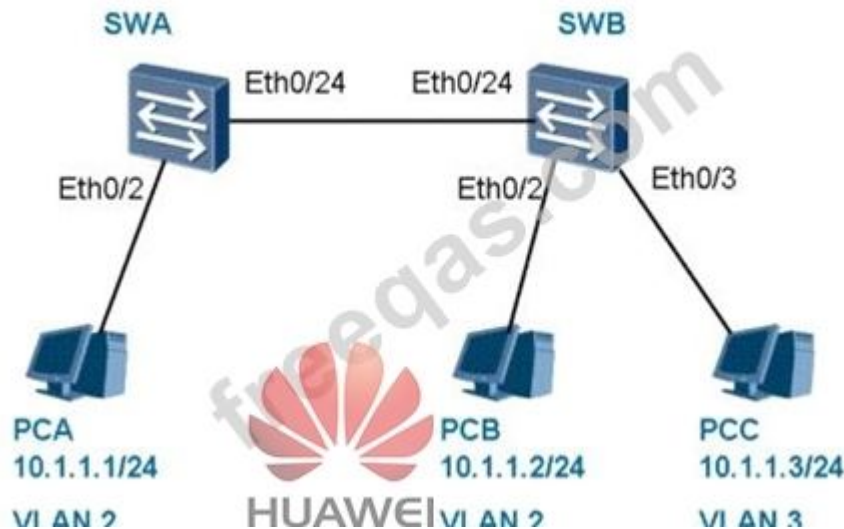
- A. Bearer network delay variation + 1s
- B. Bearer network delay variation +100 ms, allowed maximum delay variation +200 ms
- C. Bearer network delay variation = 10 ms. Allowed maximum delay variation =20ms

D. No strict requirement

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

As shown in the figure, for SWA, Eth0/24 belongs to VLAN 2, and Eth0/24 (PVID = 2) is a trunk interface and permits packets from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 to pass through; for SWB, Eth0/2 belongs to VLAN 2, Eth0/3 belongs to VLAN 3, and Eth0/24 (PVID) is a trunk interface and permits packets from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 to pass through. Which statement is true?

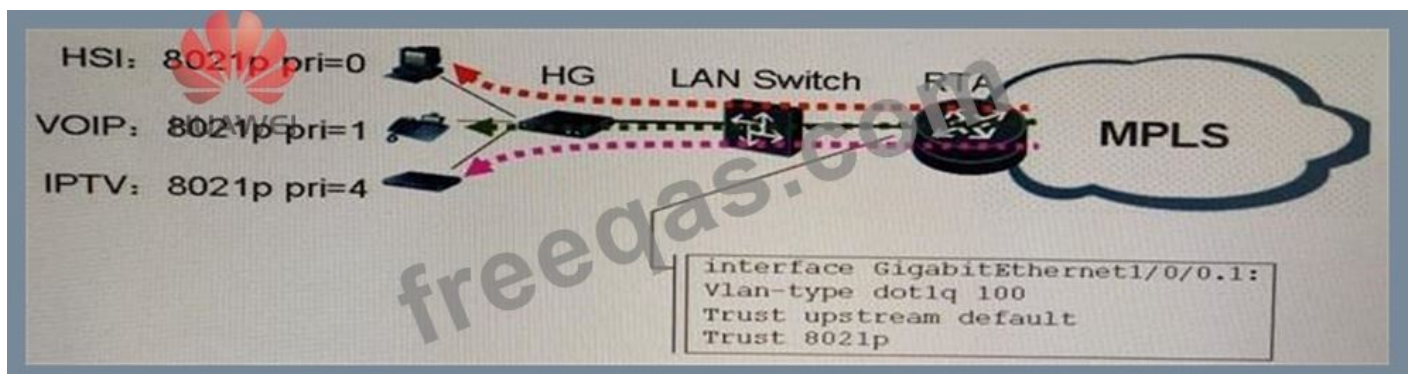


- A. PC A can ping both PC B and PC C.
- B. PC A can ping PC C instead of PC B.
- C. PC A can ping neither PC B nor PC C.
- D. PC A can ping PC B instead of PC C.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

Exhibit.



RTA is an edge route of the MPLS backbone network. It provides the access for users under layer 2 switches and differentiates user by subinterface. User access VALN 100 and has subscribed to the His ViIP , and

services. According to 802 1p priorities, the value 0 indicates the HIS service, 1 indicates the Volp service and 4 indicate the IPTV service. The DiffSerc model is deployed in E-LSP mode on the MPLS network, And the STC is configured for subinterface on the access side of RTA (the qos phb disable command is not configured). Outgoing on the traffic on the G1/0/0.1 suninterface involves the His VoIP, and services on the access side of RTA. Which statements about EXP about values corresponding to these three services is true?

