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NEW QUESTION: 1

Security policy is the core feature of firewalls. Only valid traffic that complies with security policies can be forwarded by firewalls. Which of the following statements are true about security policy matching rules?

- A.** Multiple values can be configured for a single matching condition, and the values are logically ANDed.
- B.** If a security policy contains multiple matching conditions, the relationship between them is AND.
- C.** The system has a default security policy named default, where all matching conditions are any and the default action is permit.
- D.** When multiple security policy rules are configured, they are sorted in a list by configuration sequence by default. A security policy rule configured earlier is placed higher in the list and has a higher priority.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. How Firewalls Match Security Policies:

- * Firewalls use security policies to define rules for filtering traffic.
- * Each policy contains matching conditions (e.g., source IP, destination IP, protocol, etc.) and an action (e.g., permit or deny).
- * Traffic is evaluated against these policies in sequential order, and the first matching policy is applied.

2. Analysis of Each Statement:

Option A: Multiple values can be configured for a single matching condition, and the values are logically ANDed.

* Incorrect.

* Multiple values for a single matching condition (e.g., multiple source IPs) are logically ORed, not ANDed. For example, traffic from any of the specified source IPs matches the policy.

Option B: If a security policy contains multiple matching conditions, the relationship between them is AND.

* Correct.

* When a policy has multiple matching conditions (e.g., source IP AND destination IP AND protocol), all conditions must be met for the policy to match.

Option C: The system has a default security policy named default, where all matching conditions are any and the default action is permit.

* Incorrect.

* The default security policy typically denies all traffic unless explicitly permitted by user-defined policies.

Option D: When multiple security policy rules are configured, they are sorted in a list by configuration sequence by default. A security policy rule configured earlier is placed higher in the list and has a higher priority.

* Correct.

* Security policies are processed in sequential order based on their configuration sequence.

Policies configured earlier have higher priority and are evaluated first.

3. Summary:

* The correct statements are B and D.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Both MQC and PBR can be applied on device interfaces to filter received and sent packets or control packet forwarding paths.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

MQC and PBR

* MQC (Modular QoS Command-Line Interface): Applied to interfaces for classifying and controlling traffic.

* PBR (Policy-Based Routing): Used to influence packet forwarding based on policies rather than traditional routing tables.

* Both MQC and PBR can be configured on device interfaces to filter incoming/outgoing packets or control their forwarding paths.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* The use of MQC and PBR on device interfaces is elaborated in the QoS and routing control chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 3

An enterprise office network runs OSPF and is divided into multiple OSPF areas. Enterprise network engineers can configure route summarization on ASBRs to reduce the number of inter-area Type 3 LSAs, which in turn reduces the routing table size and improves device resource utilization.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation: To answer this question, it is essential to distinguish between the roles of ABRs and ASBRs in OSPF and the function of route summarization:

* Route Summarization on ABRs:

* Route summarization in OSPF can reduce the number of inter-area Type 3 LSAs that ABRs propagate between areas.

* ABRs perform route summarization to reduce the amount of routing information exchanged between areas, thereby decreasing the size of the routing table and improving resource utilization.

* Route Summarization on ASBRs:

* ASBRs summarize external routes (from outside OSPF) into Type 5 LSAs or Type 7 LSAs (in NSSAs).

* ASBR route summarization does not impact inter-area Type 3 LSAs because ASBRs are responsible for importing and summarizing external routes, not summarizing routes between OSPF areas.

Since the statement refers to configuring route summarization on ASBRs to reduce inter-area Type 3 LSAs, it is incorrect. Route summarization for inter-area Type 3 LSAs must be configured on ABRs, not ASBRs.

Correct Statement: Route summarization on ABRs reduces the number of inter-area Type 3 LSAs.

References:

* Huawei HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF Route Summarization".

* RFC 2328 - OSPF Version 2.

NEW QUESTION: 4

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 5

An IP prefix list is a common matching tool in routing policies. When an IP prefix list is configured on a Huawei router, which of the following parameters are optional?

- A. Index of the prefix list
- B. Longest mask length to be matched
- C. Shortest mask length to be matched
- D. Mask length

Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* IP Prefix lists are used to filter routes based on prefix and mask length.

* The optional parameters include:

* Index of the prefix list # Specifies priority/order (Optional).

* Shortest mask length to be matched # Defines the minimum subnet mask (Optional).

* Longest mask length to be matched # Defines the maximum subnet mask (Optional).

* Mask length (D) is mandatory because it specifies the exact prefix length being matched.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Configuring Prefix Lists for Route Filtering.

NEW QUESTION: 6

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:

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

A route-policy consists of one or more nodes. What is the maximum number of nodes in a route-policy?

A. 4096

B. 65535

C. 256

D. 1024

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Route Policy Overview:

* A route-policy is a policy-based routing tool that filters and modifies routing information.

* It consists of one or more nodes, and each node can specify match conditions and apply actions to routes.

* Maximum Number of Nodes:

* The maximum number of nodes supported in a route-policy is 1024, allowing flexibility in route filtering and control.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: Route-Policy Configuration

* Huawei Route-Policy Configuration Guidelines

NEW QUESTION: 8

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: 9

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. 01-00-5E-00-01-64
- B. 01-00-5E-00-01-03
- C. 00-00-5E-00-01-64
- D. 00-00-5E-00-01-03

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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: 10

When deploying a VRRP network, an enterprise administrator sets the virtual IP address to 192.168.1.254 and VRID to 1. Which of the following is the virtual MAC address after the network becomes stable?

- A. 0000-5e01-0101
- B. 0000-5e01-0254
- C. 0000-5e00-0101
- D. 0000-5e00-0254

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#)**)**

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* VRRP Virtual MAC Address Format:

* The VRRP virtual MAC address is generated using the format:0000-5e00-01XX, where XX represents the VRID in hexadecimal.

* Calculation:

* VRID = 1 # Hexadecimal = 01.

* Virtual MAC = 0000-5e00-0101.

* Correct Option:

* C (0000-5e00-0101).

