



Free Questions for H31-161 by certsdeals

Shared by Byers on 24-05-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

All nodes in the topology belong to the same IGP are

a. They can learn routers from each other and have the TE capability. The tunnels configured below can be Up. Refer to the following configuration of RTA, Which of the following statements are true?

```
#
```

```
mpls lsr-id 1.1.1.1
```

```
mpls
```

```
mpls te
```

```
mpls rsvp-te
```

```
mpls te cspf
```

```
#
```

```
explicit-path pri-path
```

```
next hop 3.1.1.2
```

```
next hop 4.1.1.2
```

next hop 5.1.1.2

#

explicit-path bypass-1

next hop 2.1.1.2next hop 6.1.1.1

#

explicit-path bypass-2

next hop 2.1.1.2

next hop 7.1.1.2

#

explicit-path bypass-3

next hop 8.1.1.2

next hop 9.1.1.2

#

interface Tunnel1/0/0

ip address unnumbered interface LoopBack0

```
tunnel-protocol mpls te
```

```
destination 4.4.4.4
```

```
mpls te tunnel-id 100
```

```
mpls te record-route label
```

```
mpls te path explicit-path pri-path
```

```
mpls te fast-reroute
```

```
mpls te commit
```

```
#
```

```
interface Tunnel2/0/0
```

```
ip address unnumbered interface LoopBack0
```

```
tunnel-protocol mpls te
```

```
destination 2.2.2.2
```

```
mpls te tunnel-id 101
```

```
mpls te record-route label
```

```
mpls te path explicit-path bypass-1
```

```
mpls te bypass-tunnel
mpls te protected-interface GigabitEthernet 3/0/0
mpls te commit
#
interface Tunnel2/0/1
ip address unnumbered interface LoopBack0
tunnel-protocol mpls te
destination 3.3.3.3
mpls te tunnel-id 102
mpls te record-route label
mpls te path explicit-path bypass-2
mpls te bypass-tunnel
mpls te protected-interface GigabitEthernet 3/0/0
mpls te commit
#
```

```
interface Tunnel2/0/2ip address unnumbered interface LoopBack0
```

```
tunnel-protocol mpls te
```

```
destination 4.4.4.4
```

```
mpls te tunnel-id 103
```

```
mpls te record-route label
```

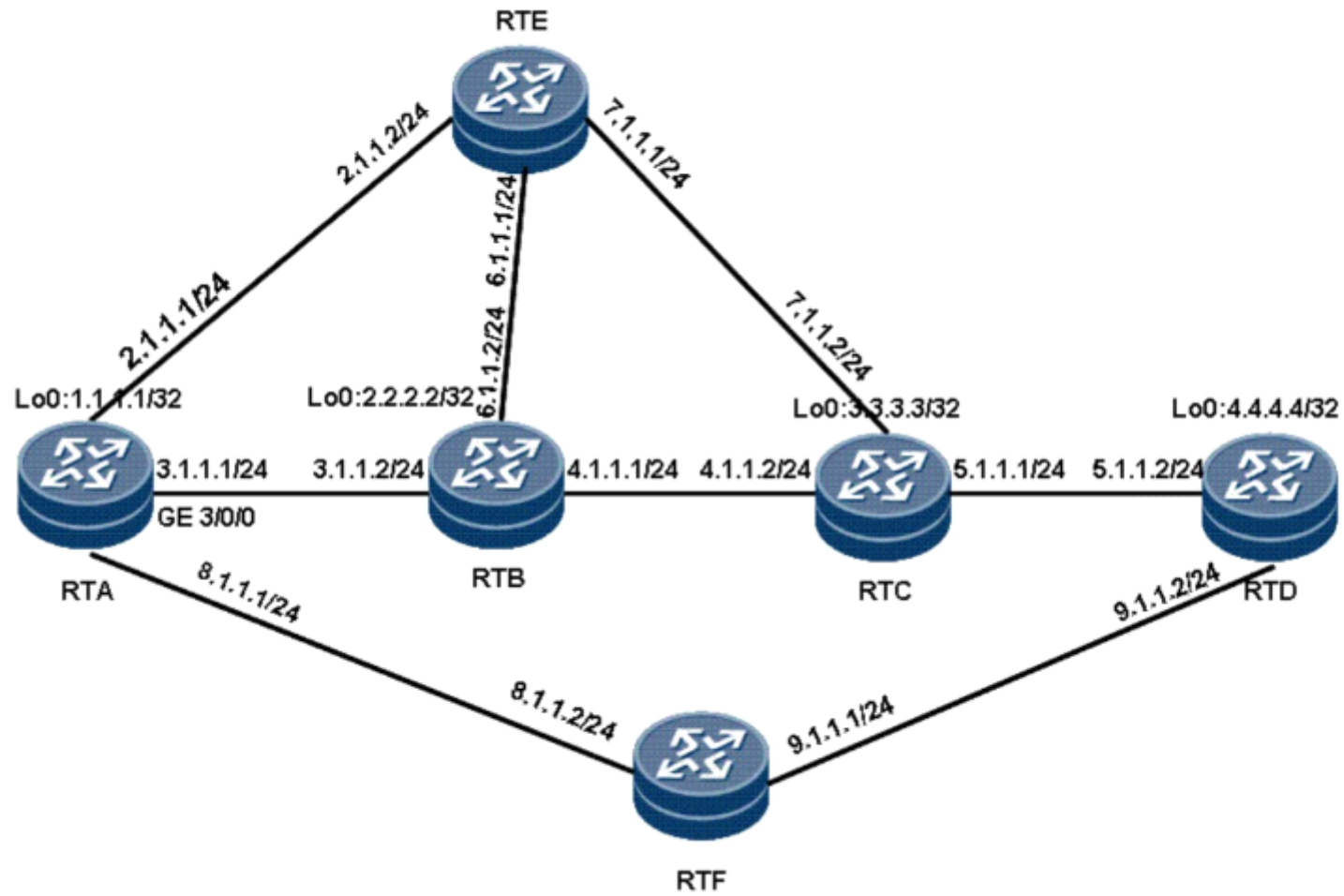
```
mpls te path explicit-path bypass-3
```

```
mpls te bypass-tunnel
```

```
mpls te protected-interface GigabitEthernet 3/0/0
```

```
mpls te commit
```

```
#
```