- A. Only two EXP values be contains, and the values are certain.
- B. At least three EXP values be contained, and the values are uncertain.
- C. Only one EXP may be contained, and the value is uncertain
- D. The EXP values must be 0, 1, and 4.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 51**

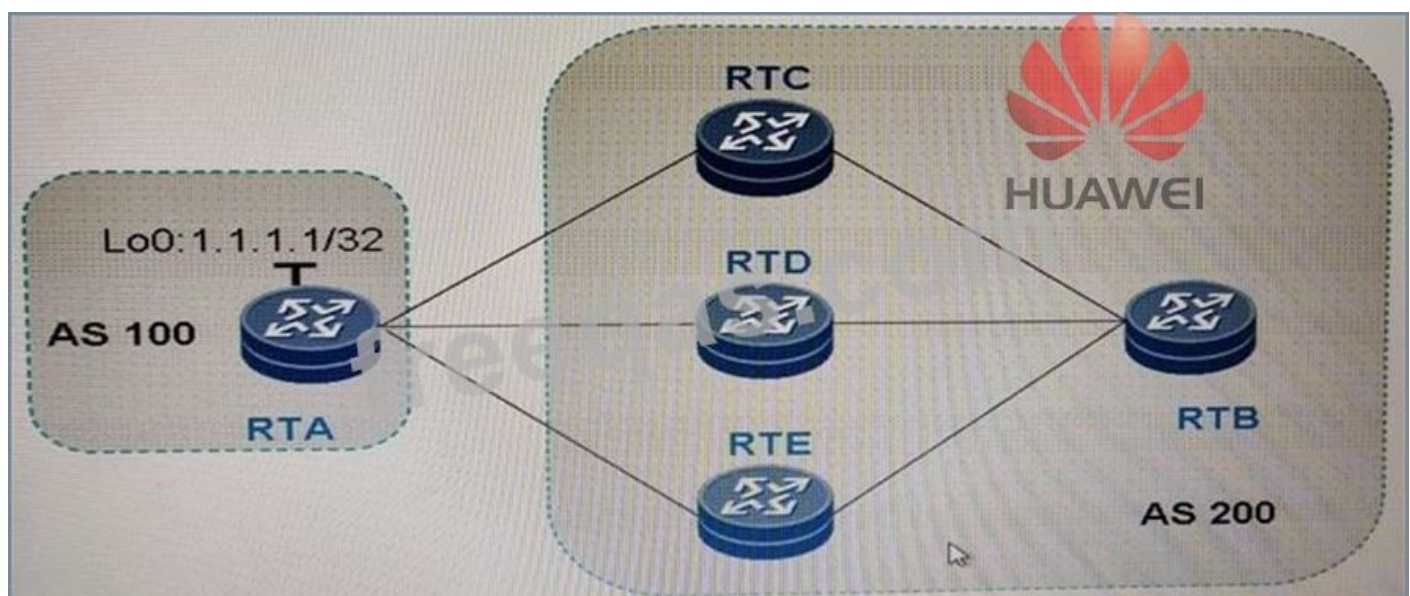
In the inter-AS multicast, which statement about transmitting MSDP SA messages is false?

- A. The router checks the RPF after receiving SA messages.
- B. The router uses the SA cache to store SA messages.
- C. SA messages can be transmitted only between RPs in different PIM networks.
- D. The SA message contains the multicast source and group information

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 52**

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 routers all belong to AS 200.

(Note: The attributes 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 INCOMPLETE, respectively).

Which route

will RTB prefer?

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, RTD, RTC, RTE

B. RTC., RTC, RTE, RTC, RTE

C. RTC, RTC, RTD, RTE, RTE

D. RTC, RTD, RTD, RTE. RTE

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 53

Exhibit:



The figure shows the typically mode in which a common softswitch access the bearer network. VRRP is enabled on RTA and RTB. In normal cases, RTA is the VRRP master router and RTB is the VRRP is the VRRP salve router. The ETH\_trunk is enabled between RTA RTB. IF VRRP is not bounded to BFD and each [parameter uses their default settings, which statement is the true when the upstream link of RTA is faulty?

- A. The ARRP status remain unchanged but the downstream traffic is forwarded from RTB to the MSoft through RTA
- B. RTB cannot receive the heartbeat packet from RTA, and both routers become master routers.
- C. The VRRP status remain unchanged but the downstream traffic is directly forwarded from RTB to the MSoftx.
- D. The ARRP status immediately between RTA and RTB and RTB, and RTB becomes the master router.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 54

An Ethernet cable connects RTA to RTB through Ethernet 0/0.the OSPF neighbor relationship can be established without enabling the OSPF authentication functionis enabled, Which of the following statements about the OSPF relationship between RTA and RTB are true?

```

[RTA] ospf 1
[[RTA-ospf-1] area 0.0.0.0
[RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
[RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple plain huawei
[RTA] interface Ethernet0/0
[RTA-Ethernet0/0] ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
[RTA-Ethernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode md5 1 cipher N'C55QK<'=/Q='Q'MAF4<1!!

[RTB] ospf 1
[[RTB-ospf-1] area 0.0.0.0
[RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
[RTB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] authentication-mode simple plain Nokia
[RTB] interface Ethernet0/0
[RTB-Ethernet0/0] ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.252
[RTB-Ethernet0/0] ospf authentication-mode md5 1 cipher N'C55QK<'=/Q='Q'MAF4<1!!

```

- A. Simple authentication is used between RTA and RTB
- B. MD5 authentication is used between RTA and RTB
- C. The OSPF neighbor relationship cannot be established between RTA and RTB due to failure of area authentication
- D. The OSPF neighbor relationship can be established between RTA and RTB

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 55

Which of the following statements about the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping function are true?

- 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:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 56

The VRRP is enabled on the firewall dual-system Intranet users use NAT to access extranet FTP services

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. VRIDs of the VRRP must be bound with the NAT during NAT configuration in the outbound direction between domain.

**B.** VRIDs of the VRRP do not need to be bound with the NAI during NAI configuration in the outbound

direction between domains.

**C.** The FTP Nat Alg function must be enabled on the firewall

**D.** The NAT cannot be used in easy IP mode.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 57**

In MPLS QoS, traffic policies are developed on simple traffic classified and complex traffic classification policies based on simple traffic classification the service class color, and drop priority of packet are reset based on the packet in the traffic policies on complex traffic classification measures such as traffic classification is applied on border routers in Different domain, and traffic classification core routers. QoS policies are configured by performing the following operations:

Defines DiffSer domain and configuring a traffic policy.