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: VRRP MAC Address Format

* Huawei VRRP Configuration Guidelines

Let me continue with the next set of questions!

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which of the following configurations are not mandatory when an administrator configures VRRP?

- A. Preemption mode
- B. Preemption delay
- C. Virtual router priority
- D. Virtual IP address

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

When configuring VRRP, the virtual router priority and virtual IP address are mandatory because they define the VRRP instance and its role within the group. Preemption mode and preemption delay are optional configurations that influence how routers take over the master role when priorities change. These are not mandatory for the VRRP protocol to function .

NEW QUESTION: 12

This configuration is part of RTA configuration. Which of the following statements regarding the configuration are true?

```
[RTA] ospf 100
```

```
[RTA-ospf-100]silent-interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0
```

- A. RTA cannot establish a neighbor relationship with the neighbor that this interface is directly connected to.
- B. GigabitEthernet 1/0/0 is prohibited from sending OSPF packets.
- C. Direct routes of GigabitEthernet 1/0/0 can still be advertised.
- D. This interface cannot send Hello packets.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The silent-interface command disables the sending of OSPF packets, including Hello packets, on the specified interface, which prevents the establishment of OSPF neighbor relationships. However, the interface can still advertise directly connected routes through other interfaces, making Option C incorrect .

NEW QUESTION: 13

An enterprise network runs OSPF to implement network communication. Which of the following types of LSAs may be generated by an ABR?

- A. NSSA LSA
- B. AS External LSA
- C. Network Summary LSA
- D. ASBR Summary LSA

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

Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation:An Area Border Router (ABR) is an OSPF router that connects multiple areas, including the backbone area (Area 0). It plays a critical role in summarizing and propagating routing information between areas. The types of LSAs that an ABR can generate include:

* Network Summary LSA (Type 3):

* ABRs generate Type 3 LSAs to summarize and propagate routes from one area into another.

* For example, an ABR generates a Type 3 LSA to inform other areas about the networks in the area it is connected to.

* ASBR Summary LSA (Type 4):

* If an ASBR exists in one of the OSPF areas connected to the ABR, the ABR generates Type 4 LSAs.

* These LSAs provide information about how to reach the ASBR.

* NSSA LSA (Type 7):

* If the ABR is connected to a Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA), it can generate Type 7 LSAs.

* These LSAs are used to describe external routes imported into the NSSA.

* AS External LSA (Type 5):

* These LSAs are not typically generated by an ABR unless the ABR is also functioning as an ASBR. Type 5 LSAs are used to describe external routes imported into OSPF from other autonomous systems.

Therefore, NSSA LSA (A), Network Summary LSA (C), and ASBR Summary LSA (D) are valid answers.

AS External LSA (B) would only be correct if the ABR were also functioning as an ASBR, but that is not explicitly stated in the question.

References:

* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF LSAs and ABR Functions".

* RFC 2328 - OSPF Version 2.

NEW QUESTION: 14

On an OSPF network, an IR in area 0 must be a BR, but an ASBR may not be an ABR.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* Internal Router (IR): A router that exists entirely within a single OSPF area (e.g., Area 0). It does not have to be a Border Router (BR).

* Area Border Router (ABR): A router that connects two or more OSPF areas. It maintains separate LSDBs for each area and forwards summary LSAs between them.

* Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR): A router that connects the OSPF domain to an external network (e.g., BGP, another OSPF AS).

* The statement is false because:

* An IR in Area 0 does not have to be a BR (Border Router). It can just be a normal internal router.

* An ASBR does not have to be an ABR. An ASBR can exist inside any OSPF area, even a single area, without needing to connect multiple areas.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, OSPF Router Types and Area Concepts.

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which of the following attributes cannot be directly referenced in an apply clause of a route-policy?

- A. community
- B. IP-prefix
- C. tag
- D. origin

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Attributes such as community, tag, and origin can be directly referenced in the apply clause of a route-policy.

However, IP-prefix is not an attribute but a prefix list used for matching, and it cannot be directly applied .

NEW QUESTION: 16

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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which of the following statements regarding the BGP error display of a router false?

```
<HUAWEI>display bgp error
Error Type      : Peer Error
Date/Time      : 2010-03-22 12:40:39
Peer Address    : 10.1.1.5
Error Info      : Incorrect remote AS
```

- 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: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 18

By default, a router interface sends PIM Hello messages at an interval of _____ seconds.

Answer:

30 seconds

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: 19

Multicast applies to any point-to-multipoint data transmission. Which of the following types of application data can be forwarded in multicast mode?

- A. Real-time audio conferencing
- B. Livestreaming
- C. Network TV
- D. Data warehouse

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Multicast Applications:

Multicast is ideal for applications where data is sent from one source to multiple receivers, such as:

* Real-Time Audio Conferencing: Multicast delivers audio streams to participants without duplicating the same data for each receiver.

* Livestreaming: Streaming live events to viewers using multicast minimizes bandwidth usage by delivering a single stream to multiple users.

* Network TV: Multicast is used in IPTV to broadcast TV channels efficiently.

