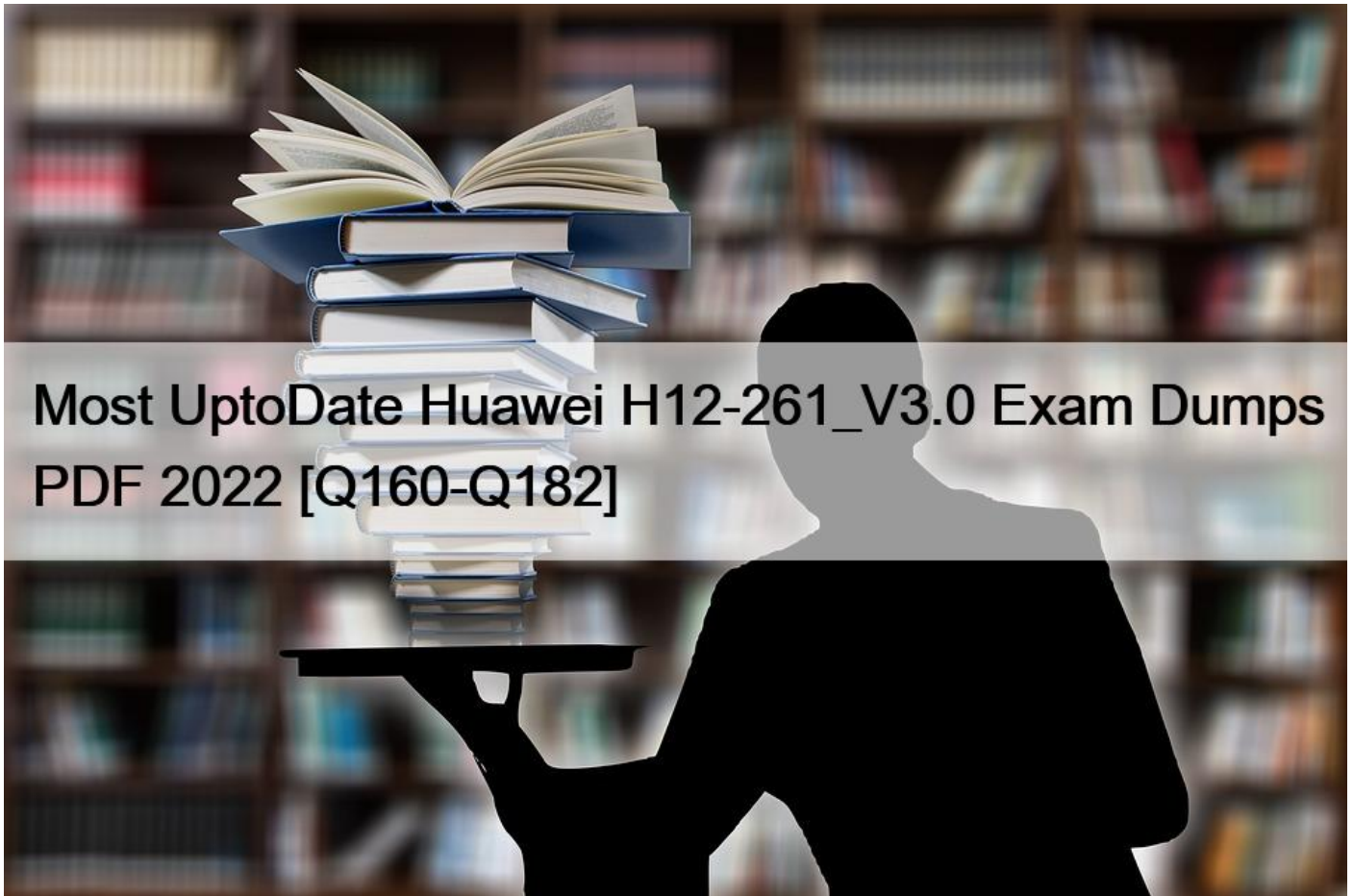# Most UptoDate Huawei H12-261_V3.0 Exam Dumps PDF 2022 [Q160-Q182



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**NO.160** Which of the following statements about OSPF route filtering is incorrect?