Classification traffic

Defines traffic behavior and configures characteristics of behaviors.

Defines a traffic policy and specifies for traffic categories

Applies the traffic policy

Configure L-LSP

Configures reserve address checks

Adds interface to the DiffSer domain

Which of the proceeding operations are required when you configured simple traffic classification?

**A.** 1 5 6

**B.** 2 3 4 8

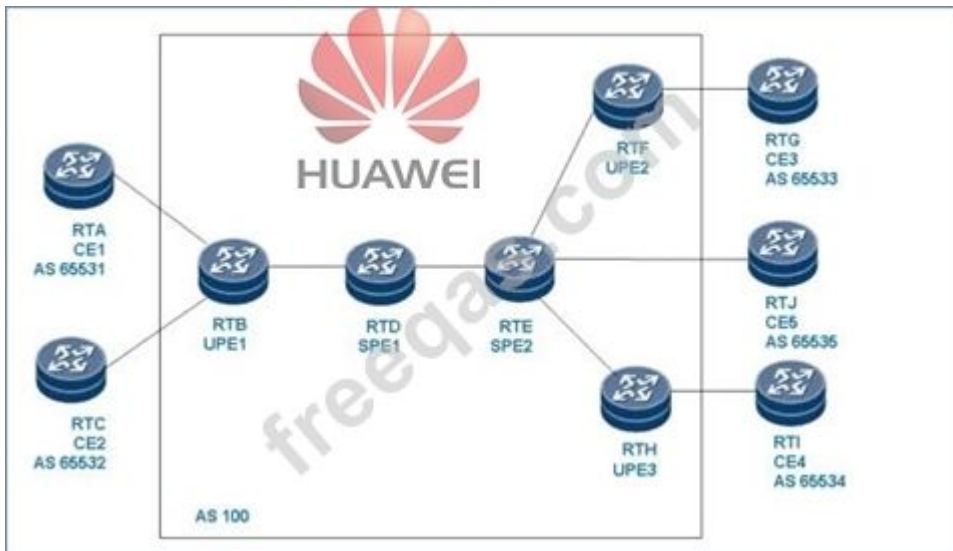
**C.** 2 4 5 7

**D.** 1 6 8

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 58**

Refer to the exhibit



As shown in the figure, basic BGP/MPLS IP VPN configuration has been completed on routers. Which of the following configurations is incorrect for advertising default routes in VPN instances on the SPE?

Note: All configurations are performed on the SPE.

- A. Run the `peer 2.2.2.2 enable` command in the BGP-VPNv4 subsequent address family view to enable the peer to exchange BGP-VPNv4 routing information.
- B. Configure the `peer default-originate vpn-instance` command in the BGP-VPNv4 address family view, and then configure the `default-route imported` command in the BGP-VPN instance view.
- C. Configure the `default-route imported` command in the BGP-VPN instance view without importing default IGP routes, and then configure the `peer default-originate vpn-instance` command in the BGP-VPNv4 address family view.
- D. Run the `peer 2.2.2.2 upe` command in the BGP-VPNv4 subsequent address family view to designate the peer as a UPE of the SPE.
- E. Run the `peer default-originate vpn-instance` command in the BGP-VPNv4 subsequent address family view.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 59

Which of the following statements about the working principle of LDP FRR are true?

- A. LDP FRR can be deployed on the ingress node and the intermediate node. The primary and backup LSPs are recorded in the ILM table on the intermediate node and in the FIB table on the ingress node.
- B. After LDP FRR is enabled, a backup LSP can be generated for a primary LSP to prevent serious packet loss during fast flapping of the primary LSP.
- C. After LDP FRR is enabled, a backup LSP is generated. Both the primary and backup LSPs are stored in the forwarding table.
- D. Multiple LSPs can be backed up on the ingress node, that is, entries about multiple backup LSPs are generated in the forwarding table according to the priority of the LDR FRR, implementing multilayer protection.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

Exhibit.



As shown in the figure, OSPF process 100 runs on both PEs and CEs, and VPN routers are

transmitted between PE 1 and PE 2 through PGB CE 1 enables interface address 43.1.1.0/24 in area 0. A

route to 43.1.10/24. However, does not exist in the routing table of CE 2. What are the possible causes?

A. The public network route to 43.1.1.0/24 does not exist in the routing table of PE2

B. The VPN route to 43.1.1.0/24 does not exist in the routing table of PE 2.

C. The LSDB of PE 2 does not have the type 1 LSA generated by CE 1.

D. The LSDB of PE 1 does not have the type 1 LSA generated by CE 1.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 61**

Which of the following reserved IP multicast addresses is the address of all PIM routers?