2. Why Data Warehouse is Incorrect:

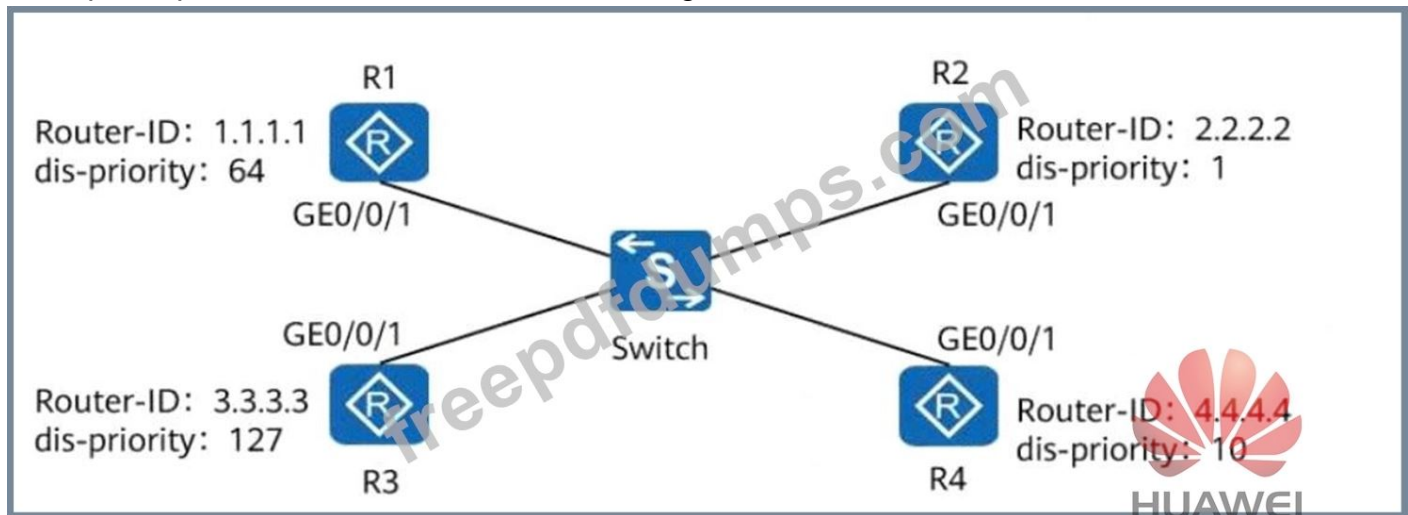
* Data warehouse does not involve point-to-multipoint transmission. Data warehouse activities (e.g., analytics or database queries) typically use unicast connections for communication between the server and the client.

3. Summary:

* The correct options are A, B, C, as they all involve point-to-multipoint communication supported by multicast.

NEW QUESTION: 20

On a broadcast IS-IS network shown in the following figure, a DIS needs to be elected to create and update pseudonodes. Which of the following routers is elected as the DIS?



- A. R1
- B. R3
- C. R4
- D. R2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Understanding DIS Election in IS-IS:

* On an IS-IS broadcast network, a Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is elected to create and update pseudonodes for efficient communication.

* The election is based on the following criteria:

* DIS Priority: The router with the highest priority is elected as the DIS.

* Router ID (tie-breaker): If priorities are equal, the router with the highest Router ID is elected.

* Analyzing the DIS Priorities and Router IDs:

* R1: Priority = 64, Router ID = 1.1.1.1

* R2: Priority = 1, Router ID = 2.2.2.2

* R3: Priority = 127, Router ID = 3.3.3.3

* R4: Priority = 10, Router ID = 4.4.4.4

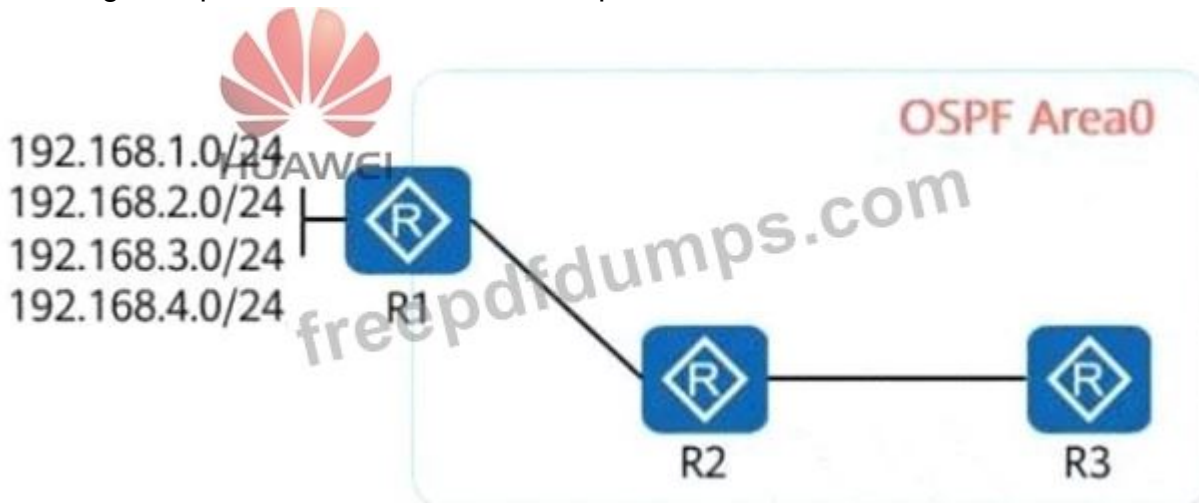
- * Among the routers, R3 has the highest DIS priority (127), making it the DIS.
- * Correct Option:
- * Option B (R3): Correct, as R3 has the highest priority.
- * Option A (R1): Incorrect, as its priority is lower (64).
- * Option C (R4): Incorrect, as its priority is lower (10).
- * Option D (R2): Incorrect, as its priority is the lowest (1).

References:

- * HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: IS-IS DIS Election
- * Huawei IS-IS Configuration and DIS Role Details

NEW QUESTION: 21

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: 22

In the OSPF protocol, inter-area route calculation involves only Router LSA, Network LSA, and Summary LSA.

- A. TRUE
- B. FLASE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Inter-area route calculation in OSPF involves Summary LSAs (Type 3) for summarizing routes across areas and ASBR Summary LSAs (Type 4) for locating ASBRs. While Router LSAs and Network LSAs describe the internal structure of an area, they do not directly participate in inter-area route calculation. Thus, the statement that only Router, Network, and Summary LSAs are involved is false .

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following attributes must be carried when BGP sends route update messages?

- A. MED
- B. Next_Hop
- C. AS_Path
- D. Local_Preference

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * Mandatory BGP Attributes
- * Next_Hop: Specifies the next hop to reach the destination.
- * AS_Path: Lists the autonomous systems traversed, crucial for loop prevention and route selection.
- * Optional Attributes
- * MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) and Local_Preference are optional attributes that aid in route preference but are not mandatory.
- * HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference
- * BGP attribute behavior and classifications are detailed in BGP path selection principles.