*  In the NSSA area, filtering for external route import and advertisement can be configured on ASBR or ABR.

*  Filtering for three types of LSAs needs to be configured on ABRs between OSPF areas

*  Filter LSA based on interface, can filter in and out direction, except Grace All LS except LSAA

*  When calculating routes based on the link state database, use filter-policy import command, this filtering method only affects the routing entries in the routing table. plus, for OSPF the link state database has no effect

**NO.161** When configuring AS-Path-Filter, ipas-path-filter10 permit _100$ means matching the route received from AS100 but not originated from AS100

*  TRUE

*  FALSE

**NO.162** BGP4+ is running between the two routers, and the neighbor relationship is normal, but the BGP routing table of the local router does not have any neighbor routing entries. The following possible reasons are:

*  The routing entry in the peer BGP routing table is not optimal.

* The next hop address of the BGP route entry is unreachable?
* The peer is configured with peer ignore
* The peer is configured with active-route-advertise

Explanation

peer ignore the command will stop the session with the specified peer (group) and clear all relevant routing information. Neighbor relations are not normal. The active-route-advertise command configures BGP to advertise only the routes that are preferred in the IP routing table.

**NO.163** When the payload is an ICMPY6 packet, if the extension header is not considered, what is the value of the Next Header field in the IPv6 header?

* 78
* 68
* 58
* 55

**NO.164** Which of the following features does the IS-IS protocol have?

* The bottom layer is the data link layer
* Suitable for large-capacity routing transmission
* Good scalability
* Network element level division is not supported

**NO.165** In the broadcast network of OSPF, there are 4 routers RTA, RTB, RTC and RTD in the same network segment, their DR priorities are 2, 1, 1 and 0 respectively, and the Router IDs are 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.2.1 respectively. , 192.168.3.1 and 192.168.4.1,. If the OSPF protocol is enabled on these four routers at the same time, the BDR selected by OSPF is

* RTB
* RTA
* RTD
* RTC

**NO.166** When the administrator wants to manage some routes on the router during operation and maintenance, which of the following tools can mark these routes for easy management?

Admin configuration policy?

* If the BGP protocol is running, use the community attribute to mark the route
* Use ACLs to mark routes on routers.
* Use tagsThe value marks the route on the router.
* use ip-prefix in The route is marked on the router.

Explanation

ACL and ip-prefix match routes, but do not mark routes. Community and tag will mark the route.

**NO.167** HW users are transferring a very large number of files via TFTP. What protocol does TFTP rely on for transmission?

* ICMP and UDP
* IP and TCP
* UDP
* NFS
* FTP

Explanation

TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol, Simple File Transfer Protocol) is one of the TCP/IP protocol suite used between client and serverA protocol for simple file transfer between them, providing uncomplicated and inexpensive file transfer services. It is implemented based on the UDP protocol, and the port number is 69.

**NO.168** Which properties meet the following two conditions:

BGP router A can choose toWhether the Update packet carries this attribute.

If Router B receives aAfter the Update message, Router B does not recognize the attribute, but also advertises the Update message containing this attribute to Router C.

Router C may recognize and use this attribute.

(multiple choice) ( confirmed)
* Aggregator
* Local-Pref
* Multi Exit-Disc
* Community

**NO.169** Which of the following statements about the BFD single-arm echo function is correct
* BFDThe one-arm echo function must configure the local identifier and the terminal identifier
* BPThe default destination IP address of the protocol packet of the D one-arm echo is 224.0.0.184
* BAfter the FD one-arm echo function is enabled, the destination IP and source IP of BFD packets are the same
* BFDThe one-arm echo function is suitable for scenarios where one device supports BD and the other device does not.
BFDThe one-arm echo function detects the connectivity of the forwarding link through the loopback operation of BFD packets.