A. 224.0.0.2

B. 224.0.0.13

C. 224.0.0.4

D. 239.0.0.2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 62**

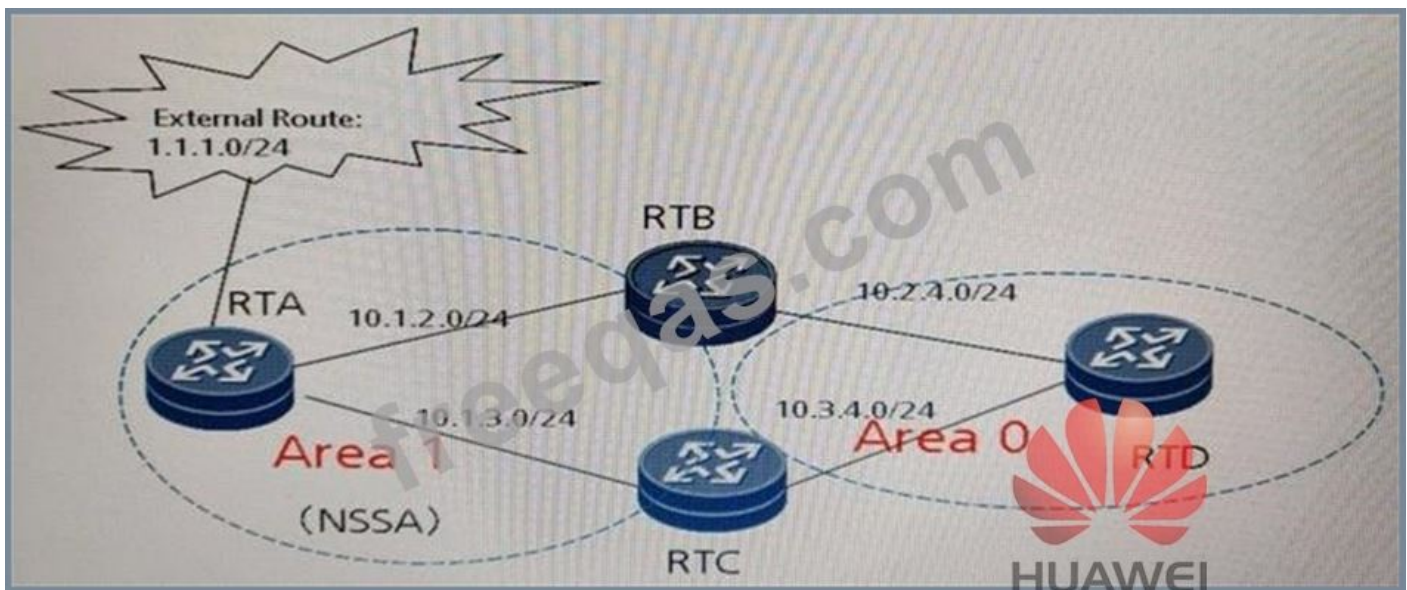
Which of the following statements about the VPLS packet forwarding are true?

- A.** If the destination MAC address of a packets is not a broadcast address and a PE has not learned the MAC address, the PE broadcast this packet in on VSI.
- B.** If a PE receives broadcast packets from a local user, the PE forwards the packets to all other interfaces In the same VSI and all other PEs.
- C.** If a receive broadcast packet sent a remote PE, it forwards the packet only to the AC interface instead of other PEs.
- D.** If the destination MAC address of a packet is not a broadcast address and a PE has not learned the MAC address, the broadcast this packet in one VSI

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 63**

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.

```

ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2
area 0.0.0.0
network 10.2.4.0 0.0.0.255
network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
area 0.0.0.1
network 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
nssa
#
return
RTA
#
ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3
area 0.0.0.0
network 10.3.4.0 0.0.0.255
network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
area 0.0.0.1
network 10.1.3.0 0.0.0.255
nssa
#

```



HUAWEI

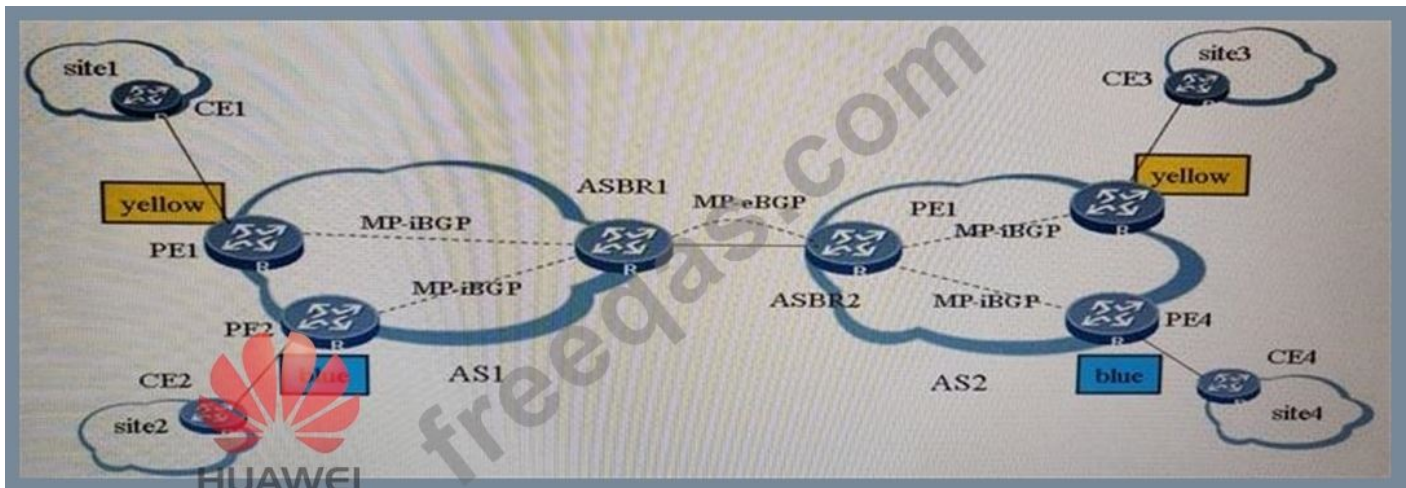
Which statement is true?

