



H3C GB0-382

**H3C Advanced Routing and Switching Technology Certification
Questions & Answers**

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

GB0-382

[H3C Certified Senior Engineer for Routing & Switching Plus \(H3CSE-RS+\)](#)

50 Questions Exam – 600/1000 Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes

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Know Your GB0-382 Certification Well:

The GB0-382 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the H3C Routing & Switching. Before you start your GB0-382 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Advanced Routing and Switching Technology materials like GB0-382 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the GB0-382 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all [your queries like-](#)

- What is in the GB0-382 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the GB0-382 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the GB0-382 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the GB0-382 exam makes you H3C Certified Senior Engineer for Routing & Switching Plus (H3CSE-RS+). Having the Advanced Routing and Switching Technology certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

H3C GB0-382 Advanced Routing and Switching Technology Certification Details:

Exam Name	Advanced Routing and Switching Technology 2
Exam Code	GB0-382
Exam Price	\$135 USD
Duration	60 minutes
Number of Questions	50
Passing Score	600/1000
Recommended Training	Advanced Routing & Switching Technology 2
Exam Registration	PROMETRIC
Sample Questions	H3C GB0-382 Sample Questions

Practice Exam	<u>H3C Certified Senior Engineer for Routing & Switching Plus (H3CSE-RS+) Practice Test</u>
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GB0-382 Syllabus:

Section	Weight
Large-Scale Network Routing Technologies Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enterprise network model: IToIP, SOA-based network architecture, hierarchical network model, and H3C enterprise network architecture. - Overview of large-scale network routing technology: L3 routing network models, reliability requirements, scalability requirements, manageability requirements, rapid network recovery requirements, and related technologies of the large-scale routing network.
Routing Basics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Route control and forwarding: control plane and forwarding plane, and generation and function of the routing table, FIB table, and fast forwarding table. - Routing protocol basics: classification of routing protocols, application and configurations of static routes, and classification and comparison of dynamic routing protocols; principles and differences among the distance-vector, link-state, and path-vector routing protocols, and route selection principles. - Load sharing and backup of route: principles of load balancing and backup of route, configuring floating static routes to implement route backup, implementation of load balancing and backup of dynamic route, and configuring dynamic route backup on dial-up links. - Route aggregation and CIDR: functions of route aggregation, configuring static routes to achieve aggregation, principles and configurations of automatic aggregation in RIP, manual aggregation configuration in RIPv2, and loop problems caused by aggregation and solutions; CIDR concepts and advantages.
OSPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic principles of OSPF: overview of OSPF and SPF algorithm; OSPF protocol hierarchy, area, and network type; principles of router ID election, establishment process of neighbors and adjacencies, OSPF protocol state machine, and synchronization and refresh of LSDB. - Basic OSPF configurations: basic OSPF function configurations, router ID configurations, and single- and multi-area configuration instances; commands used to view OSPF neighbor information and routing information. - OSPF optimization: OSPF network type configurations,

Section	Weight
	<p>DR election priority configurations, and OSPF neighbor configurations; configurations of OSPF link cost value and packet timer; configurations of OSPF default route introduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configurations of advanced OSPF features: OSPF area division, and meaning and configurations of virtual connections; LSA types, functions and propagation scope of LSAs; route selection principles in OSPF, and problems and solutions caused by the introduction of external routes; special areas in OSPF and related configurations, OSPF route aggregation, and OSPF authentication configurations; several methods and related configurations for filtering OSPF routes.
IS-IS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic concepts of IS-IS: origin and development of IS-IS, basic concepts, and terms; IS-IS hierarchical network, router roles, and similarities and differences between IS-IS and OSPF. - Principles of the IS-IS protocol: overview of OSI address, NSAP address format, NET address in IS-IS and generation methods; IS-IS packet types, concepts and functions of CLV in packets; IS-IS network types, establishment process of related neighbors and adjacencies, concepts and functions of DIS, and synchronization of LSDBs; topology calculation in IS-IS and IP route generation. - IS-IS configurations: basic IS-IS function configurations, router types and adjacency configurations, and link cost configurations; IS-IS single- and multi-area configuration instances, IS-IS verification and aggregation configurations, and route leaking configurations; commands used to view basic IS-IS information, neighbor information, and routing information.
IGP Route Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Route filtering: functions and methods of route filtering, and classification and application scenarios of route filtering tools; configuring silent interfaces to filter routes; address prefix list matching process and configurations; functions of filter-policy, and configuring filter-policy to filter IGP routes. - Routing policy: functions of the routing policy; Route-policy composition, principles, and matching process; configuring route-policy to control IGP routes. - Route import: purposes and application scenarios of route import; route import planning, and application scenarios of unidirectional route import and bidirectional

