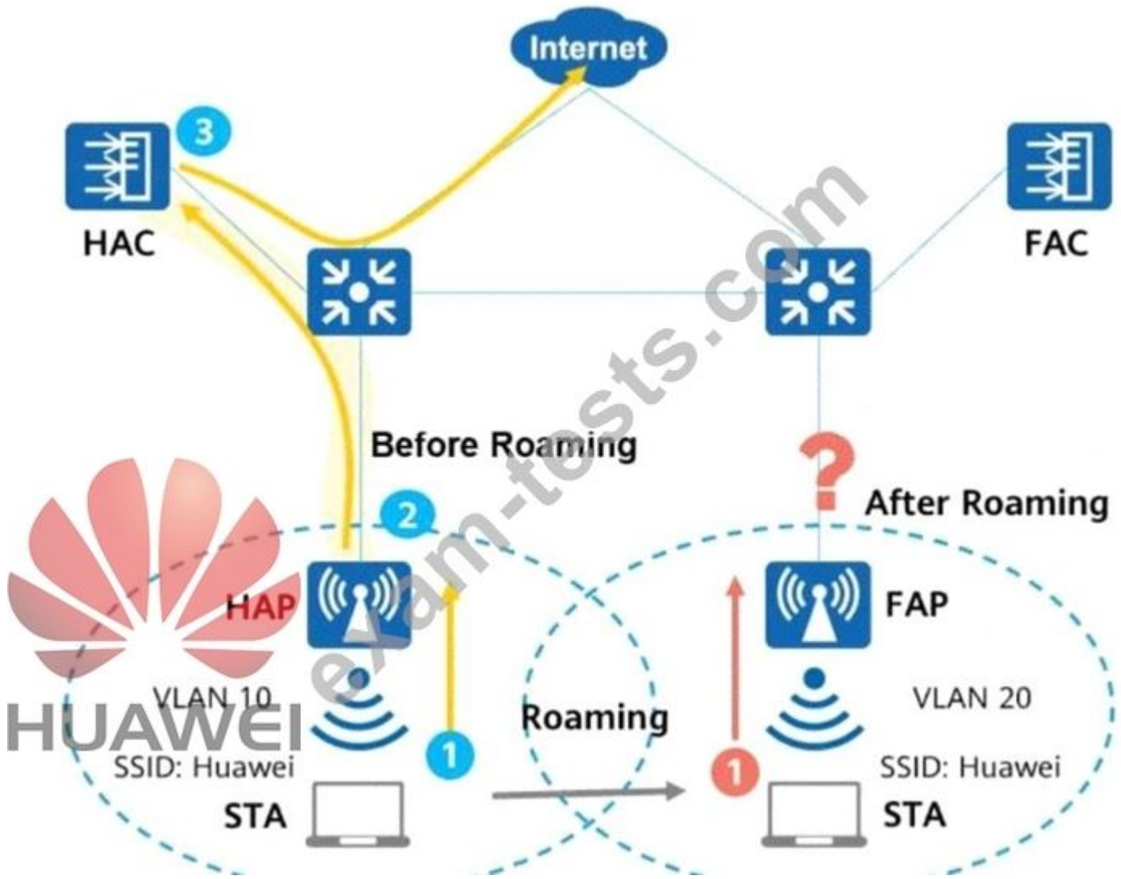
Huawei.H12-821_V1.0.v2026-07-16.q296

Exam Code:	H12-821_V1.0
Exam Name:	HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology V1.0
Certification Provider:	Huawei
Free Question Number:	296
Version:	v2026-07-16
# of views:	234
# of Questions views:	2960
https://www.exam-tests.com/H12-821_V1.0-exam/Huawei.H12-821_V1.0.v2026-07-16.q296.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
To modify the OSPF network type of the interface under the interface, you need to restart the device or reset ospf. Otherwise ospf will not take effect.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2
As shown in the figure, data traffic is forwarded in tunnel mode along the path of STA -> HAP -> HAC -> upper-layer network before roaming. What is the flow direction of data traffic after Layer 3 roaming?



A. STA -> FAP -> FAC -> HAC -> HAP -> HAC -> Upper-layer network
B. STA -> FAP -> FAC -> HAC -> Upper-layer network
C. STA -> FAP -> FAC -> Upper-layer network
D. STA -> FAP -> FAC -> HAC -> HAP -> Upper-layer network
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
After Layer 3 roaming, the STA's traffic is forwarded from the Foreign AP (FAP) to the Foreign AC (FAC), and then to the Home AC (HAC) before reaching the upper-layer network. This ensures that the STA remains on the same subnet without breaking existing sessions .

NEW QUESTION: 3
In which of the following situations will a router running IS-IS not generate LSP?
A. Modify the Cost value of the IS-IS interface
B. Modify the IP address of the IS-IS interface
C. IS-IS neighbor UP or Dowm
D. Change the sysmane of the router
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4

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As shown in the figure, the four switches have been running and configured with the MSTP protocol. SW2 is the root bridge of Instance 20 and the backup root bridge of Instance 10. Which of the following results can be displayed by running the display stp brief command on R2?

A. Result 3
B. Result 4
C. Result 1
D. Result 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which of the following messages does BGP use to report error messages and terminate peer relationships?

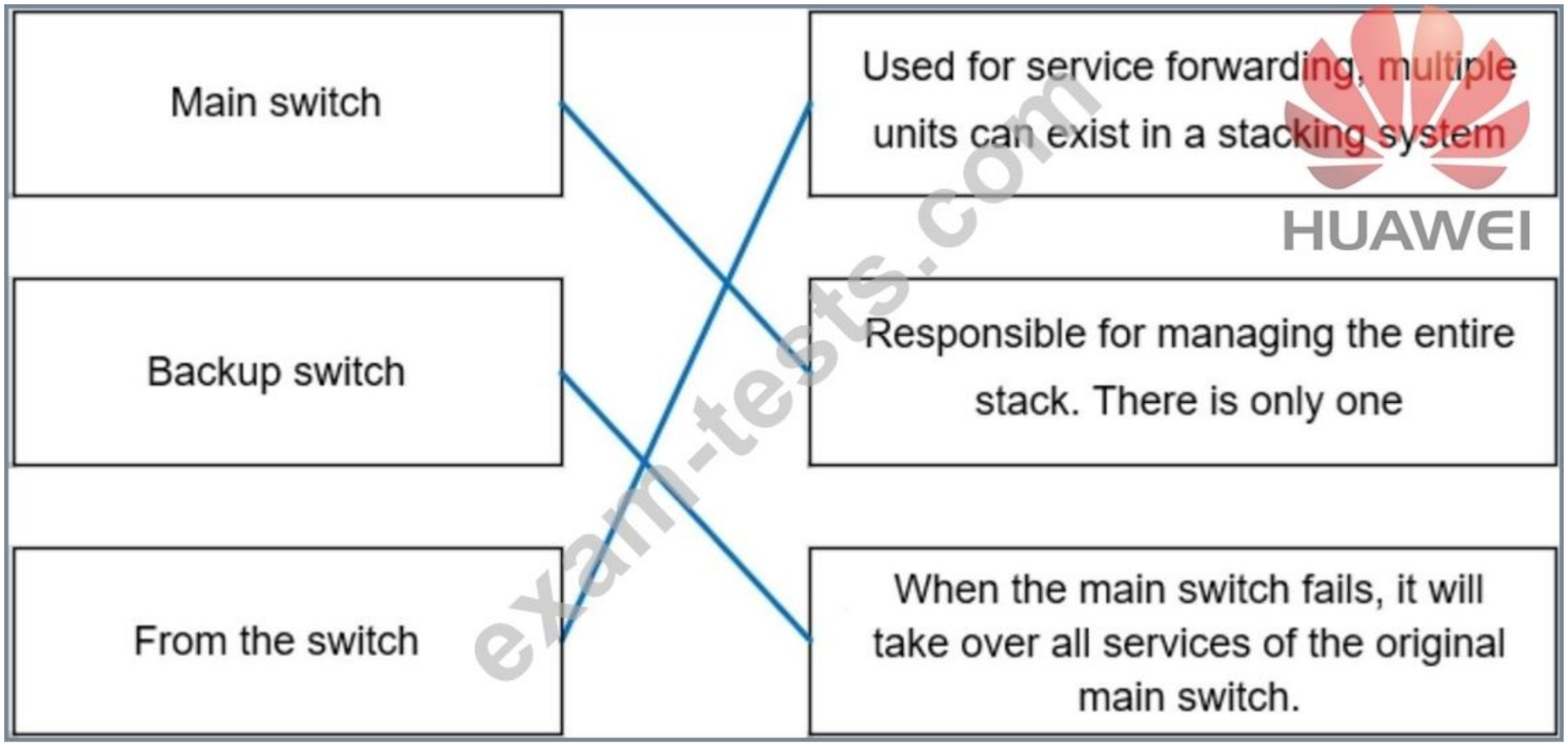
A. Notification
B. Update
C. Open
D. Keepalive
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
All single switches in the stack system are called member switches and can be divided into different roles according to their functions. Please match the roles of the following member switches with their functions.

Main switch	Used for service forwarding, multiple units can exist in a stacking system
Backup switch	Responsible for managing the entire stack. There is only one
From the switch	When the main switch fails, it will take over all services of the original main switch.

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Answer:

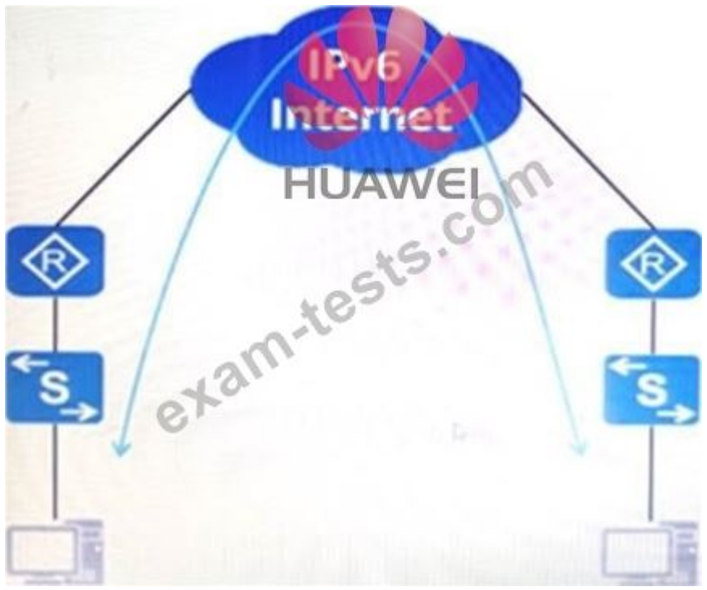


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NEW QUESTION: 7
If the router-id is configured in both the system view and the BGP view of the router, since the BGP view has a higher priority, BGP uses the router-id in the BGP view.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
In the process of transition from IPv4 network to IPv6, some transition technologies have emerged. Which of the following are common types of transition technologies? (Multiple choice)
A. Tunnel Technology
B. Forced forwarding technology
C. Conversion technology
D. Dual stack technology
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
As shown in the figure, in a pure IPv6 environment, if you want to realize the communication between PC1 and PC2, which of the following groups of addresses can be configured on PC1 and P2 respectively?



A. 2001:FDC::1/64 2001:FDC1::2/64
B. FD00:1AC0:872E::1/64 FDO0:2BE1:2320::1/64
C. 2001:FDC:1/64 2001:FDC::2/64
D. FE80::1/64 FE80::2/64
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
ACLs are a common matching tool in routing policies. An ACL can be configured on a router to match routes.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ACL in Routing Policies
ACLs are frequently used in routing policies to match specific routes based on criteria such as source IP, destination IP, and more. This allows ACLs to influence route redistribution, filtering, and forwarding decisions.

NEW QUESTION: 11
A router forwards traffic based on a FIB table. Which of the following values of the Flag field in a routing entry indicates that the next hop of the route is the gateway?
A. G
B. S
C. H
D. D
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
* The Flag field in a routing table entry provides specific information about the route.
* G (Gateway flag): This flag indicates that the next hop is a gateway (another router) rather than a directly connected destination.
* S (Static flag): This flag indicates that the route was manually configured as a static route.

* H (Host flag): This flag means that the destination is a directly connected host, not a network.
* D (Dynamic flag): This flag is used for dynamically learned routes from protocols like OSPF, EIGRP, or BGP.
* Since we are looking for the flag that indicates the next hop is a gateway, the correct answer is G.
# Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on Routing Table and FIB Entries.

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which of the following BGP route attributes can the Route-Policy tool modify? (Multiple choice)
A. Community
B. AS_Path
C. MED
D. Origin
E. Preferred-Value
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13
An edge port is a new port role added to RSTP to overcome the disadvantages of STP. Which of the following statements is false about this port role?
A. The port does not participate in RSTP calculation.
B. The port can directly enter the Forwarding state from the Discarding state.
C. After receiving a configuration BPDU, the port is still in the Forwarding state.
D. The Up and Down states of the port do not cause network topology changes.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Edge Port Behavior
* An edge port transitions directly to the Forwarding state but reverts to participating in RSTP calculations if it receives a valid configuration BPDU. Thus, statement C is false.
HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
* The behavior of edge ports and their transitions are discussed in the RSTP enhancement sections.

NEW QUESTION: 14
In the VRP, by default, the routes imported by BGP will be automatically summarized.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
By default, BGP does not automatically summarize imported routes. Route summarization must be explicitly configured using the summary or similar commands .

NEW QUESTION: 15
BGP neighbor is a neighbor relationship established through UDP.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which of the following descriptions about the recognized attributes in BGP are correct? (Multiple choice)

A. Recognized attributes are divided into two types: recognized mandatory compliance and optional transition
B. BGP must recognize all recognized attributes
C. It is recognized that any attribute can be recognized by all BGP routers, but it is not required to exist in the Update message
D. The recognized mandatory attribute is recognized by all BP routers and must exist in the Update message
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

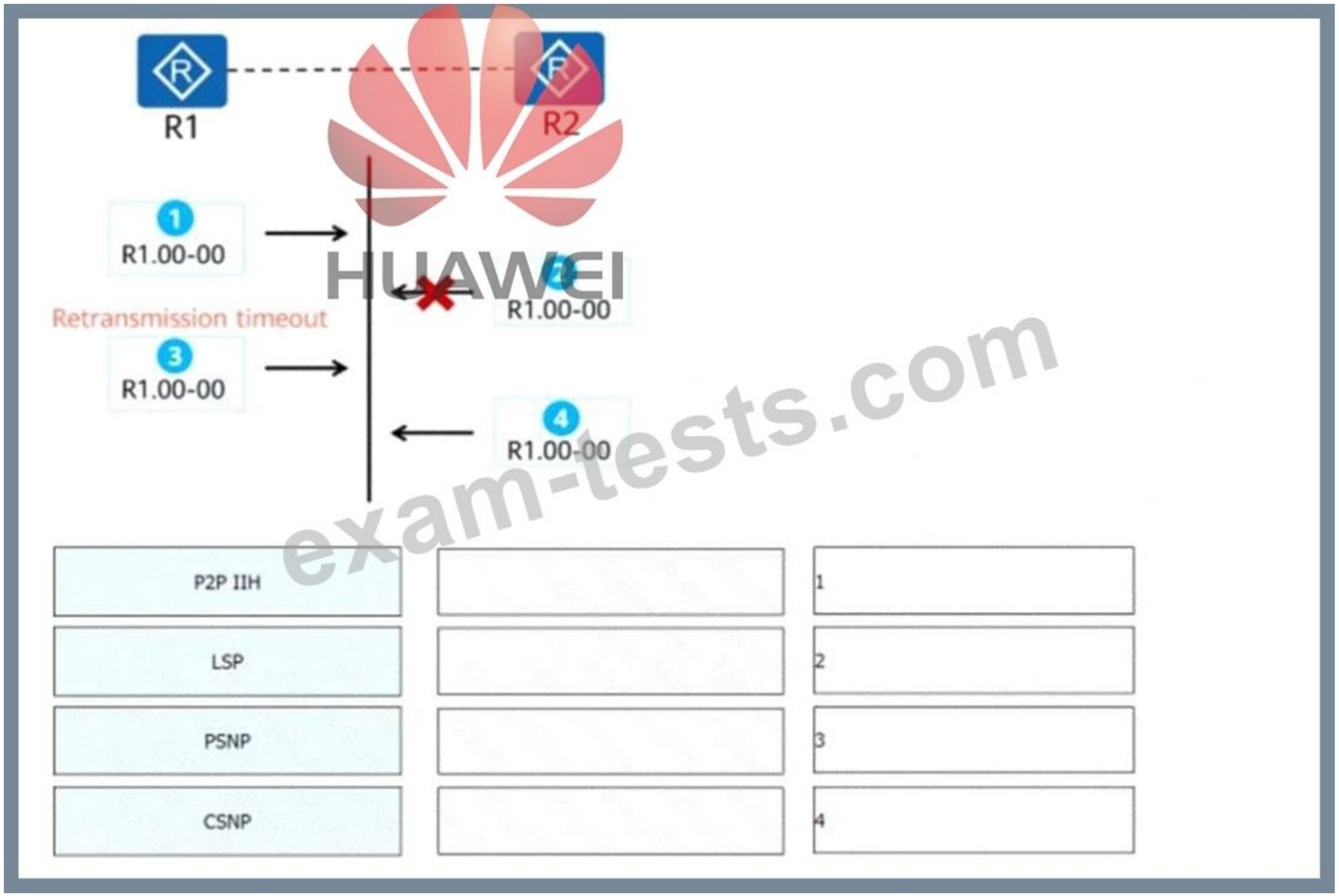
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NEW QUESTION: 17
Which of the following descriptions about N+1 backup is correct?
A. One backup AC can provide backup services for multiple main ACs, reducing the cost of purchasing equipment, and its reliability is higher than VRRP dual- machine hot backup.
B. The models and software versions of the active and standby ACs must be exactly the same.
C. N+1 backup is a cold backup and backs up AP information and STA information.
D. The product models of the active and backup ACs can be different, but it is recommended to ensure that the software versions of the ACs are consistent.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Regarding the LSA age field, which description is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. The unit of LSA age is seconds, and the LS age of LSA in LSDB decreases with time
B. If the LS age of an LSA reaches LSRefreshTime (30min), any router can regenerate an instance of this LSA for this LSA
C. If the LS age of an LSA reaches LSRefreshTime (30min), the producer of this LSA needs to regenerate an instance of the LSA
D. The unit of LSA age is seconds, and the LS age of LSA in LSDB increases with time
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

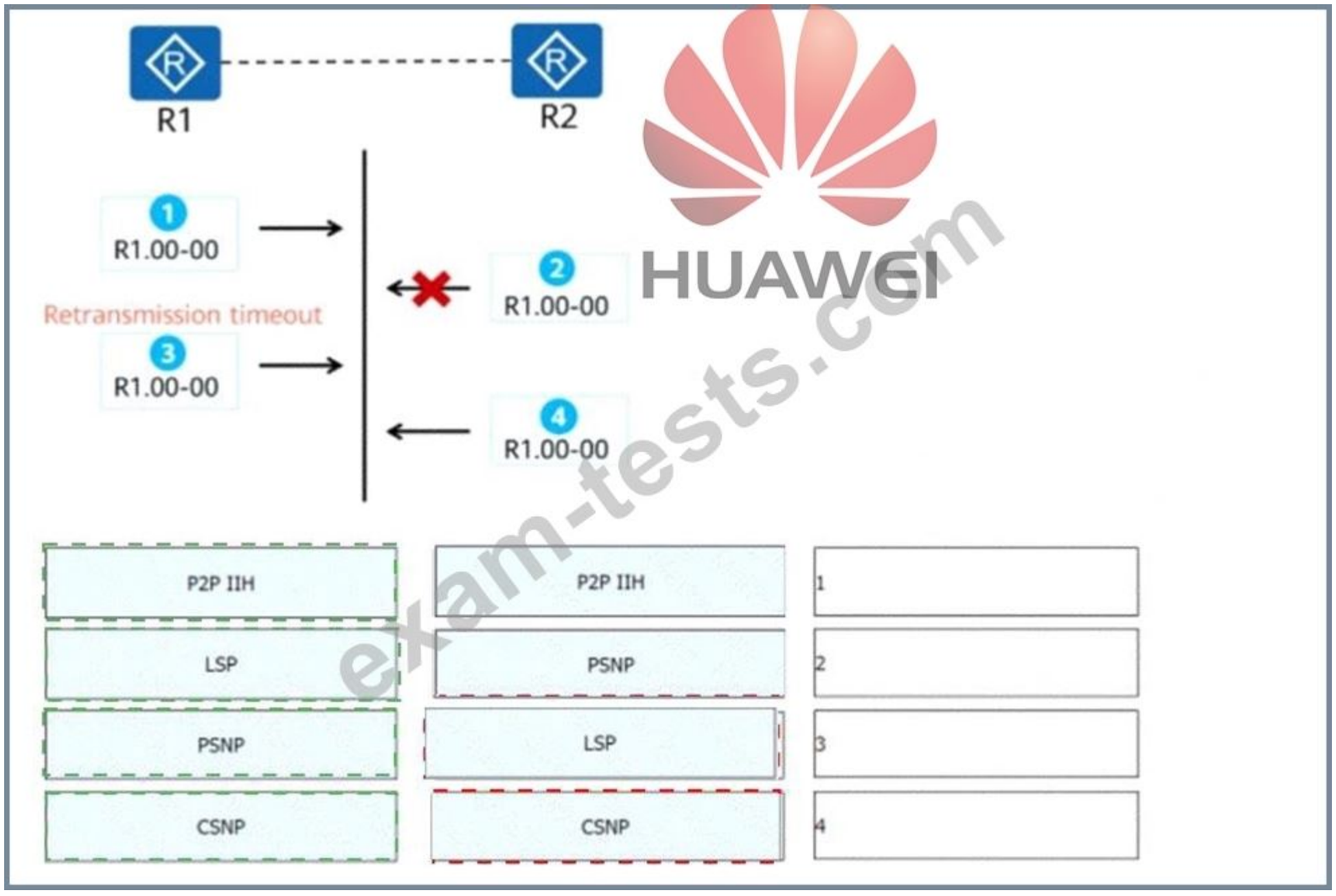
NEW QUESTION: 19
Three elements of the Server map table of the USG series firewall, excluding
A. Source IP
B. Destination IP
C. Destination port number
D. Agreement number
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20
On a P2P IS-IS network, after a neighbor relationship is established between R1 and R2, R2 finds that its LSDB is not synchronized. Then, R2 requests corresponding LSPs from R1 for LSDB synchronization. The following figure shows the synchronization process. Drag the following packet types to the steps in which they are used.(Token is reusable)



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Answer:



Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

Drag-and-Drop Solution:

Step	Packet Type
1	P2P IIH
2	PSNP
3	LSP
4	CSNP

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Explanation of IS-IS Packet Types and Synchronization Process:
In the given scenario, R2 requests LSPs from R1 to synchronize its Link State Database (LSDB). The following IS-IS packet types are involved in this synchronization process:
1. P2P IIH (Point-to-Point IS-IS Hello):
* Purpose: Establishes and maintains IS-IS neighbor relationships.
* Step: This packet is exchanged initially to detect and maintain the adjacency between R1 and R2.
2. PSNP (Partial Sequence Number PDU):
* Purpose: Requests missing or outdated LSPs (Link State PDUs) from a neighbor to synchronize the LSDB.
* Step: In this case, R2 sends a PSNP to R1 to request the missing or outdated LSP.
3. LSP (Link State PDU):
* Purpose: Contains routing information and is used to update the LSDB.
* Step: R1 sends the requested LSPs to R2 for synchronization.
4. CSNP (Complete Sequence Number PDU):
* Purpose: Lists all LSPs in the sender's LSDB to help neighbors verify and request missing LSPs.
* Step: R1 sends a CSNP during retransmission timeout to notify R2 of its LSPs.

NEW QUESTION: 21
A company has a stack system consisting of three switches that is running stably. Now the main switch has restarted due to a fault.
Which of the following descriptions of this phenomenon are incorrect? (Multiple choice)
A. After the original master switch is restarted, the original backup switch will become the new slave switch.
B. After the original master switch is restarted, the original master switch will become the new master switch.
C. Before the original master switch is restarted, the original slave switch will be designated as the new backup switch.
D. Before the original master switch is restarted, the original backup switch will be upgraded to the new master switch.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22
GRE is a VPN technology that can implement packet transmission over heterogeneous networks. Which of the following statements are true about GRE?
A. GRE is a Layer 2 VPN encapsulation technology.

B. GRE enables encapsulated data packets to be transmitted over another network layer protocol, but cannot encapsulate multicast data.
C. GRE tunnels can work with IPsec to ensure the security of multicast services such as voice and video.
D. GRE tunnels can extend the working range of network protocols with hop limits.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. What is GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation)?
* GRE is a tunneling protocol that allows the encapsulation of various types of packets (e.g., IPv4, IPv6, multicast, etc.) to be transmitted over another protocol (e.g., IP).
* GRE is used to create point-to-point connections over heterogeneous networks.
2. Analysis of Each Option:
Option A: GRE is a Layer 2 VPN encapsulation technology.
* Incorrect.
* GRE operates at Layer 3 (Network Layer) and encapsulates Layer 3 packets. It is not a Layer 2 VPN encapsulation technology like MPLS or Ethernet-over-IP.
Option B: GRE enables encapsulated data packets to be transmitted over another network layer protocol, but cannot encapsulate multicast data.
* Incorrect.
* GRE supports the encapsulation and transmission of multicast data packets. This is one of its key features, making it suitable for protocols like OSPF and multicast applications.
Option C: GRE tunnels can work with IPsec to ensure the security of multicast services such as voice and video.
* Correct.
* GRE by itself does not provide encryption or security. However, GRE can work with IPsec to secure the encapsulated traffic, including multicast data, for services like voice and video.
Option D: GRE tunnels can extend the working range of network protocols with hop limits.
* Correct.
* GRE encapsulates packets, effectively resetting their hop limits and allowing protocols with limited hop counts (e.g., RIP) to work over larger networks.
3. Summary:
* The correct options are C and D.

NEW QUESTION: 23
When creating a single-hop BFD session for the first time, bind the single-hop BFD session to the peer IP address and the local address. To modify a configured BFD session, delete it and create a new one.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. Single-Hop BFD Session:
* A single-hop BFD session is used to detect link failures between directly connected devices.
* It is bound to the local IP address and the peer IP address, and the session relies on these parameters to establish connectivity.
2. Why Modifications Require Deletion:
* BFD sessions are tightly bound to their configuration parameters (e.g., local and peer IP addresses).
* Modifying these parameters is not supported for an existing session. Instead, you must delete the session and recreate it with the updated parameters.
3. Why the Statement is TRUE:
* The statement correctly describes the behavior of BFD sessions, where modifying an existing session is not possible without deleting it first.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following parameters are not mandatory during the configuration of a BGP peer?
A. password
B. Peer IP address
C. as-number
D. description
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The mandatory parameters for BGP peer configuration are the peer IP address (peer ip-address) and AS number (as-number). A password is optional for MD5 authentication, and a description is an optional comment for reference. These are not required for establishing the peer relationship.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which of the following descriptions of DIS in IS-IS is incorrect?
A. The time interval for DIS sending Hello PDU is 10 seconds
B. In the IS-IS broadcast network, routers with priority 0 also participate in DIS election.
C. In the IS-IS broadcast network, DIS election is in preemption mode.
D. The DIS with the highest priority value is selected as the DIS
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which of the following are the necessary configurations of the firewall? (Multiple choice)
A. Modify the priority of the default security zone
B. Classify the port into the corresponding security zone
C. Configure the sysname of the firewall
D. Configure security policies between zones
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27
Which of the following TLVs is used by ISIS to describe the IP address of an interface?
A. 129
B. 131
C. 128
D. 132
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the IS-IS protocol, TLV 129 (IPv4 interface address) is used to describe the IP address of an interface.
Each TLV type carries specific information, and TLV 129 specifically relates to interface IP addresses .

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which of the following statements about roaming is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. AP that realizes wireless roaming must have signal coverage overlapping areas
B. An AP that realizes wireless roaming does not need to have a signal covering the overlapping area
C. AP that realizes wireless roaming must be in the same Extended Service Set (ESS)
D. The AP that realize wireless roaming must be in the same basic service set (BSS)

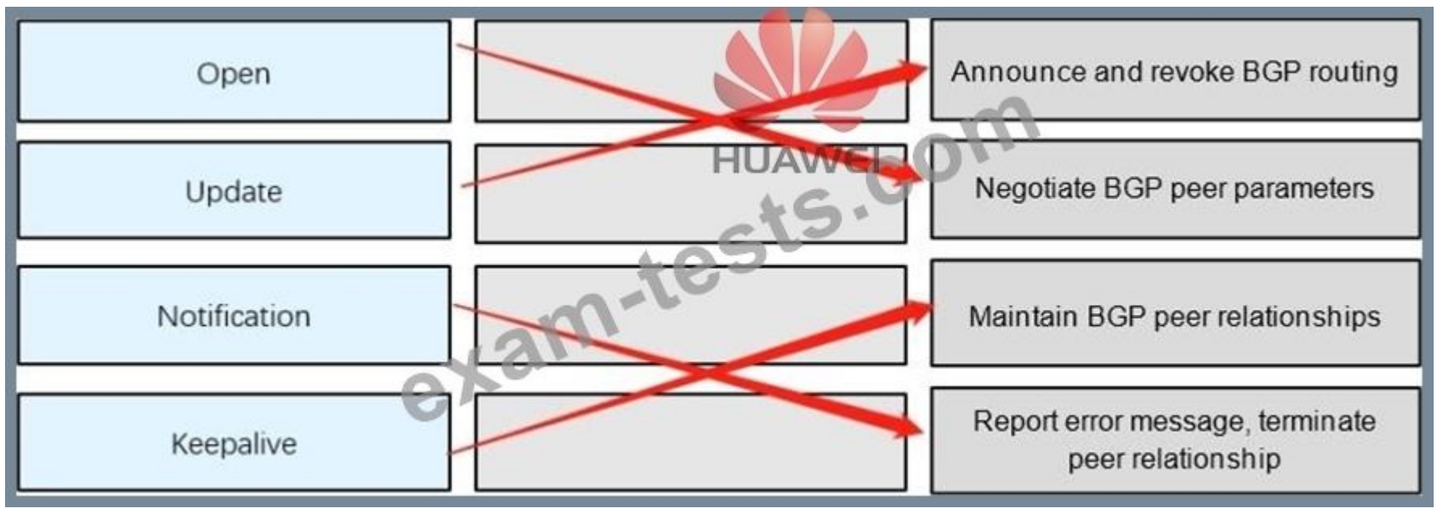
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Please match the following BGP messages with their corresponding functions.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 30

BGP routes have multiple path attributes.

When a router advertises a BGP route to its peers, the route carries multiple path attributes.

These attributes describe the characteristics of the BGP route and affect route selection in some scenarios.

The attribute is Huawei-specific.

It is valid only on the local device and is not transmitted to BGP peers.

(Enter the attribute name in lowercase as it appears in the command output about the BGP routing table.)