Among two directly connected devices, one device supports the BFD function, and the other device does not support the BFD function and only supports basic network layer forwarding. To quickly detect the fault between the two devices, you can create a BFD session with the one-arm echo function on the device that supports the BFD function. A device that supports the BFD function actively initiates the echo request function, and a device that does not support the BFD function directly loops back the packet after receiving it, thereby implementing the connectivity detection function of the forwarding link.

One-arm detection Huawei equipment will send one to the opposite end every 3S or soUDP packet, the source IP and destination IP in the packet are the IP of their own interface

**NO.170** four routersR1, R2, R3 and R4 run ISIS, The ISIS router type has been marked in the figure, and the area addresses of the four routers are all 49.0001.The result of checking the routing table on R1 is as follows. The reason why R1 does not reach the route to 10.34.34.4 is because

[R1]display ip routing-table
Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib
-----------------------------------------------------------
Routing Tables: Public
          Destinations : 5       Routes : 5

Destination/Mask   Proto   Pre  Cost      Flags NextHop      Interface

   10.12.12.0/24   Direct  0    0          D    10.12.12.1   GigabitEthernet0/0/0
   10.12.12.1/32   Direct  0    0          D    127.0.0.1    GigabitEthernet0/0/0
   10.23.23.0/24   ISIS-L1 15   20         D    10.12.12.2   GigabitEthernet0/0/0

* The routing policy configured on R2 filters out the default route
* System-ID of R2 andR3 conflict
* Territorial planning errors for R3 and R4
* System-ID of R2 andR1 conflict

**NO.171** IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol. Uses SPF. The algorithm performs routing calculation. As shown in the figure, a campus has deployed IPv4 at the same time.4 and IPv46 and run IS-IS realize network interconnection, among whichR2 Only IPv4 is supported, close. Which of the following statements is true regarding the topology calculation of this network?
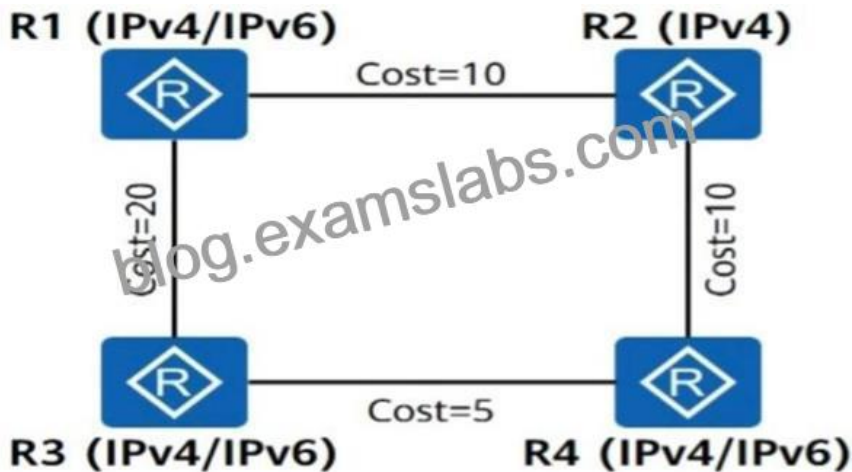
* By default, sinceR2 IPv6 is not supported, so IPv66 In the shortest path tree formed by the network calculation, R1 accessR4 The path is . R1-R3-R4
* if you wish IPv44 and IPv46 The network computations form the same shortest path tree, which needs to be passed through ipv6 enable topology ipv6 Order enable IS-IS IPv4 under process6 Ability
* By default, IPv6 In the shortest path tree formed by network calculation,R1 accessR4 The path is

.R1-R2-R4, becauseR2 IPv6 is not supported, soR2 Receive IPv46 The packet will be discarded directly, resulting in loss of traffic.