NEW QUESTION: 24

In VRRP networking, if VRRP is not configured to track an uplink interface and the uplink interface or link of the master device in a VRRP group fails, no switchover will be triggered. As a result, a traffic blackhole occurs.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If VRRP is not configured to track uplink interfaces, a failure in the master device's uplink or link will not trigger a switchover, resulting in a traffic blackhole. The VRRP mechanism relies on interface tracking to monitor connectivity and ensure role transitions upon faults. Without this configuration, no failover occurs, and traffic directed toward the master device is lost .

NEW QUESTION: 25

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: 26

During routine O&M, the administrator checks the IGMP configuration on a router interface. The configuration is as follows:

```
<RTA> display igmp interface
```

```
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 are true?

- A. The IP address of the interface is 192.168.1.1.
- B. The IGMP version is IGMPv2.
- C. The maximum response time to Query messages is 10s.
- D. The interval for sending Group-Specific Query messages is 60s.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

- * A. TRUE # The interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 has an IP address of 192.168.1.1.
- * B. TRUE # The IGMP version is explicitly stated as IGMPv2.
- * C. TRUE # The maximum query response time for IGMP is set to 10 seconds.
- * D. TRUE # The IGMP Query Interval is configured as 60 seconds, meaning the router sends Group-Specific Queries every 60 seconds.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, IGMP Configuration and Query Timers.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the following statements regarding the BGP error display of a router is false?

- A. The error occurred at 11:40:39 on March 22, 2010.
- B. The neighbor address of this router is 10.1.1.2.
- C. The error may be caused by the incorrect peer AS number.
- D. Error Type indicates that the BGP error is caused by the neighbor relationship error.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The provided BGP error display shows the error timestamp as 12:40:39 on March 22, 2010. The error message confirms a mismatch in the peer AS number, as indicated in the "Incorrect remote AS" error info.

This eliminates options related to other causes, and the timestamp in Option A is incorrect .

NEW QUESTION: 28

An ACL can be used to match routes or data, but cannot be used to match both the IP address prefix length and mask length.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* ACL Capabilities:

* ACLs are versatile tools that can match:

* Data packets: Using IP addresses, protocols, ports, etc.

* Routes: ACLs can be used in route filtering, matching both IP prefix length and mask length.

* Correct Statement:

* ACLs can match both the IP address prefix length and mask length in route filtering applications.

References:

* HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: ACL Applications

* Huawei Route Filtering Using ACLs

NEW QUESTION: 29

Access control lists can be classified into which types as follows?

A. Basic ACL

B. User-defined ACL

C. Advanced ACL

D. Layer 2 ACL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Access Control Lists (ACLs) can be classified into several types, including Basic ACL (filters based on source IP), Advanced ACL (filters based on multiple parameters like source and destination IP, protocol, and ports), and Layer 2 ACL (filters based on MAC addresses). User-defined ACLs are not a standard classification .

NEW QUESTION: 30

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: 31

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 .

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which of the following statements regarding the OSPF protocol is false?

- A. Each OSPF router uses only one Router-LSA to describe the local active connection status of an area.
- B. Routing information can be advertised only between backbone and non-backbone areas and cannot be advertised directly between non-backbone areas.
- C. Router-LSA describes four connection types: P2P, TransNet, SubNet, and virtual link.
- D. Link State ID in a Type 3 LSA indicates the router ID of an ABR.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Link State ID in a Type 3 LSA (Summary LSA) indicates the network or subnet being summarized, not the router ID of an ABR. All other statements accurately describe OSPF functionality, making D the false statement .

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following protocols are multi-channel protocols?

- A. H.323
- B. FTP
- C. Telnet

D. SMTP

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Multi-channel protocols such as H.323 and FTP use separate control and data channels. H.323 uses different channels for call signaling and media streaming, while FTP uses a control channel for commands and a data channel for file transfers. Telnet and SMTP are single-channel protocols .

NEW QUESTION: 34

After the administrator of an enterprise deploys a DHCP server, employees complain that their clients cannot obtain IP addresses from the DHCP server. Which of the following may cause this problem?

- A. Multiple DHCP servers are configured.
- B. STP is enabled on the DHCP server.
- C. The DHCP function is disabled by default, and the administrator forgets to enable the DHCP function.
- D. DHCP clients and the DHCP server are on different network segments, and no DHCP relay agent is configured on the network.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* DHCP Configuration Issues:

* Option C: The DHCP function is disabled by default on Huawei devices. If the administrator forgets to enable it, clients cannot receive IP addresses.

* Option D: DHCP uses broadcast messages, which do not traverse routers. If the clients and DHCP server are on different subnets, a DHCP relay agent must be configured.

* Other Options:

* Option A: Multiple DHCP servers can coexist as long as their IP address pools do not overlap. This is unlikely to cause the problem.

* Option B: STP does not affect DHCP operations unless it delays port activation, which is uncommon in this scenario.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: DHCP Configuration and Troubleshooting

* Huawei DHCP Relay Agent Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 35

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: 36

An IP prefix list is configured on a router using the following command:

```
ip ip-prefix huawei index 10 permit 10.1.1.0 24 greater-equal 26
```

In this case, the value of greater-equal-value is _____, and the value of less-equal-value is _____.

Answer:

greater-equal-value: 26 , less-equal-value: 32

Explanation:

1. Understanding Prefix List Configuration:

The command `ip ip-prefix huawei index 10 permit 10.1.1.0 24 greater-equal 26` defines a prefix filter:

* The base prefix is 10.1.1.0/24.

* The greater-equal 26 condition specifies that the mask length of matching prefixes must be at least 26 bits.

* If the less-equal parameter is not explicitly defined, the default value is 32, meaning the longest possible mask length for IPv4.

2. Explanation of Values:

* greater-equal-value: Specifies the minimum mask length. In this case, the value is 26.

* less-equal-value: Specifies the maximum mask length. Since it is not explicitly configured, the default value is 32.

3. Summary:

* greater-equal-value = 26

* less-equal-value = 32

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following scenarios is not suitable for deploying interface PBR?

A. A core switch needs to forward traffic between the intranet and extranet to an AC device that connects to the core switch in off-path mode.

B. A core switch needs to forward the traffic between the intranet and extranet to a security detection device that connects to the core switch in off-path mode.

C. A device needs to modify the next-hop IP address for locally originated traffic.

D. On an enterprise network with multiple ISP outbound interfaces, each internal network segment accesses the Internet through a particular ISP outbound interface.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Policy-Based Routing (PBR) on interfaces is used to forward traffic based on specific policies rather than the routing table. However, PBR is not suitable for modifying the next-hop of locally originated traffic. Other scenarios listed are typical use cases for interface PBR .

NEW QUESTION: 38

IGMP group entries play an important role in multicast forwarding. An administrator runs a command to view information about a multicast entry. The information is as follows:

sql

Copy