Answer:

preference

Explanation:

BGP routes have a variety ofpath attributesthat describe their characteristics and influence route selection.

These attributes include well-known mandatory attributes like AS-PATH and NEXT-HOP, as well as optional attributes like MED and LOCAL_PREF.
In Huawei devices, there is aHuawei-specific attributecalled"preference", which is a local parameter used to influence BGP route selection on the device.
Key Characteristics of "preference":
It is valid only locally on the router.
It is not shared with BGP peers.
It helps the router determine the best route when multiple routes exist for the same prefix.
It appears in the BGP routing table output in lowercase aspreference.Thus, the correct answer ispreference(entered in lowercase as required).
References:
Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "BGP Attributes".

NEW QUESTION: 31
In multicast, the rendezvous point RP is an important PIM router in the network. Whether a static RP or a dynamic RP is set, you can specify which multicast groups the RP provides services for.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 32
By executing the 0 command, users on different ports in the same VLAN can be completely isolated at Layer 2 and Layer 3 and unable to communicate.
Answer:
port-isolate mode all

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which of the following is not the main function of NDP?
A. Address
B. Neighbor Status Tracking
C. Duplicate address detection
D. Path MTU Discovery
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Which routes in the following options meet the following ACL conditions? (Multiple choice)
[HUAWEI] acl number 2001
[HUAWEI-acl-basic- 2001] rule 0 permit source 10.1.1.0 0.0.254.255
A. 10.1.2.1/32
B. 10.1.4.1/32

C. 10.1.1.1/32
D. 10.1.3.1/32
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35
The following is part of the output information of the router RTD.
<RID>display igmp-snooping IGMP Snooping Information for VLAN 3 IGMP Snooping is Enabled IGMP IP Version is Set to default 2 IGMP Query Interval is Set to default 60 IGMP Max Response Interral is Set to default 10 IGMP Robustress is Set o default 2 IGMP Lase Weniber Query Interval is Set to defauit 1 IGMP Router Port Aging Interval is Set to 180s or holdtime in hello Which of the following description of the output information is wrong?
A. The version of the IGMP message that can be processed in VLAN3 is the default value
B. The maximum response time of IGMP in VLAN3 is the default value, which is 60 seconds
C. The display igmp-snooping command is used to view the IGMP Sooping configuration information on the VLAN
D. IGMP Snoping of VLAN3 is enabled
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
Which of the following statements regarding OSPF route summarization commands are true?
A. The asbr-summary command is executed in the OSPF view.
B. The abr-summary command is executed in the OSPF area view.
C. Advertise is the default parameter of the abr-summary command. That is, if not-advertise is not specified in the abr-summary command, the advertise parameter takes effect by default.
D. Not-advertise is the default parameter of the abr-summary command. That is, if advertise is not specified in the abr-summary command, the not-advertise parameter takes effect by default.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The asbr-summary command is executed in the global OSPF view to summarize external routes. The abr- summary command is executed in the OSPF area view to summarize routes between areas. By default, the advertise parameter is enabled unless explicitly overridden by the not-advertise option .

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which of the following descriptions of routing interactions between BGP peers are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. The BGP device will publish the BGP routes obtained from IBGP peers to all its peers.
B. All routes sent by peers will be received by the BGP device
C. When there are multiple valid routes to the same destination address, the BGP device only advertises the optimal route to the peer.
D. When routing is updated, the BGP device only sends updated BGP routes.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which of the following descriptions of multicast routing is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Multicast routing protocols are divided into intra-domain multicast routing protocols and inter-domain multicast routing protocols.
B. Multicast routing protocols include IGMP protocol
C. Multicast routing protocols are used to establish and maintain multicast routes and forward multicast packets correctly and efficiently.
D. Multicast routing forms a one-way loop-free data transmission path from the data source to multiple receivers, that is, the multicast distribution tree
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39
On an OSPF network, Type 7 LSAs can be generated only by ASBRs in NSSAs or stub areas and describe AS-external routes.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
* Type 7 LSAs (NSSA External LSAs) are used in Not-So-Stubby Areas (NSSAs) to carry external routing information.
* These LSAs are generated only by ASBRs within an NSSA, and later converted to Type 5 LSAs by the ABR.
* Stub areas do not allow ASBRs, meaning Type 7 LSAs cannot exist in a stub area.
* The question incorrectly states that Type 7 LSAs can be generated in stub areas, which is false.
# Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, OSPF LSA Types and Area Configurations.

NEW QUESTION: 40
Route attributes are specific descriptions of routes. BGP route attributes can be classified into four types.
Which of the following are well-known discretionary attributes?
A. Atomic_Aggregate
B. Local-Preference
C. Community
D. MED
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. BGP Attributes Overview:
BGP uses attributes to describe the properties of routes. These attributes are classified into the following categories:
* Well-Known Mandatory: Attributes that must be recognized and included in every BGP update.
Examples: AS_PATH, ORIGIN, NEXT_HOP.
* Well-Known Discretionary: Attributes that must be recognized but are not required in every BGP update. Examples: LOCAL_PREF, ATOMIC_AGGREGATE.
* Optional Transitive: Attributes that may or may not be recognized, but must be passed along to other BGP peers. Examples: COMMUNITY.
* Optional Non-Transitive: Attributes that may or may not be recognized, and are not passed along to other BGP peers. Examples: MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator).
2. Analysis of Each Option:
Option A: Atomic_Aggregate
* Correct.
* This is a well-known discretionary attribute. It indicates that the advertised route is an aggregate route that summarizes multiple specific routes.
Option B: Local-Preference
* Correct.
* This is a well-known discretionary attribute. It is used within an AS to prioritize routes, with higher values being preferred.
Option C: Community
* Incorrect.
* The COMMUNITY attribute is an optional transitive attribute. It is used to tag routes with specific labels to apply routing policies.
Option D: MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator)
* Incorrect.
* The MED attribute is an optional non-transitive attribute. It is used to influence the choice of the preferred path when there are multiple entry points into an AS.

3. Summary:
* Well-Known Discretionary Attributes: Atomic_Aggregate and Local-Preference.
:
Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter "BGP Route Attributes."
RFC 4271: Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4).

NEW QUESTION: 41
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a distance-vector routing protocol that implements route reachability between ASs. Which of the following protocol port numbers is used by BGP to establish BGP sessions?
A. TCP 179
B. UDP 179
C. UDP 170
D. TCP 170
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

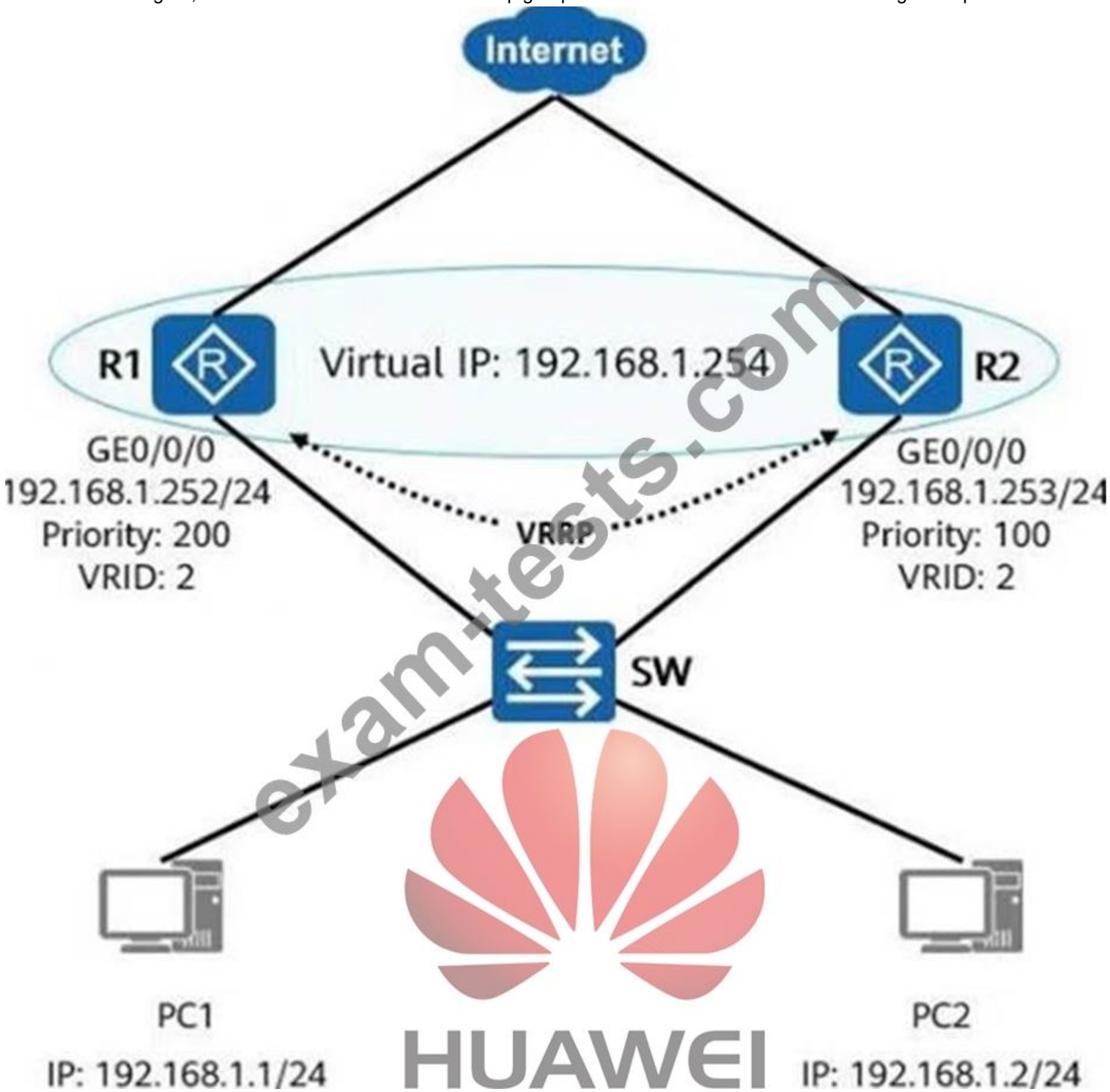
NEW QUESTION: 42
Which of the following multicast protocol capable of generating a multicast distribution tree?
A. PIMv2
B. BGP
C. IGMPv2
D. OSPF
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
When a router that runs BGP receives an unreachable route from a peer, which of the following measures will be taken by the router?
A. It accepts the route and adds the route to the BGP routing table.
B. It replies with an error message to notify the peer that the route is unreachable.
C. It discards the route.
D. It accepts the route and adds the route to the IP routing table.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44
In BGP, not only the configuration of peers becomes complicated in a fully connected IBCP network, but also the consumption of network resources and device CPU resources will increase. Which of the following techniques can be employed to simplify IBGP network connectivity?
A. Route reflector
B. Route aggregation
C. GTSM
D. Route attenuation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

As shown in the figure, R1 and R2 constitute a VRRP backup group with a VRID of 1. Which of the following descriptions about the VRRP master and backup election process is wrong?



A. After the two devices are initialized, they will first switch to the Backup state

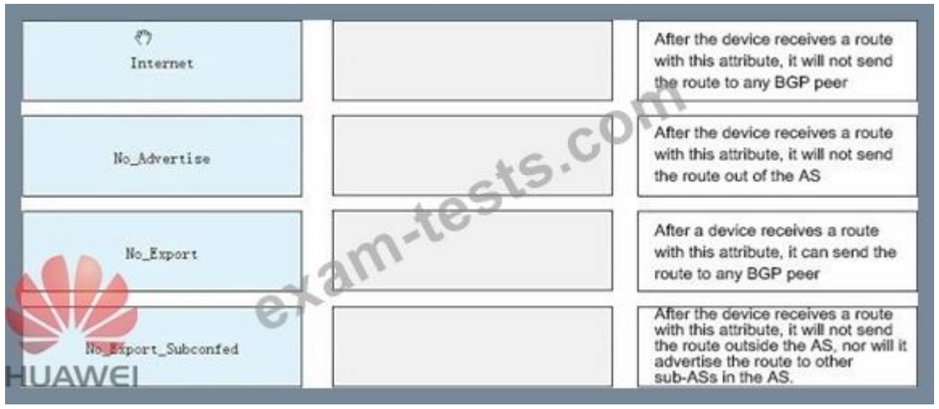
B. In the case of simultaneous startup, R1 switches to the aster state faster than R2

C. Both devices will switch to the Master state after their respective NASTER DoV timers expire
D. Finally, R1 will send a free ARP message
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

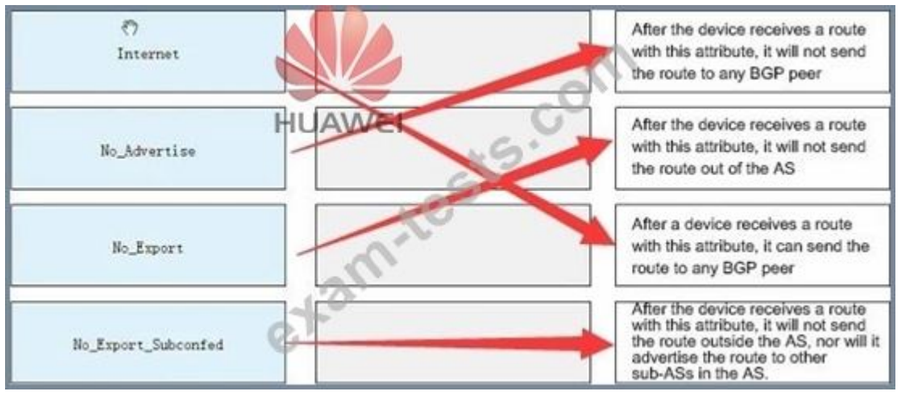
NEW QUESTION: 46
Which of the following reasons may prevent OSPF neighbor relationships from being established? (Multiple choice)
A. Two routers are configured with the same Router ID.
B. The two directly connected interfaces use the p2p network type, but the IP packet with the destination IP address 224.0.0.6 is refused to be transmitted.
C. The dr-priority of the two directly connected interfaces is set to 0.
D. The two directly connected interfaces use different network types.
E. The sending intervals of Hello messages between the two routers are inconsistent.
F. The two routers are set with different Process IDs
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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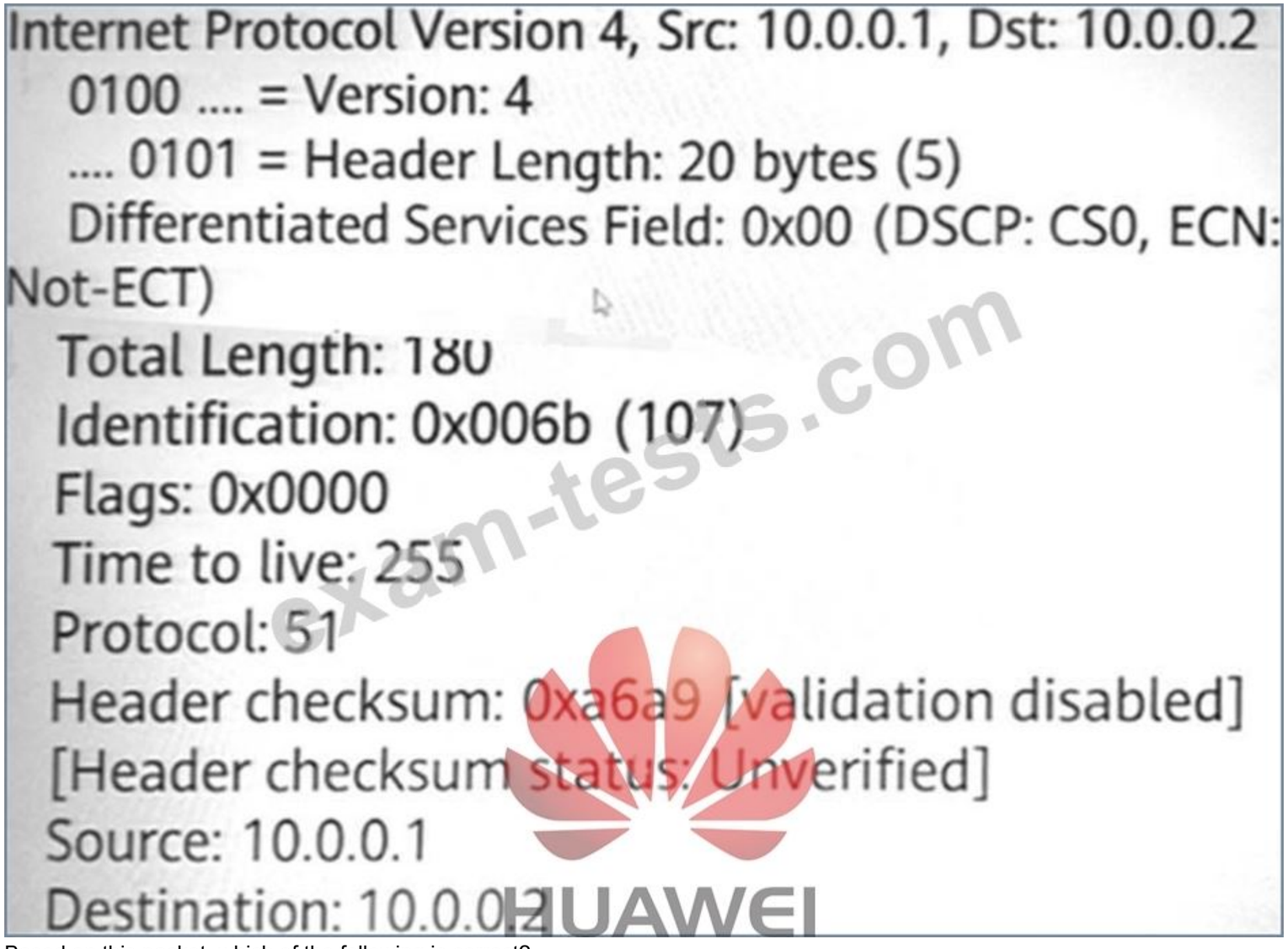
NEW QUESTION: 47
Please match the following BGP-recognized community attribute names with their corresponding functions.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 48
The header of an IP packet is shown in the figure.



Based on this packet, which of the following is correct?

A. The packet must be an IPsec VPN packet encapsulated with only AH

B. The message is an IPsec VPI message, and the data part of the message is encrypted

C. The protocol number is 51, which means that the message after the IP Header is the AH header

D. The protocol number is 51, which means that the message after the IP Header is the ESP header

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

An IS-IS router with an interface priority of 0 cannot participate in DIS election.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50
Which of the following statements is false about PBR and route-policy?
A. One or more nodes can be configured for both of them.
B. If multiple nodes are configured for both of them, the nodes are matched in descending order of ID.
C. If multiple nodes are configured for both of them, the relationship between the nodes is OR.
D. If multiple condition statements are configured for both of them, the relationship between the condition statements is AND.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

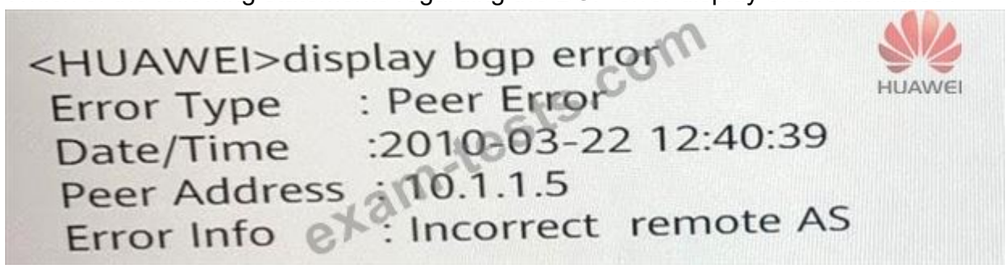
NEW QUESTION: 51
Which of the following descriptions about configuring the set-overload command in IS-IS is correct?
A. This command is used to set the overload flag bit of non-pseudo-node LSP
B. This command is used to enable IS-IS to automatically calculate the interface cost according to the bandwidth
C. This command is used to specify that the Hello message sent after the device restarts carries the SA bit
D. This command allows the device to set the time for the system to maintain the overload flag according to the state of BGP convergence
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52
Which three transmission modes are supported for IPv4 packets?
A. Anycast
B. Broadcast
C. Unicast
D. Multicast
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
IPv4 supports three main transmission modes:
* Unicast: One-to-one communication.
* Broadcast: One-to-all communication within a network.
* Multicast: One-to-many communication to a group of interested receivers.Anycast is not a native IPv4 mode but is introduced in IPv6 .

NEW QUESTION: 53
In the Trust zone view of the USG series firewall, after configuring add interface GigabiteEthernet0/0/1, it no longer belongs to the Local zone.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54
On a WLAN, engineers can use the VLAN pool mechanism to assign access users to different VLANs, which helps reduce the number of broadcast domains and improve network performance.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

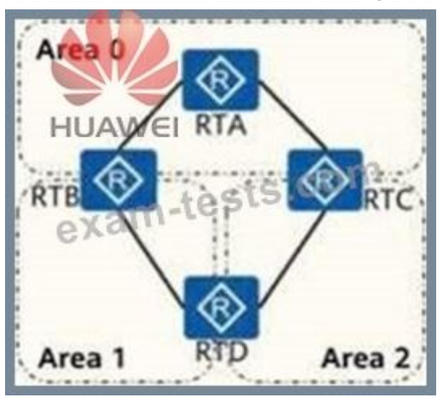
NEW QUESTION: 55
Which of the following statements regarding the BGP error display of a router false?



A. The error may be caused by the incorrect neighbor address.
B. The neighbor address of this router is 10.1.1.5.
C. Error Type indicates that the BGP error is caused by the neighbor relationship error.
D. The error occurred at 12:40:39 on March 22, 2010.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The error indicates "Incorrect remote AS," which refers to a mismatch in the autonomous system (AS) numbers during BGP peer configuration. This issue is unrelated to the neighbor address. The neighbor address (10.1.1.5) and timestamp (2010-03-22 12:40:39) provided in the output are correct, and the error type confirms a neighbor relationship issue .

NEW QUESTION: 56
Which function does the switch control plane not include?
A. Business processing
B. System loading
C. Traffic Statistics
D. Routing operation
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
A certain network structure and OSPF partitions are shown in the figure. In the figure, except RTA, RTB, RTC and RTD are all ABR routers.



A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Which of the following descriptions about 0SPF Stub area and Totally Stub area is wrong?
A. Access to other areas between the Totally Stub area is achieved through the default route delivered by 8 photos in this area
B. A default route will be generated in the Stub area to ensure that the Stub area can reach the outside of the AS
C. The Totally Stub area does not allow S external routes to propagate in the area, nor does it allow inter-area routes to propagate in the area
D. The E-bit bit in the Hello message sent by the routers in the Stub area is 0, and they will process the data packet with the E-bit 1
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59
In order to ensure that both systems know the status changes, BFD uses a three-way handshake mechanism when establishing and tearing down the BFD state machine.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

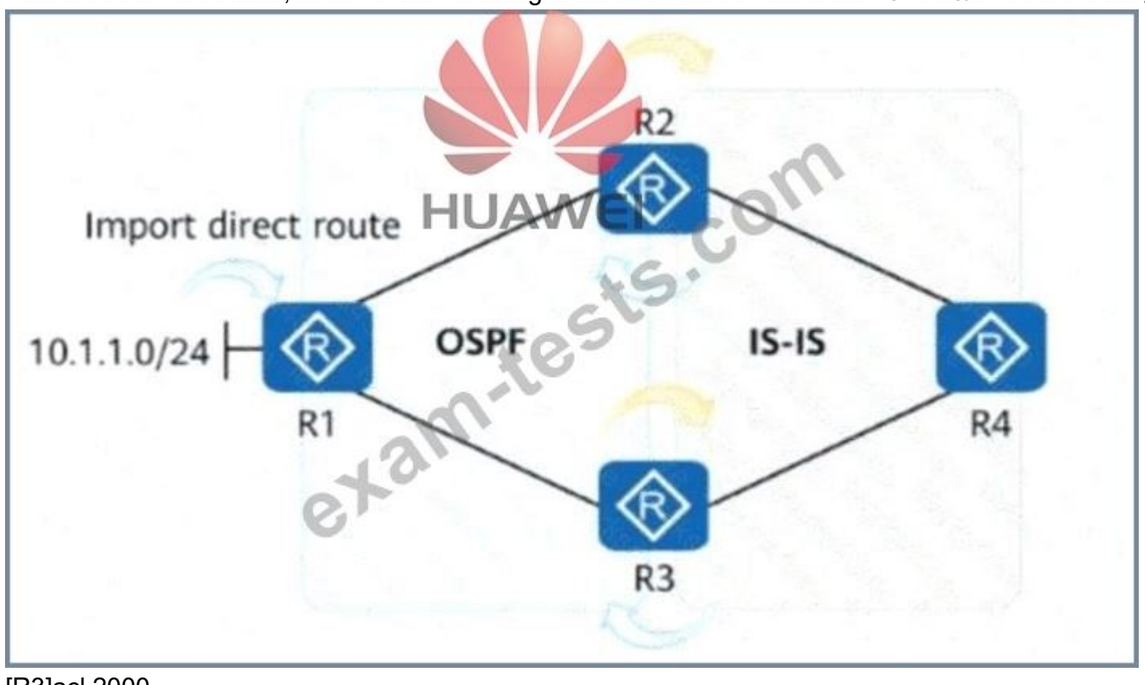
NEW QUESTION: 60
BGP confederations are widely used because they can reduce the number of IBGP connections in an AS.
Which of the following statements is false about confederations?
A. The ASs outside a confederation still consider the confederation as one AS.
B. After a confederation is configured, the original IBGP attributes can be retained.
C. After a confederation is configured, the original AS number is used as the confederation ID of each router.
D. A confederation divides an AS into several sub-ASs, and EBGP full-mesh connections are established in each sub-AS.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation:BGP confederations are used to reduce the complexity of IBGP full-mesh connections within a large AS by dividing the AS into multiple sub-ASs (called "member ASs") while still appearing as a single AS to external ASs. Below is an analysis of each option:
* A. The ASs outside a confederation still consider the confederation as one AS:
* This is true. Externally, the entire confederation is seen as a single AS, identified by the main AS number.
* B. After a confederation is configured, the original IBGP attributes can be retained:
* This is true. The configuration of a confederation does not affect the IBGP attributes exchanged between routers.
* C. After a confederation is configured, the original AS number is used as the confederation ID of each router:
* This is true. The main AS number is used as the Confederation Identifier for all member ASs in the confederation.
* D. A confederation divides an AS into several sub-ASs, and EBGP full-mesh connections are established in each sub-AS:
* This is false. Within each sub-AS of a confederation, IBGP connections are still used (not EBGP). Confederations are designed to reduce the number of IBGP full-mesh connections required within a large AS by creating smaller, manageable sub-ASs.
Therefore, the correct answer is D.
References:
* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "BGP Confederations".
* RFC 5065 - Autonomous System Confederations for BGP.

NEW QUESTION: 61
Which of the following descriptions about the basic concepts of VRRP are wrong? (Multiple choice)
A. A VRRP router may belong to one or more virtual routers

B. A virtual router can only have one IP address, which is configured by the user
C. VRRP uses VRID to identify virtual routers
D. The VRP backup group can consist of one Master device and multiple Master devices, and is regarded as the default gateway of hosts in a shared LAN
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 62
As shown in the figure, R1 imports the direct route 10.1.1.0/24 to OSPF. An engineer enables bidirectional route re-advertisement on R2 and R3, and configures the following commands on R3. After the network becomes stable, which of the following is the Pre value of the route 10.1.1.0/24 in the routing table of R4?



[R3]acl 2000
[R3-acl-basic-2000] rule permit source 10.1.1.0 0
[R3-acl-basic-2000] quit
[R3]route-policy hcip permit node 10
[R3-route-policy-10] if-match acl 2000
[R3-route-policy-10] apply preference 14
[R3-route-policy-10] quit
[R3]ospf 1
[R3-ospf-1] preference ase route-policy hcip
A. 150

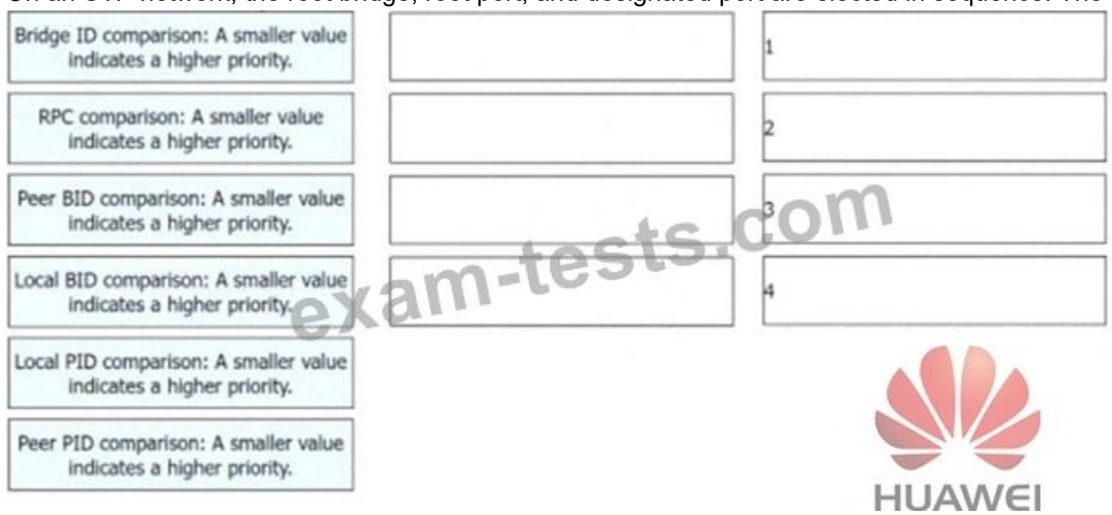
B. 14
C. 10
D. 15
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Let's analyze the process step-by-step:
* R1 redistributes the direct route 10.1.1.0/24 into OSPF.
* This OSPF route reaches R2 and R3.
* R2 and R3 are in an environment that uses IS-IS towards R4.
* Both R2 and R3 re-advertise this OSPF route into IS-IS toward R4 (bidirectional route redistribution).
* On R3, a route-policy named hcip is applied to control ASE (Autonomous System External) route preference.
* The ACL matches the route 10.1.1.0/24.
* The route-policy sets the preference of this ASE route to 14.
* In Huawei VRP, if a route-policy applied via preference ase route-policy matches a route, it modifies the preference value of the redistributed route when it is advertised.
By default:
* OSPF ASE routes have a preference of 150.
* But in this case, due to the policy applied, the preference is explicitly changed to 14 on R3 before re- advertising to R4.
So, R4 will install the route 10.1.1.0/24 from R3 with preference 14, assuming R2 doesn't provide a better preference.
Reference from Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Study Guide:
"You can control the preference of OSPF ASE routes by using a route-policy and applying it with the command preference ase route-policy. When the policy matches, the specified preference is used instead of the default (150)." (Chapter: OSPF Advanced Features - Section: Route Control and Inter-AS Route Redistribution)

NEW QUESTION: 63
In PIM-DM, which of the following processes are involved in SPT establishment?
A. Prune
B. Flooding
C. Graft
D. State-refresh
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In PIM-DM (Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode), the SPT (Shortest Path Tree) establishment process involves flooding to propagate multicast traffic across the network, prune messages to stop sending multicast traffic to unwanted interfaces, and graft messages to re-establish forwarding when needed. State- refresh is not directly involved in SPT establishment but helps maintain the prune state .