- A. RTD receive an external LSAs whose LS\_ID is 1.1.1.0 and advRouter is 2.2.2.2.
- B. RTD receive two external LSAs whose LS\_ID is 1.1.1.0
- 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** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 64**

Exhibit.



Which statement about inter-AS MPLS VPN Option\_B is false?

- A. When ASBRs are directly connected, packets transmitted on the VPN between them have only one label.
- B. When ASBRs are directly connected, VPN traffic can be forwarder between them only after MPLS is enabled on the interfaces.
- C. The undo policy vpn-target command must be configured in the VPN4 address family view of the BGP neighbor of the ASBR to prevent routes from being filtered automatically.
- D. The ASBR cannot be used as a PE simultaneously and a CE cannot be connected to an ASBR.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 65**

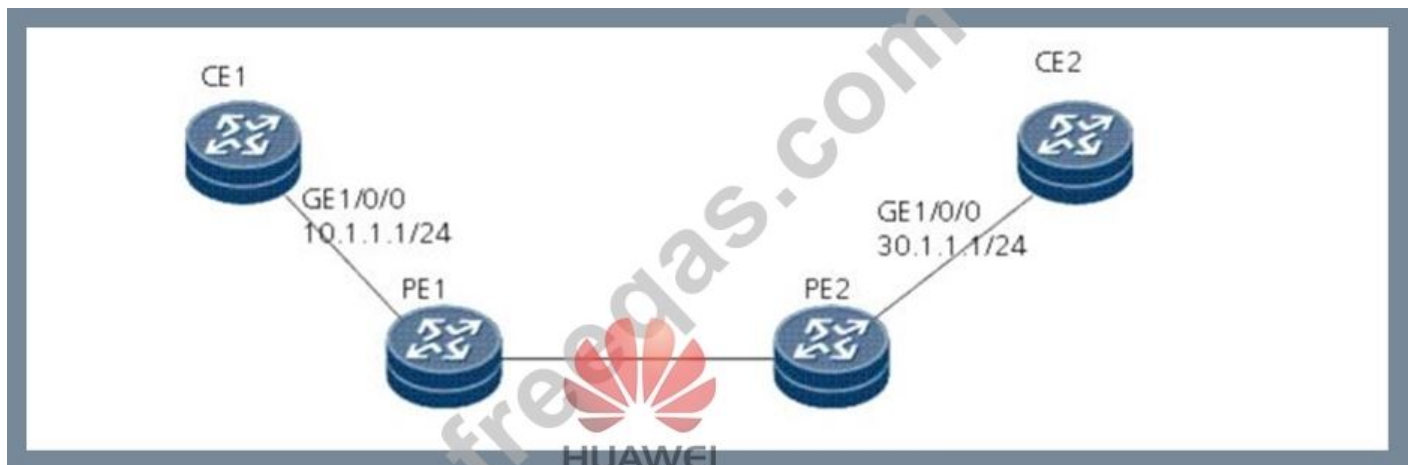
An interface sends 300 Mbit/s user BE traffic. The downstream HQoS scheduling is configured at this interface as follows SQ: cir 15 Mbit/s pw 200 Mbit/s FQ. queue be lpq shaping 10 CQ: port-queue be lpq shaping shaping-percentage 10 outbound, port shaping 100 How much traffic is at the downstream outbound interface after HQoS scheduling?

- A. 10 Mbit/s
- B. 100 Mbit/s
- C. 200 Mbit/s
- D. 20 Mbit/s

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 66**

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, CE 1 and CE 2 belong to VPN A, both LDP and TE tunnels are configured between PE 1 and PE 2, the QPPB feature is configured on PE 2, and a tunnel policy is configured and applied to VPNs under PE 2 to make TE tunnels be preferred. 11.11.11.11/32 is a static route on CE 1 and is learned by CE 2. CE 2, however, fails to apply resource isolation VPN to PE 2. What is the possible cause?

- A. The primary TE tunnel is down.
- B. Resource isolation VPN tunnels are established incorrectly
- C. MPLS TE is not enabled on PE 1.
- D. The MPLS TE LSP between PEs is established incorrectly.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 67

Which statement about the configuration of route target (RT) and route distinguisher (RD) is true?

- A. Two instances of a VPN share an RT.
- B. If routers need to exchange two VPNs, the value of import RT of one of the same as that of RT of the other VPN.
- C. RD and RT of a VPN instance cannot be the same as those of another VPN instance on the same PE.
- D. If routes need to exchange between two VPNs, the value of import RT of one VPN must be partially the same as Export RT of the other VPN.

**Answer:** D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 68

Exhibit.



Last-member-query-counter: 3  
Last-member-query-timer-expiry: 00:00:01  
Source: 20.1.1.57  
Uptime: 00:00:22  
Expires: 00:00:17

Last-member-query-counter: 3  
Last-member-query-timer-expiry: 00:00:01

The preceding information shows the entry states in the IGMP interface table on Ethernet 6/1/1. Which statement is true when IGMP sends source/group query messages?