```
<HUAWEI> display igmp group
```

Interface group report information

Vlanif100(10.1.6.2):

Total 1 IGMP Group reported

Group Address	Last Reporter	Uptime	Expires
---------------	---------------	--------	---------

225.1.1.2	10.1.6.10	00:02:04	00:01:17
-----------	-----------	----------	----------

Given this, which of the following statements are true?

A. This entry can be used to construct the corresponding (S, G) entry.

B. This entry is created when the device receives an IGMP Join message from a user.

C. Expires indicates the aging time of the IGMP group.

D. 225.1.1.2 is the address of the group that the user joins.

Answer: **B,C,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Understanding the IGMP Group Entry:

The IGMP group entry contains key information about multicast groups on the interface:

* Group Address (225.1.1.2): The multicast group address that the user has joined.

* Last Reporter (10.1.6.10): The IP address of the last host that sent an IGMP Report message for this group.

* Uptime: The duration since the group was first reported.

* Expires: The remaining time before the group entry ages out if no further reports are received.

2. Analysis of Each Statement:

Option A: This entry can be used to construct the corresponding (S, G) entry.

* Incorrect.

* This is a group entry for IGMP, which contains information about the group (G) but does not include a specific source (S). (S, G) entries are created in PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast), not IGMP.

Option B: This entry is created when the device receives an IGMP Join message from a user.

* Correct.

* IGMP Join messages are used by hosts to signal their intent to join a multicast group. When such a message is received, the group entry is created.

Option C: Expires indicates the aging time of the IGMP group.

* Correct.

* The "Expires" field shows the remaining time before the group entry ages out if no further IGMP reports are received.

Option D: 225.1.1.2 is the address of the group that the user joins.

* Correct.

* The "Group Address" field explicitly states that 225.1.1.2 is the multicast group that the user has joined.

3. Summary:

* Correct Options: B, C, D

NEW QUESTION: 39

There are two types of BGP peer relationships: EBGP and IBGP. When configuring EBGP, ensure that the peer IP address is routable and the UDP connection can be correctly established.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* BGP uses TCP (not UDP) on port 179 to establish peer relationships.

* Peer IP must be routable in both IBGP and EBGP, but BGP does not use UDP connections.

* The statement is false because of the incorrect mention of UDP.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, BGP Session Establishment and TCP Usage.

NEW QUESTION: 40

An enterprise administrator views the following details about a BGP route during routine O&M:

yaml

CopyEdit