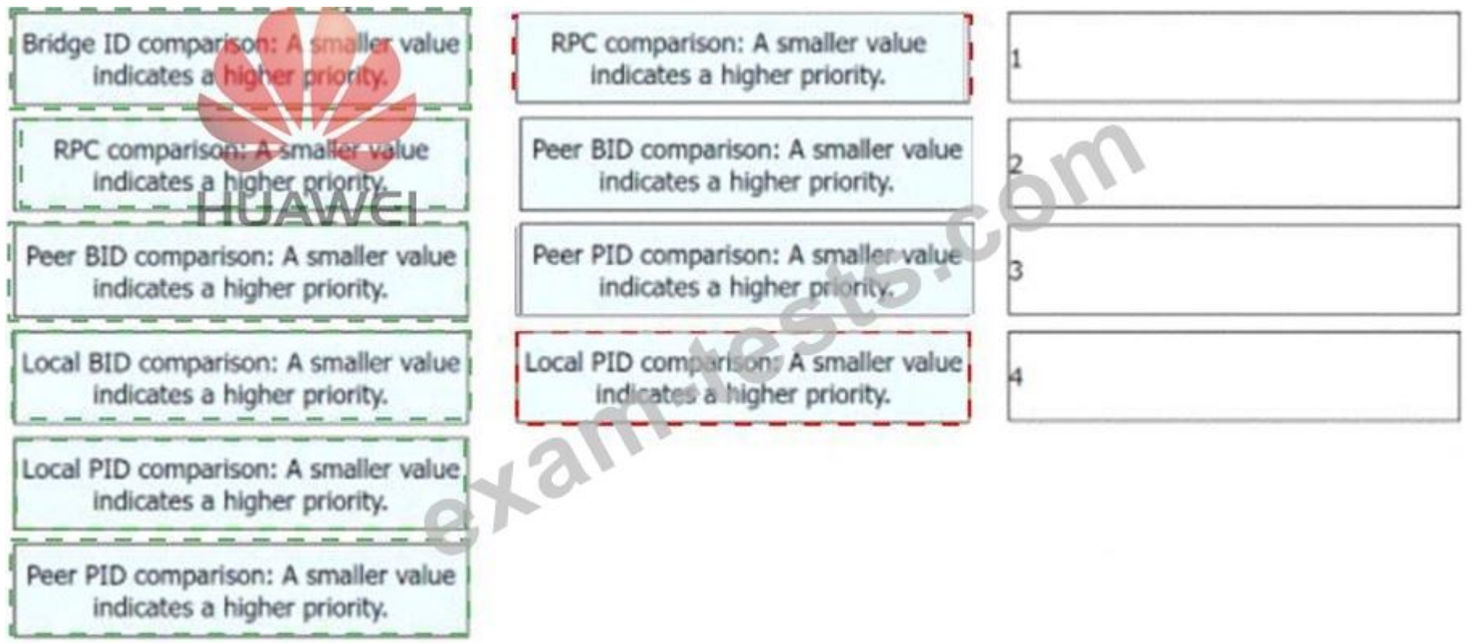
NEW QUESTION: 64
Which of the following is the default interval at which the DIS on a broadcast IS_IS network sends CSNPs.
A. 30
B. 3.3
C. 10
D. 40
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Designated Intermediate System (DIS) in an IS-IS broadcast network sends Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs) at a default interval of 30 seconds.
This interval ensures periodic synchronization of the Link State Database (LSDB) among IS-IS neighbors.

NEW QUESTION: 65

On an STP network, the root bridge, root port, and designated port are elected in sequence. The election rules of these ports are different. List the steps for electing the root port in sequence.



Answer:



Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

Drag-and-Drop Solution:

Step	Criteria
1	RPC Comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.
2	Peer BID Comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.
3	Peer PID Comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.
4	Local PID Comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.

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Explanation of Root Port Election in STP:
In a Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) network, the Root Port is selected on each switch (except the Root Bridge). The Root Port is the port with the lowest path cost to the Root Bridge. If there is a tie in path cost, the following criteria are used in sequence to break the tie:
Steps for Root Port Election in Sequence:
* RPC Comparison (Root Path Cost):
* The port with the lowest Root Path Cost is preferred.
* Root Path Cost is the cumulative cost of the path to the Root Bridge.
* Peer BID (Bridge ID) Comparison:
* If the Root Path Costs are equal, the Bridge ID of the connected switch (peer) is compared.
* The port connecting to the switch with the lower Bridge ID is preferred.
* Peer PID (Port ID) Comparison:
* If the Bridge IDs are equal, the Port ID of the peer's sending port is compared.
* The port connecting to the lower Port ID is preferred.
* Local PID (Port ID) Comparison:
* If all else is equal, the Local Port ID of the switch is used.
* The port with the lower Local Port ID is selected.

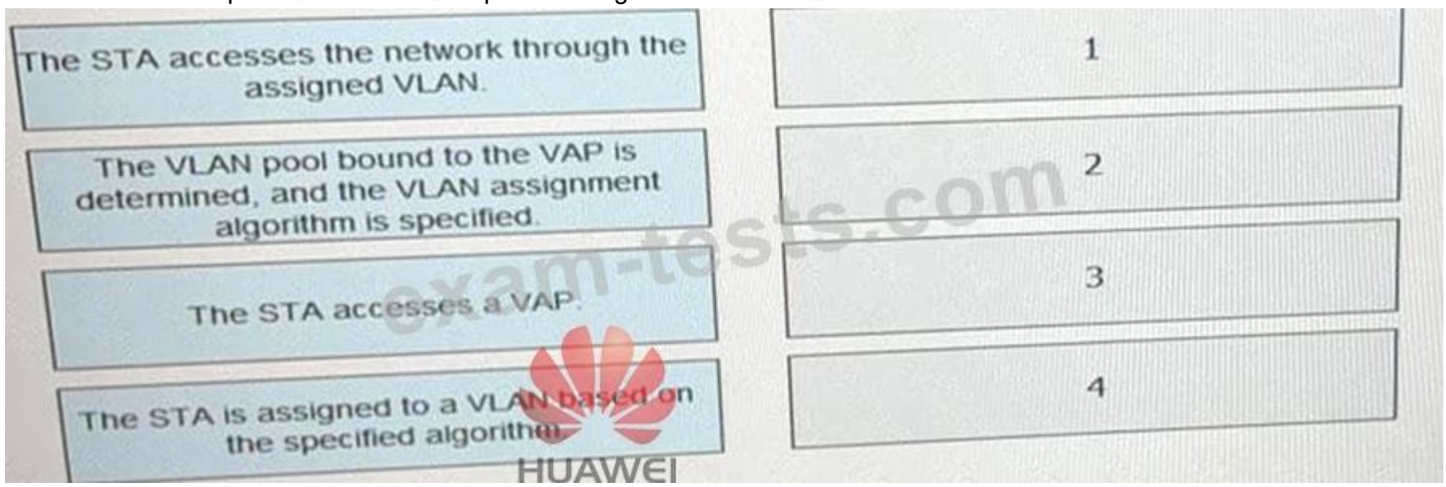
NEW QUESTION: 66
Which of the following descriptions about ACL classification numbers are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Advanced ACL number range, 3000~4999
B. User ACL, 7000~7999
C. Basic ACL number range, 2000~2999
D. User-defined ACL number range: 5000~5999
E. Layer 2 ACL number range: 6000~6999
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67
When using the Filter-Policy tool in the OSPF view, which of the following tools can be called using the if-match clause? (Multiple choice)
A. Another Filter-Policy
B. Route-Policy
C. Prefix list

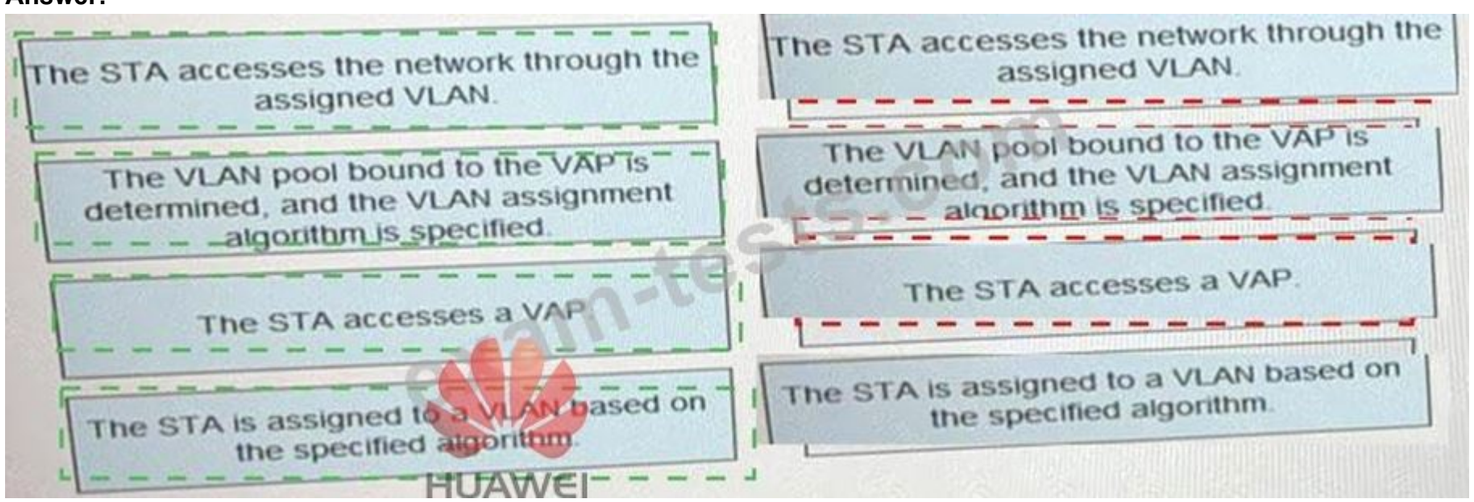
D. ACL
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which of the following statements is false?
A. If the current DR fails, the current BDR automatically becomes a new DR, and a BDR will be elected again.
B. A device with a higher router priority has a higher election priority.
C. When a router with the highest router priority joins an OSPF network, this router will become the new DR.
D. If two devices have the same router priority, the device with a larger router ID has a higher election priority.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The election of a Designated Router (DR) and Backup Designated Router (BDR) occurs during the OSPF network's initial setup or upon the failure of an existing DR. A new router joining an OSPF network does not automatically preempt the current DR, even if it has the highest priority. DR and BDR elections are not preemptive. The other statements are correct regarding OSPF DR/BDR election processes .

NEW QUESTION: 69
What is the correct procedure for a VLAN pool to assign terminals to VLANs.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 70
According to BGP route selection rules, the route with the higher Local_Pref is preferred.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to BGP route selection rules, a higher Local_Pref value indicates a more preferred route. This rule is used to influence traffic flow within an autonomous system (AS), giving preference to routes with a higher Local_Pref for outgoing traffic .

NEW QUESTION: 71
DCN is a network that provides interconnection within the data center and interconnection between the internal and external egresses of the data center. A DCN usually consists of a series of network devices that concentrate all functions in one area.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
The traffic policy supports calling on the interface, but only supports calling the traffic policy in the outbound direction of the interface.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which of the following are the mechanisms supported by both IGMPv2 and IGMPv3? (Multiple choice)
A. Querier Election
B. Specify source query
C. Specific Group Queries
D. Members leave
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

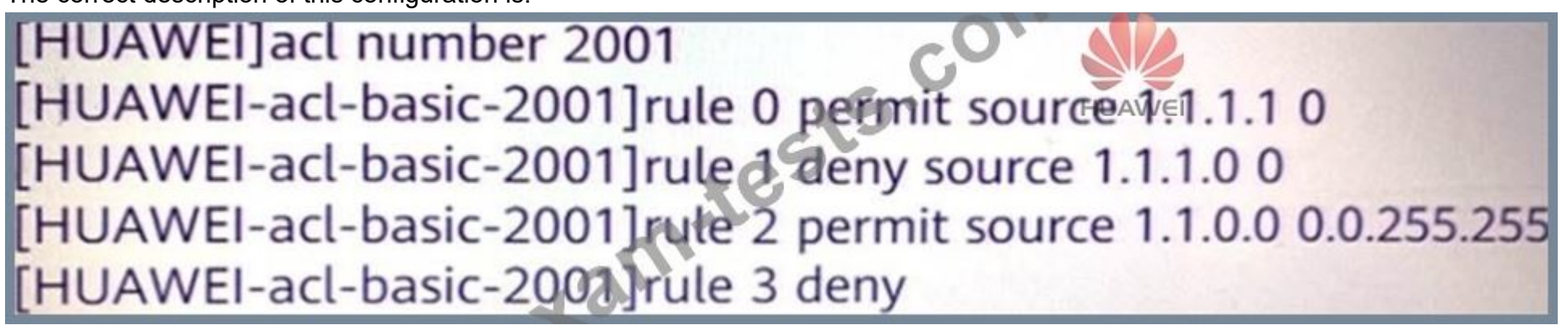
NEW QUESTION: 74
The AS_Path attribute is an important BGP attribute used for route selection. Which of the following statements are true about this attribute?
A. When a route is advertised to an IBGP peer, the AS_Path remains unchanged.
B. This attribute can be used to prevent BGP routing loops.
C. This attribute is a well-known discretionary attribute that must be identified by all BGP routers.
D. BGP ignores AS_Confed_Sequence and AS_Confed_Set when calculating the AS_Path length.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
* AS_Path is a well-known mandatory attribute (not discretionary).
* AS_Path characteristics:
* A. TRUE # When advertising to IBGP peers, AS_Path remains unchanged to prevent routing loops.

* B. TRUE # BGP uses AS_Path to detect loops (if a router sees its own AS in the path, it rejects the route).
* C. FALSE # AS_Path is well-known mandatory, not discretionary.
* D. TRUE # BGP ignores AS_Confed_Sequence and AS_Confed_Set when calculating the AS_Path length.
# Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, BGP Path Attributes and Loop Prevention.

NEW QUESTION: 75
The network management functional model defined by OSI is divided into multiple functional areas. Which of the following does not belong to this functional area?
A. Data management
B. Configuration management
C. Fault management
D. Performance Management
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which of the following scenarios is not suitable for deploying interface policy routing?
A. On the core switch, direct the mutual access traffic between the internal network and the external network to the side-mounted security detection equipment.
B. Two different OSPF domains implement multipoint bidirectional redistribution
C. In the scenario where the enterprise network has multiple ISP exits, different network segments of the intranet access the Internet through different ISP exits.
D. On the core switch, direct the mutual access traffic between the internal network and the external network to the bypass AC device.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 77
The following is a partial configuration of a router.
The correct description of this configuration is:


A. The data packet whose source address is 1.1.1.2 matches the second ACL statement rule 1, and the matching rule is Allow.
B. The data packet whose source address is 1.1.1.3 matches the third ACL statement rule 2, and the matching rule is Deny.
C. The data packet whose source address is 1.1.1.4 matches the fourth ACL statement rule 3, and the matching rule is Allow.

D. The data packet whose source address is 1.1.1.1 matches the first ACL statement rule 0, and the matching rule is Allow.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78
Which of the description about VRRP is wrong?
A. The Master router notifies the device or host connected to it of its virtual MAC address by sending a gratuitous ARP message
B. Because the priority range is 1-255, when the priority value in the VRRP notification message received by the Backup device is 0, the Backup will discard the message without any processing
C. The routers in the VRRP group elect the Master according to the priority
D. If the Master router fails, the Backup router in the virtual router will re-elect a new Master according to the priority
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79
The multicast destination address of the VRRP message is?
A. 224.0.0.18
B. 224.0.0.20
C. 224.0.1.20
D. 224.0.1.18
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
Four routers run IS-IS and have established adjacencies. The area IDs and router levels are marked in the following figure. Which of the following statements is true?
A. The LSDB of R2 does not contain the LSP of R4.
B. The LSDB of R1 does not contain the LSP of R4.
C. The LSDB of R2 does not contain the LSP of R3.
D. The LSDB of R3 does not contain the LSP of R4.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
R1 is a Level-1 router in Area 49.0001, while R4 is in Area 49.0004. Level-1 routers only maintain LSDBs for their own area and do not contain LSPs from other areas, such as R4's LSP.
R2 is a Level-1-2 router, so it maintains LSDBs for both Area 49.0001 (Level-1) and Level-2 domains, which include LSPs from R4.
R3 and R4, as Level-2 routers, exchange LSPs with each other within the Level-2 domain.
Thus, the LSDB of R1 does not include R4's LSP .

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which of the following log levels are available in the USG series firewalls? (Multiple choice)
A. Alert
B. Error
C. Monitoring
D. Event
E. Informational
F. Emergency
Answer: A,B,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
As a next-generation wireless technology, Wi-Fi 6 greatly improves bandwidth rate and performance. Which of the following statements is false about the features of Wi-Fi 6?
A. Uses OFDMA technology to achieve high concurrency.
B. Realizes zero latency, ensuring efficient service running.
C. Provides high bandwidth, up to 9.6 Gbps.
D. Uses TWT technology to reduce terminal power consumption.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. Features of Wi-Fi 6:
* Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) introduces several new technologies to improve network efficiency, reduce latency, and optimize power usage:
* OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access): Allows multiple devices to transmit simultaneously, improving concurrency.
* TWT (Target Wake Time): Reduces power consumption by scheduling communication times for devices.
* High Bandwidth: Supports up to 9.6 Gbps, significantly faster than Wi-Fi 5.
2. Why Zero Latency is Incorrect:
* While Wi-Fi 6 reduces latency compared to earlier standards, zero latency is not achievable due to inherent delays in network communication.
* The statement "Realizes zero latency" is misleading and technically inaccurate.
3. Analysis of Each Option:
Option A: Uses OFDMA technology to achieve high concurrency.
* Correct (True Statement).
* OFDMA is a core feature of Wi-Fi 6 that improves concurrent communication.
Option B: Realizes zero latency, ensuring efficient service running.
* Incorrect (False Statement).
* Wi-Fi 6 reduces latency but cannot eliminate it entirely.
Option C: Provides high bandwidth, up to 9.6 Gbps.
* Correct (True Statement).
* Wi-Fi 6 supports a theoretical maximum bandwidth of 9.6 Gbps.
Option D: Uses TWT technology to reduce terminal power consumption.
* Correct (True Statement).
* TWT schedules communication times, allowing devices to enter low-power states and conserve battery life.
4. Summary:
* The false statement is B, as Wi-Fi 6 does not achieve zero latency.

NEW QUESTION: 83
A large enterprise deploys WLAN in VRRP HSB mode to ensure network reliability.
In this networking mode, which of the following data backup modes are supported?(Select all that apply)
A. Real-time backup
B. Scheduled synchronization
C. Batch backup
D. Cloud backup
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
InVRRP HSB (Hot Standby Backup)mode for WLAN deployments (typically between ACs or access controllers),backup of critical dataensures fast failover and minimal service disruption.

A: Real-time backup- Supported. Configuration and session information are synchronized in real-time between the active and standby ACs.
B: Scheduled synchronization-Not supported. HSB requires instant synchronization, not based on a scheduled time.
C: Batch backup- Supported. Some types of less time-sensitive data (e.g., logs or counters) may be backed up in batches.
D: Cloud backup-Not part of HSB functionality. Cloud backup is a separate mechanism, typically used for archival purposes, not real-time failover.
Reference from Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Study Guide:
"VRRP HSB mode supports real-time and batch backup between ACs to protect WLAN services. Scheduled and cloud backups are not part of HSB functionality." (Chapter: WLAN Reliability - Section: AC Redundancy and HSB Mechanism)

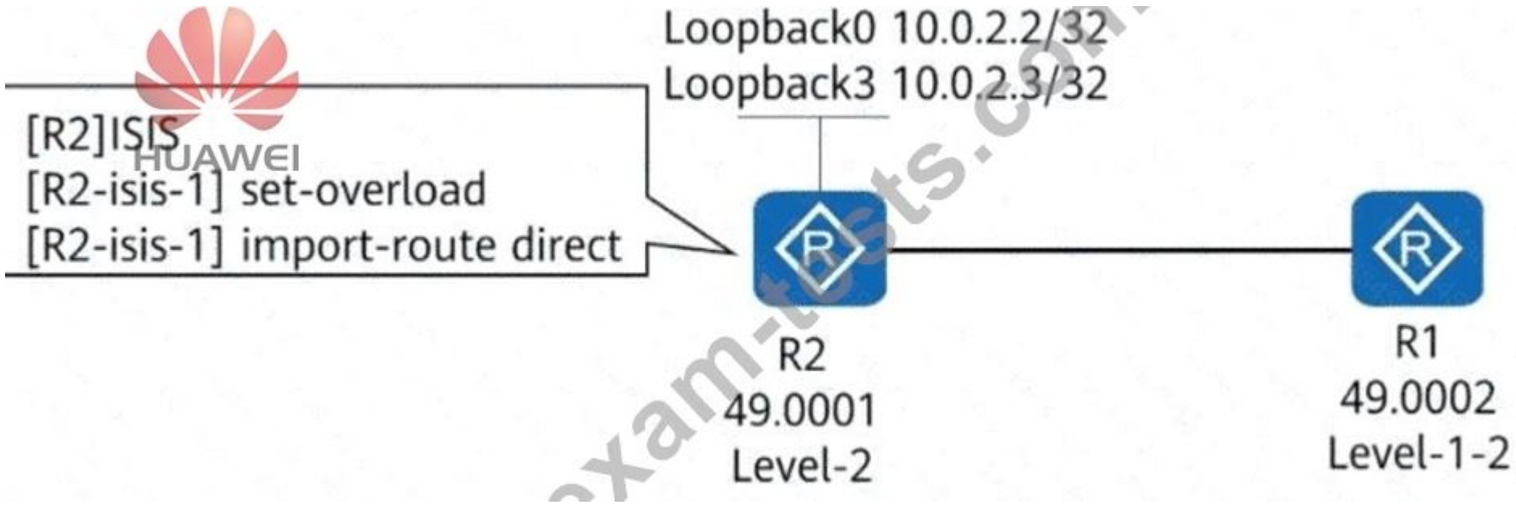
NEW QUESTION: 84
After the stack is split, the party that loses the MAD election will be in the __.
Answer:
Recovery

NEW QUESTION: 85
There are multiple default security zones on the USG firewall. The Untrust zone and Local zone cannot be deleted by the administrator, but the Trust zone and DMZ zone can be deleted.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Four port roles are defined in RSTP. The Port role values of the Alternate port and the Backup port are consistent in the Flags field of the packet, both are 01.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
When a routing policy is used to filter routes, which of the following route prefixes will be denied by the IP prefix below?
[HUAWEI] ip ip-prefix aa index 10 permit 1.1.1.1 24 greater-equal 25 less-equal 32
A. 1.1.1.1/26
B. 1.1.1.2/16
C. 1.1.1.1/32
D. 1.1.1.1/24
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The prefix list permits the prefix 1.1.1.1/24 with a mask length greater than or equal to /26 and less than or equal to /32. This means only prefixes with the base 1.1.1.1 and mask lengths between /26 and /32 will be permitted. Routes like 1.1.1.2/16 and 1.1.1.1/24 do not meet the mask length criteria, so they will be denied. Conversely, routes like 1.1.1.1/26 and 1.1.1.1/32 satisfy the condition and will be permitted.

NEW QUESTION: 88
See the network shown in the following figure.



R1 and R2 run IS-IS and establish an adjacency. IS-IS is enabled on Loopback0 of R2 but disabled on Loopback3 of R2. The configurations shown in the figure are performed in the IS-IS process of R2.
Which of the following statements are true?

A. The routing table of R1 contains the route 10.0.2.3/32.

B. The routing table of R1 does not contain the route 10.0.2.3/32.

C. The routing table of R1 does not contain the routes 10.0.2.2/32 and 10.0.2.3/32.

D. The routing table of R1 contains the route 10.0.2.2/32.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the provided configuration, IS-IS is enabled onLoopback0but not onLoopback3of R2. As a result, R2 will advertise the route10.0.2.2/32(fromLoopback0) to R1 through IS-IS. However, the route10.0.2.3/32will not be advertised because IS-IS is not enabled on that loopback interface. Theimport-route directcommand does not override this behavior .

NEW QUESTION: 89

In the MSTP domain, multiple spanning trees can be generated based on instance calculations, and each spanning tree is called an MSTI.
Which of the following descriptions about MSTI is correct? (Multiple choice)

A. Each MSTI can share parameters to calculate its own spanning tree

B. The spanning tree of each MSTI can have different roots and different topologies

C. The role and status of each port on different MSTIs can be different

D. The spanning tree parameters of each port on different MSTIs can be different

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90

When using Route-Policy 's if-match to create a matching rule, which of the following BGP attributes cannot be matched?

A. Community attributes

B. AS_Path attribute

C. Extend the Community attribute

D. Origin property

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

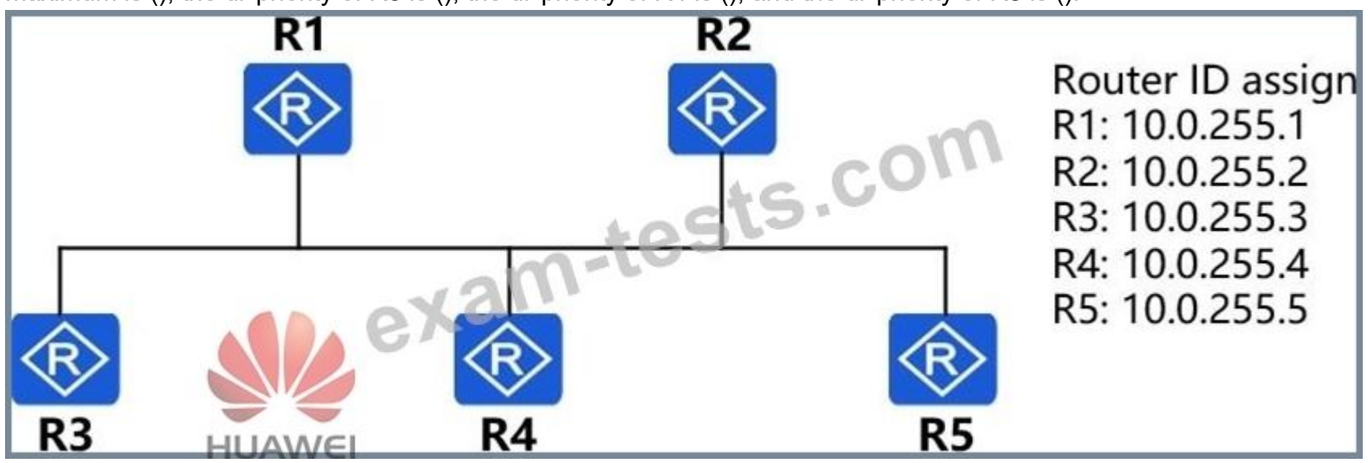
When BGP establishes a peer connection, both this segment and the peer end will initiate a TCP three-way handshake, so two TCP connections will be established. However, in actual BGP, only one of the TCP connections will be retained. Obtain the peer BGP from the Open message. After Identifier, the BGP peer will compare the size of the local Router ID and the peer Router ID. If the local Router ID is smaller than the peer Router ID, it will be closed. The locally established TCP connection will use the TCP connection actively initiated by the peer. Subsequent BGP message exchange.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92
In the BGP routing rules, the priority of the manual summary route generated by the aggregate command is higher than the automatic summary route generated by the summary automatic command.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93
A typical NetStream system consists of two parts: the network stream data exporter NDE and the network stream data collector NSC.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94
As shown in the figure, in the MA network, if R1 must be DR, R2 must be BDR, and R3, R4, and R5 do not participate in the election, then the maximum dr-priority of R1 is (), and the dr-priority of R2 is the maximum is (), the dr-priority of R3 is (), the dr-priority of R4 is (), and the dr-priority of R5 is ().



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 95
The comparison items of the master switch election in the stack include? (Multiple choice)
A. Stack ID
B. MAC address
C. Running status
D. Stack priority
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96
By default, the maximum number of hops allowed over an EBGP connection is 1. That is, an EBGP connection can be established only over a physical link between directly connected devices.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
BFD control packets are encapsulated in UDP packets for transmission. What is the destination port number of multi-hop BFD control packets?
A. 4784
B. 2784
C. 5784
D. 3784
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98
On a network, each router has a local core routing table and protocol routing tables. A routing entry in the local core routing table has multiple key fields. Which of the following are included?
A. Destination address of a route
B. Routing protocol preference of a route
C. Inbound interface that learns a route
D. Routing protocol that learns a route
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* Routing Table Structure:
* Routers maintain a local core routing table and separate protocol routing tables for OSPF, BGP, etc.
* The local core routing table stores optimal routes selected based on metrics, protocol preferences, and administrative distances.
* Fields in the Core Routing Table:
* Destination Address (A): Indicates the destination network or host.
* Routing Protocol Preference (B): Determines the priority of routing protocols (e.g., OSPF > RIP).
* Routing Protocol (D): Specifies the protocol (e.g., OSPF, BGP) that contributed the route.
* Inbound Interface: This is stored in the protocol-specific routing table but not in the local core table.
References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: Routing Table Management
Huawei Routing Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION: 99
The IP protocol number of the VRRP message is:
A. 114
B. 118
C. 112
D. 116
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

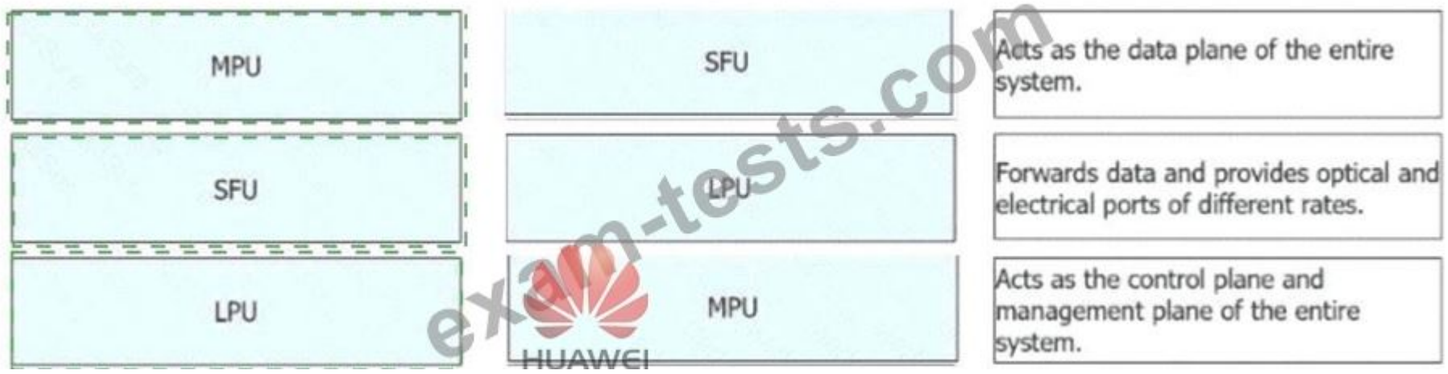
NEW QUESTION: 100
In BGP, when the routing policy changes, neighbors are notified through Notification messages. Only BGP devices that support route refresh capabilities will send and respond to this message.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101
Which of the following TLVs is used by ISIS to describe the IP address of an interface?
A. 132
B. 128
C. 129
D. 131
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102
Huawei modular devices have multiple hardware modules that provide different functions. Match the following hardware modules with their functions.