- A. IGMP sends two messages. In one message, the multicast source is 20.1.1.56 and the S flag is set to 1. In the other message, the multicast source is 20.1.1.57 and the S flag is not configured.
- B. IGMP sends one message in which the multicast sources are 20.1.1.56 and 20.1.1.57 and the S flag is set to 1.
- C. IGMP sends one message in which the multicast sources are 20.1.1.56 and 20.1.1.57 and the S flag is not configured.
- D. IGMP sends two messages. In one message, the multicast source is 20.1.1.56 and the S flag is not configured. In the other message, the multicast source is 20.1.1.57 and the S flag is set to 1

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 70

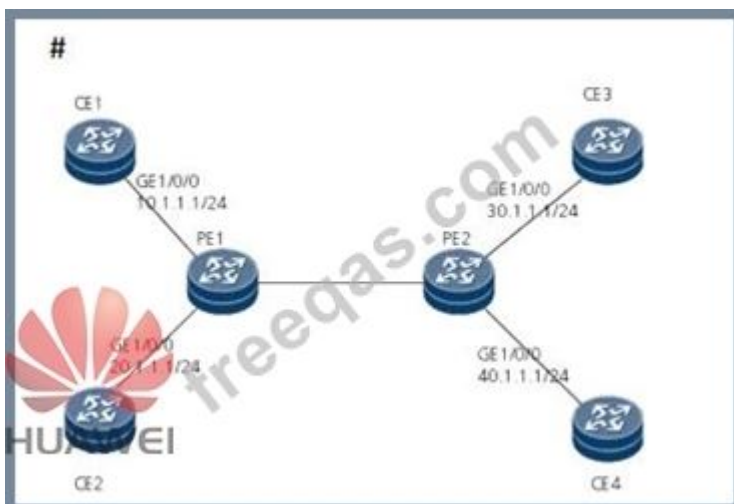
With the SA, which of the following, option is correct?

- A. IPSec SA is bidirectional
- B. KE SA is unidirectional
- C. IPSec SA is unidirectional
- D. IKE SA is bidirectional

**Answer:** A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 71

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, CE 1 and CE 3 belong to VPN A, CE 2 and CE 4 belong to VPN B, and users on different VPNs are not allowed to access each other. Which of the following configurations can enable mutual access between CE 1 and CE 4 but forbid cross-VPN access between other CEs?

Configuration of PE 1:

```
sysname PE 1
#
ip vpn-instance vpna
route-distinguisher 100:1vpn-target 1:1 3:3 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 1:1 3:3 import-extcommunity
# i
p vpn-instance vpnb
route-distinguisher 100:2
vpn-target 2:2 4:4 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 2:2 4:4 import-extcommunity
#
```

Configuration of PE 2:

```
#
sysname PE 2
#
ip vpn-instance vpna
route-distinguisher 200:1
vpn-target 1:1 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 1:1 import-extcommunity
#
ip vpn-instance vpnb
route-distinguisher 200:2
vpn-target 2:2 4:4 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 2:2 4:4 import-extcommunity
A. Run vpn-target 1:1 on VPN b of PE 2
```

The configuration is as follows:

```
[PE 2]ip vpn vpnb
[PE 2-vpn-instance-vpnb]vpn-target 1:1 export-extcommunity
[PE 2-vpn-instance-vpnb]vpn-target 1:1 import-extcommunity
```

**B.** Run vpn-target 2:2 on VPN a of PE 1The configuration is as follows:

```
[PE 1]ip vpn vpna
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna]vpn-target 2:2 export-extcommunity
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna]vpn-target 2:2 import-extcommunity
```

**C.** Run vpn-target 4:4 on VPN a of PE 1

The configuration is as follows:

```
[PE 1]ip vpn vpna
```

```
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna]vpn-target 4:4 export-extcommunity
[PE 1-vpn-instance-vpna]vpn-target 4:4 import-extcommunity
D. Run vpn-target 3:3 on VPN b of PE 2
The configuration is as follows:
[PE 2]ip vpn vpnb
[PE 2-vpn-instance-vpnb]vpn-target 3:3 export-extcommunity
[PE 2-vpn-instance-vpnb]vpn-target 3:3 import-extcommunity
"
```

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 72

An IPTV bearer network requires the broadband TV (BTV), VOD, and near video on demand (NVOD) services. Video programs use the standard MPEG 4 codec format. Which of the following statements about the QoS policy are true?

- A. To ensure the IPTV service quality on the user side, reserve 4 Mbit/s bandwidth for the IPTV service for each user and plan extra bandwidth for the broadband Internet service.
- B. Ensure that the BTV service has a higher priority than the VOD/NVOD service, and forward the downstream traffic and some protocol packets, such as the IGMP and PIM packets in priority.
- C. Ensure that the VOD/NVOD service has a higher priority than the BTV service and guarantee QoS of both the upstream and downstream traffic.
- D. To ensure the IPTV service quality on the user side, reserve 2.5 Mbit/s bandwidth for the IPTV service for each user and plan extra bandwidth for the broadband Internet service.

**Answer: B,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 73

As shown in the figure, the costs of paths from RTA to RT 11, RT 12, RT 13, RT 14, and RT 15 are all 10 and the available bandwidth is 200 Mbit/s.

The costs of paths from RTB to RT 31, RT 32, RT 33, RT 34, and RT 35 are all 10 and the available bandwidth is 200 Mbit/s.

The costs of paths from RT 11 to RT 21 and from RT 21 to RT 31 are both 5. The available bandwidth is 200 Mbit/s.

The cost of the path from RT 12 to RT 32 is 5 and the available bandwidth is 120 Mbit/s. The cost of the path from RT 13 to RT 33 is 10 and the available bandwidth is 80 Mbit/s.

The cost of the path from RT 14 to RT 34 is 10 and the available bandwidth is 100 Mbit/s.

The cost of the path from RT 15 to RT 35 is 10 and the available bandwidth is 100 Mbit/s.

The load balancing rule of Constraint Shortest Path First (CSPF) is set to Random on RTA.

Which path will a 100 Mbit/s tunnel from RTA to RTB take?