```
<HUAWEI> display bgp routing-table 192.168.1.1
```

```
BGP local router ID: 10.1.1.1
```

```
Local AS number: 100
```

```
Paths: 2 available, 0 best, 0 select
```

```
BGP routing table entry information of 192.168.1.1/32:
```

```
From: 10.1.1.2 (10.1.1.2)
```

```
Route Duration: 00h01m31s
```

```
Relay IP Nexthop: 0.0.0.0
```

```
Relay IP Out-Interface: --
```

```
Original nexthop: 172.16.1.2
```

AS-path: 200, origin incomplete, MED 0, localpref 100, pref-val 0, internal, pre 255, invalid for IP unreachable Not advertised to any peer yet Which of the following statements are true about the BGP route?

- A. The original next hop of the route is 172.16.1.2.
- B. The local BGP router ID is 10.1.1.1.
- C. The local AS number is 100.
- D. The route is preferentially selected because its Local_Pref has a higher priority.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Analysis of BGP Attributes:

* Original Next Hop: The output shows that the original next hop of the route is 172.16.1.2. (A is correct).

* Local Router ID: The local BGP router ID is 10.1.1.1, as displayed. (B is correct).

* Local AS Number: The local AS number is 100, as displayed. (C is correct).

* Incorrect Option:

* Local_Pref: Although Local_Pref is an important attribute, this route is marked as invalid due to "IP unreachable" and thus cannot be preferentially selected.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Routing Attributes

* Huawei BGP Routing Table Analysis

NEW QUESTION: 41

In special scenarios, when advertising routes to an IBGP peer, a BGP device needs to set the next hop to its IP address to prevent blackhole routes. Which of the following commands can be run in this case?

- A. peer next-hop-local
- B. peer mpls-local-ifnet
- C. peer private-nexthop
- D. peer next-hop-invariable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Blackhole Route Issue in BGP:

* In IBGP, the next hop of a route learned from an EBGP peer is not changed by default. If an IBGP peer cannot reach the next hop, blackhole routes may occur.

* To prevent this, the peer next-hop-local command is used to set the next hop to the local router's IP address.

* Other Commands:

* peer mpls-local-ifnet: Used in MPLS networks to set the next hop as the local interface address.

* peer private-nexthop: Allows advertising private IP addresses as the next hop.

* peer next-hop-invariable: Ensures the next hop is not modified during route advertisement, which is the opposite of what is required here.

References:

- * HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Next Hop Behavior
- * Huawei BGP Configuration Commands

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which of the following statements are true about the packet filtering firewall?

- A.** The packet filtering firewall can analyze associated packets to improve security.
- B.** The packet filtering firewall supports per-packet detection.
- C.** The packet filtering firewall can check application-layer data.
- D.** The packet filtering firewall filters data packets based on ACLs.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Packet Filtering Firewall:

* A packet filtering firewall inspects packets at the network and transport layers based on predefined rules (e.g., ACLs).

* Correct Statements:

* Option B: Packet filtering is performed on a per-packet basis.

* Option D: ACLs define the filtering rules for traffic.

* Incorrect Statements:

* Option A: Packet filtering firewalls do not analyze associated packets. For this, a stateful firewall is required.

* Option C: Application-layer inspection is not supported. This functionality is provided by application-layer firewalls.

References:

- * HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: Firewalls
- * Huawei Firewall Packet Filtering Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 43

On a WLAN, the HSB service sets up an HSB channel between two devices that back up each other, maintains the channel status, and backs up data. Which of the following can HSB back up in real time?

- A.** CAPWAP tunnel information
- B.** DHCP address information
- C.** AP entries
- D.** User data information

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

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* HSB (Hot Standby Backup) Service:

* HSB is used on WLAN controllers to back up critical information in real time to a backup device, ensuring service continuity in case of failures.

* Backed-Up Information:

* CAPWAP Tunnel Information (A): Essential for maintaining connections between APs and controllers.

* AP Entries (C): Information about connected APs is backed up.

* User Data Information (D): Includes client authentication and session details.

* Incorrect Option:

* DHCP Address Information (B): Not part of HSB's responsibilities, as DHCP is handled separately.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: WLAN Redundancy with HSB

* Huawei HSB Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION: 44

The filter-policy 2000 export command is run in an ISIS process. Which of the following statements about the functions of a filter policy is false?

A. Is used together with the route import function to advertise some imported external routes to neighbors.

B. If this command is not run, the device by default advertises all routes that ISIS Imports from external routing protocols.

C. Controls the advertisement of routes generated by the device.

D. Filters LSPs to be advertised.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The filter-policy command in IS-IS is used to control the advertisement and filtering of routing information.

However, it does not directly filter LSPs (Link State Packets); instead, it controls route advertisements. The false statement here is that it filters LSPs .

NEW QUESTION: 45

ASBRs cannot exist in an OSPF stub area.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* Stub areas do not allow external routes (Type 5 LSAs).

* Since ASBRs are responsible for redistributing external routes into OSPF, they cannot exist in a stub area.

* If an ASBR were placed in a stub area, it would attempt to inject external routes into the OSPF domain, which contradicts the stub area rules.

* To allow external routes, Not-So-Stubby Areas (NSSAs) are used instead, which allow ASBRs and use Type 7 LSAs to carry external routes.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, OSPF Area Types and ASBR Restrictions.

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which of the following statements regarding routing policy and policy-based routing are true?

- A. A routing policy is used to control import, advertisement, and receiving of routing information.
- B. Policy-based routing is used to control import, advertisement, and receiving of routing information.
- C. Policy-based routing is used to control packet forwarding without following routes in the routing table.
- D. A routing policy is used to control packet forwarding without following routes in the routing table.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Routing policies are used to control how routes are imported, advertised, or received. Policy-Based Routing (PBR) is used to forward packets based on policies, bypassing the routing table. Routing policies are not used for packet forwarding .

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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 an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

If the Forwarding Address field 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 the Not-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 is NSSA.

References:

- * Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF Area Types".
- * RFC 3101 - OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option.

NEW QUESTION: 48

A switch runs MSTP. The configuration is shown in the figure. What is the role of this switch in MSTI 1?