Answer:



Explanation:

The hardware modules of Huawei modular devices and their functions are:

* Main Processing Unit (MPU): Provides control and management planes for the entire system, responsible for protocol processing, system security, and software upgrades.
* Switch Fabric Unit (SFU): Provides the data plane, enabling high-speed data switching between service modules.
* Line Processing Unit (LPU): Manages data forwarding, offering various interfaces (optical and electrical) for data access.

NEW QUESTION: 103

Now you need to add AC1 with the source interface IP address of 10.1.200.100 and AC2 with the source interface IP address of 10.1.200.200 to the Huawei roaming group. Their configuration is as shown below. Then the command () should be configured in the space.



Answer:

member

NEW QUESTION: 104

On an OSPF network, if two directly connected routers with the same router ID run in the same area, the master/slave relationship cannot be determined for DD packets.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105

The administrator of an enterprise configuresSNMPv3on a device for communicating with theNMS (Network Management System). After the configuration is complete, thedisplay trapbuffercommand output shows that there are traps in the trap buffer of theinformation center, but theNMS does not receive any of them. Which of the following may cause this problem?

A. The SNMP version configured on the device is different from the SNMP version of traps sent by the device.

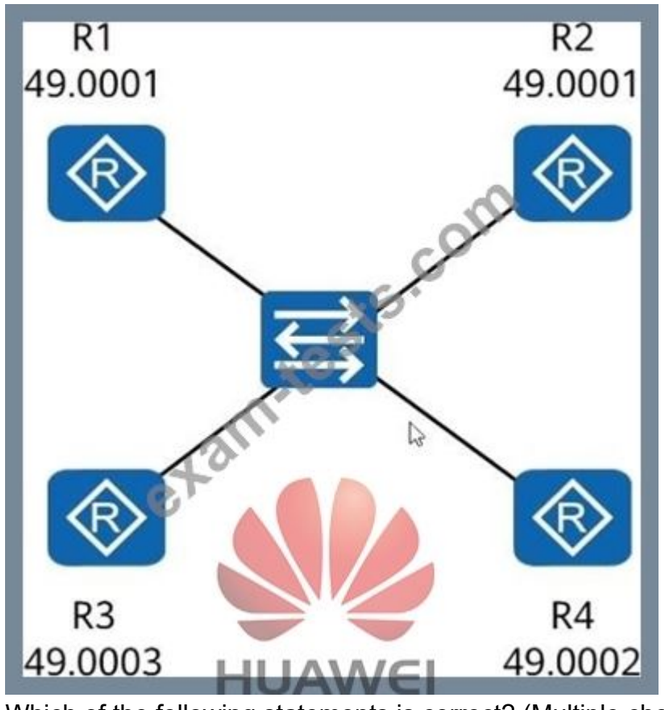
B. The SNMPv3 password used by the NMS is incorrect.

C. The size of packets sent by the NMS exceeds the threshold set on the device.
D. The community name configured on the NMS is inconsistent with that configured on the device.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) v3is a moresecureversion of SNMP, supportingauthentication and encryption.
If theNMS is not receiving SNMPv3 traps, possible causes include:
A: FALSE# TheSNMP version mismatch does not affect traps; devices can send SNMPv2 traps even when using SNMPv3.
B: TRUE# If theSNMPv3 password is incorrect, authentication will fail, and traps will not be processed by the NMS.
C: FALSE# The size of packets sent by theNMSdoes not affectincoming SNMP trapsfrom the router.
D: TRUE# Thecommunity namemust match on both theNMS and the router, or traps will be ignored.
#Reference:Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, SNMPv3 Configuration and Authentication.

NEW QUESTION: 106
The Open message of BGP is used to establish a peer connection. Which of the following is not the parameter information carried in the Open message?
A. AS number
B. BGP version number
C. Router ID of the sender
D. TCP port number
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 107
As shown in the picture, four routers run IS-IS, and they are all Level1-1-2 routers. The area numbers are as shown in the picture.



Which of the following statements is correct? (Multiple choice)

A. R1 and R4 can only establish Level-2 neighbor relationships.

B. R3 and R4 establish Level-1 and Level-2 neighbor relationships at the same time

C. R1 and R2 can only establish a neighbor relationship of Level1-1.

D. R1 and R3 can only establish neighbor relationships at Level 1-2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 108

On the campus OSPF network shown in the following figure, the interfaces connecting the five routers are GE interfaces, and their costs are not changed. The import-route command is run on R1. After the network converges, the route to the server at 192.168.1.0/24 is queried on R2. Which of the following is the cost of this route?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 3

D. 1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Understanding the Network Setup:

The OSPF network consists of three areas (Area 1, Area 0, and Area 2).

The server's subnet192.168.1.0/24is directly connected to R1 and imported into OSPF using the command:

import-route direct type 1 cost 2

Thetype 1specifies the route as anOSPF Type 1 external route, meaning both the external cost and the internal OSPF cost will be included when calculating the total cost.

The external cost specified for the imported route is2.

Cost Calculation to R2:

The interfaces between the routers are GE interfaces, and the default cost for GE interfaces is1.

The path from R2 to the server goes through the following hops:
R2 # R1:Cost = 1 (intra-area link).
R1 # Server:External cost = 2 (specified in theimport-routecommand).
Total cost to R2:
Intra-area cost (1) + External cost (2) = 3
Verification of Each Option:
Option A (2):Incorrect. This only accounts for the external cost, ignoring the internal OSPF cost.
Option B (4):Incorrect. This overestimates the cost by adding an extra hop.
Option C (3):Correct. The total cost is3(1 for the intra-area link + 2 for the external cost).
Option D (1):Incorrect. This ignores the external cost of the imported route.
References:
HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Route Types and Cost Calculation Huawei OSPF Cost Configuration Details

NEW QUESTION: 109
Option 82 in the DHCP message is called the relay agent information option, and the administrator can obtain a lot of client information from it. Option 82 can contain at most () Sub-Options.
Answer:
255

NEW QUESTION: 110
Which of the following description of the virtual connection in OSPF is wrong?
A. The virtual connection does not necessarily belong to the backbone area, and the specific districts and cities it belongs to should be determined according to the actual topology.
B. The virtual connection belongs to area 0
C. A virtual connection can be established on any two area border routers, but these two border routers are required
D. Virtual connections can be used to solve the problem of logical discontinuity in the backbone area.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111
Which of the following statements about multicast packet forwarding is true?
A. If a multicast data packet fails the RPF check, the packet must have been received through a sub- optimal interface. However, this interface still receives and forwards the multicast traffic downstream.
B. IGMP snooping cannot control the scope of multicast traffic flooding on a Layer 2 network.
C. The source address of a multicast packet is a unicast address.
D. In multicast transmission, the destination address of a packet can be the unicast address of a host.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A stateful inspection firewall tracks the state of network connections and only matches the initial packet against its rule set. Subsequent packets in the same connection are matched in the state table. Contrary to this, UDP packets can be inspected by correlating them with connection states, and packets in a single connection are always correlated .

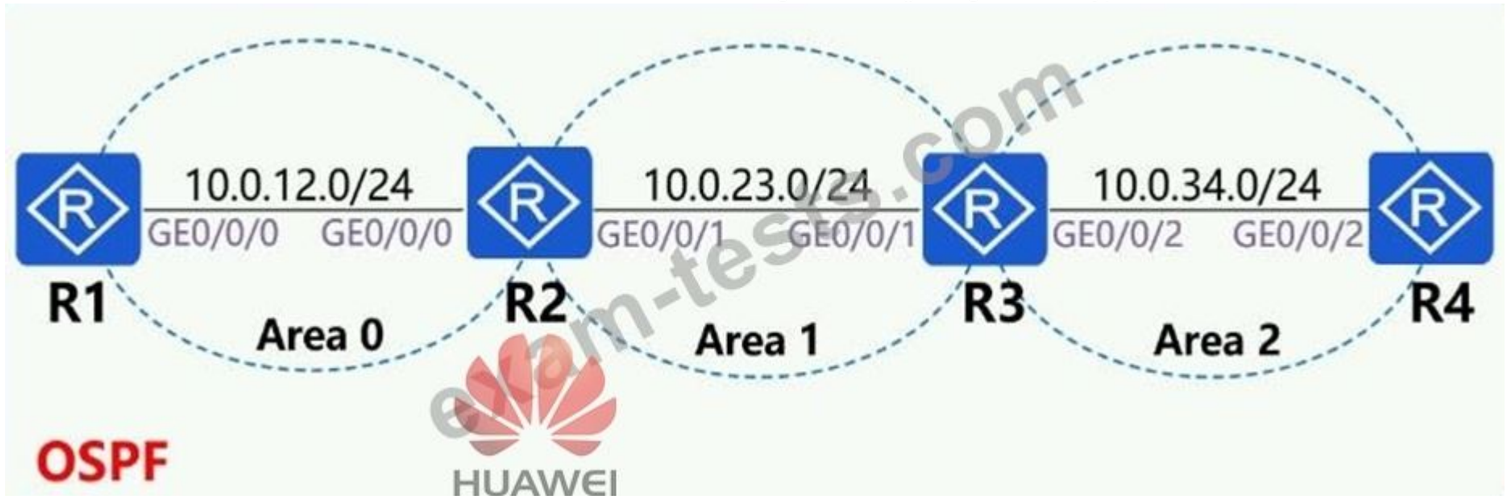
NEW QUESTION: 112
IGMP Snooping cannot solve the bandwidth waste of multicast traffic on Layer 2 switches. That is, whether IGMP Snooping is configured on Layer 2 switches has no impact on multicast traffic.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113
BFD can quickly detect faults in channels at multiple network layers, ensuring high reliability.
To which of the following layers does BFD belong?
A. Application layer
B. Data link layer
C. Physical layer
D. Network layer
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
BFD operates at the network layer, providing rapid fault detection for forwarding paths, such as IP routing and MPLS tunnels. It interacts closely with network protocols (e.g., OSPF, BGP) to ensure high reliability and quick response to faults. BFD does not belong to the application, data link, or physical layers but functions as a network layer diagnostic tool as confirmed in Huawei's network protocol training.

NEW QUESTION: 114
A session is an entry used to record the connection status of a protocol and is fundamental for the firewall to forward packets. Which of the following protocol packets will the firewall create sessions for?
A. Subsequent fragment
B. ICMP error packet
C. GRE
D. TCP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. What is a Firewall Session?
* A firewall session is an entry used to maintain the connection state of a protocol.
* When a packet is forwarded, the firewall creates a session for it and tracks subsequent packets for the same connection to ensure efficient forwarding and security enforcement.
2. Analysis of Each Option:
Option A: Subsequent fragment
* Incorrect.
* A session is created for the initial fragment of a packet. Subsequent fragments are matched to the existing session and do not trigger the creation of a new session.
Option B: ICMP error packet
* Incorrect.
* ICMP error packets (e.g., Destination Unreachable) are considered exceptions and do not create new sessions.
Option C: GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation)
* Correct.
* GRE is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates packets. A firewall creates a session for GRE traffic to track the state of the encapsulated connection.
Option D: TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
* Correct.
* TCP is a connection-oriented protocol, and firewalls create sessions for TCP connections to track their state (e.g., SYN, SYN-ACK, FIN).
3. Summary:
* The firewall creates sessions for GRE and TCP protocols.
Reference:
Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter "Firewall Session Management."

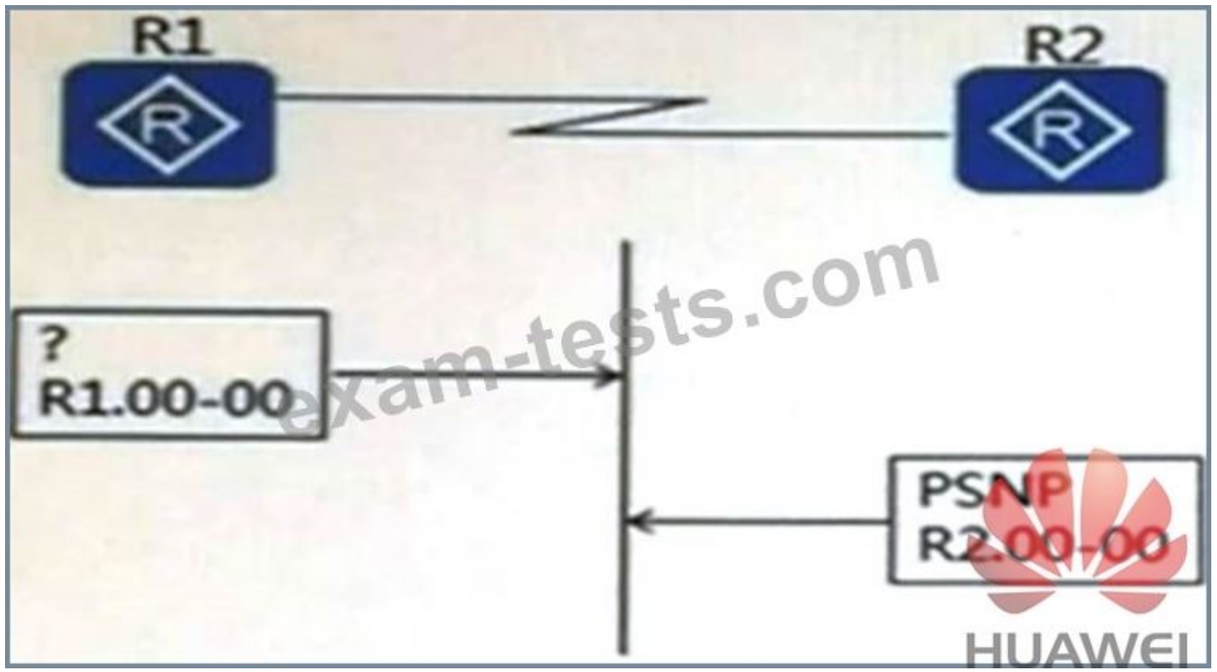
NEW QUESTION: 115
In BGP, _____, AS_Path and Next_Hop are recognized mandatory attributes.
Answer:
O_ASE

NEW QUESTION: 116
R1, R2, R3, and R4 run OSPF, and the area ID is as shown in the figure, then () will generate Type-3 LSA.



Answer:
R2

NEW QUESTION: 117
As shown in the figure, the ISIS neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 has just been established, and the database synchronization process between R1 and R2 is correct?



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A. The packet sent by R1 to R2 is a CSNP packet.
B. The packet sent by R1 to R2 is a PSNP packet.
C. The packet sent by R1 to R2 is an LSP packet.
D. The packet sent by R1 to R2 is a Hello packet.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 118
Among the following options, which routing prefixes satisfy the following IP-Prefix conditions? (Multiple choice)
[HUAWEI] ip ip-prefix test index 10 permit 20.0.0.0 16 greater equal 24 less-equal 28
A. 20.0.1.0/24
B. 20.0.1.0/23
C. 20.0.1.0/28
D. 20.0.1.0/25
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
In the OSPF routing protocol, the asbr-summary command can be followed by the not-advertise parameter. The meaning of this parameter is not to advertise summary routes.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120
Which of the following parameters are modified, the IS-IS neighbor relationship needs to be re- established? (Multiple choice)
A. Modify the Cost value of the IS-IS interface

B. Modify the sending interval of IIH on the IS-IS interface
C. Modify the Level of the IS-IS interface
D. Modify the IF address of the IS-IS interface
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 121
The monitoring plane is generally composed of the monitoring unit of the main control board and the interface board, which can independently complete the system's environmental monitoring. Which of the following aspects of environmental monitoring can be completed by the monitoring plane? (Multiple choice)
A. System power on and off detection
B. Voltage detection
C. Temperature detection
D. Fan control
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 122
Which of the following is used as the destination port for single-hop BFD?
A. UDP port 3784
B. UDP port 4784
C. TCP port 3784
D. TCP port 4784
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Single-Hop BFD:
Single-hop BFD is used for detecting link failures in directly connected devices.
It uses UDP port 3784 for communication.
Multi-Hop BFD:
For multi-hop scenarios, BFD uses UDP port 4784 to ensure end-to-end connectivity.

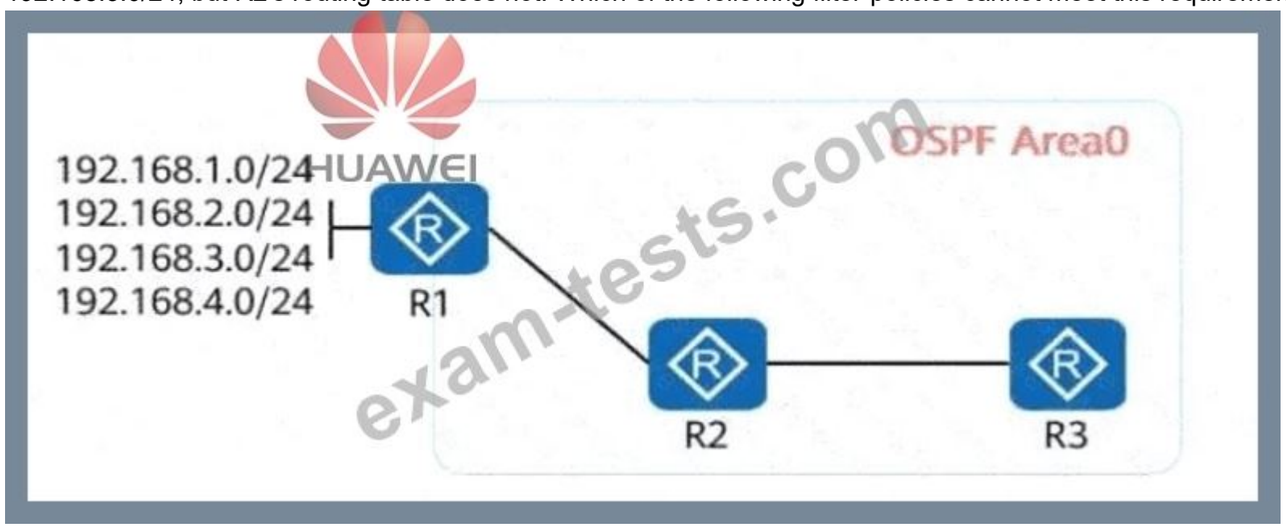
NEW QUESTION: 123
Which of the following descriptions about the P/A mechanism in RSTP are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. In RSTP, all switches will send RST BPDU with the Proposal bit set in the initial state
B. In RSTP, the main purpose of the P/A mechanism is to speed up the speed at which the downstream port enters the Forwarding state
C. In RSTP, the main purpose of the P/A mechanism is to speed up the speed at which the upstream port enters the Forwarding state.
D. In RSTP, when the switch receives the RST BPDU with the Agreement bit set from the opposite end, it will immediately put the designated port into the Forwarding state
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124
By default, the sending interval of BFD packets is _____ milliseconds, the receiving interval is _____ milliseconds, and the local detection is _____ times.
Answer:
1000|1000|3

NEW QUESTION: 125
The native AC function allows an agile switch to integrate AC capabilities, achieving wired and wireless convergence. The agile switch centrally manages wired and wireless service traffic.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The native AC (Access Controller) function in Huawei's agile switches enables wired and wireless convergence. This integration allows the agile switch to act as both a wired network switch and a wireless controller, managing all traffic centrally. This architecture simplifies network management and improves efficiency, making the statement true .

NEW QUESTION: 126
Which of the following statements regarding different LSA types is false?
A. LS Request packets contain only LS Type, LS ID, and Advertising Router.
B. LS Ack packets contain complete LSA information.
C. DD packets contain only LSA summary information, including LS Type, LS ID, Advertising Router, and LS Sequence Number.
D. LS Update packets contain complete LSA information.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
LS Ack (Link State Acknowledgment) packets are used to acknowledge received LSAs and do not contain complete LSA information. Instead, they contain only the headers of LSAs being acknowledged. This contrasts with LS Update packets, which carry full LSA details. The misunderstanding of LS Ack functionality makes this statement false .

NEW QUESTION: 127
On the OSPF network shown in the figure, R1, R2, and R3 run OSPF, and R1 advertises four VPN routes to OSPF. A filter-policy needs to achieve the following goal: R1's and R3's routingtables contain the routes to
192.168.3.0/24, but R2's routing table does not. Which of the following filter-policies cannot meet this requirement?



A. A filter-policy on R2 for filtering received routes
B. A filter-policy on R2 for filtering the routes to be advertised
C. A filter-policy on R1 for filtering the routes to be imported
D. A filter-policy on R1 for filtering the imported routes to be advertised
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Goal Analysis:
Requirement:
The route to192.168.3.0/24must exist in R1's and R3's routing tables.
The route mustnot exist in R2's routing table.
This requires filtering to ensure the route is either:
Blocked on R2's routing table (via filtering on R2), or
Blocked before it is advertised to R2.
Analysis of Each Option:
Option A (Filter-policy on R2 for filtering received routes):
Applying a filter-policy on R2 to filter received routes will block the route from entering R2's routing table but still allow it to propagate to R3.
This meets the requirement.
Option B (Filter-policy on R2 for filtering the routes to be advertised):
Blocking the advertisement of routes from R2 to other routers does not affect the routes received by R2 itself.
This does not meet the requirement but does not affect the propagation to R3.
This is valid if the received route is blocked.
Option C (Filter-policy on R1 for filtering the routes to be imported):
If the route is filtered on R1 during the import phase, the route will not exist in R1's routing table and thus cannot be advertised to either R2 or R3.
This fails to meet the requirement because the route must exist in R1's and R3's routing tables.
Option D (Filter-policy on R1 for filtering the imported routes to be advertised):
Filtering routes on R1 before advertising to R2 will prevent R2 from receiving the route but allow R1 to advertise the route to R3.
This meets the requirement.
Correct Option:
C (Filter-policy on R1 for filtering the routes to be imported):This will prevent the route from existing in both R1 and R3, violating the stated requirement.
References:
HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Route Filtering
Huawei OSPF Configuration and Filtering Methods

NEW QUESTION: 128
Which of the following descriptions of the NSSA area is wrong?
A. Type 3 LSAs are not allowed inside the NSSA area, nor are Type 4 and Type 5 LSAs allowed inside the area.
B. The NSSA area can import external routes without learning external routes from other areas of the 0SPF network
C. The ABR in the NSSA area will automatically inject a default route into the area, which is described by type 7 LSA
D. The ABR in the NSSA area will convert Type 7 LSA into Type 5 LSA, and inject the LSA into the backbone area, thereby flooding the entire OSPF domain
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129

Through the following display commands, by which of the following you can judge whether the switch loop failure is caused?
A. [CE02] displaycpu-usage
B. [CE02] displaytrapbuffer Pleasecheckthenetworkaccessedtoflappingport
C. [CE02] displaycpu-defendstatistics
D. [CE02] displayinterfacebriefincludeup
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130
Please sequence the process of allocating VLANs to terminals from the VLAN Pool.
A. Terminal access to VAP
B. Determine the VLAN Poo1 bound to the VAP and the VLAN algorithm
C. The terminal accesses from the divided VLAN
D. Assign VLAN to the terminal according to the JiangAN algorithm
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131
On an IS-IS network, routers send LSPs to exchange link state information. LSPs are classified into Level-1 LSPs and Level-2 LSPs and have the same format. Which of the following parts constitute the LSP ID in an LSP?
A. LSP Number
B. Pseudonode ID
C. System ID
D. IS Type
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
IS-IS Overview : Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol.
Routers exchange Link State Packets (LSPs) to maintain a synchronized link-state database. These LSPs are categorized into Level-1 LSPs (intra-area routing) and Level-2 LSPs (inter-area routing). Both types share the same packet format.
* HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Training Material (IS-IS LSPs and Packet Structure) .
LSP ID Format : The LSP ID uniquely identifies each LSP and ensures accurate routing information. It comprises the following components:
System ID (C) : A 6-byte identifier assigned to each router, derived from the router ' s NET (Network Entity Title). This identifier ensures unique identification of routers within the IS-IS domain.
Pseudonode ID (B) : Assigned when a router acts as a Designated Intermediate System (DIS) on a broadcast network. It differentiates LSPs generated by the DIS from other routers.
LSP Number (A) : A 1-byte field indicating the sequence number of the LSP. It helps distinguish multiple LSPs generated by the same router for the same level.
Reference : HCIP-Datacom Advanced Routing & Switching Technology (IS-IS LSP Format) .
IS Type Exclusion :
IS Type (D) is not part of the LSP ID itself. It is a field within the IS-IS PDU that indicates the type of Intermediate System (Level-1, Level-2, or both) but does not contribute to the composition of the LSP ID.
Reference : HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Training Material (IS-IS Basics and Levels) .
Conclusion : The LSP ID in IS-IS consists of System ID , Pseudonode ID , and LSP Number . These components uniquely identify each LSP within the IS-IS domain.

NEW QUESTION: 132
The advantages of network address translation (NAT) technology do not include which of the following?
A. Users with private addresses can access the Internet
B. Because address translation can hide the user address of the internal network and improve the security of the internal network, a router with NAT function can directly replace the firewall

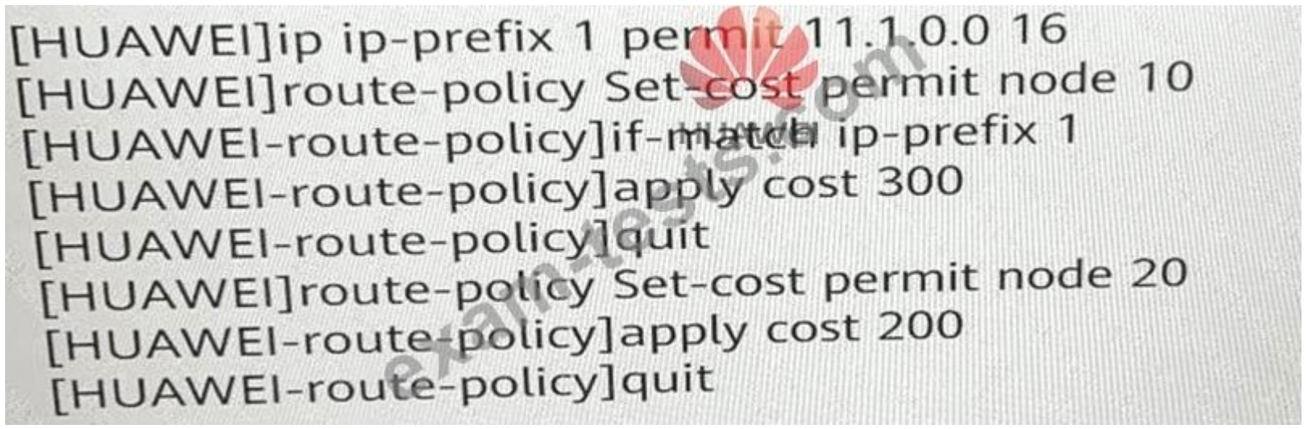
C. Can effectively reduce the consumption of public IP addresses
D. Allow users to retain internal solutions while changing operators, enhancing the flexibility of connecting to public networks
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133
In PIM-DM, multicast data will be diffused across the entire network periodically (default __ seconds). The main purpose of periodic diffusion is to detect whether new members are added to the group.
Answer:
180

NEW QUESTION: 134
When a switching device port running the MSTP protocol receives a configuration BPDU, it will be compared with the global configuration message saved by the device. If the newly received configuration BPDU is better, the global configuration message saved by the switching device will be updated synchronously; otherwise, the configuration BPDU will be discarded.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135
OSPF networks are classified into broadcast, P2P, P2MP, and NBMA networks. Which of the following types of networks use the default Hello time (30s)?
A. P2P
B. Broadcast
C. P2MP
D. NBMA
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* Default OSPF Hello Timer:
* The OSPF Hello timer is used to send periodic Hello packets and maintain neighbor relationships.
* Default Hello timers:
* Broadcast and P2P: 10 seconds
* NBMA and P2MP: 30 seconds
* Network Types Using 30s Hello Time:
* P2MP (C): OSPF sends Hello packets every 30 seconds by default.
* NBMA (D): OSPF also uses 30 seconds for NBMA networks.
References:
* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Network Types
* Huawei OSPF Timer Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 136
Regarding the route-policy set-cost configuration below, which of the following statements is true?



A. The route 11.1.0.0/16 is permitted by node 10, and its tost Is set to 300.

B. The cost of all routes is set to 200.

C. All the routes that are not permitted by node 10 will be denied.

D. The route 11.1.0.0/16 will continue to match node 20 after permitted by node 10, and (he final cost is set to 200.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The route-policy configuration specifies that node 10 matches the IP prefix11.1.0.0/16and applies a cost of
300 to this route. Once a route matches a node, it is no longer processed by subsequent nodes, making option D incorrect. Option B is also incorrect because only specific matching routes have their costs changed .

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NEW QUESTION: 137

There are multiple equal-cost links between node A and node B, but equal-cost load sharing is not implemented. The possible reason is that OSPF limits the number of maximum load-sharing links.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 138

The routes injected through the Network mode in BGP do not necessarily have to be routing entries that exist in the IP routing table. At the same time, the routes injected in this way are more accurate.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139

PBR is a mechanism for selecting routes based on user-defined policies. There are two types of PBR:
interface-based PBR and local PBR. Which of the following statements is false about these two types of PBR?

A. Interface-based PBR takes effect only for forwarded packets.
B. Local PBR takes effect only for locally originated packets.
C. Interface-based PBR is configured on an interface and takes effect only for incoming packets on the interface.
D. Local PBR is configured in the protocol view.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. Overview of PBR (Policy-Based Routing):
Policy-Based Routing (PBR) allows you to override traditional routing decisions by defining user-specific policies.
* Interface-Based PBR: Applied to packets arriving at a specific interface and affects traffic being forwarded through the device.
* Local PBR: Applied to traffic generated by the local router itself (e.g., locally originated packets such as management traffic).
2. Analysis of Each Statement:
Option A: Interface-based PBR takes effect only for forwarded packets.
* Correct (True Statement).
* Interface-based PBR applies only to packets arriving at a specific interface and being forwarded through the router. It does not affect locally originated traffic.
Option B: Local PBR takes effect only for locally originated packets.
* Correct (True Statement).
* Local PBR specifically applies to traffic generated by the router itself, such as pings, SNMP requests, or routing protocol updates.
Option C: Interface-based PBR is configured on an interface and takes effect only for incoming packets on the interface.
* Correct (True Statement).
* Interface-based PBR is applied directly on the interface using commands like policy-based-route. It only affects traffic entering the specified interface.
Option D: Local PBR is configured in the protocol view.
* Incorrect (False Statement).
* Local PBR is not configured in the protocol view. It is typically configured using the command local- policy in the system view to handle traffic generated by the router.
3. Summary:
D: (Local PBR is NOT configured in the protocol view).