* By default, IPv4 and IPv46 The network will be calculated separately to form different shortest path trees

**NO.172** Which of the following statements is false about TCP&#8217;s sliding window? (Multiple Choice)
* The sender announces the initial window size
* The sender does not need to transmit the full window size of the message
* TCPSliding window allows multiple packets to be sent before an acknowledgment is received
* After the retransmission timer expires, the sender has not received the acknowledgment and will retransmit the unacknowledged data
* The receiver needs to confirm the data packet of the sender
* Sliding window size can only increase or stay the same

**NO.173** VXLAOne BD in N can correspond to multiple VNIs.
* True
* false

**NO.174** Which of the following options may affect the establishment of IBGP neighbors?
* iBGP-Multi-hop not configured
* Authentication failed
* IGP routing failure
* Inconsistent BGP protocol versions
Explanation

IBGP does not need to configure multi-hop, and can use loopback to establish neighbors. EBGP is not directly connected to the interface to establish a neighbor, it needs to refer to multiple hops.

**NO.175** BGP4+ carries the next-hop address of the IPv6 route through the next-Hop attribute in the Update packet.
* TRUE
* FALSE
Explanation

should be MP-Reach-NLRI

**NO.176** There is an existing router running OSPF connected to Area 0 and Area 1. You have configured area 1 as a stub area. What types of LSAs only operate in area 1?
* Category 7 LSA
* Type 1 LSA and Type 2 LSA
* Type 1 LSA, Type 2 LSA and Type 5 LSA
* Type 3 LSA and Type 4 LSA
* Type 1 LSA, Type 2 LSA and Type 3 LSA

**NO.177** As shown in the figure, in the HUB&Spoke networking mode of MPLS BGP VPN, in order to realize that the branch can only communicate with the headquarters and cannot communicate with each other, which of the following schemes can be used for the RT setting?(single choice)
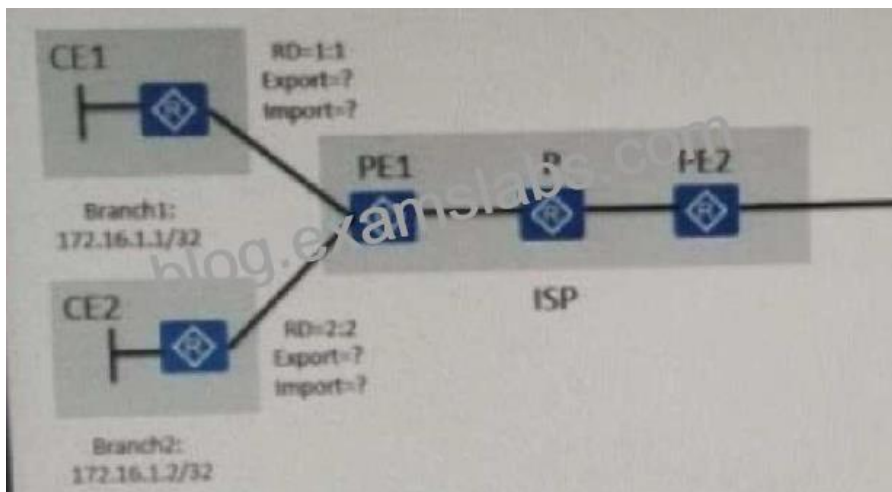
* headquarters: Import Target: 12:3; Export Target: 12:3 Division 1: Import Target: 12:3; Export Target:

12:3 Division 2: Import Target: 12: 3; Export Target: 12:3
* headquarters: lmport Target: 1:1; Export Target: 3:3 Division 1: Import Target: 3:3; Export Target: 1:1 Division 2: Import Target: 3:3; Export Target: 2:2
* headquarters: Import Target: 2:2; Export Target: 3:3 Division 1: Import Target: 3:3; Export Target: 1:1 Division 2: Import Target: 3:3; Export Target: 2:2
* headquarters: Import Target: 12:3; Export Target: 3:12 Division 1: Import Target: 3:12; Export Target:

12:3 Division 2: Import Target: 3:12; Export Target: 12:3
Explanation

Import is the receipt label

Export is the label that is sent when it is sent

D receives 12:3 (divisions 1 and 2), branches 1 and 2 receive 3:12 (headquarters), and branches 1 and 2 do not communicate with each other.