```
[SWA]display stp brief
```

MSTID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
0	GigabitEthernet0/0/12	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
0	GigabitEthernet0/0/15	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE
1	GigabitEthernet0/0/12	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
1	GigabitEthernet0/0/15	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet0/0/12	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet0/0/15	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

- A. Uncertain
- B. Root switch
- C. Non-root switch
- D. Secondary root switch

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Based on the MSTP configuration shown, the role of the switch in MSTI 1 cannot be determined without additional details about the topology or priority values of other switches in the instance. The role could be a root switch, secondary root, or non-root, depending on these factors .

NEW QUESTION: 49

An enterprise uses Huawei routers to deploy an IS-IS network for network-wide communication. An engineer wants to change the interface cost to control route selection. By default, which of the following values is the maximum cost that can be configured?

- A. 67
- B. 63
- C. 64
- D. 68

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation: In IS-IS, the interface cost is a metric used to determine the best path to a destination. Lower-cost paths are preferred over higher-cost paths. By default, IS-IS interface costs can range from 1 to 63.

- * Default Cost Range:
- * IS-IS allows the configuration of interface costs within the range of 1-63 by default. This range is sufficient for most networks.
- * Maximum Configurable Cost:

* The maximum value that can be configured by default is 63. If there is a requirement for a higher cost range, the metric-style can be changed to wide, which allows the cost range to extend beyond 63.

* Option A (67): Incorrect. 67 is not the maximum default value.

* Option B (63): Correct. This is the maximum default cost value.

* Option C (64): Incorrect. This is beyond the default range.

* Option D (68): Incorrect. This is beyond the default range.

References:

* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "IS-IS Cost and Route Selection".

* RFC 5308 - Routing IPv6 with IS-IS.

NEW QUESTION: 50

The Origin attribute is used to define the origin of BGP path information. There are three types of Origin attributes. Which of the following lists the Origin attributes in descending order of priority?

A. IGP > EGP > Incomplete

B. Incomplete > IGP > EGP

C. EGP > IGP > Incomplete

D. Incomplete > EGP > IGP

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* BGP Origin Attribute Priority:

* The Origin attribute determines the source of the route and affects the selection of the best path.

* The priority order is as follows:

* IGP (i): Highest priority. Routes injected using the network command.

* EGP (e): Lower priority. Routes learned from the EGP protocol.

* Incomplete (?): Lowest priority. Routes redistributed into BGP from other protocols.

* Correct Option:

* A: IGP > EGP > Incomplete is the correct order of priority.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Path Selection

* Huawei BGP Routing Rules

NEW QUESTION: 51

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: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In OSPF, DR and BDR listen on the multicast address 224.0.0.6, while all OSPF routers (including DR others) listen on 224.0.0.5. DR others establish neighbor relationships with DR and BDR, but they do not listen on 224.0.0.6. This makes Option D incorrect, as only DR and BDR use 224.0.0.6 .

NEW QUESTION: 52

Compress the 2001:0DBB:B8:0000:C030:0000:0000:09A0:CDEF address. _____ (if the answer contains letters, capitalize them.)

Answer:

2001:DBB:B8:0:C030::9A0:CDEF

Explanation:

The IPv6 address 2001:0DBB:B8:0000:C030:0000:0000:09A0:CDEF can be compressed by removing leading zeros in each segment and collapsing consecutive zero groups into ::. The result is 2001:DBB:B8:0:C030::9A0:CDEF .

NEW QUESTION: 53

In BGP, the origin attribute of the routes imported using the import-route command is incomplete.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

When routes are imported into BGP using the import-route command, the origin attribute is set to incomplete by default. This indicates that the route's origin is not known or is from an external source, as opposed to being explicitly learned through an IGP (IGP) or EGP (EGP) protocol .

NEW QUESTION: 54

ICMPv6 messages are classified as error or informational messages.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

ICMPv6 messages are classified into two types: error messages (e.g., Destination Unreachable, Time Exceeded) and informational messages (e.g., Echo Request, Echo Reply). This classification is fundamental to ICMPv6's operation .

NEW QUESTION: 55

On an RSTP network, port roles are optimized to overcome the disadvantages of STP. Which of the following port roles are supported in RSTP?

- A. Root port
- B. Designated port
- C. Backup port
- D. Alternate port

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

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* STP Port Roles:

- * Root Port (RP) # Connects directly to the Root Bridge.
- * Designated Port (DP) # Forwards traffic for a given segment.
- * RSTP introduces two additional roles to improve redundancy:
- * Backup Port # A redundant Designated Port (on the same switch).
- * Alternate Port # A backup Root Port (path to the Root Bridge).
- * All four roles exist in RSTP, making the correct answer A, B, C, D.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, RSTP Port Roles and Rapid Convergence.

NEW QUESTION: 56

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: 57

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 58

On an OSPF network, LSDBs are used to store LSAs. Common LSAs include router LSAs and network LSAs. Which of the following items is not included in the 3-tuple that is used to uniquely identify an LSA?

A. LS Sequence Number

B. Link State ID

C. Advertising Router

D. LSType

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation: In OSPF, Link State Advertisements (LSAs) are used to exchange routing and topology information. Each LSA in the OSPF network is uniquely identified using a 3-tuple identifier, which consists of:

* Link State ID:

* The Link State ID uniquely identifies the LSA within the OSPF area. Its value depends on the LSA type. For example, for a Router LSA, the Link State ID is the originating router's Router ID.

* Advertising Router:

* This is the Router ID of the router that generated the LSA. It identifies which router is responsible for creating and advertising this LSA.

* LSType:

* This field identifies the type of LSA (e.g., Router LSA, Network LSA, Summary LSA, AS-External LSA, etc.). It is crucial for interpreting the purpose and content of the LSA.

The LS Sequence Number is not part of the 3-tuple that uniquely identifies the LSA. Instead, it is used to determine the most recent version of the LSA in case there are multiple instances of the same LSA.

References:

- * Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "OSPF LSAs and LSDBs".
- * RFC 2328 - OSPF Version 2 (Section 12.1.6).

NEW QUESTION: 59

In IP multicast transmission, packets are transmitted from a source to a group of receivers. Which of the following statements are true about IP multicast technologies?

- A.** Compared with broadcast, IP multicast prevents information flooding.
- B.** Compared with broadcast, IP multicast effectively conserves network bandwidth.
- C.** Compared with unicast, IP multicast improves information transmission security.
- D.** Compared with unicast, IP multicast increases the load of information sources.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* IP Multicast vs. Broadcast:

* A. TRUE # Unlike broadcast, which sends data to all hosts in a subnet, multicast only sends data to interested receivers, preventing flooding.

* B. TRUE # Multicast optimizes bandwidth usage by sending a single copy of data, which is then replicated at network routers only when necessary.

* IP Multicast vs. Unicast:

* C. FALSE # Multicast does not improve security; it may expose data to unintended receivers if not properly controlled.

* D. FALSE # Multicast reduces the load on the source because a single data stream serves multiple receivers instead of sending individual unicast streams.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, IP Multicast Principles and Benefits.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following statements regarding OSPF multi-instance is false?

- A.** Route exchange between different OSPF processes is similar to route exchange between different routing protocols.
- B.** An interface of a router belongs to only a certain OSPF process.
- C.** The OSPF process IDs must be the same when OSPF neighbor relationships are established between different routers.
- D.** Multiple OSPF processes can run on the same router, and they are independent of each other.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

OSPF process IDs are locally significant and do not need to match between routers to form neighbor relationships. The other statements correctly describe the behavior of OSPF multi-instances, making Option C false .

NEW QUESTION: 61

A wide area network (WAN) is a remote network that connects local area networks (LANs) or metropolitan area networks (MANs) in different areas for communication purposes. It is typically used to interconnect campus networks or data center networks.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* WAN Definition:

* A WAN is a large-scale network spanning a wide geographical area, connecting smaller networks such as LANs and MANs.

* Use Cases:

* WANs are commonly used for interconnecting campus networks, branch offices, and data centers over long distances.