NEW QUESTION: 140
After the stack split occurs, the MAD conflict handling mechanism will conduct MAD competition. In the principle of MAD competition, within how many seconds is the difference between the startup and completion times of the stack considered to be the same?
A. 5 seconds
B. 20 seconds
C. 10 seconds
D. 15 seconds
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141
Regarding the OSPF multi-process description, the error is:
A. Different OSPF routers establish neighbors, and the process numbers must be the same
B. Multiple different OSPF processes can run on the same router, and they do not affect each other and are independent of each other
C. An interface of a router can only belong to one OSPF process
D. The routing interaction between different OSPF processes is equivalent to the routing interaction between different routing protocols

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 142
Through the import-route command, which of the following types of protocols can BGP inject into the BGP routing table? (Multiple choice)
A. Static routing
B. IS-IS routing
C. OSPF routing
D. Direct routing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 143
On a broadcast IS-IS network, a DIS needs to be elected to create and update pseudonodes. Which of the following values is the default DIS priority of an IS-IS interface?
A. 200
B. 64
C. 1
D. 100
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation:In an Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) network, a Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is elected on broadcast networks to perform the following functions:
* Represent the broadcast network as a pseudonode.
* Generate and update the Link State Protocol Data Units (LSPs) for the pseudonode.
The DIS is elected based on the DIS priority value, which is configured on IS-IS interfaces. If two routers have the same priority, the router with the higher MAC address becomes the DIS.
The default DIS priority for IS-IS interfaces is 64, which can be modified depending on the network requirements.
* Option A (200): Incorrect. This is not the default value.
* Option B (64): Correct. This is the default DIS priority value.
* Option C (1): Incorrect. This is not the default value.
* Option D (100): Incorrect. This is not the default value.
References:
* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "IS-IS Basics".
* RFC 1195 - Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments.

NEW QUESTION: 144
The following is part of the configuration information of the router Huawei.
[HUAWEI]ip as-path-filter 2 permit 200_300
[HUAWEI]route-policy test permit node 10
[HUAWE-route-policy] if-match as-path-filter 2
Which of the description of the configuration information is wrong?
A. Set the AS path filter with sequence number 2, allowing routing information to include AS200 and AS300
B. Define a Route-Policy named test, the node serial number is 10
C. The Route-Policy can only be called in the OSPF process
D. Node 10 of the Route-Policy references AS path filter 2 and defines an if-match clause

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145
Which of the following descriptions of permanent multicast addresses is incorrect?
A. All routers running the PIM multicast protocol listen on 224.0.0.13.
B. With the IGMP protocol enabled, all routers listen on 224.0.0.2.
C. All routers running the OSPF protocol listen on 224.0.0.6.
D. When the IGMP protocol is enabled, all hosts and routers in the network segment listen to 224.0.0.1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146
Which of the following statements regarding multicast MAC addresses are false?
A. One multicast MAC address maps to 32 multicast IP addresses.
B. One multicast MAC address maps to only one multicast IP address.
C. The high 24 bits of the multicast MAC address are 0x01005E, the 25th bit is fixed to 1, and the lower 23 bits of the MAC address map to the lower 23 bits of the multicast IP address.
D. A multicast MAC address identifies receivers of a multicast group on the data link layer.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
One multicast MAC address maps to 32 multicast IP addresses due to the limited number of bits used in the mapping process. Specifically, the lower 23 bits of the MAC address map to the lower 23 bits of the multicast IP address, while the high 24 bits of the MAC address are fixed as 0x01005E.

NEW QUESTION: 147
Which of the following statements regarding the MED value in BGP are true?
A. According to BGP route selection rules, the MED value has a lower priority than AS_Path, Preferred- Value, Local-Preference, and Origin.
B. The default MED value of BGP routes is 0.
C. By default, BGP can compare the MED values of routes from different ASs.
D. By default, if there is no MED value in routes, the value 0 is used. If the bestroute med-none-as- maximum command is configured, the maximum MED value 4294967295 is used.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) is an optional, non-transitive attribute used to influence the exit path.
MED is considered after attributes such as Local-Preference, AS-Path, and Origin during route selection. By default, if a MED value is missing, it is treated as 0 unless the bestroute med-none-as-maximum command is configured to treat it as 4294967295 .

NEW QUESTION: 148
Please pair the following functions with the basic concepts in the VRRP protocol.

MAC address generated based on virtual router ID		Vrp router
ID of the virtual router		Master router
IP address of the virtual router		Backup router
The device whose virtual router if address is used as the real interface address		VRID
running the VR RP protocol		Virtual IP address
The default gateway of the host in the shared LAN		IP address owner
VRRP device responsible for forwarding packets		virtual MAC address
of VRRP devices that do not undertake forwarding tasks		virtual router

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Answer:

MAC address generated based on virtual router ID	running the VR RP protocol	Vrp router
ID of the virtual router	VRRP device responsible for forwarding packets	Master router
IP address of the virtual router	of VRRP devices that do not undertake forwarding tasks	Backup router
The device whose virtual router if address is used as the real interface address	ID of the virtual router	VRID
running the VR RP protocol	IP address of the virtual router	Virtual IP address
The default gateway of the host in the shared LAN	The device whose virtual router if address is used as the real interface address	IP address owner
VRRP device responsible for forwarding packets	MAC address generated based on virtual router ID	virtual MAC address
of VRRP devices that do not undertake forwarding tasks	The default gateway of the host in the shared LAN	virtual router

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NEW QUESTION: 149
During routine operation and maintenance, an engineer checks the IGMP configuration on RTA. The configuration is as follows:
Interface information of VPN-Instance: public net
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (192.168.1.1):
IGMP is enabled
Current IGMP version is 2
IGMP state: up
IGMP group policy: none
IGMP limit: -
Value of query interval for IGMP (negotiated): -
Value of query interval for IGMP (configured): 60 s
Value of other querier timeout for IGMP: 0 s
Value of maximum query response time for IGMP: 10 s
Querier for IGMP: 192.168.1.1 (this router)

Given this, which of the following statements is false?

A. The IP address of the interface is 192.168.1.1.

B. The maximum response time to Query messages is 10s.

C. The interval for sending Group-Specific Query messages is 60s.

D. The IGMP version is IGMPv2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Understanding IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol):

* IGMP is used in multicast networking to manage membership of devices in multicast groups.

* Key parameters in the configuration provided:

* Interface IP Address: 192.168.1.1

* IGMP Version: 2

* Query Interval (Configured): 60 seconds

* Maximum Query Response Time: 10 seconds

* Querier Address: 192.168.1.1

2. Analysis of Each Statement:

Option A: The IP address of the interface is 192.168.1.1.

* Correct (True Statement).

* The configuration clearly shows that the IP address of the interface is 192.168.1.1.

Option B: The maximum response time to Query messages is 10s.

* Correct (True Statement).

* The configuration explicitly mentions: Value of maximum query response time for IGMP: 10 s.

Option C: The interval for sending Group-Specific Query messages is 60s.

* Incorrect (False Statement).

* The 60-second value refers to the query interval, which is the time interval between general queries sent by the querier.

* The interval for group-specific queries is not specified in this configuration. It is determined dynamically based on the multicast environment and is usually shorter than the general query interval.

Option D: The IGMP version is IGMPv2.

* Correct (True Statement).

* The configuration specifies: Current IGMP version is 2.

3. Why Option C is False:

* The 60-second value is for general query interval, not group-specific query interval.

* The statement misinterprets the configuration, making it false.

4. Summary:

* Correct Answer C (The interval for sending Group-Specific Query messages is 60s).

Reference:

Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter "IGMP Protocol Configuration." RFC 2236: IGMPv2 Specification.

NEW QUESTION: 150

As shown in the figure, R1 and R2 are VRRP backup groups with VRID, where the State of R1 is _____, and the State of R2 is _____.

<R1>display vrrp
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 | Virtual Router 1
State : 1
Virtual IP : 192.168.1.254
Master IP : 192.168.1.252
PriorityRun : 200
PriorityConfig : 200
MasterPriority : 200
Preempt :YES Delay Time :15s
TimerRun :1 s
TimerConfig :1 s
Auth type : NONE
Virtual MAC: 0000-5e00-0101
Check TTL : YES
Config type : normal-vrrp
Backup-forward : disabled

<R2>display vrrp
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 | Virtual Router 1
State : 2
Virtual IP : 192.168.1.254
Master IP : 192.168.1.252
PriorityRun : 100
PriorityConfig : 100
MasterPriority : 200
Preempt:YES Delay Time : 30s
TimerRun : 1 s
TimerConfig : 1 s
Auth type : NONE
Virtual MAC : 0000-5e00-0101
Check TTL : YES
Config type : normal-vrrp
Backup-forward : disabled

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Answer:

VRID is 1 1--Master 2--Backup
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 151
In the VRP operating system, which of the following options can be configured to enter the view of OSPF area 0? (Multiple choice)
A. [Huawei-ospf-1] area0.0.0.0
B. [Huawei-ospf-1] area 0
C. [Huawei] ospf area0
D. [Huawei-ospf-1] area 0 enable
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 152
Which of the following descriptions about OSPF virtual connections is wrong?
A. The virtual connection is actually a logical channel

B. The virtual link must be configured in two ASBRs
C. The area through which the virtual connection is configured must have all the routing information
D. Virtual connections increase the complexity of the network
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153
Which statement about IGMP Proxy is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. IGMP Proxy can work with NQA to detect the link status and realize fast switchover between active and standby links.
B. The IGMP Proxy device cannot replace the IGMP querier to send query messages to downstream member hosts to maintain group membership
C. The downstream interface of the IGMP Proxy device generates a multicast forwarding entry through the information that the member host joins and leaves the multicast group
D. IGMP Proxy is usually deployed on devices between member hosts of access devices
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154
On an OSPF network, if a router functions as an ABR, the router must also be a BR.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation:
To answer this question, we need to understand the roles of OSPF routers:
* Area Border Router (ABR):
* An ABR is a router that connects multiple OSPF areas. It has at least one interface in the backbone area (Area 0) and one or more interfaces in other OSPF areas.
* The ABR performs summarization between areas and propagates routing information between them.
* Backup Router (BR):
* The term "BR" does not exist in OSPF terminology. Instead, OSPF uses the term "Backup Designated Router (BDR)." The BDR is a backup to the Designated Router (DR) in a specific OSPF broadcast or NBMA (Non-Broadcast Multi-Access) network. The BDR takes over the DR's responsibilities if the DR fails.
Key Clarification:
* An ABR is related to the hierarchical structure of OSPF areas and is not tied to the DR/BDR election process.
* A router can function as an ABR without ever being a DR or BDR, as these are separate roles.
Therefore, the statement that an ABR must also be a BR is FALSE.
References:
Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF Fundamentals".
RFC 2328 - OSPF Version 2.
Huawei OSPF Configuration Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 155
Which of the following IEEE 802.11 standards corresponds to Wi-Fi6?
A. 802.11ac
B. 802.11n
C. 802.11ax
D. 802.11b

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 156
SSH is a secure protocol that establishes tunnels for users on insecure networks. Which of the following statements is false about SSH login?
A. The SSH server supports authentication. Only users who have passed authentication can log in to the device.
B. When the SSH server function is enabled on a device, the socket obtaining service is also enabled on the device. This makes the device prone to scanning by attackers. As such, the SSH server function and the corresponding port can be disabled when the SSH server function is not required.
C. An ACL rule can be configured for each VTY channel to control the IP addresses of clients that are allowed to log in to the device.
D. By default, the port number of the SSH server is 23. You can change the port number of the SSH server to a non-well-known port number to reduce the probability of being scanned and attacked.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
* SSH (Secure Shell) provides secure remote login and data encryption over insecure networks.
* A. TRUE # SSH requires user authentication before access is granted.
* B. TRUE # Enabling SSH opens listening ports, which could be scanned by attackers. Proper security measures (e.g., disabling unused SSH access) are recommended.
* C. TRUE # ACLs can be applied to VTY (Virtual Terminal) lines to restrict SSH access based on IP addresses.
* D. FALSE # The default SSH server port is 22, not 23. Port 23 is used for Telnet, which is less secure than SSH.
# Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, SSH Configuration and Security Measures.

NEW QUESTION: 157
On an enterprise network, the directly connected interfaces of two OSPF routers are on different network segments and have different masks. To establish an OSPF neighbor relationship between the two interfaces, you can change their network types to which of the following?
A. Point-to-point
B. NBMA
C. P2MP
D. Broadcast
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation:To establish an OSPF neighbor relationship, the following conditions must be met:
* The routers must share a common network segment.
* Their Hello and Dead intervals must match.
* Their OSPF network types must be compatible.
* The IP subnet masks must match.
If two OSPF routers are on different network segments and have different subnet masks, one solution is to change the OSPF network type to Point-to-Point (P2P) on both interfaces.
* Point-to-Point (P2P):
* In a P2P network type, OSPF ignores the subnet mask mismatch and establishes the neighbor relationship regardless of the network mask.
* This is ideal for directly connected links between two routers.
* NBMA (Non-Broadcast Multi-Access):
* This network type is used for networks like Frame Relay or ATM, where a single physical interface connects to multiple neighbors.
* It is not applicable to solving subnet mask mismatches for a single link.
* P2MP (Point-to-Multipoint):
* This type treats the link as multiple P2P links. It is mainly used in hub-and-spoke topologies.
* While it can be configured to solve subnet mask mismatches, it is more complex and less commonly used compared to the P2P type.

* Broadcast:
* This type requires all routers on the same segment to agree on subnet masks, so it cannot resolve the subnet mask mismatch issue.
Therefore, the correct answer is A. Point-to-point.
References:
* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF Neighbor Relationships".
* RFC 2328 - OSPF Version 2, Section 10.

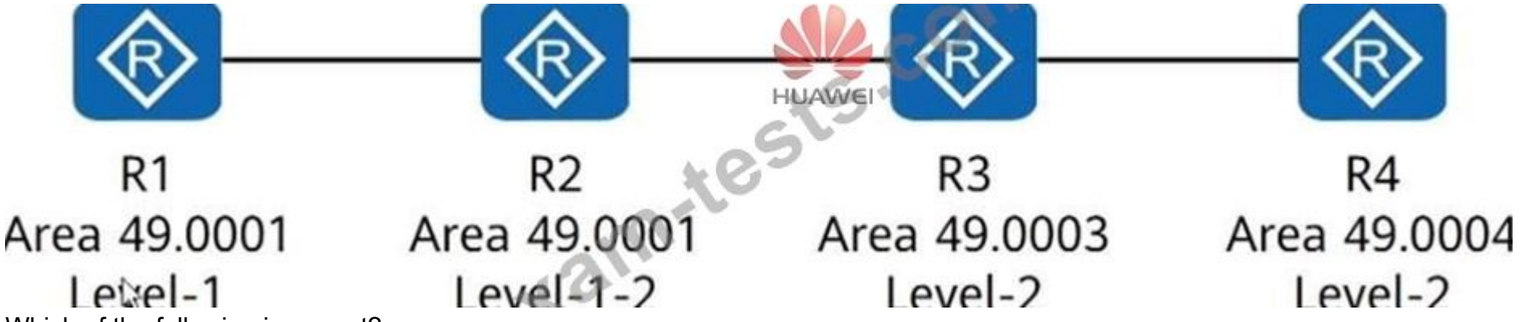
NEW QUESTION: 158
Which of the following statements regarding the summary automatic command and BGP route summarization is false?
A. After this command is configured, BGP sends only the summarized routes to peers
B. This command is used to implement automatic summarization. Automatic summarization takes precedence over manual summarization
C. This command enables automatic summarization for the locally imported routes
D. After this command is configured, BGP summarizes routes based on natural network segments
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The summary automatic command in BGP is used to enable automatic summarization of routes, particularly for classful networks. However, manual summarization takes precedence over automatic summarization when both are configured. This makes the statement claiming automatic summarization takes precedence false .

NEW QUESTION: 159
Which of the following descriptions about NSAP addresses in IS-IS are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. In the NSAP address structure, the role of SEL is similar to the "protocol identifier" in IP, and SEL is 01 on IP
B. NSAP is the address used to locate resources in the OSI protocol stack, mainly used to provide the interface between the network layer and upper-layer applications
C. By default, a maximum of 3 area addresses can be configured in an IS-IS process
D. The NSAP address consists of two parts: IDP and DSP
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160
Hackers often obtain the login permissions of system administrators through various attacks.
Which of the following measures can be taken to enhance the security of administrator accounts?(Select all that apply)
A. Periodically check whether unnecessary administrator accounts exist in the system. If such accounts exist, delete them to reduce the attack surface.
B. Encrypt passwords before transferring them. Whenever possible, transfer passwords by email.
C. Assign exclusive accounts for administrators with different maintenance roles to avoid account sharing.
D. To ensure security and make the password easier to remember, you can set the password to be valid for a long time.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A is correct- Removing unused accounts helpsminimize the risk surface.
B is false- Email isnot a secure methodfor transferring sensitive information like passwords, even if encrypted.
C is correct-Unique administrator accountshelp with accountability and tracking.
D is false-Long-term password validityreduces security. Passwords should be rotated regularly.
Reference from Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Study Guide:
"To secure admin access, avoid account sharing, delete inactive users, and periodically update credentials through secure channels." (Chapter: Device Security - Section: Account Management)

NEW QUESTION: 161

The four routers run IS-IS and have established adjacency. The area numbers and router levels are shown in the figure.



Which of the following is correct?

A. The LSP of R4 does not exist in the LSDB of the R2 router

B. The LSP of R3 does not exist in the LSDB of the R2 router

C. The LSP of R4 does not exist in the LSDB of router R1

D. The LSP of R4 does not exist in the LSDB of R3 router

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 162

What parameters can a DHCP6 server assign to a DHCPv6 client?

A. Gateway address

B. DNS server address

C. IPV6 address/prefix

D. SNTP server address

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Understanding DHCPv6:

* DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) is used to assign configuration parameters to IPv6 clients.

* It supports both stateful and stateless modes:

* Stateful: Assigns IPv6 addresses and other configuration parameters.

* Stateless: Assigns only configuration parameters (e.g., DNS server) without providing IPv6 addresses.

* HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Training Material (IPv6 Address Configuration and DHCPv6).

Analysis of Parameters:

A). Gateway address:

False. DHCPv6 does not assign the default gateway. Instead, the default gateway is advertised by routers using Router Advertisement (RA) messages in IPv6.

B). DNS server address:

True. DHCPv6 can assign the IPv6 address of DNS servers to the client.

C). IPv6 address/prefix:

True. In stateful mode, DHCPv6 assigns IPv6 addresses and prefixes to clients.

D). SNTP server address:

True. DHCPv6 can assign the address of an SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol) server to synchronize time on the client.

Reference: HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Training Material (DHCPv6 Configuration and Features).

Conclusion:

The correct parameters that a DHCPv6 server can assign to a client are: B. DNS server address, C. IPv6 address/prefix, D. SNTP server address.

NEW QUESTION: 163
In RSTP, many optional protection functions are set to prevent the Layer 2 network from being invaded by malicious users.
So which of the following descriptions about TC-BPDU functions are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. By default, the time required for the device to process the maximum number of topology change packets is Hello Time
B. After this function is enabled, for other TC BPDU packets that exceed the threshold, the device only processes them once after the timer expires
C. By default, the maximum number of topology change packets processed by the device within a specified time is 2
D. The anti-TC-BPDU attack function can be configured and enabled on all interfaces
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 164
The BGP protocol is an inter-domain routing protocol.
Which of the following description of the protocol is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Support automatic discovery of neighbors
B. Neighbor authentication is not supported
C. Support rich routing strategies
D. The BGP protocol uses a reliable transport protocol
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 165
Which of the following statements about the application of BFD is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. The linkage between BFD and OSPF is to associate BFD and OSPF, and then notify OSPF through BFD's rapid detection of link failures, thereby speeding up OSPF 's response to network topology changes.
B. The one-arm echo function refers to the loopback operation of BFD packets to detect the connectivity of the forwarding link
C. BFD multi-hop detection means that BFD can detect any path between two systems. These paths may span many hops or may overlap in some parts.
D. BFD single-hop detection refers to the IP connectivity detection of two directly connected systems
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166
Based on IGMP snooping, IGMP snooping proxy enables a switch to act as a substitute for an upstream Layer 3 device to send IGMP Query messages to downstream hosts, and also to act as a substitute for downstream hosts to send IGMP Report/Leave messages to an upstream device. As such, this function conserves bandwidth between the upstream device and the local device.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
GMP Snooping Proxy
IGMP snooping proxy allows the switch to substitute for upstream Layer 3 devices and downstream hosts, reducing unnecessary bandwidth consumption by consolidating IGMP messages.

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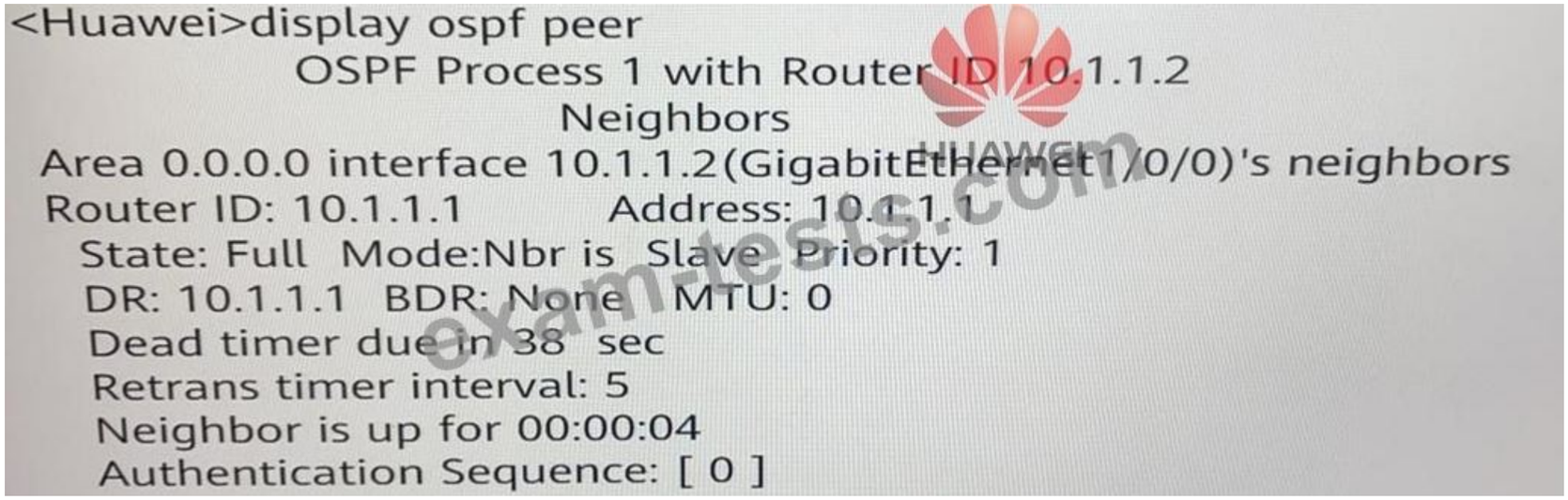
NEW QUESTION: 167
Which of the following statements regarding DR/BDR are false?
A. In a broadcast network, DR and BDR must be elected. A broadcast network without a DR or BDR cannot operate normally.
B. DR others listen on the multicast address 224.0.0.5.
C. All DR others establish neighbor relationships with DR and BDR only.
D. DR others listen on the network address 224.0.0.6.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168
The output of a certain router ip as-path-filter is as shown in the figure.



So which of the following descriptions of this configuration is correct?
A. This configuration matches traffic originating from any AS and reaching the router. The router belongs to AS 12345.
B. This configuration matches originating from any AS, passing through AS 12345, then arriving at any other AS, and finally reaching the router.
C. This configuration matches traffic originating from AS 12345 and passing through any AS to reach the router.
D. This configuration matches traffic originating from any AS and passing through AS 12345 to reach the router.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 169
Which of the following statement regarding the display ospf peer command output is true?



A. Address: 10.1,1.1 Indicates that the local interface address is 10.1.1.1.

B. The DR address is 10.1.1.1

C. Router ID indicates that the local router ID Is 10.1.1.1.

D. Through negotiation during DD packet exchange, the local end becomes the slave.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 170

When two BGP peers support different Hold Time, they will negotiate to support the shortest Hold Time interval they can support.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When two BGP peers negotiate the Hold Time, the shorter value between the two configured Hold Time values is selected. This ensures compatibility and maintains the stability of the BGP session .

NEW QUESTION: 171

Which of the following statements about BFD operating modes are true?

A. In demand mode, once a BFD session is set up, the system no longer periodically sends BFD Control packets.

B. Asynchronous mode does not support the Echo function.

C. In asynchronous mode, two systems periodically exchange BFD Control packets at the negotiated interval. If one system does not receive any BFD Control packets from the other within the detection time, the BFD session is declared down.

D. Asynchronous mode is the primary BFD operating mode.

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In asynchronous mode, BFD control packets are exchanged periodically to detect faults.

In demand mode, once the session is established, BFD stops sending periodic control packets and relies on external mechanisms to verify connectivity.

Asynchronous mode is the most commonly used mode. However, the Echo function is supported in asynchronous mode, making Option B incorrect .

NEW QUESTION: 172

Which of the following OSPF areas can only reach other areas through the default route?

A. NSSA
B. Non-backbone area
C. Backbone area
D. totally stub area
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 173
What is the default sending interval of BFD packets?
A. 10s
B. 5s
C. 100ms
D. 1000ms
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The default sending interval for BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) control packets is 100 milliseconds. This interval ensures rapid detection of link faults, providing fast failover and minimizing downtime in network operations .

NEW QUESTION: 174
On an IS-IS network, two directly connected routers establish a neighbor relationship through the three-way handshake mechanism by default, regardless of whether the network type is P2P or broadcast.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* IS-IS Three-Way Handshake:
* IS-IS uses a three-way handshake to establish neighbor relationships.
* This process is applied on both point-to-point (P2P) and broadcast network types to confirm bidirectional communication.
* P2P Networks:
* Routers directly exchange IS-IS Hello (IIH) packets to establish adjacency.
* Broadcast Networks:
* IS-IS also uses the three-way handshake on broadcast networks to ensure that the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) election and adjacency formation are correct.
References:
* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: IS-IS Adjacency Establishment
* Huawei IS-IS Network Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 175
Which of the following BGP attributes does not have to exist in the Update message?
A. AS_Path
B. WITH
C. Origin
D. Next_Hop
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 176
Regarding the description of the routing tool, which of the following statement is wrong?
A. as-path-filter is used to match the AS-PATH attribute in BGP routing information, so it can only be used to filter BGP routes
B. route-policy can only match routes and data packets, and cannot be used to modify routing attributes or data packet forwarding behavior
C. Prefix list (ip-prefix) matching object is the destination address of routing information
D. The access control list (ACL) is used to match the IP routing information or the address of the data packet
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 177
In WLAN networking, which of the following backup technologies has the lowest cost and the slowest switching speed?
A. Dual-link hot backup
B. Dual-link cold backup
C. VRRP dual-machine hot standby
D. N+1 backup
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178
Regarding the description of configuring the security level of the security zone of the firewall, which of the following is wrong?
A. Security levels can only be set for custom security areas
B. In the same system, two security zones are not allowed to configure the same security level
C. The newly created security area, the system defaults its security level to 1
D. Once the security level is set, it is not allowed to change
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Which of the following statements regarding the LSA age field are true?
A. The unit of this field is seconds. In a LSDB, the LS age of a LSA decreases with time.
B. If the LS age of a LSA has reached the LSRefreshTime (30 minutes), any router can regenerate an instance of this LSA again.
C. The unit of this field is seconds. In a LSDB, the LS age of a LSA increases with time.
D. If the LS age of a LSA has reached the LSRefreshTime (30 minutes), the originator of this LSA needs to regenerate an instance of this LSA again.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 180
The routing selection tool route-policy can filter and set BGP attributes based on predefined conditions, so it is often used to define policies for BGP Peer and is often used during route generation. By default, all unused Routes from the North Configuration are all rejected through route-policy.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 181
What parameters can a DHCP6 server assign to a DHCPv6 client?

A. Gateway address
B. DNS server address
C. IPV6 address/prefix
D. SNTP server address
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Understanding DHCPv6:
* DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) is used to assign configuration parameters to IPv6 clients.
* It supports both stateful and stateless modes:
* Stateful: Assigns IPv6 addresses and other configuration parameters.
* Stateless: Assigns only configuration parameters (e.g., DNS server) without providing IPv6 addresses.

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NEW QUESTION: 182
Which of the following descriptions of IGMPv3 is wrong?
A. Increased host control capabilities. Not only can you specify a multicast group, but you can also specify a multicast source.
B. The response message and query message of IGMPv1 and v2 versions have different message structures.
C. Serving the SSM model
D. Allow hosts to specify to receive certain multicast groups sent by certain networks
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 183
In an OSPF routing domain, two routers must be specified as one DR and one BDR in a broadcast or NBMA network with at least two routers.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In an OSPF broadcast or NBMA network with at least two routers, one router must act as the DR (Designated Router), and another as the BDR (Backup Designated Router) to ensure efficient communication and reduce the number of adjacencies. This is a requirement for OSPF operation in such network types .

NEW QUESTION: 184
BGP establishes neighbor relationships through UDP interaction.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 185
iMaster NCE-Campus can be used as an authentication server on a WLAN to authenticate STAs.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* iMaster NCE-Campus Overview:
* iMaster NCE-Campus is Huawei's network management platform for managing and controlling campus networks.
* It supports user authentication, including STA (Station) authentication, in WLAN environments.
* Authentication Modes Supported:
* iMaster NCE-Campus integrates with AAA (RADIUS) servers to perform authentication for wireless clients.
* Correct Statement:
* The platform can function as an authentication server for WLAN STAs.
References:
* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: WLAN Management with iMaster NCE-Campus
* Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus Product Overview

NEW QUESTION: 186
In BCP route selection rules, when other conditions are the same, the route with the larger MED value will be given priority as the best route.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 187
As shown in the figure, R1 and R2 have configured the local sending time interval, the local receiving time interval and the local BFD detection multiple.