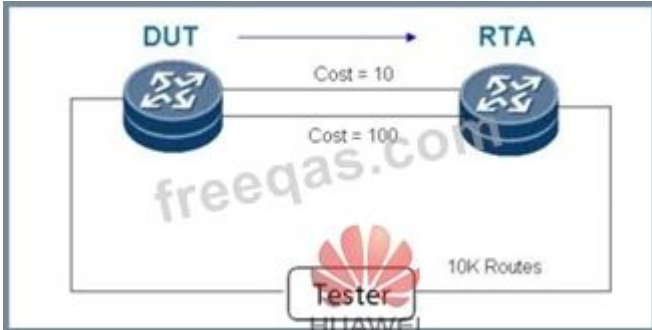
- A. RTA-RT13-RT33-RTB
- B. RTA-RT14-RT34-RTB
- C. RTA-RT12-RT32-RTB
- D. RTA-RT15-RT35-RTB

E. RTA-RT11-RT21-RT31-RTB

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 74**

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the topology, RTB directly connects to RTC through the POS interface. To implement the TE function, RTB and RTC are configured as follows:

Configuration of RTB:

```
mpls lsr-id 2.2.2.2
mpls
mpls te
mpls rsvp-te
mpls te cspf
#
isis 1
is-level level-2
cost-style compatible
network-entity 00.2222.2222.2222.00
traffic-eng level-1-2
log-peer-change
#
interface Pos4/1/0
clock master
link-protocol ppp
ip address 22.33.22.33 255.255.0.0
isis enable 1
mpls
mpls templates rsvp-te
```

Configuration of RTC:

```
#
mpls lsr-id 3.3.3.3
mpls
mpls te
mpls rsvp-te
```

```

mpls te cspf
#
isis 1
is-level level-2
cost-style wide
network-entity 00.3333.3333.3333.00
traffic-eng level-1-2
log-peer-change
# #
interface Pos5/1/0
link-protocol ppp
ip address 22.33.33.22 255.255.0.0
isis enable 1
mpls
mpls te
mpls rsvp-te

```

When a neighbor relationship is set up between RTB and RTC and becomes robust, the following information can be found in the LSDB of RTB.

Database information for IS-IS(1)

-----

Level-2 Link State Database

```

LSPID Seq Num Checksum Holdtime Length ATT/P/OL
2222.2222.2222.00-00* 0x00007191 0x6689 1190 239 0/0/0
SOURCE 2222.2222.2222.00
NLPID IPV4
AREA ADDR 00
INTF ADDR 22.33.22.33
NBR ID 3333.3333.3333.00 COST: 10
+NBR ID 3333.3333.3333.00 COST: 10
IP-Internal 22.33.0.0 255.255.0.0 COST: 10
+IP-Extended 22.33.0.0 255.255.0.0 COST: 10
Router ID 2.2.2.2
3333.3333.3333.00-00 0x0000001c 0x14a3 1184 188 0/0/0
SOURCE 3333.3333.3333.00
NLPID IPV4
AREA ADDR 00INTF ADDR 22.33.33.22
+NBR ID 2222.2222.2222.00 COST: 10
+IP-Extended 22.33.0.0 255.255.0.0 COST: 10
Router ID 3.3.3.3

```

Two records are generated for the same NBR ID, as shown in bold fonts. Which statement is true?

- A. It is an error indicating that the NBR TLV of a neighbor is added twice
- B. The cost-style parameter of RTB is compatible. Therefore, two type-length-values (TLVs) (No.2 TLV and No.22 TLV) are generated locally. The two TLVs are the same in size.
- C. The cost-style parameter of RTB is compatible. Therefore, two TLVs (No.2 TLV and No.22 TLV) are generated locally. No.2 TLV is smaller than No.22 TLV.
- D. The cost-style parameter of RTB is compatible. Therefore, two TLVs (No.2 TLV and No.22 TLV) are generated locally. No.2 TLV is larger than No.22 TLV.

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### **NEW QUESTION: 75**

In PIM-DM, which of the following scenarios about sending Join messages is true?

- A. The router receives prune messages of the RPF neighbor from other routers when it is receiving data from the upstream.
- B. The intermediate router receives graft messages from the downstream router when all downstream interfaces of the intermediate router are in the prune state.
- C. The router receives state-refresh messages.
- D. The leaf router in the idle state receives host Join messages.

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 76**

Which command is used to query the aging time of the firewall session .

- A. display firewall session table verbose
- B. display firewall packet-filter default all
- C. display firewall session table
- D. display firewall server-map

**Answer: A,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

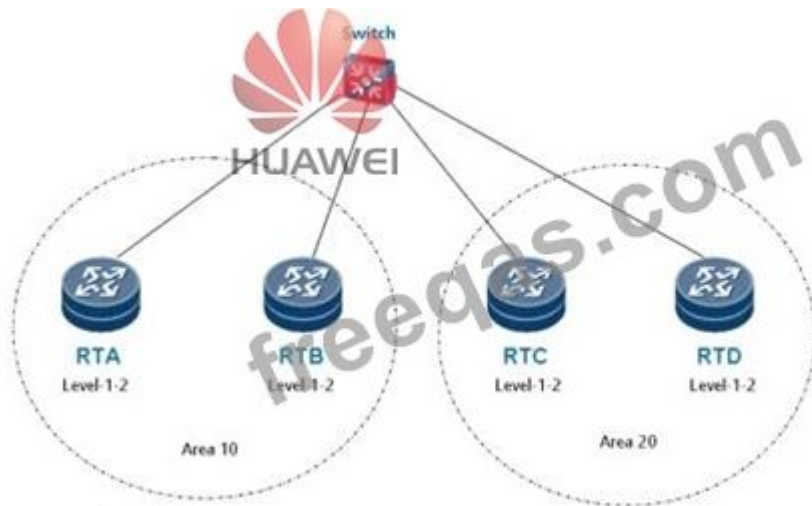
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#### **NEW QUESTION: 77**

Refer to the exhibit.