Options:

- A- TE FRR link protection can be enabled on Tunnel2/0/0 to protect Tunnel1/0/0.
- B- TE FRR node protection can be enabled on Tunnel2/0/1 to protect Tunnel1/0/0.
- C- TE FRR node protection can be enabled on Tunnel2/0/2 to protect Tunnel1/0/0.
- D- TE FRR cannot be enabled on any tunnels.

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- RTA---RTB---RTC; 1

B- RTA---RTD---RTE---RTC; 1

C- RTA---RTB---RTC; 20

D- RTA---RTD---RTE---RTC; 3

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- 1 6 8

B- 2 4 5 7

C- 1 5 6

D- 2 3 4 8

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about IGP Shortcut and FA are true?

Options:

- A-** An MPLS TE tunnel is viewed as a link and the MPLS TE tunnel interface is used as the outbound interface of a route.
- B-** When IGP Shortcut is enabled, MPLS TE tunnels can be advertised to routers as if they are links.
- C-** If FA is enabled on an MPLS TE tunnel, the MPLS TE tunnel can be shared by other routers.
- D-** OSPF BFD does not need to be applied to IGP Shortcut-enabled tunnels.

Answer:

A, C, D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about the destination addresses of packets and the Router Alert option are true?

Options:

- A- The Path message carrying the Router Alert option is sent to the egress node.
- B- The Resv message carrying the Router Alert option is sent to the ingress node.
- C- The PathTear message without the Router Alert option is sent to the next hop.
- D- The ResvTear message without the Router Alert option is sent to the previous hop.

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As shown in the figure, the mapping between links and administrative groups is as follows:

0x0F for A -> B; 0xFF for B -> C; 0xF0 for A -> C; 0xC3 for B -> D; and 0x3C for C -> D.

It is expected to configure a tunnel (affinity: 0x0C; mask: 0xFF) on node A to connect to RTD. Which path will be created along with the tunnel?

Options:

A- A -> C -> D

B- A -> B -> D

C- A -> C -> B -> D

D- A -> B -> C -> D

E- No path will be created.

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

BFD for RSVP is a mechanism that uses BFD to check the connectivity of RSVP neighbors. As shown in the figure, TE FRR node protection is deployed to protect a node, the blue path is the primary LSP (RTA -> RTB -> RTC -> RTD -> RTE) and the red one is the

bypass LSP (RTB -> RTF -> RTD). Which of the following statements about BFD for RSVP are true?

Options:

- A-** TE FRR will be triggered only when the link between RTB (acting as the PLR) and RTC (the node under protection) is faulty or RTC is faulty but will not be triggered when the link between RTC and RTD (acting as the MP) is faulty. This problem can be solved by establishing a BFD session between RTB and RTD. In this case, faults may be reported falsely or be missed.
- B-** Only RSVP HELLO needs to be enabled if RSVP GR instead of TE FRR is deployed on a network.
- C-** BFD for RSVP needs to be enabled only on RTB if you expect to set up a BFD for RSVP session on RTB to check the connectivity between RTB and RTC.
- D-** The BFD session triggered by RSVP is for the exclusive use of RSVP.

Answer:

A

To Get Premium Files for H31-161 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/h31-161>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/huawei/pdf/h31-161>