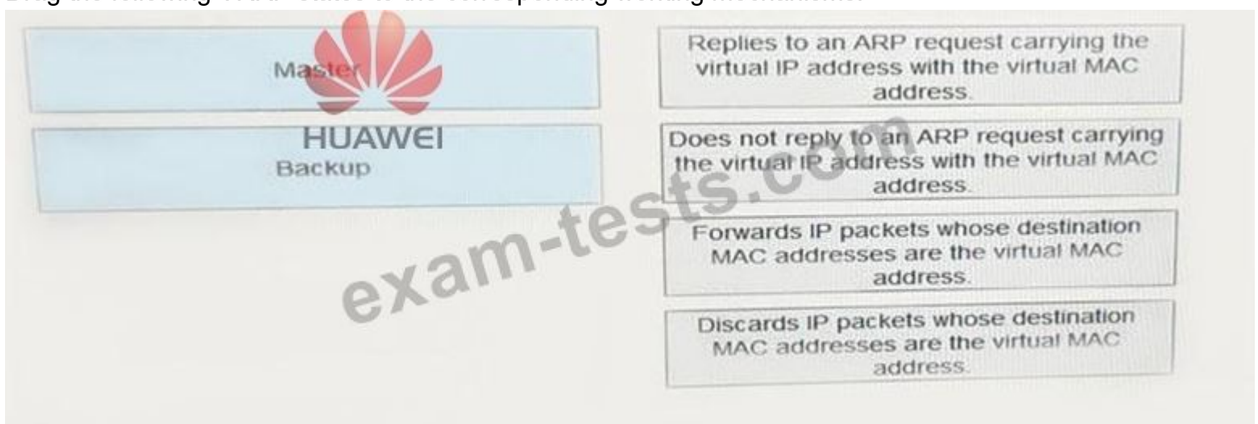

Which of the following descriptions of the time parameters after RI negotiation are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. The sending time after R1 negotiation is 50 milliseconds
B. The reception time after R1 negotiation is 200 milliseconds
C. The sending time after R1 negotiation is 150 milliseconds
D. The reception time after R1 negotiation is 150 milliseconds
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 188
An OSPF AS-external LSA describes a route to an AS external network.
When the field in the LSA is 0.0.0.0, the traffic destined for the external network is sent to the ASBR that imports this external route.
(Enter the acronym in uppercase.)
Answer:
NSSA

Explanation:
An OSPF AS-external LSA is used to describe routes to networks that are external to the OSPF Autonomous System (AS). This external route information is typically imported into OSPF by anAutonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).
If theForwarding Addressfield in the AS-external LSA is set to 0.0.0.0, this indicates that traffic destined for the external network should be forwarded directly to the ASBR that advertised the external route.
The specific context mentioned here relates to theNot-So-Stubby Area (NSSA), a type of OSPF area designed to handle AS-external routes in a more controlled way. In NSSAs:
Type 7 LSAs are used to describe AS-external routes.
The ASBR within the NSSA converts the Type 7 LSA to a Type 5 LSA before advertising it to the backbone area.
Hence, the correct acronym for the described functionality isNSSA.
References:
Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF Area Types".
RFC 3101 - OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option.

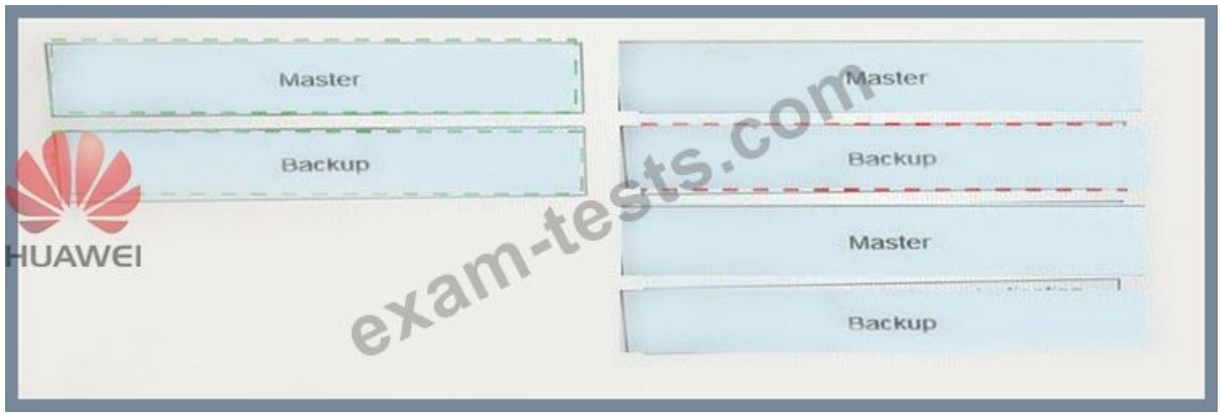
NEW QUESTION: 189
When configuring an ACL on a router, you can specify a unique number or name to identify the ACL. Once a named ACL is created, it cannot be modified. You can only delete the named ACL and reconfigure it.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ACL Modification
* Named ACLs can be modified after their creation. Unlike numbered ACLs, named ACLs provide greater flexibility for editing individual rules without deleting the entire ACL.
* Therefore, the statement is incorrect.
HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
* The flexibility and editability of named ACLs are discussed in the ACL configuration sections.

NEW QUESTION: 190
Drag the following VRRP states to the corresponding working mechanisms.



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Answer:



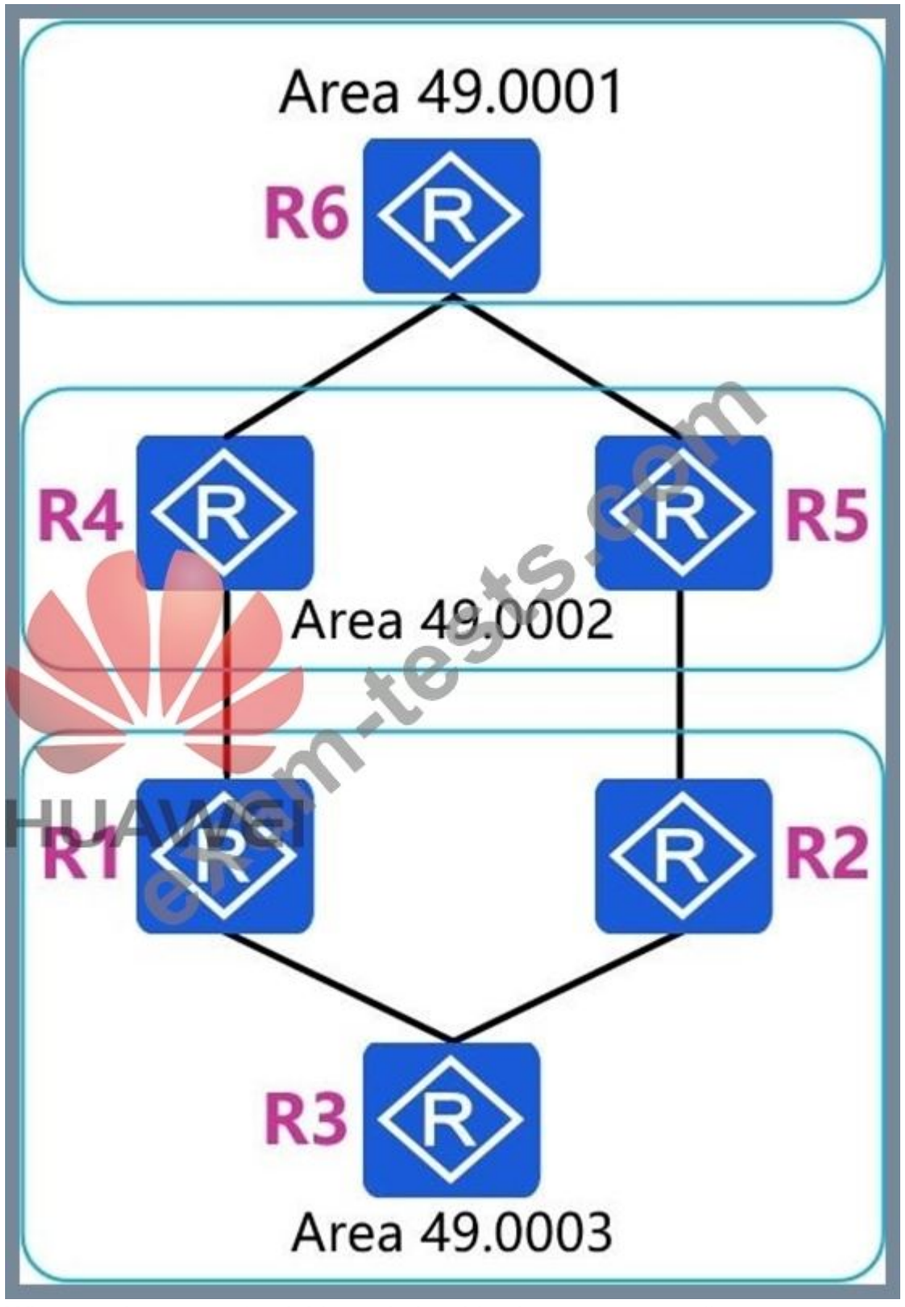
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Explanation
Master
Backup
Master
Backup

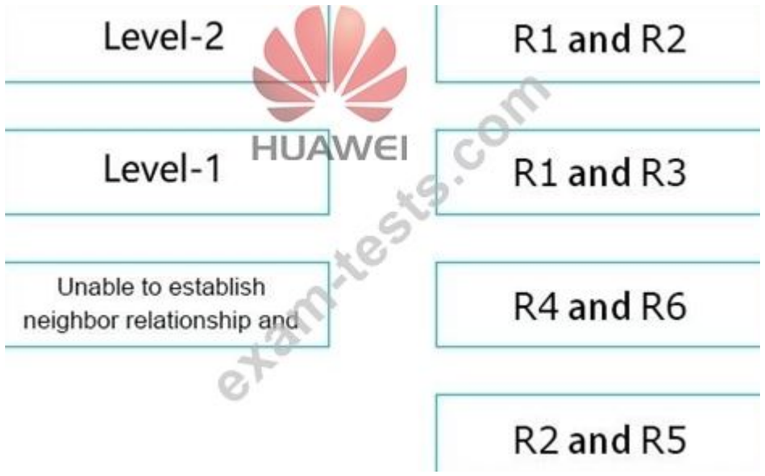
NEW QUESTION: 191
Which of the following statements regarding the stateful inspection firewall is true?
A. When the stateful inspection firewall checks packets, packets of one same connection are not correlated.
B. Because UDP is a connectionless protocol, so the stateful inspection firewall cannot match UDP packets with the status table.
C. The stateful inspection firewall only needs to match the first data packet against a rule, and the subsequent packets of the connection are matched directly in the state table.
D. The stateful inspection firewall needs to match the rules for each incoming packet.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A stateful inspection firewall tracks the state of network connections and only matches the initial packet against its rule set. Subsequent packets in the same connection are matched in the state table. Contrary to this, UDP packets can be inspected by correlating them with connection states, and packets in a single connection are always correlated .

NEW QUESTION: 192
In VRRP, when devices in the same backup group perform VRRP packet authentication, which of the following parameters will not affect the authentication negotiation results between the Master device and the Backup device?
A. VRRP version
B. Priority
C. Authentication word
D. Authentication method
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

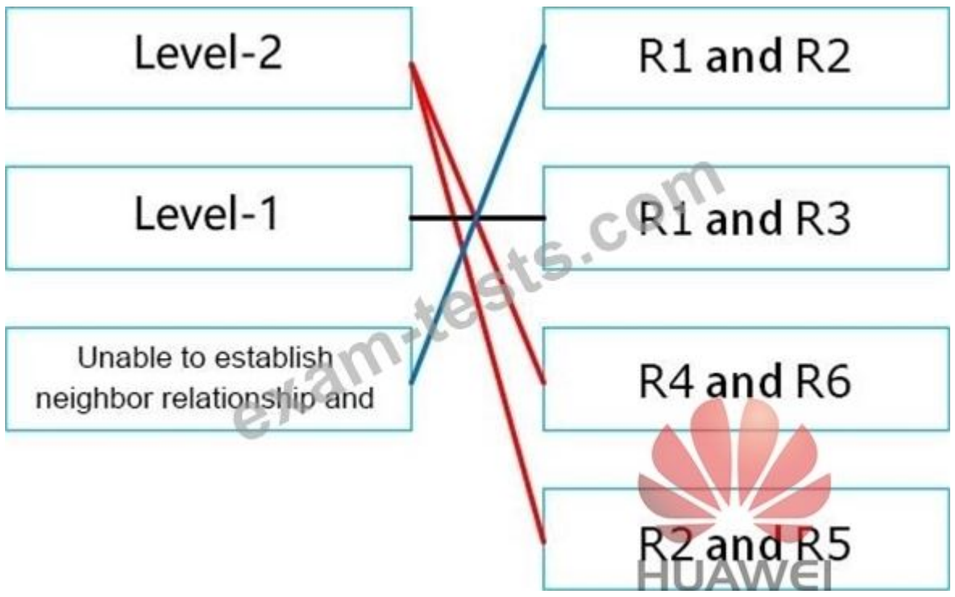
NEW QUESTION: 193
As shown in the figure, all routers run IS-IS. R3 is a Level-1 router, R6 is a Level1-2 router, and other routers are Level-1-2 routers.



What are the types of neighbor relationships between routers?



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 194

On an IS-IS network, each router can generate LSPs.

Which of the following events trigger the generation of a new LSP?

A. Related IS-IS interfaces go up or down.

B. Periodic updates occur.

C. Inter-area IP routes change.

D. The IS-IS interface cost is increased.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

IS-IS routers generate new Link State Packets (LSPs) under the following conditions:

Interface Status Changes: When IS-IS interfaces go up or down, the link state changes, triggering LSP updates.

Periodic Updates: IS-IS periodically regenerates LSPs to ensure link-state information remains synchronized across the network.

Interface Metric Changes: Any modification to interface costs results in a new LSP to reflect the updated cost in the network.

NEW QUESTION: 195
The following is the BGP information output by the router.



Which of the description of this information is wrong?
A. The AS number of the router is 10
B. Use the display bgp network command to display the routing information of BGP advertised through the BGP network
C. The Router ID of the router is 1.1.1.9
D. The router has introduced the network segment of 4.4.4.0/24 through the import-route command
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 196
Which of the following descriptions about SPT switching in PIM-SM is wrong?
A. The RPT tree may not be the optimal path for multicast traffic forwarding
B. After the SPT switching is completed, the multicast traffic still passes through the RPT tree
C. The SPT path is the shortest and the forwarding performance is better
D. If all multicast traffic passes through the RP router, the RP router may become the bottleneck of data forwarding
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 197
On-board AC refers to the built-in AC capability of Huawei agile switches to achieve integrated management of wired and wireless services. The traffic of wired and wireless services is unified and centrally managed by the agile switches.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 198
In an IPv4 address space, Class D addresses are used for multicast. Among Class D addresses, which of the following is the permanent group address range reserved for routing protocols?
A. 232.0.0.0 to 232.255.255.255
B. 239.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255
C. 224.0.0.0 to 224.0.0.255
D. 224.0.1.0 to 231.255.255.255
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Permanent Group Addresses for Routing Protocols
* The range 224.0.0.0 to 224.0.0.255 is reserved for local network protocols, including routing protocols.
Examples include OSPF (224.0.0.5/6) and RIP (224.0.0.9).
HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
* Reserved multicast address ranges are detailed in the multicast configuration sections.

NEW QUESTION: 199
When the administrator views the RIB table of the device, the OSPF external route should be marked () in the Protocol field.
Answer:
255|254|0|0|0

NEW QUESTION: 200
In addition to a route reflector, the confederation is another method that reduces the number of IBGP connections in an AS.
Which of the following statements are true about the confederation technology? (Choose all that apply)
A. This technology is applicable to large-scale networks.
B. Special EBGP connections are established among sub-ASs in a confederation, and the sub-ASs need to be fully meshed.
C. All member devices in a confederation need to be reconfigured.
D. The logical topology does not need to be changed when a confederation is used.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A is correct- Confederations arespecifically designed for large-scale BGP deploymentswhere a full IBGP mesh is impractical.
B is correct- Sub-ASs within a confederation establishEBGP-like connectionsbetween each other but behave like IBGP within the overall AS. These sub-ASsdo not require full-mesh inside the confederation, but EBGP rules are followed between sub-ASs.
C is false-Not all devices need to be reconfigured. Devices within the same sub-AS retain normal IBGP behavior and minimal changes.
D is correct- Confederation istransparent to external peers, so thelogical topology remains the samefrom outside the AS.
Reference from Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Study Guide:
"BGP confederation divides an AS into multiple sub-ASs. EBGP-like sessions are established between sub- ASs, while reducing IBGP mesh complexity. The external AS still sees the AS as one unit." (Chapter: BGP Scalability Enhancements - Section: Confederation)

NEW QUESTION: 201
Which of the following route types can be introduced by OSPF? (Multiple choice)
A. IS-IS
B. Static routing
C. An OSPF instance different from itself
D. Direct routing
E. BGP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 202
When a routing policy is used to filter routes, which of the following route prefixes will be denied by the IP prefix below?

```
[HUAWEI]ip ip-prefix aa index 10 permit 1.1.1.1 24 greater-equal 26 less-equal 32
```

A. 1.1.1.1/26
B. 1.1.1.1/32
C. 1.1.1.1/24
D. 1.1.1.2/16
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 203
In VRRP networking, devices assume the Master and Backup roles after election.
Match the two roles with their working mechanisms.(Token is reusable)
Answer:
A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

Drag-and-Drop Solution:

Role	Working Mechanism
Master	Periodically send VRRP Advertisement packets.
Master	Respond to an ARP request destined for a virtual IP address with an ARP reply carrying the virtual MAC.
Backup	Transition from Master to Backup immediately if a VRRP Advertisement packet with a higher priority is received.
Backup	Discard IP packets destined for the virtual IP address.

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Explanation of VRRP Roles and Their Functions:
InVRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol), devices are assigned roles as eitherMasterorBackupafter an election process. Each role has specific responsibilities to ensure the availability of the virtual IP address.
Matching Roles and Mechanisms:
Master:

Periodically send VRRP Advertisement packets.
The Master device sends advertisement packets to inform Backup devices that it is active.
Respond to an ARP request destined for a virtual IP address with an ARP reply carrying the virtual MAC address.
The Master device is responsible for responding to ARP requests for the virtual IP and forwarding traffic for it.
Backup:
Transition from Master to Backup immediately if a VRRP Advertisement packet with a higher priority is received.
A Backup device becomes Master only if the current Master stops sending advertisement packets or has a lower priority.
Discard IP packets destined for the virtual IP address.
Backup devices do not process traffic for the virtual IP address unless they become the Master.

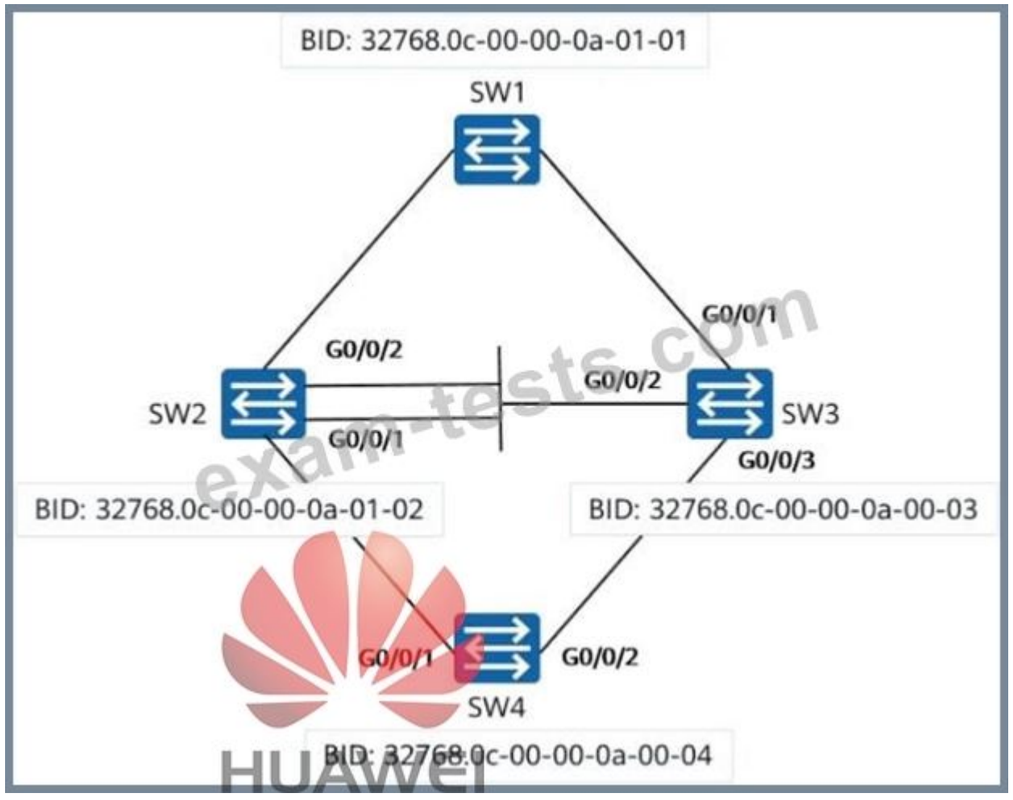
NEW QUESTION: 204
Which of the following statements about WLAN roaming are false?
A. APs with which a STA is associated before and after roaming can work on different channels.
B. During roaming, the STA sends a Reassociation Request frame containing home AP information to the foreign AP.
C. During roaming, the STA sends an Association Request frame containing home AP information to the foreign AP.
D. APs with which a STA is associated before and after roaming must work on the same channel.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
During WLAN roaming, the STA sends a Reassociation Request frame to the foreign AP to maintain connectivity. Association frames are used during initial connections, not roaming. APs with which a STA is associated before and after roaming can work on different channels, as roaming often occurs across channels in environments like multi-SSID or multi-channel setups. Options C and D are false, as they contradict standard WLAN roaming procedures.

NEW QUESTION: 205
When receiving which of the following messages, the DHCPv6 server will not reply with a Reply message?
A. Renew
B. Release
C. Decline
D. Rebind
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 206
VRF, also called VPN instance, is a network virtualization technology that helps VPN technology to isolate users. In normal cases, multiple VPN instances can be created on a physical device, and each VPN instance has independent entries. Which of the following resources can be independently owned by a VPN instance?
A. Interface
B. Routing table
C. MAC address table
D. Routing protocol process
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. What is VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding)?
* VRF is a network virtualization technology that enables multiple isolated routing tables to coexist on a single physical device.
* Each VRF instance is independent, which ensures separation between different VPNs or users.

2. Resources That VRF Can Independently Own:
Option A: Interface
* Correct.
* Each VRF instance can have its own set of interfaces. These interfaces are bound to a specific VRF, isolating traffic at the physical or logical port level.
Option B: Routing table
* Correct.
* VRF instances maintain independent routing tables. This ensures that routes for one VPN do not overlap or interfere with routes of another VPN.
Option C: MAC address table
* Incorrect.
* The MAC address table is part of Layer 2 operations and is shared by all VRF instances on the device.
VRF operates at Layer 3 and does not isolate MAC address tables.
Option D: Routing protocol process
* Correct.
* Each VRF instance can run its own routing protocol processes (e.g., OSPF, BGP), and these processes are completely independent of other VRF instances.
3. Summary:
* The correct resources that can be independently owned by a VRF instance are Interface, Routing Table
, and Routing Protocol Process.

NEW QUESTION: 207
If as shown, the four switches have been running and converged to complete the spanning tree calculation, and all port costs of the ST3 port are now set to 20000, then which of the following descriptions are correct? (Multiple choice)



A. The G0/0/2 port of SW4 will be changed from AP port to DP port
B. The G0/0/2 port of SW4 maintains its original port role.
C. The G0/0/3 port of SW3 maintains its original port role.
D. The G0/0/3 port of SW3 will be changed from DPD to AP port.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 208
Regarding the range of BGP AS numbers, which of the following descriptions are incorrect? (Multiple choice)
A. When supporting 2-byte AS, the value range is 0-65535
B. When 4-byte AS is supported, no new attributes need to be defined
C. When 2-byte AS is supported, the value range of the private AS number is 64512-65535
D. When 2-byte AS is supported, the value range of the private AS number is 32768-65535
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 209
A company purchased a new network device.
As a network administrator, what method is usually used to configure the device for the first time?
A. Telnet
B. SNMP
C. FTP

D. Console port login
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 210
Which of the following attacks is not a network layer attack?
A. ICMP attack
B. IP spoofing attack
C. Smurf attack
D. ARP spoofing attack
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 211
Which of the following statements regarding BGP route advertisement are false?
A. All the BGP routes learned from all BGP peer will be advertised to other BGP peers.
B. Only the optimal routes preferred by BGP can be advertised to other BGP peers.
C. By default, the routes learned from an IBGP peer will not be forwarded to other IBGP peers.
D. Only the routes learned from IGPs can be advertised to other BGP peers.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
BGP does not advertise all routes learned from peers to other peers. By default, only the best (optimal) routes selected by BGP are advertised to other peers. Additionally, routes learned from IBGP peers are not forwarded to other IBGP peers unless a route reflector or confederation setup is used. The statement claiming all learned routes are advertised is false .

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NEW QUESTION: 212
The DHCP relay is responsible for forwarding DHCP messages between the DHCP server and the DHCP client, and assists the DHCP server in dynamically allocating network parameters to the DHCP client.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 213
By default, a router interface sends PIM Hello messages at an interval of _____ seconds.
Answer:
30
Explanation:
By default, a router interface sends PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast) Hello messages every 30 seconds to maintain neighbor relationships. This interval can be adjusted using configuration commands.

NEW QUESTION: 214
The ABR of the OSPF complete stub area does not flood the third, fourth and fifth type LSAs to the area. Therefore, the ABR of the complete stub area needs to manually delegate a default route to the area to guide the data packets how to reach outside the AS. destination.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

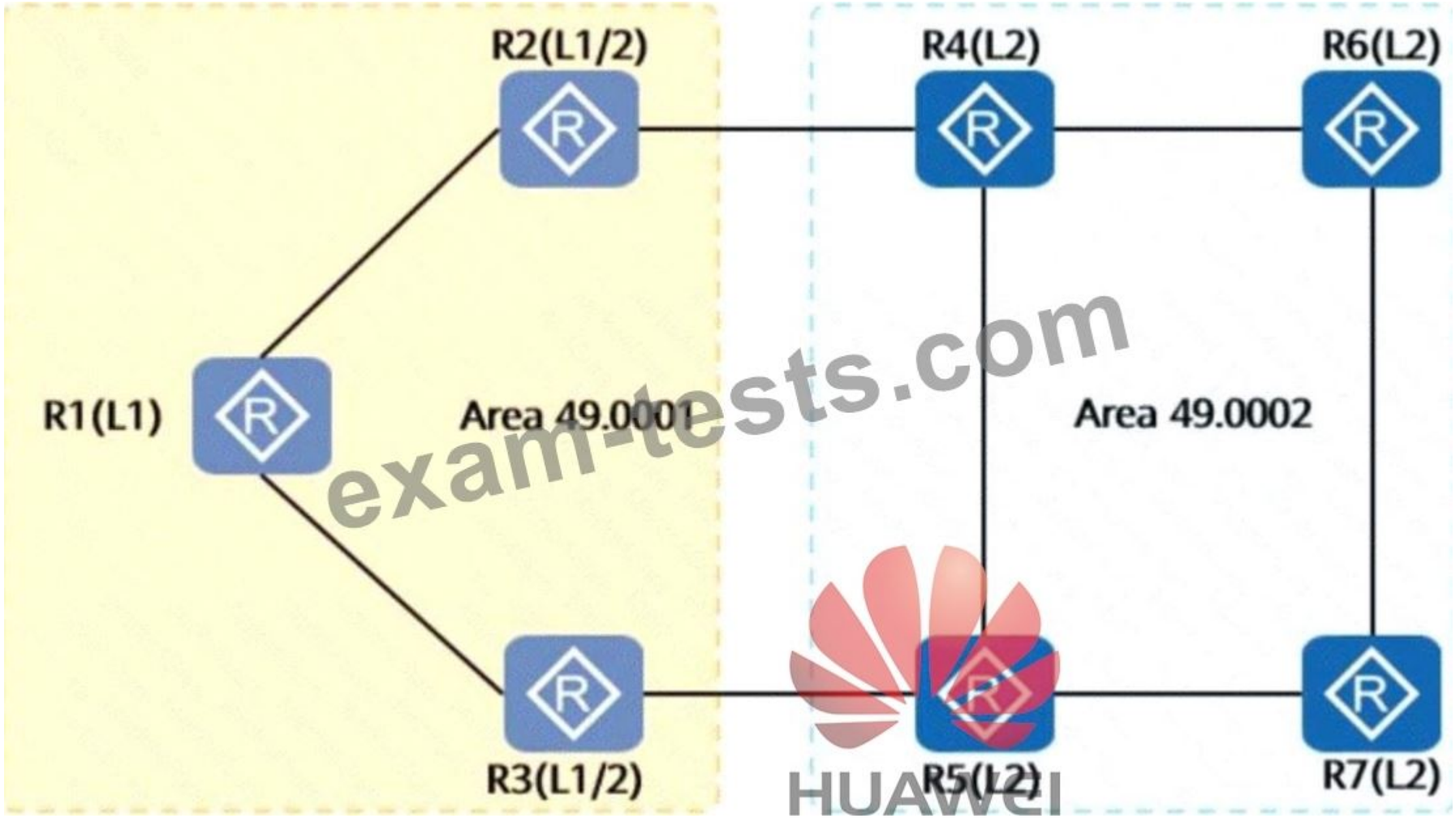
NEW QUESTION: 215
Class 7 LSAs are generally not allowed to be transmitted in the backbone area, but you can use the suppress-forwarding-address command to allow Class 7 LSAs to be transmitted in Area 0.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 216
Which of the following descriptions about VRRP fast switching is wrong? (Multiple choice)
A. If multiple BFDs are configured to monitor at the same time, each configuration is related to each other and may affect each other
B. A VRRP backup group cannot monitor Peer BFD, Link BFD and Normal BFD at the same time
C. Use VRRP to monitor the BFD session or EFM function. After the BFD session or EFM session status changes, the VRRP module will be notified to realize VRRP fast switching
D. The VRRP backup group monitors common BFD and when the BFD state changes, it will change the master/standby state by modifying the priority of the backup group. When the monitored BFD session state recovers, the priority of the router in the backup group will be restored to original value
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 217
An enterprise administrator wants to configure single-hop BFD to implement fast detection of direct links.
Which of the following configurations are mandatory?
A. Configure the remote discriminator of a BFD session.
B. Configure the local discriminator of a BFD session.
C. Configure a multicast IP address for BFD.
D. Enable BFD globally.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
For single-hop BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection), the configuration must include the local and remote discriminators to uniquely identify the session endpoints. Additionally, enabling BFD globally is a prerequisite for initiating BFD sessions. Configuring multicast IP addresses is unnecessary for single-hop BFD, as it operates over direct links. Huawei's configuration guidelines specify these requirements to ensure effective deployment and operation of BFD.
Understanding BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection):
* BFD is a protocol used to detect link faults quickly between two routers.
* Single-hop BFD operates on directly connected links and is commonly used for fast fault detection in routing protocols like OSPF and BGP.
HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Training Material (BFD Basics and Configuration).
Mandatory Configurations for Single-Hop BFD:
A). Configure the remote discriminator of a BFD session:The remote discriminator is used to uniquely identify the BFD session at the remote end. This is essential for session establishment.
B). Configure the local discriminator of a BFD session:The local discriminator uniquely identifies the BFD session at the local end. This is required to establish a BFD session.
D). Enable BFD globally:BFD must be enabled globally on the router for the protocol to operate and for session configurations to take effect.