**NO.178** As shown in the figure, a company has built an OSPF network. The links in the figure all form an OSPF adjacency relationship, and all OSPF devices announce their own loopback interface addresses. One day, the two links of S1-R2 and S2-R1 suddenly failed. In order to check whether the network is running normally, the engineer checked the equipment status. Which of the following descriptions is correct?
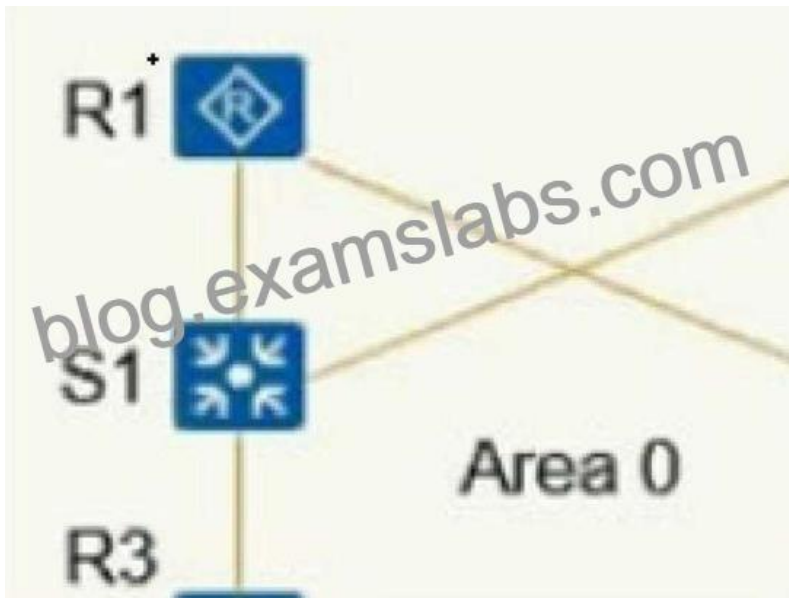
* R5 can learn the loopback route of R2 normally
* R3 cannot learn the loopback route of R2
* R1 can normally learn the loopback route of R2
* R3 can learn the loopback route of R2 normally

Explanation

S1-R2, S2-The failure of the two links of R1 will result in discontinuous AREA0 segmentation. R5 can learn the LOOPBACK of R2 through R6 and R4, but cannot send the LSA back to AREA0 through R3. All R3 cannot learn the loopback interface route of R2. R1 also Can&#8217;t learn.

**NO.179** ISIS Elections in Broadcast Multiple Access NetworkDIS, which of the following statements about DIS is correct?
* ISIS elects by comparing prioritiesDIS, if the priority is the same, compare the MAC address
* In a broadcast multiple access network,DIS sends Hello three times as often PDU
* DIS ensures database synchronization by periodically sending CSNP messages
* The DIS supports the preemption function. After the new DIS is successfully preempted, it does not need to flood any LSP packets.

**NO.180** Which of the following descriptions about PPPoE data frames is correct?

* Once a PPPoE session is established, all Ethernet packets are unicast
* Ethernet-Typee The domain is fixed at 0x8863
* When PPPoE transmits session data, Code must be set to 0x0
* PPP Session of the session-ID is not allowed to change, it must be specified in the Discovery phase

NO.181 IPSG can statically configure the binding table, orDHCP-Snooping is used together to form a binding table
* True
* false
Explanation

DHCP Snooping isDHCP A security feature of , mainly used in switchThe function is to shield the illegal DHCP server in the access network. combineDAI (Dynamic ARP Inspection)and IPSG(IP Source Guard) can realize ARP anti-spoofing and IP flow controlcontrol function.

NO.182 What is the protocol number of the IP header of the VRRP packet?
* 116
* 118
* 112
* 114

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