As shown in the figure, RTA, RTB, RTC, and RTD are connected through a switch. From small to large in order of the MAC address, the four routers are arranged as follows:

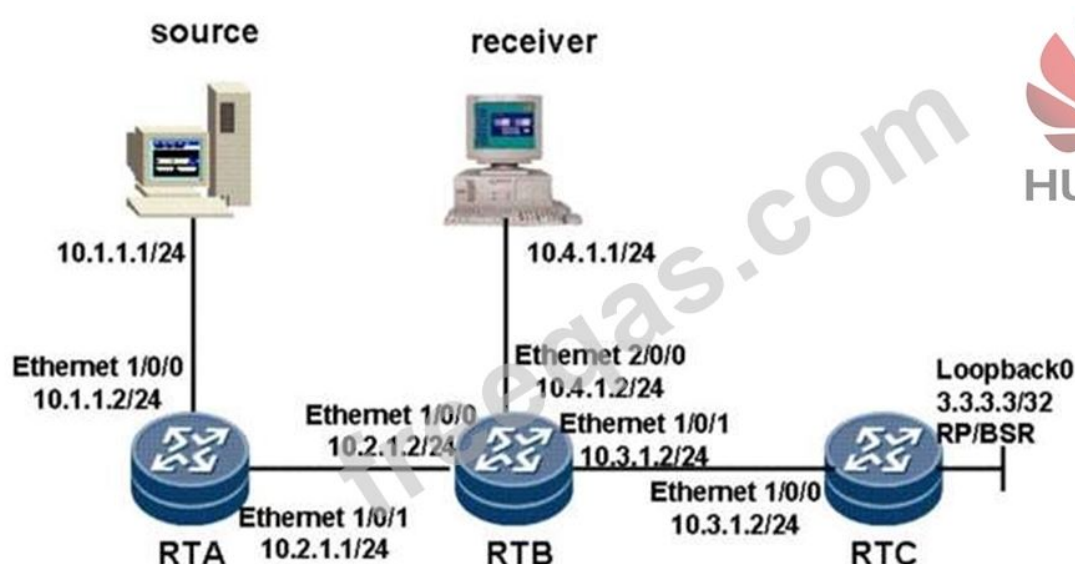
RTB, RTA, RTD, and RTC. The Level-2 DIS priority is set to 100 on RTB and RTD, and IS-IS BFD is enabled on all these routers. When the links of RTB are down, how should IS-IS BFD sessions be set up?

- A. Level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up among RTA, RTC, and RTD, and a level 1 IS-IS BFD session is set up between RTC and RTD.
- B. Level 1 and level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up among RTA, RTC, and RTD.
- C. Level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up between RTD and RTA as well as between RTD and RTC, and a level 1 IS-IS BFD session is set up between RTC and RTD.
- D. Level 1 and level 2 IS-IS BFD sessions are set up only between RTC and RTD

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### NEW QUESTION: 78

As shown in the figure, RTA, RTB, and RTC use the OSPF protocol. The default cost value is used for links, and unicast routes converge on the entire network. The Loopback 0 interface is set to configure RTC as the RP or BSR. The SPT switching threshold uses the default value on RTB. The receiver joins the multicast group 225.1.1.1. The multicast source sends multicast data to the destination address 225.1.1.1. Which interface is the inbound interface in the (10.1.1.1, 225.1.1.1) entry on RTB?



- A. Null
- B. Ethernet 2/0/0
- C. Ethernet 1/0/0
- D. Ethernet 1/0/1

**Answer: C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following statements about the VPLS packet forwarding are true?

- A. If the destination MAC address of a packet is not a broadcast address and a PE has not learned the MAC address, the broadcast this packet in one VSI
- B. If a PE receives broadcast packets from a local user, the PE forwards the packets to all other interfaces In the same VSI and all other PEs.
- C. If a receive broadcast packet sent a remote PE, it forwards the packet only to the AC interface instead of other PEs.
- D. If the destination MAC address of a packets is not a broadcast address and a PE has not learned the MAC address, the PE broadcast this packet in on VSI.

**Answer: A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 80

If a (\*, ) entry exists in the RP, Which of the following statements about the source registration are true in PIM\_SM?

- A. The first-hop RD connecting to the source sends received multicast data to the RP ho[p] by hop.

- B. The RP unicast a registration stop message to the first router connection to the multicast source.
- C. The RP encapsulates registration information and uses RTP to send data packet to be sent to the multicast group to the outbound interface.
- D. The RP sends an (S, G) join message hop by hop to the first hop DR connected to the multicast source to add the multicast source to the SPT.
- E. The first hop DR connecting to the source encapsulate received multicast into PIM registration information and unicast the encapsulated information to the PR.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 81**

Which statement is false?

- A. The SSM Mapping function can map the IS\_IN(S,G) message of the IGMPv3.
- B. The SSM multicast provides a better access control scheme than the ASM multicast.
- C. The SSM multicast forwarding model does not require shared trees.
- D. The PIM SM simultaneously supports SSM multicast and ASM multicast

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 82**

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

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

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