Optional Configuration:
C). Configure a multicast IP address for BFD:This is not required for single-hop BFD, as it operates over direct links using unicast communication. Multicast is used in other scenarios, like multi-hop BFD.
Conclusion:The correct configurations for single-hop BFD are A, B, and D.

NEW QUESTION: 218
The following figure shows a campus network. IS-IS is configured on all routers, and the network runs normally.



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By default, which of the following routers have specific routes on the entire network?
A. R2
B. R3
C. R1
D. R7
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
* In IS-IS, routes are distributed differently based on router levels:
* Level-1 (L1) routers # Maintain specific routes only within their own area.

* Level-2 (L2) routers # Maintain specific routes for the entire network (inter-area routing).
* Level-1-2 (L1/L2) routers # Store both L1 and L2 routes and act as area border routers.
* In the diagram, R2 and R3 are L1/L2 routers, meaning they store specific routes for both their area and other areas.
* R1 is only an L1 router, meaning it only has intra-area routes, and R7 is an L2-only router, meaning it does not store all specific routes.
* Therefore, R2 and R3 have specific routes for the entire network.
# Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, IS-IS Routing Levels and Route Distribution.

NEW QUESTION: 219
Which of the following descriptions about OSPF DR/BDR is wrong?
A. If both DR/BDR elections fail, the neighbor status of both parties will remain in the 2-way state
B. Even if the dr-priority of the two directly connected routers is set to 255, there will still be DR and BDR elected between them
C. In the process of DR/BDR negotiation, the routers participating in the negotiation will think that they are BOR.
D. When the neighbor state is Init, DR/BOR will not be negotiated between routers.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 220
Which of the following descriptions about PBR (Policy-Based-Routing) is correct?
A. PBR 's conditional statement (if-match) can match ACL and prefix list
B. Each node of PBR does not perform any action when there is no configuration execution statement (apply)
C. Each node of PBR can only contain one conditional statement (if-match)
D. The relationship between PBR nodes is "and"
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 221
When a routing protocol introduces other routing protocols, in order to only introduce a part of the routing information that meets the conditions and set certain attributes of the imported routing information, the route-policy tool can only be used.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 222
When creating a security zone in the USG firewall, which of the following is the default security priority?
A. The security priority is 5
B. The security priority is 100
C. The security priority is 85
D. The security priority is 50
E. When creating a new security area, if the security priority is not set, the security priority will be empty
F. The security priority is 0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 223

The port role that cannot be in the forwarding state in RSTP is? (Multiple choice)
A. Backup Port
B. Designated Port
C. RootPort
D. Alternate Port
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 224
A router uses an advanced ACL to filter data. The ACL configuration is shown below. Which of the following statements is false about the configuration?
csharp
CopyEdit
[Huawei] acl 3001
[Huawei-acl-adv-3001] rule permit icmp source 192.168.1.3 0 destination 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
A. The ACL permits ICMP packets from host 192.168.1.3 to host 192.168.2.200.
B. The ACL denies ICMP packets from host 192.168.1.2 to network segment 192.168.2.0/24.
C. The ACL permits IP packets from host 192.168.1.3 to network segment 192.168.2.0/24.
D. The ACL is a numbered ACL whose number is 3001.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* Understanding the ACL Configuration:
* ACL Number: 3001 is an advanced ACL.
* Rule Description: The rule permits ICMP packets with the following criteria:
* Source IP: 192.168.1.3 (host-specific).
* Destination IP: 192.168.2.0/24 (entire subnet).
* Analysis of Each Option:
* Option A: True. ICMP packets from 192.168.1.3 to 192.168.2.200 (within the subnet) are permitted.
* Option B: True. Packets from 192.168.1.2 (not matching the source) are denied by default.
* Option C: False. The ACL only permits ICMP packets, not general IP packets.
* Option D: True. The ACL is identified by the number 3001.
References:
* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: ACL Filtering Rules
* Huawei Advanced ACL Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 225
In order for indirect EBGP neighbors to be established normally, which of the following configurations must be included? (Multiple choice)
A. peer as-number
B. peer ignore
C. peer ebgp-max-hop
D. Peer connect-interface
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 226
On an OSPF network, if the network type is NBMA, a router unicasts all protocol packets; if the network type is broadcast, a router multicasts all protocol packets.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
* OSPF network types affect how protocol packets (Hello, LSA updates) are transmitted:
* NBMA (Non-Broadcast Multi-Access) networks (e.g., Frame Relay) do not support multicast, so routers must unicast OSPF packets to neighbors.
* Broadcast networks (e.g., Ethernet) support multicast and use 224.0.0.5 for Hello packets and
224.0.0.6 for DR/BDR communication.
* The statement is false because:
* NBMA does not unicast all packets-only Hello packets must be manually configured to be unicast.
* LSAs and routing updates can still be multicast if an NBMA network is configured as point- to-multipoint.
# Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, OSPF Network Types and Packet Transmission.

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NEW QUESTION: 227
Which of the following VPN technologies is a Remote Access VPN?
A. SSL VPN
B. GRE Over IPsec
C. IPsec VPN
D. MPLS VPN
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 228
Which of the following descriptions about the DHCPv6 address allocation process is correct?
A. The DHCPv6 server sends a Reply message carrying address and configuration information in response to the Request message received from the DHCPv6 client
B. If the DHCPv6 server receives the Rebind message from the client and the server confirms that the client can continue to use the address, it will send a Confirm message to the client to inform the client
C. The DHCPv6 client uses the Solicit message to determine the location of the DHCPv6 server, and the destination IPv6 address of the message is FF02::1:3
D. If it is necessary to renew the lease of the address obtained from the DHCPv6 server, a Rebind message will be sent at T1 to request lease renewal
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 229
Which of the following statements about stack splitting is incorrect?
A. Multiple stack systems after splitting will have the same IP address and MAC address. To avoid causing network failures, the stack will perform MAD detection.
The party that fails the MAD detection competition will close all physical ports except reserved ports.

B. If the master and slave switches are still in the same stack system after the stack splits, the slave switch separated from the original master and slave switches will re-elect the master and slave switch due to protocol packet timeout.
C. After the stack is split, the MAC addresses of the two stack systems will change immediately.
D. If the primary switch is in two stacking systems after the stack is split, the stack system where the original master switch is located updates the topology, reassigns the primary switch, and the original standby switch is promoted to the primary switch in the new stack system, and a new standby switch is elected at the same time
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 230
Which of the following descriptions about Policy-Based-Routing and Routing-Policy are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Routing policies can only be formulated based on source addresses
B. The deployment of the routing policy is based on the forwarding plane and will not affect the routing table entries
C. Policy routing can formulate policies based on parameters such as source and destination IP addresses, protocol types, and packet sizes
D. After the device receives the message, the policy routing will first search for the policy for matching and forwarding. If the match fails, it will search the routing table for forwarding
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 231
When OSPF external routes are imported, Metric-Type-1 or Metric-Type-2 will be used, so which of the following is the calculation method of the routing cost of Metric-Type-1 type?
A. The sum of the cost from the device to the corresponding ASBR and the cost from the ASBR to the destination address of the route
B. The sum of the cost from the nearest ABR to the ASBR and the cost from the ASBR to the destination address of the route
C. The cost from this device to the corresponding ASBR
D. Cost from the ASBR to the destination address of the route
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 232
Which of the following statements about the concept of multicast is wrong?
A. Multicast group members, multicast group members can be widely distributed anywhere in the network
B. Multicast group: A collection identified by an IP multicast address
C. Multicast router: A router or a Layer 3 switch that supports Layer 3 multicast function
D. The group refers to the source, the sender of the information, and needs to join the multicast group to provide the forwarding of the group refers to the group message
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 233
Administrators can use the import-route command to introduce OSPF under different process IDs to each other.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 234
An enterprise uses OSPF to implement network communication. To ensure data validity and security, all authentication modes supported by OSPF are enabled on routers. In this case, interface authentication is preferentially used by the routers.
A. TRUE

B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
OSPF Authentication Overview
OSPF supports three authentication modes:
Null Authentication: No authentication (default).
Plaintext Authentication: Uses clear-text passwords.
MD5 Authentication: Secure cryptographic authentication.
Interface-Level Priority
When both interface-level and area-level authentication are configured, OSPF prioritizesinterface-level authentication. This ensures that interface-specific security overrides area-wide configurations for greater granularity and security.
HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
OSPF authentication hierarchy and configurations are detailed in the OSPF security configuration chapter.

NEW QUESTION: 235
A Huawei firewall by default creates security zones named untrust, dmz, _____ and local. (Use Lowercase letters.)

Answer:
security policy

NEW QUESTION: 236
Round Robin scheduling method is to poll and send according to the number of bytes defined by each queue, and the bandwidth ratio of each queue is equal to the ratio of the number of bytes defined by this queue to the sum of the bytes of all queues.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 237
Which of the following is used as the destination port for single-hop BFD?
A. UDP port 3784
B. UDP port 4784
C. TCP port 3784
D. TCP port 4784
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* Single-Hop BFD:
* Single-hop BFD is used for detecting link failures in directly connected devices.
* It uses UDP port 3784 for communication.
* Multi-Hop BFD:
* For multi-hop scenarios, BFD uses UDP port 4784 to ensure end-to-end connectivity.
Incorrect Options:

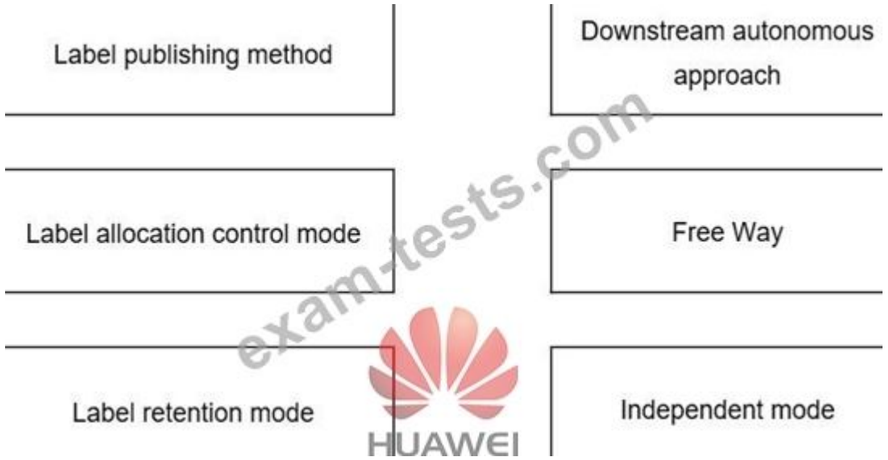
* TCP ports 3784 and 4784 (C and D): BFD does not use TCP.
References:
* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BFD Ports and Functions
* Huawei BFD Configuration Details

NEW QUESTION: 238
If a router ID is configured in both the system via and the BGP view, BGP uses the router ID configured in the BGP view because the BGP view takes precedence over the system view.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

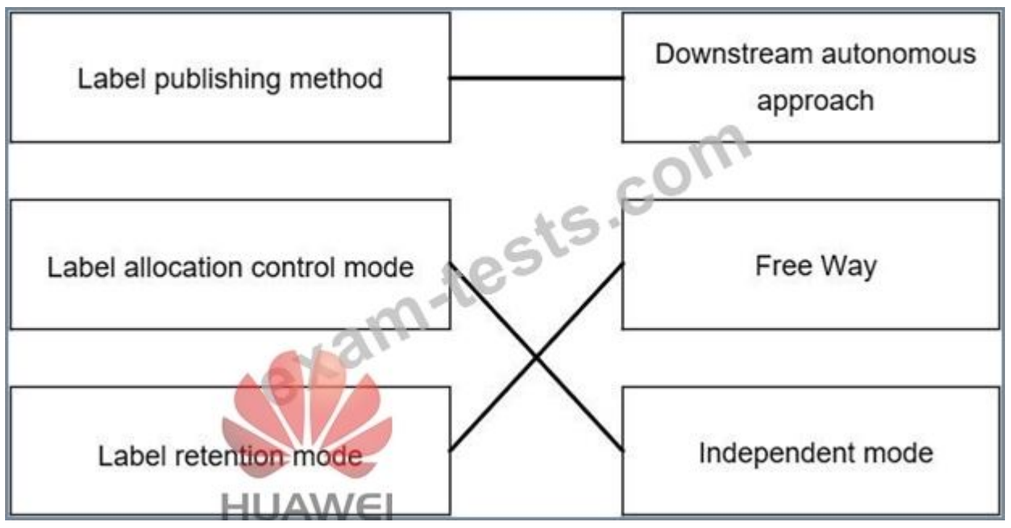
NEW QUESTION: 239
Which of the following scenarios is the SD-WAN solution suitable for?
A. Internal interconnection of enterprise data center network
B. Enterprise branch interconnection
C. Enterprise campus wireless network deployment
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 240
By default, some security zones are created when Huawei firewalls are enabled. Which of the following security zones is created by users?
A. ISP
B. DMZ
C. Trust
D. Local
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
By default, Huawei firewalls create security zones such as Trust, Untrust, and Local. The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) is a security zone explicitly created by users. A DMZ is used to isolate an internal network from the external one, providing an additional layer of security by placing public-facing services (e.
g., web servers) in this intermediary zone. This setup ensures that if a public-facing service is compromised, the internal network remains secure. Huawei Firewall configuration steps confirm this zoning principle, making DMZ creation an explicit user-driven action .

NEW QUESTION: 241
The default MPLS label publishing method, label distribution control method, and label retention method of Huawei routers are?



Answer:



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NEW QUESTION: 242
Which of the following descriptions of LSP in IS-IS is incorrect?
A. There are two types of LSP, namely Level1-1 and Level1-2.
B. The function of LSP is to exchange link status information
C. After setting OL, the LSP will not be flooded in the network.
D. LSP ID consists of three parts, System ID, pseudo node ID and LSP fragmentation number.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 243
Which of the following TLVs is used by ISIS to describe the IP address of an interface?
A. 129
B. 131
C. 128
D. 132
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the IS-IS protocol, TLV 129 (IPv4 interface address) is used to describe the IP address of an interface. Each TLV type carries specific information, and TLV 129 specifically relates to interface IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 244
The session-based state inspection firewall has different processing procedures for the first packet and subsequent packets.
Which of the following description is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. When the packet arrives at the firewall, it will look up the session table, and if it matches, the firewall will execute the subsequent packet processing process
B. When the status inspection mechanism is turned on, when the firewall processes TCP packets, only SYN packets can establish a session
C. When the packet arrives at the firewall, it will search the session table. If there is no match, the firewall will execute the first packet processing process
D. When the status inspection mechanism is turned on, subsequent packages also need to be checked for security policies
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 245
Which of the following descriptions of 802.1X authentication technology in VLAN networks is incorrect?
A. The client must support EAPoL on the LAN
B. It is a port-based three-layer network access control protocol
C. Adopt a typical C/S architecture
D. Usually use RADIUS server as authentication server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 246
Which of the following descriptions of multicast routing are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. If an upstream neighbor or downstream neighbor on the multicast distribution tree is unreachable, multicast routing will re-converge.
B. Multicast routing protocols include IGMP protocol
C. Multicast routing protocols are used to establish and maintain multicast routes, and forward multicast packets correctly and efficiently.
D. Multicast routing protocols are divided into intra-domain multicast routing protocols and inter-domain multicast routing protocols.
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

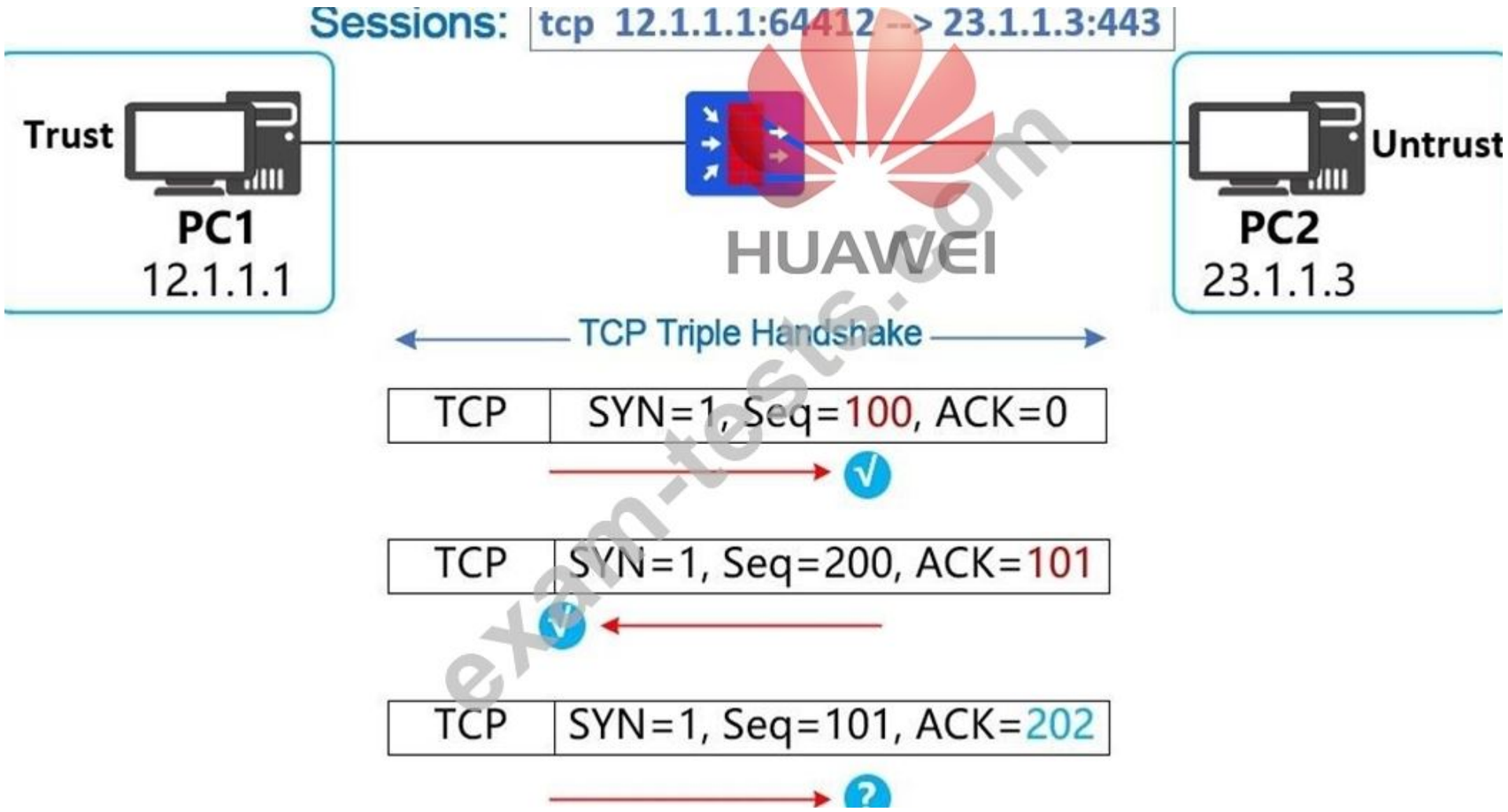
NEW QUESTION: 247
Which of the following routing protocols support the default route through command configuration?
A. BGP
B. IS-IS
C. OSPF
D. ICMP

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
BGP, IS-IS, and OSPF support the configuration of default routes through specific command configurations. For example, BGP uses the default-originate command, IS-IS uses a default-route- advertise method, and OSPF can advertise default routes using default-information originate. ICMP, however, is not a routing protocol and does not support this functionality .

NEW QUESTION: 248
Which of the following descriptions of the IS-IS neighbor relationship establishment process are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. For Level-1 routers, the area numbers may be inconsistent.
B. On broadcast networks, DIS needs to be elected
C. When the neighbor relationship is established through the three-way handshake mechanism on the P2P link, the neighbor IDs of both parties are Up, which means that the neighbor relationship is successfully established between the two parties.
D. The two-way handshake mechanism can be used to establish neighbor relationships on the P2P link, which is faster and more stable than the three-way handshake mechanism.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 249
The function of routing protocol priority is to assign different priorities to routes discovered by different protocols, so that when a router learns the same route from different routing protocols at the same time, it can have a selected priority.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 250
As shown in the figure, the stateful inspection firewall will forward the packet because the packet conforms to the firewall session state.



A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 251
A socket is composed of 5-tuples, so which of the following options does not belong to the range of 5- tuples?
A. Destination IP
B. Source MAC
C. Source IP
D. Destination port
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 252
In the USG series firewalls, what is the security level of the Untrusts area?
A. 15
B. 10
C. 50

D. 5
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 253
Which of the following statements regarding Local-Preference in BGP is true?
A. Local-Preference affects traffic that enters an AS.
B. Local-Preference can be transmitted between ASs.
C. The default Local-Preference value is 100.
D. Local-Preference is a well-known mandatory attribute.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Local-Preference attribute is used within an AS to influence outbound traffic paths. The default value is
100, and it is a well-known discretionary attribute, meaning it is not mandatory and does not travel across AS boundaries .

NEW QUESTION: 254
IGMPV3 not only supports IGMPv1 General Query and IGMPv2 Group-Specific Query, and also IGMPv3 Source/Group-Specific Query.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
IGMPv3 builds on IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 by supporting all previous query types, including General Query and Group-Specific Query, while introducing Source/Group-Specific Query. This enhancement allows finer control over multicast group membership .

NEW QUESTION: 255
On an office network of an enterprise, OSPF is enabled on two directly connected routers. During adjacency establishment, the state machine stays in the 2-way state. Which of the following statements are not possible causes?
A. Hello time values are different.
B. Area IDs are different.
C. Router IDs conflict.
D. The N-bit and E-bit of Hello packets are the same.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
OSPF State Machine:
OSPF adjacency progresses through several states:Down > Init > 2-Way > ExStart > Exchange > Loading > Full.
The2-Way stateindicates that routers have exchanged Hello packets but are not forming full adjacencies.
Possible Causes for Staying in the 2-Way State:
Hello Time Values Are Different (A):Mismatched Hello/Dead intervals prevent adjacency establishment.
Area IDs Are Different (B):OSPF routers must belong to the same area to establish adjacency.
Router IDs Conflict (C):While Router ID conflicts cause other issues, they do not result in the 2-Way state.
N-bit and E-bit Are the Same (D):Matching N-bit/E-bit values are normal and do not cause problems.
References:
HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Adjacency Establishment
Huawei OSPF Neighbor State Analysis

NEW QUESTION: 256
Which of the following descriptions of routing policies and policy routing are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Routing policies mainly control the forwarding of packets, that is, packets may be forwarded without following the routing table.
B. Policy routing mainly controls the forwarding of packets, that is, packets can be forwarded without following the routing table.
C. Routing policies mainly control the introduction, publishing and reception of routing information.
D. Policy routing mainly controls the introduction, publication and reception of routing information.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 257
Which of the following statements regarding BGP route advertisement are false?
A. All the BGP routes learned from all BGP peer will be advertised to other BGP peers.
B. Only the optimal routes preferred by BGP can be advertised to other BGP peers.
C. By default, the routes learned from an IBGP peer will not be forwarded to other IBGP peers.
D. Only the routes learned from IGPs can be advertised to other BGP peers.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
BGP does not advertise all routes learned from peers to other peers. By default, only the best (optimal) routes selected by BGP are advertised to other peers.
Additionally, routes learned from IBGP peers are not forwarded to other IBGP peers unless a route reflector or confederation setup is used. The statement claiming all learned routes are advertised is false.

NEW QUESTION: 258
Which of the following descriptions about Filter-Policy are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Filtering In the link state routing protocol, the routing table is generated through the LSDB, so Filter- Policy essentially filters the LSA in the LSDB
B. In the distance vector protocol, if you want to filter out the route from the upstream device to the downstream device, you need to configure filter-policy export on the downstream device.
C. In the distance vector protocol, because routing information is passed between devices, Filter-Policy can directly
D. Filter-Policy can be used on both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 259
Which of the following descriptions about LSA and LSDB are wrong? (Multiple choice)
A. The LSage field in the LSA header indicates the remaining lifetime of the LSA
B. LSA is the smallest unit of LSDB
C. The combination of LS type and Link StateID jointly identifies an LSA
D. The LS sequence number field is used to detect old and duplicate LSAs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 260
A large shopping mall configures a VLAN pool to prevent network performance deterioration caused by potentially large broadcast domains. A network engineer runs the display vlan pool name STA command to check information about the VLAN pool. The following command output is displayed:
<AC> display vlan pool name STA Name : STA Total : 2 Assignment: hash Threshold Notify Count: 3 Threshold Notify time(min): 3 VLAN ID : 2 4 Which of the following statements are true?
A. The VLANs with the IDs of 2 and 4 are added to the VLAN pool.
B. The total number of VLAN pools is 2.
C. The name of the VLAN pool is STA.
D. The VLAN pool uses the even VLAN assignment algorithm.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The command output confirms that the VLANs with IDs 2 and 4 are part of the VLAN pool named "STA." The VLAN pool concept is used to allocate VLANs dynamically to devices or subnets, which reduces broadcast domain size and improves network efficiency. The total number of VLAN pools is unrelated to this output, and the assignment algorithm (hash or even) is not explicitly mentioned in the output. Huawei VLAN pool management references align with this analysis .

NEW QUESTION: 261
On an IS-IS network, routers send LSPs to exchange link state information. LSPs are classified into Level-1 LSPs and Level-2 LSPs and have the same format. Which of the following parts constitute the LSP ID in an LSP?
A. LSP Number
B. Pseudonode ID
C. System ID
D. IS Type
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
IS-IS Overview: Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) is a link-state routing protocol. Routers exchangeLink State Packets (LSPs)to maintain a synchronized link-state database. These LSPs are categorized intoLevel-1 LSPs(intra-area routing) andLevel-2 LSPs(inter-area routing). Both types share the same packet format.
HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Training Material (IS-IS LSPs and Packet Structure).
LSP ID Format: The LSP ID uniquely identifies each LSP and ensures accurate routing information. It comprises the following components:
System ID (C): A 6-byte identifier assigned to each router, derived from the router's NET (Network Entity Title). This identifier ensures unique identification of routers within the IS-IS domain.
Pseudonode ID (B): Assigned when a router acts as a Designated Intermediate System (DIS) on a broadcast network. It differentiates LSPs generated by the DIS from other routers.
LSP Number (A): A 1-byte field indicating the sequence number of the LSP. It helps distinguish multiple LSPs generated by the same router for the same level.
Reference:HCIP-Datacom Advanced Routing & Switching Technology (IS-IS LSP Format).
IS Type Exclusion:
IS Type (D)is not part of the LSP ID itself. It is a field within the IS-IS PDU that indicates the type of Intermediate System (Level-1, Level-2, or both) but does not contribute to the composition of the LSP ID.
Reference:HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Training Material (IS-IS Basics and Levels).
Conclusion: The LSP ID in IS-IS consists ofSystem ID,Pseudonode ID, andLSP Number. These components uniquely identify each LSP within the IS-IS domain.

NEW QUESTION: 262
Without a prior version check, an engineer configures IGMP snooping on a device and the version of IGMP snooping is earlier than the IGMP versions on user hosts. In this case, which of the following situations will occur?
A. Users cannot receive multicast data because the device forwards received IGMP Report messages only to router ports and does not generate group member ports or forwarding entries.
B. Users cannot receive multicast data, but the device generates forwarding entries after receiving IGMP Report messages.
C. The IGMP snooping version of the device is automatically degraded, and users can receive multicast data properly.
D. The IGMP versions of the hosts are automatically upgraded, and users can receive multicast data properly.

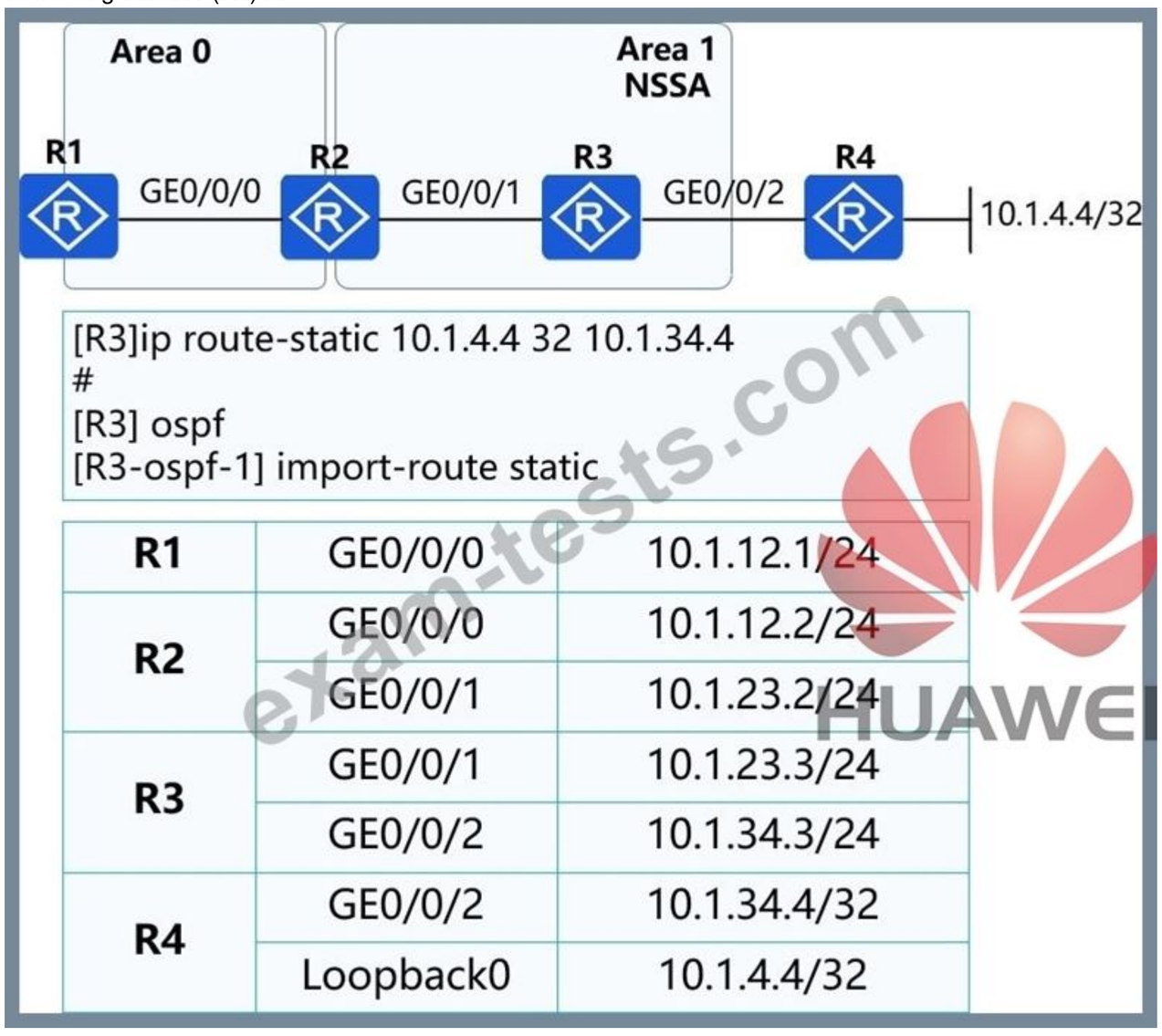
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* IGMP Version Mismatch
* If the IGMP snooping version on the device is earlier than the IGMP version on user hosts, the device may fail to parse IGMP Report messages correctly. As a result, the device forwards these messages only to router ports without generating group member ports or forwarding entries.
* Consequently, users cannot receive multicast data.
* HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
* Multicast and IGMP snooping behaviors under mismatched conditions are described in the multicast configuration chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 263
After IPsec is deployed on an enterprise network, services are interrupted. The administrator finds that no data flow triggers IKE negotiation.
Which of the following are possible causes?(Select all that apply)
A. Configuration error of an interzone security policy
B. An unreachable route
C. The IPsec policy is not correctly applied to the related interface.
D. A mismatch between the ACL and protected data flow
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
All four are valid reasons why IKE (Internet Key Exchange) negotiation might not be triggered:
A- Security policy mismatches canblock data flows, preventing IPsec from initiating.
B- If theroute to the peer is unreachable, no packets can reach the tunnel interface, and IKE will not start.
C- If the IPsec policy is notbound to the correct interface, no protection is triggered.
D- If the ACL doesnot match the actual traffic, the flow will bypass IPsec.
Reference from Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Study Guide:
"Common causes of IKE negotiation failure include incorrect ACLs, misapplied policies, unreachable peers, and misconfigured security zones." (Chapter: VPN Technologies - Section: IPsec Troubleshooting)

NEW QUESTION: 264
A monitoring plane usually comprises the monitoring units of main control boards and interface boards. This plane can monitor the system environment independently. Which of the following environment monitoring functions can be provided by the monitoring plane?
A. Voltage monitoring
B. Temperature monitoring
C. Fan control
D. System power-on and power-off control
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The monitoring plane's primary role is environmental monitoring, ensuring the stability of the system.
Functions like voltage monitoring, temperature tracking, fan speed control, and power management are standard. These are independent of the forwarding or control planes and critical for maintaining device health in network operations .

