



H31-161^{Q&As}

HCIE-Carrier IP (Written) V2.0

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QUESTION 1

Configurations are as follows: # multicast routing-enable # msdp peer 2.2.2.2 connect-interface loopback0 peer 3.3.3.3 connect-interface loopback0

```
import-source acl 3000
```

```
peer 2.2.2.2 sa-policy import acl 3001
```

```
peer 3.3.3.3 sa-policy export acl 3002
```

```
#
```

```
Interface loopback0
```

```
ip address 1.1.1.1 32
```

```
pim sm
```

```
#
```

```
acl 3000
```

```
rule 5 deny ip destination 230.0.0.1 0 source 30.0.0.1 0
```

```
rule 10 permit ip
```

```
#
```

```
acl 3001
```

```
rule 5 permit ip destination 231.0.0.1 0 source 30.0.0.1 0
```

```
#
```

```
acl 3002
```

```
rule 5 permit ip destination 233.0.0.1 0 source 30.0.0.1 0
```

```
#
```

Which statement is true?

- A. A router sends a locally generated (30.0.0.1, 230.0.0.1) SA message to its MSDP peer 2.2.2.2.
- B. A router sends a locally generated (30.0.0.1, 230.0.0.2) SA message to its MSDP peer 2.2.2.2.
- C. A router can receive a (30.0.0.1, 230.0.0.2) SA message from its MSDP peer 2.2.2.2.
- D. After receiving a (30.0.0.1, 230.0.0.1) SA message from its MSDP peer 2.2.2.2, a router forwards the message to its MSDP peer 3.3.3.3.

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 2

Which statement about the Ethernet clock synchronization technology used in actual solutions is true?

- A. The IEEE 1588 technology requires the intermediate node to support transparent clock transmission
- B. The CES packet recovery technology requires the intermediate node to support transparent clock transmission
- C. The NTP technology requires the intermediate node to support transparent clock transmission
- D. The 802.1AS technology requires the intermediate node to support transparent clock transmission

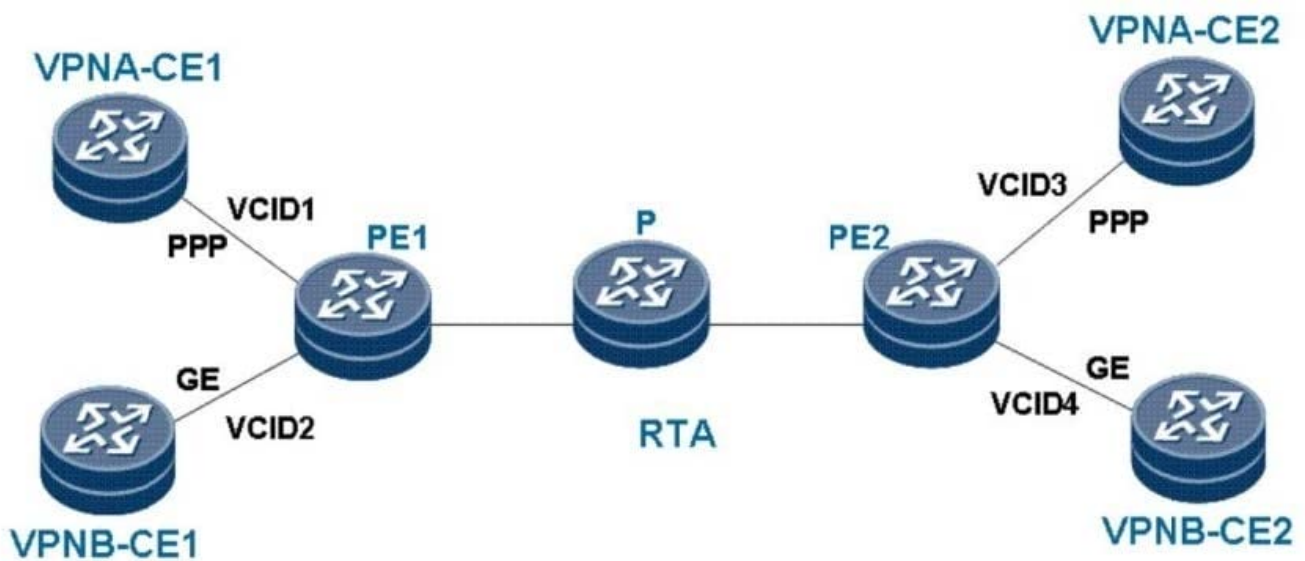
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

As shown in the figure, one enterprise has VPN A, the other has VPN B, and the two VPNs each have two CEs. The following requirements need to be met. VPN A-CE 1 can interwork with VPN A-CE 2. VPN B-CE 1 can interwork with VPN B-CE 2.

The figure shows the types of links between CEs and PEs and the VC IDs used in Martini mode.

Which of the following VC ID configurations are correct?



- A. VCID1 = 2, VCID2 = 2, VCID3 = 2, VCID4 = 2
- B. VCID1 = 1, VCID2 = 2, VCID3 = 3, VCID4 = 4
- C. VCID1 = 1, VCID2 = 2, VCID3 = 1, VCID4 = 2
- D. VCID1 = 1, VCID2 = 1, VCID3 = 2, VCID4 = 2

Correct Answer: AC



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



D. The PW between PE1 and PE 2 is the primary PW.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

When the multicast source starts to send multicast data and no receiver joins in the RP in PIM-SM, which of the following statements are true?

- A. The RP receives a registration message from the source DR, creates a multicast routing entry (S, G), and sends a register stop message to the source DR.
- B. After the source DR unicasts registration information to the RP, the multicast routing entries (S, G) of all source groups are generated in the RP but the outbound interface is null.
- C. After receiving a registration message, the RP creates the multicast routing entries (*, G) of all source groups and sends a register stop message to the source DR.
- D. After all sources unicast registration information to the RP, no multicast route entries related to source groups are generated due to receiver absence.

Correct Answer: AB

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