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GB0-283

Constructing Enterprise-level Routing

Networks Exam

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Topic 1, null

QUESTION NO: 1

The multicast address used by OSPF is ().

A. 224.0.0.5 **B.** 224.0.0.6 **C.** 224.0.0.9 **D.** 224.0.0.10

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 2

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

- **A.** The ABR can automatically summarize routes without manual configuration.
- B. Aggregation can be made only on the ABR.
- **C.** The router serving as the ABR and the ASBR concurrently cannot summarize routes.
- **D.** The ASBR can summarize all external routes.

Answer: A,B,C,D

QUESTION NO: 3

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

- A. One aggregation route
- B. The four original routes
- C. One aggregation route and the four original routes
- D. None

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

QUESTION NO: 5

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

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 6

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 7

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

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

B. WFQ classifies data flow by using ACL.

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

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

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 8

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

A. 128 bits **B.** 164 bits **C.** 64 bits **D.** 256 bits

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 9

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

ospf 1

area 0.0.0.1

network 10.45.0.0 0.0.0.255

nssa default-route-advertise

#

area 0.0.0.0

network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0

network 10.34.0.0 0.0.0.255

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

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

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

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

D. None of the above

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 10

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

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

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