NEW QUESTION: 265
OSPF is deployed in a campus to achieve network interoperability, and OSPF is also enabled on the GE0/0/2 interface of R3. Area1 is deployed as an NSSA area, and the addresses of each device are as shown in the figure.

An engineer configured a static route on R3 to access the loopback interface address of R4, and imported the static route into the OSPF process. At this time, in the Type5 LSA received by R1, the forwarding address (FA) is:



Answer:
10.1.34.4

NEW QUESTION: 266
BGP protocol uses () message to revoke routing entries.
Answer:
update

NEW QUESTION: 267
Server-Map is generated based on which of the following sets of parameters?

A. Source and destination MAC addresses, source and destination IP addresses, and source and destination port numbers
B. Source and destination MAC addresses, source and destination IP addresses, and protocol types
C. Source and destination MAC addresses, source and destination port numbers, and protocol types
D. Source and destination IP addresses, source and destination port numbers, and protocol types
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 268
On an RSTP network, port priorities may be compared during root port or designated port election. Which of the following values is the default priority of a port on a Huawei switch?
A. 1
B. 128
C. 4096
D. 32768
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
1. Port Priority in RSTP:
* RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) elects root and designated ports based on port priority and port ID.
* Port priority is a configurable value that helps determine which port becomes the root or designated port when multiple ports are eligible.
* The port ID consists of the port priority and port number. When priorities are equal, the port number is used as a tiebreaker.
2. Default Port Priority on Huawei Switches:
* On Huawei switches, the default port priority is 128.
* This value can be adjusted in increments of 16 using the command stp port priority.
3. Analysis of Options:
Option A: 1
* Incorrect. This is not the default port priority value.
Option B: 128
* Correct. This is the default port priority value on Huawei switches.
Option C: 4096
* Incorrect. This is not a valid default port priority value.
Option D: 32768
* Incorrect. This is the default bridge priority, not the port priority.
4. Summary:
* The default port priority on Huawei switches is 128.

NEW QUESTION: 269
In IGMPv1, if all the multicast members of a group leave, how many seconds does it take for the router to delete the corresponding multicast forwarding entry?
A. 90 seconds
B. 180 seconds
C. 130 seconds
D. 160 seconds
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 270
Which of the following statements about routing tools is incorrect? (Multiple choice)
A. as-path-filter is a tool used to match the attribute in BGP routing information. It can filter BGP routes independently according to the AS Path attribute of BCP routing
B. community-filter is a tool used to match the community attributes in BGP routing information. It can filter BGP routes independently according to the Community attributes of BGP routes
C. The access control list is used to match the address of routing information or data packets, and filter routing information or data packets that do not meet the conditions
D. The prefix list can only be used to filter routing information, not data packets
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

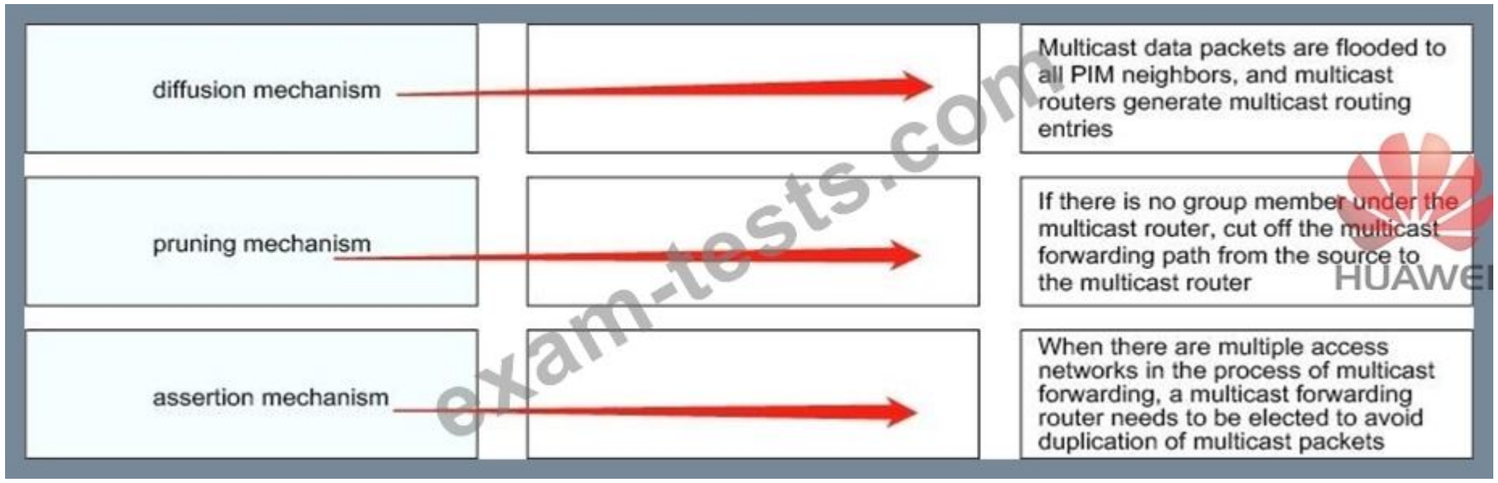
NEW QUESTION: 271
L2TP is a type of VPDN (Virtual Private Dial-up network) tunnel protocol. It is a VPN that provides access services for traveling employees or corporate branches to remotely access corporate intranet resources in remote office scenarios. It runs on the network layer of the TCP/IP protocol stack.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 272
Please match the following mechanisms in PIM-DM with their corresponding concepts.

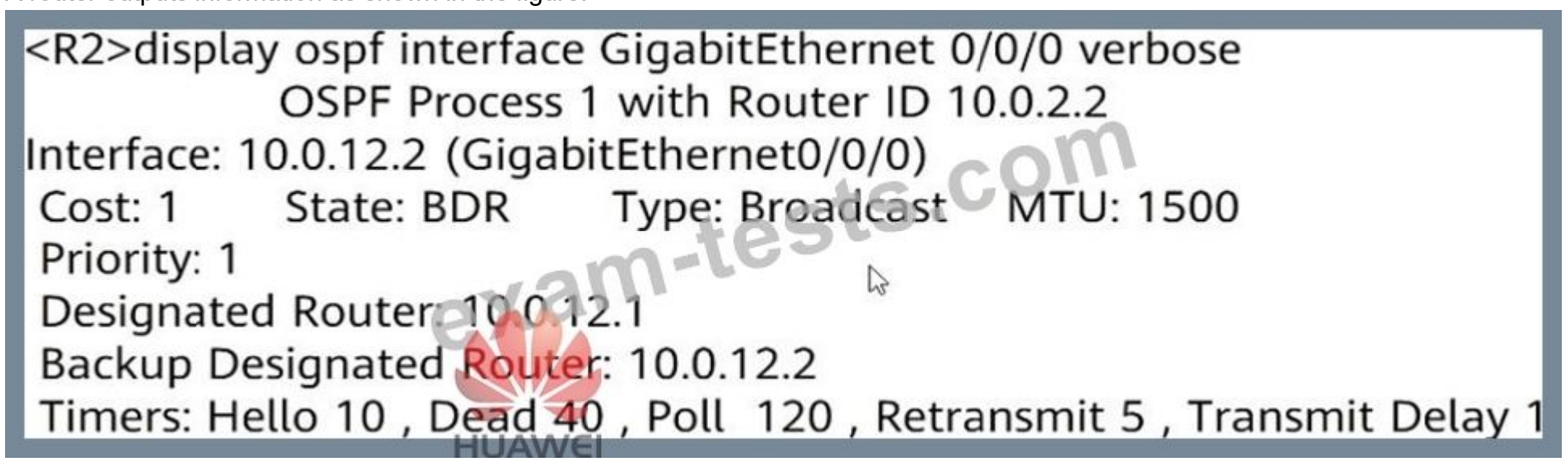


Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 273

A router outputs information as shown in the figure.



Which of the following descriptions are correct? (Multiple choice)

A. The router is DR

B. The network type of this interface is broadcast

C. The Router ID of this router is 10.1.1.1

D. The router's interface address is 10.1.12.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 274

Which of the following messages are sent when BGP establishes peer relationships?

A. Keepalive

B. Hello

C. Update

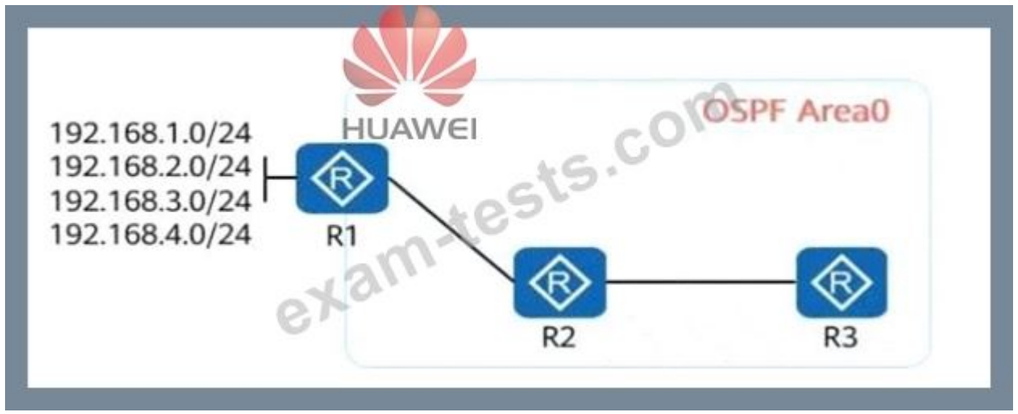
D. Open

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation:BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) uses specific message types to establish and maintain peer relationships between routers. The primary BGP messages involved during the establishment and maintenance of peer relationships are:
* Open (D):
* The Open message is the first message sent after a TCP connection is established between BGP peers.
* It is used to exchange parameters such as the AS number, BGP version, hold time, and BGP identifier.
* Keepalive (A):
* After the Open message exchange, Keepalive messages are sent periodically to maintain the BGP session.
* These messages confirm that the connection is still alive.
* Update (C):
* Update messages are used to exchange routing information after the peer relationship is established.
* They contain information about network prefixes and their associated path attributes.
* Hello (B):
* Hello messages are not used in BGP. They are typically used in protocols like OSPF or IS-IS to establish and maintain neighbor relationships.
Thus, the correct answers are A (Keepalive), C (Update), and D (Open).
References:
* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "BGP Message Types".
* RFC 4271 - Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4).

NEW QUESTION: 275
In BGP, Notification messages are used to request peers to resend routing information after routing policies are changed.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Notification Message Purpose
* BGP Notification messages are used to report errors or terminate a connection. They do not request peers to resend routing information after routing policies are changed.
* Routing updates following policy changes require manual resynchronization, not Notification messages.
HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
* The purpose and usage of Notification messages are discussed in the BGP operation chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 276
On the OSPF network shown in the figure, R1, R2, and R3 run OSPF, and R1 advertises four VPN routes to OSPF. A filter-policy needs to achieve the following goal: R1's and R3's routing tables contain the routes to 192.168.3.0/24, but R2's routing table does not. Which of the following filter-policies cannot meet this requirement?



A. A filter-policy on R2 for filtering received routes
B. A filter-policy on R2 for filtering the routes to be advertised
C. A filter-policy on R1 for filtering the routes to be imported
D. A filter-policy on R1 for filtering the imported routes to be advertised
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Goal Analysis:
* Requirement:
* The route to 192.168.3.0/24 must exist in R1's and R3's routing tables.
* The route must not exist in R2's routing table.
* This requires filtering to ensure the route is either:
* Blocked on R2's routing table (via filtering on R2), or
* Blocked before it is advertised to R2.
* Analysis of Each Option:
* Option A (Filter-policy on R2 for filtering received routes):
* Applying a filter-policy on R2 to filter received routes will block the route from entering R2's routing table but still allow it to propagate to R3.
* This meets the requirement.
* Option B (Filter-policy on R2 for filtering the routes to be advertised):
* Blocking the advertisement of routes from R2 to other routers does not affect the routes received by R2 itself.
* This does not meet the requirement but does not affect the propagation to R3.
* This is valid if the received route is blocked.
* Option C (Filter-policy on R1 for filtering the routes to be imported):
* If the route is filtered on R1 during the import phase, the route will not exist in R1's routing table and thus cannot be advertised to either R2 or R3.
* This fails to meet the requirement because the route must exist in R1's and R3's routing tables.
* Option D (Filter-policy on R1 for filtering the imported routes to be advertised):
* Filtering routes on R1 before advertising to R2 will prevent R2 from receiving the route but allow R1 to advertise the route to R3.
* This meets the requirement.
* Correct Option:
* C (Filter-policy on R1 for filtering the routes to be imported): This will prevent the route from existing in both R1 and R3, violating the stated requirement.
References:
* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Route Filtering

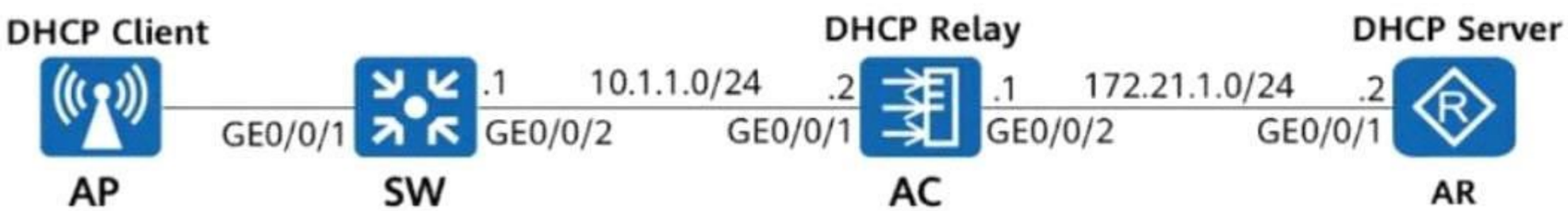
* Huawei OSPF Configuration and Filtering Methods

NEW QUESTION: 277
Which of the following attribute must be carried in an Update message?
A. Local-pref
B. Prefval
C. MED
D. AS-Path
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In BGP, the AS-Path attribute is mandatory and must be included in all UPDATE messages. It records the autonomous systems a route has traversed. Attributes like Local-Preference, MED, and Prefval are optional and may not always be included. The AS-Path is crucial for loop prevention and route selection .

NEW QUESTION: 278
NFV and SDN are highly complementary and interdependent, so they must be used together.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 279
The VRID of the VRRP virtual router is 3 and the virtual IP address is 100.1.1.10. What is the virtual MAC address?
A. 00-00-5E-00-01-03
B. 00-00-5E-00-01-64
C. 01-00-5E-00-01-64
D. 01-00-5E-00-01-03
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The virtual MAC address for a VRRP virtual router is determined by the formula 00-00-5E-00-01-[VRID in hexadecimal]. For VRID 3, the hexadecimal equivalent is 03. Thus, the virtual MAC address is 00-00-5E-00-
01-03 .

NEW QUESTION: 280
On the network shown in the following figure, the management VLAN is VLAN 10, and the AP is configured to obtain an IP address on the network segment 10.1.1.0/24 through DHCP. The AP, AC, and AR function as the DHCP client, DHCP relay agent, and DHCP server, respectively. Which of the following configurations for the DHCP relay agent and DHCP server are correct?



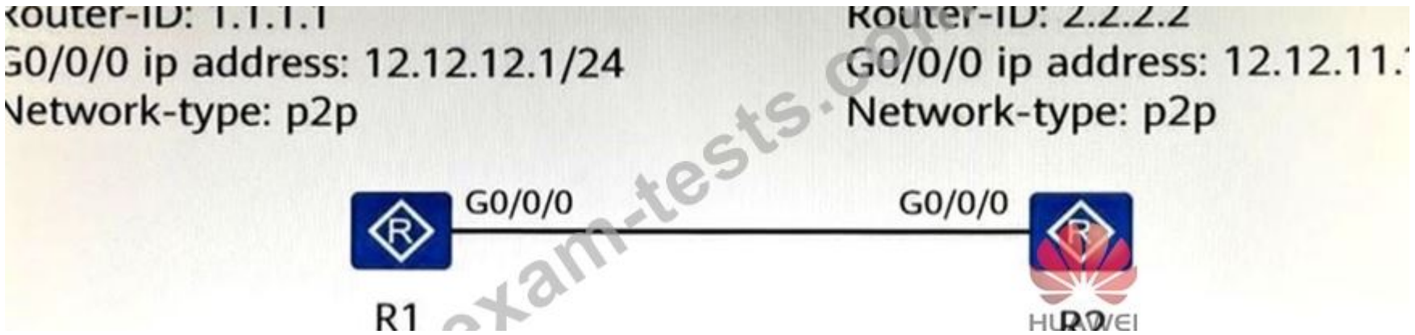
A. [AC] dhcp server group AP
[AC-dhcp-server-group-AP] dhcp-server 172.21.1.2
[AC-dhcp-server-group-AP] quit
[AC] interface Vlanif 10
[AC-Vlanif 10] dhcp select relay
[AC-Vlanif 10] dhcp relay server-select AP
[AC-Vlanif 10] quit
B. [AR] ip pool AP
[AR-ip-pool-AP] network 10.1.1.0 mask 24
[AR-ip-pool-AP] gateway-list 10.1.1.2
[AR-ip-pool-AP] excluded-ip-address 10.1.1.1
[AR-ip-pool-AP] quit
[AR] interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[AR-GigabitEthernetO/O/1] dhcp select global
[AR-GigabitEthernet0/0/l] quit
[AR] ip route-static 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.21.1.1
C. [AR] ip pool AP
[AR-ip-pool-AP] network 172.21.1.0 mask 24
[AR-ip-pool-AP] gateway-list 172.21.1.2
[AR-ip-pool-AP] excluded-ip-address 172.21.1.1
[AR-ip-pool-AP] quit
[AR] interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[AR-GigabitEthernetO/0/1] dhcp select global
[AR-GigabitEthernetO/0/1] quit
[AR] ip route-static 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.21.1.1
D. [AC] dhcp server group AP
[AC-dhcp-server-group-AP] dhcp-server 10.1.1.2
[AC-dhcp-server-group-AP] quit
[AC] interface Vlanif 10
[AC-Vlanif 10] dhcp select relay
[AC-Vlanif 10] dhcp relay server-select AP
[AC-VlaniflO] quit
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Option A correctly configures the DHCP relay agent (AC) to forward requests to the DHCP server using VLAN 10.Option B correctly configures the DHCP server (AR) with the correct IP pool (10.1.1.0/24), gateway, and excluded IP addresses. The static route to 10.1.1.0 through 172.21.1.1 ensures proper routing .
=========

NEW QUESTION: 281
Which of the following statements is false about BFD?
A. The asynchronous mode is the primary BFD operating mode.

B. In asynchronous mode, two systems periodically exchange BFD Control packets at the negotiated interval. If one system does not receive any BFD Control packets from the other within the detection interval, the BFD session is declared down.
C. The asynchronous mode does not support the echo function.
D. In demand mode, after a BFD session is set up, the system does not periodically send BFD Control packets.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In asynchronous mode, two devices exchange BFD Control packets to monitor connectivity. However, this mode does support the echo function, which tests bidirectional paths by sending packets that loop back to the origin. This statement is incorrect. Demand mode, on the other hand, minimizes the control packet exchange, relying on periodic echo packets if configured. Huawei's BFD configuration guides emphasize these distinctions .

NEW QUESTION: 282
OSPF networks are classified into four types of networks by link layer protocol. Drag the following link layer protocols to the corresponding network types.(Token is reusable)
Answer:
Network Types and Corresponding Link Layer Protocols
Broadcast: Ethernet
Point-to-Point (P2P): PPP, HDLC
Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP): PPP
Non-Broadcast Multi-Access (NBMA): Frame Relay
OSPF Network Types:
OSPF classifies networks based on link layer protocols into the following types:
Broadcast: This type assumes that all routers on the network can communicate directly with one another using multicast or broadcast frames. Ethernet networks are typical examples.
Point-to-Point (P2P): This type is used for links that connect two routers directly. Common protocols include PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) and HDLC.
Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP): This type simulates multiple point-to-point connections over a single physical network, often used in WAN scenarios where PPP is employed.
Non-Broadcast Multi-Access (NBMA): These networks connect multiple devices but lack native broadcast capability, such as Frame Relay.
Reference: HCIP-Datacom-Core Technology Training Material (OSPF Network Types).
Explanation of Matches:
Broadcast - Ethernet: Ethernet supports broadcast and multicast communication, making it a suitable example of a broadcast OSPF network.
P2P - PPP, HDLC: Both PPP and HDLC are designed for direct communication between two nodes, fitting the P2P category.
P2MP - PPP: In WANs, PPP often operates in a point-to-multipoint configuration, simulating separate connections for each endpoint.
NBMA - Frame Relay: Frame Relay is a classic NBMA technology where direct communication between devices requires manual configuration, as there is no inherent broadcast capability.
Conclusion:This classification ensures that OSPF operates efficiently over different network types by adapting neighbor discovery and LSA propagation mechanisms to the underlying link layer technology.

NEW QUESTION: 283
As shown in the figure, R1 and R2 run OSPF, and the two routers can establish an adjacency relationship.



A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 284
On an OSPF network, one router with P2P as the network type is directly connected to another router with P2MP as the network type. If the Hello intervals on the two routers are changed to be the same, neighbor relationship establishment and LSDB synchronization are not affected.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The scenario describes a mismatch in OSPF network types between two connected routers: one set to Point-to- Point (P2P) and the other set to Point-to-Multipoint (P2MP). While aligning Hello intervals may seem sufficient for establishing an OSPF neighbor relationship, the fundamental mismatch in network types introduces issues.
* OSPF Network Types
* P2P: Assumes a direct connection with a single neighbor, uses faster convergence and simpler LSDB synchronization.
* P2MP: Supports multiple neighbors on a single interface, requiring different handling for DR
/BDR roles and LSDB updates.
* Impact of Network Type Mismatch
* If Hello intervals are aligned, adjacency establishment might occur. However, mismatched network types affect neighbor role assignment and LSDB synchronization.
* P2P expects a direct link and would handle updates differently than P2MP, which assumes multiple neighbors. This leads to inconsistencies in route calculation and forwarding.
* HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
* OSPF Basics and Configurationclearly outlines the criticality of consistent network type configuration for stable OSPF operation.
* Lab examples in the HCIP Datacom Lab Guidefurther demonstrate the consequences of such mismatches, including unstable neighbor states and incomplete LSDB synchronization.
Hence, the statement that neighbor relationships and LSDB synchronization remain unaffected is incorrect.
Proper OSPF operation requires matching network types in addition to aligned Hello intervals.

NEW QUESTION: 285
Regarding business travel, which of the following statements is correct? (Multiple choice)
A. Administrators do not need to check out the user's IP address when configuring policies.
B. The controller is not only the authentication center in the campus network, but also the management center of business policies.
C. In the business mobility solution, administrators do not need to repeat configurations on each device.
D. Administrators can manage business policies on network-wide policy execution devices in the controller system.
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 286
Which of the following statements about stacked MAD detection is incorrect?
A. MAD detection methods are divided into direct connection detection and proxy detection.
B. MAD proxy detection requires that all stack member proxy devices are connected and the connected links are added to an Eth-Tunk.
C. MAD direct connection detection can pass through the intermediate device and can adopt full-mesh method.
D. When stacking systems act as agents for each other for MAD detection, the two stacking systems can use the same Domain ID.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

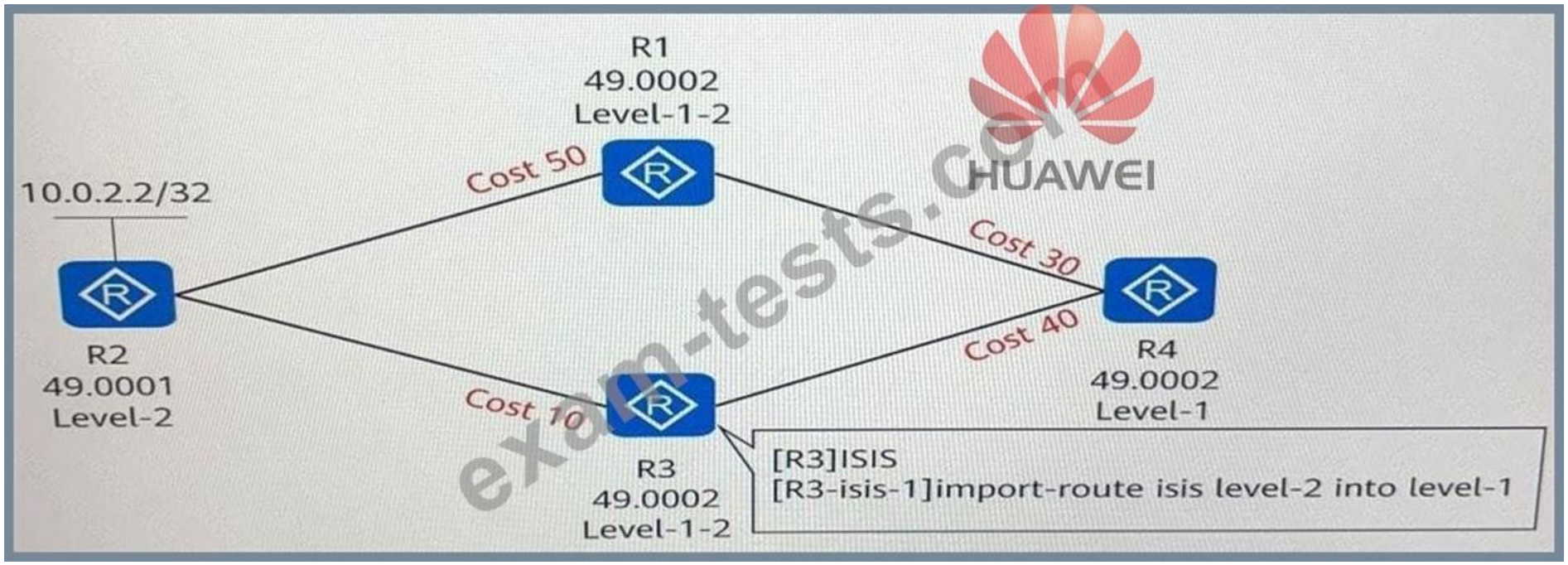
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NEW QUESTION: 287
What kinds of special areas does OSPF define? (Multiple choice)
A. Totally Stub Area
B. Stub-Area
C. Totally NSSA
D. Not-So-Stubby Area
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 288
The BGPAS_PATH attribute is an optional transition attribute.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 289
In the Router LSA of OSPF, if its Link Type is 1, the LSA describes the point-to-point link from this router to the neighbor router. At this time, the corresponding Link ID describes the content of the neighbor router. Interface IP address.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 290
Four routers run ISIS and have established adjacencies. The area IDs and router levels are marked in the following figure. If route leaking is configured on R3, which of the following is the cost of the route from R4 to 10.0.2.2/32?



A. 80
B. 50
C. 40
D. 30
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the given topology, the route from R4 to 10.0.2.2/32 traverses R3, which performs route leaking from Level-2 to Level-1. The cost is calculated as follows: R4 to R3 (40) + R3 to R2 (10) + R2 to the destination (30), resulting in a total cost of 80 .

NEW QUESTION: 291
RSTP mid-side port does not need to wait for the forwarding delay and can directly enter the forwarding state. If the edge port receives BPDU, the edge port will be directly closed and enter the Aerodrome state.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 292
By default, some security zones are created when Huawei firewalls are enabled. Which of the following security zones is created by users?
A. DMZ
B. ISP
C. Trust
D. Local
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

By default, Huawei firewalls create security zones such as Trust, Untrust, and Local. The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) is a security zone explicitly created by users. A DMZ is used to isolate an internal network from the external one, providing an additional layer of security by placing public-facing services (e.
g., web servers) in this intermediary zone. This setup ensures that if a public-facing service is compromised, the internal network remains secure. Huawei Firewall configuration steps confirm this zoning principle, making DMZ creation an explicit user-driven action .

NEW QUESTION: 293
Which of the following statements regarding OSPF is true?
A. OSPF does not have an acknowledgement mechanism. Therefore, OSPF relies on the upper-layer protocol, TCP, for acknowledgement.
B. OSPF performs LSDB update every 30 minutes.
C. OSPF uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm, and each router independently runs this algorithm.
D. OSPF floods a LSU packet at an interval of 5s.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
OSPF routers refresh and flood LSAs in the Link-State Database (LSDB) every 30 minutes by default to maintain topology consistency. OSPF does not rely on TCP; it uses its own acknowledgment mechanism. It also uses the Dijkstra algorithm, not Bellman-Ford. The flooding interval for LSU packets is shorter, typically
5 seconds .

NEW QUESTION: 294
Which of the following BGP attributes must not be included in the Update message of a BGP route? (Multiple choice)
A. AS_PATH
B. Local-Preference
C. MED
D. Origin
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 295
A VRRP virtual router can only have virtual IP addresses.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 296
Which of the following descriptions about BGP routing are correct? (Multiple choice)
A. BGP supports network and import-route to inject routes
B. BGP can aggregate based on existing routing entries
C. The import-route method supports injecting direct routes into the BGP routing table
D. Similar to ordinary IGP, BGP itself also calculates and generates routes
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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