Section	Weight
	<p>route import; problems caused by route import and solutions; configurations of route import in IGP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy-based Routing (PBR): purposes and application scenarios of PBR; basic PBR configurations and query methods.
BGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic principles of BGP: BGP origin, definition, and terms; BGP synchronization, messages and state machines, types and characteristics of BGP route attributes, BGP route processing flow, preferred route selection principles, and route advertisement policies. - Basic BGP configuration: configurations of basic BGP functions, optimizations of BGP connections, BGP synchronization configurations, and basic BGP configuration instances and maintenance. - Controlling BGP routes: configuring basic BGP attributes to control BGP routes, and configurations and applications of preferred-value, LOCAL_PREF, MED, and next-hop-local; configuring the route-policy and AS path filtering list to control BGP routes. - Configurations of BGP enhancement: concepts and problems of large-scale BGP networks; configuring BGP peer groups, BGP communities, BGP aggregation, BGP reflection and association, and BGP attenuation to solve large-scale BGP network problems; concepts and related applications of the multi-egress BGP network. - BGP routing configurations: basic BGP configuration and cases of BGP route control using attributes.
IPv6 Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPv6 neighbor discovery: introduction to Neighbor Discovery Protocol, principles and processes of IPv6 address resolution, principles and processes of auto-configuration of IPv6 stateless addresses, and Neighbor Discovery Protocol configurations. - IPv6 routing protocols: classification of IPv6 routing protocols; working principles and basic configurations of the OSPFv3, IPv6 IS-IS and BGP4+ protocol. - IPv6 transition technology: classification and functions of the IPv6 transition technology; types of IPv6 tunnel technologies, principles and configurations of 6to4 tunnels, and principles and configurations of ISATAP tunnels; principles, application scenarios, and configurations of the NAT-PT technology. - SRv6 technology: protocol principles and basic configurations.

H3C GB0-382 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

What kinds of ICMPv6 messages are used in the duplicate address detection process of the ND protocol?

- a) Neighbor Advertisement
- b) Router Solicitation
- c) Redirect
- d) Neighbor Solicitation
- e) Router Advertisement

Answer: a, d

Question: 2

OSPF protocol does not belong to the function of Hello packet, which is _____.

- a) Negotiate DR/BDR
- b) establish neighbor relationship
- c) Exchange LSA Summary Information
- d) Acknowledge the received LSU message

Answer: c, d

Question: 3

There are two detailed routes 10.10.1.0/24 and 10.10.2.0/24 in the BGP routing table. The user requests to advertise 10.10.1.0/24 and the aggregated route 10.10.0.0/16, but not 10.10.2.0/24. How to achieve?

- a) `acl number 2000 rule permit source 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255 bgp 100 aggregate 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 suppress-policytest route-policytest dennode 10 if-match acl 2000 route-policytest permit node 20`
- b) `acl number 2000 rule permit source 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255 bgp 100 aggregate 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 origin-policytest route-policytest dennode 10 if-match acl 2000 route-policytest permit node 20`
- c) `acl number 2000 rule permit source 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255 bgp 100 aggregate 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 origin-policytest route-policytest permit node 10 if-match acl 2000`
- d) `acl number 2000 rule permit source 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255 bgp 100 aggregate 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0 suppress-policytest route-policytest permit node 10 if-match acl 2000`

Answer: d

Question: 4

SOA-based network architecture divides enterprise IT systems into which of the following layers? (Select one or more)

- a) Network layer
- b) application layer
- c) session layer
- d) Infrastructure layer

Answer: b, d

Question: 5

Which of the following statements is incorrect about filter-policy filters?

- a) RIP routing information received from neighbors can be filtered using filter-policy in RIP
- b) The entire IP routing table sent to neighbors can be filtered using filter-policy in RIP
- c) IS-IS routing information received from neighbors can be filtered using filter-policy in IS-IS
- d) You can use filter-policy in OSPF to filter routing information between areas

Answer: c, d

Question: 6

For NSAP area addresses in IS-IS, which of the following statements is true _____.

- a) The NSAP area address is used to identify the area in the routing domain
- b) In NSAP address 12.3456.7890.abcd.ef, the zone address is 12
- c) In NSAP address 12.3456.7890.abcd.ef, the zone address is 12.3456
- d) A router can be configured with up to 3 NSAP area addresses, usually only 1

Answer: a, b, d

Question: 7

_____ uses the Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm.

- a) RIP
- b) OSPF
- c) IS-IS
- d) BGP

Answer: b, c

Question: 8

Configure the silent interface on the router so that the router does not send OSPF protocol messages. The command is _____.

- a) RTA-ospf-1]silent-interface serial2/0
- b) RTA-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]silent-interface serial2/0
- c) RTA-Serial2/0]silent-interface
- d) RTA-ospf]silent-interface serial2/0

Answer: a**Question: 9**

The figure shows an OSI routing network. The route between RTB and RTE in the figure should be _____ route.

- a) Level-3
- b) Level-2
- c) Level-1
- d) Level-0

Answer: b**Question: 10**

LSAs of type _____ may be injected into the OSPF TotallStub area.

- a) Tpe1
- b) Tpe4
- c) Tpe2
- d) Tpe5

Answer: a, c

Study Guide to Crack H3C Advanced Routing and Switching Technology GB0-382 Exam:

- Getting details of the GB0-382 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the GB0-382 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the H3C provided training for GB0-382 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the GB0-382 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on GB0-382 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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