* Correct Statement:

* The statement accurately describes the purpose and scope of WANs.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: WAN Fundamentals

* Huawei Networking Basics

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NEW QUESTION: 62

On an OSPF network, if two indirectly connected routers with the same router ID run in the same area, Type 1 LSA calculation fails.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* Type 1 LSAs (Router LSAs) are generated by every OSPF router to describe its directly connected links and their states.

* The Router ID (RID) must be unique in an OSPF domain; otherwise, OSPF calculations will fail due to ambiguous paths.

* If two routers in the same area have the same Router ID, OSPF will fail to calculate Shortest Path First (SPF) correctly, leading to routing inconsistencies.

* To prevent this, Huawei routers automatically detect duplicate Router IDs and prevent OSPF from functioning properly until the issue is resolved.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on OSPF LSAs and Router ID Uniqueness.

NEW QUESTION: 63

In a route-policy, which of the following BGP attributes can be used in apply clauses?

- A. MED
- B. AS_Path
- C. Tag
- D. Local-Preference

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In a route-policy, attributes such as MED (Multi-Exit Discriminator) and Local-Preference can be used in apply clauses to influence BGP route selection. Attributes like AS_Path and Tag are typically matched or filtered but not directly applied in the apply clause .

NEW QUESTION: 64

After which of the following parameters are modified does an IS-IS neighbor relationship need to re- established?

- A. The cost of an IS-IS interface is changed.
- B. The IP address of an ISIS interface is changed.
- C. The level of an ISIS interface is changed.
- D. The interval at which an IS-IS interface sends IIH packets is changed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When the level of an IS-IS interface is changed, the adjacency must be re-established because IS-IS adjacencies are formed based on matching levels (Level-1, Level-2, or both). Other changes, such as cost or hello intervals, do not disrupt the existing adjacency but might impact routing metrics or timing .

NEW QUESTION: 65

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: 66

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.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* ACL applications in routing policies are discussed in the routing policy chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 67

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter on "BGP Confederations".

* RFC 5065 - Autonomous System Confederations for BGP.

NEW QUESTION: 68

ACLs are a common tool for matching routes. ACLs are classified into multiple types based on ACL rule functions. An ACL can be identified by a number, and the number range for each type of ACLs is different.

Which of the following type of ACLs are numbered from 4000 to 4999?

A. User-defined ACL

B. Basic ACL

C. Layer 2 ACL

D. Advance ACL

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

ACL Number Ranges

* Basic ACLs: Numbered from 2000 to 2999.

- * Advanced ACLs: Numbered from 3000 to 3999.
- * Layer 2 ACLs: Numbered from 5000 to 5999.
- * User-defined ACLs: Numbered from 4000 to 4999.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* ACL classifications and their number ranges are covered in the ACL principles and configuration chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 69

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.

Bridge ID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		1
RPC comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		2
Peer BID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		3
Local BID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		4
Local PID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		
Peer PID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		



Answer:

Bridge ID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	Bridge ID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	1
RPC comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	RPC comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	2
Peer BID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	Peer BID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	3
Local BID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	Local BID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.	4
Local PID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		
Peer PID comparison: A smaller value indicates a higher priority.		

Explanation:

The sequence of steps for electing the root port in an STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) network is as follows:

* Bridge ID Comparison: The Bridge ID (BID) is compared between the bridges in the network. A smaller value indicates a higher priority, meaning the bridge with the lowest Bridge ID is elected as the root bridge.

* RPC (Root Path Cost) Comparison: The path cost to reach the root bridge is calculated. The router with the lowest Root Path Cost (RPC) to the root bridge will have a higher priority for the election of the root port.

* Peer BID Comparison: If there is a tie in the Root Path Cost, the Peer BID is compared. A smaller Peer BID indicates a higher priority. This step ensures that if two routers have the same RPC, the one with the lower Peer Bridge ID wins.

* Local BID Comparison: If there is still a tie, the Local BID is compared. A smaller Local BID indicates a higher priority. This final step ensures that the router with the lowest local identifier is selected.

* Bridge ID Comparison: The first step in electing the root port is comparing the Bridge IDs. The bridge with the lowest Bridge ID becomes the root bridge. The Bridge ID is made up of the bridge priority and MAC address. The root bridge is the center of the network for STP, and all other ports will calculate their paths based on this root.

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 71

When an SSH client accesses an SSH server for the first time and the SSH server's public key is not configured on the SSH client, you can enable first-time authentication on the SSH client. This allows the SSH client to access the SSH server and saves the SSH server's public key on the

SSH client. In this way, the next time the SSH client accesses the SSH server, the SSH client can use the saved public key to authenticate the SSH server.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. What is First-Time Authentication in SSH?

* When an SSH client connects to an SSH server for the first time, the server's public key is not yet known to the client.

* Enabling first-time authentication allows the SSH client to accept the server's public key and save it for future connections. This feature eliminates the need for manual configuration of the server's public key on the client.

2. Process Explanation:

* The SSH client connects to the server and receives the server's public key.

* The client accepts the key and saves it in its local key database (e.g., known_hosts file).

* For subsequent connections, the client uses the saved public key to authenticate the server.

3. Why the Statement is TRUE:

* First-time authentication simplifies SSH setup and is a commonly used method when connecting to new servers. It ensures that future connections are authenticated using the saved public key.

NEW QUESTION: 72

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 73

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: 74

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.

NEW QUESTION: 75

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

IGMP 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.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* The IGMP snooping proxy functionality is described in multicast optimization and IGMP configuration chapters

NEW QUESTION: 76

As shown in the figure, the stateful inspection firewall forwards the packet because the packet matches the session status of the firewall.



- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A stateful inspection firewall tracks the state of active connections. If a packet matches an existing session in the firewall's state table, it is allowed to pass. The diagram indicates that the TCP packet matches the session state, so the firewall forwards it .

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NEW QUESTION: 77

An enterprise administrator configures route summarization on ASBRs to reduce the number of inter-area Type 3 LSAs, which in turn reduces the routing table size and improves device resource utilization.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

OSPF Route Summarization:

Route summarization combines multiple specific routes into a single summary route. This reduces the number of LSAs advertised between OSPF areas, especially Type 3 LSAs.

Benefits of Route Summarization:

Reduces the size of the OSPF database and routing table.

Minimizes the processing overhead on routers by decreasing the number of routing entries.

Improves the scalability of the OSPF network.

ASBR Function:

The ASBR advertises external routes into OSPF and can summarize routes at area boundaries or during redistribution.

References:

HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Route Summarization

Huawei Routing Protocol Optimization

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which of the following PIM protocol packets have unicast destination addresses.

- A. Register Stop
- B. Bootstrap
- C. Graft
- D. Assert

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the PIM protocol, Register Stop and Graft messages are sent with unicast destination addresses, typically to specific neighbors or RP (Rendezvous Point) routers. Other messages like Bootstrap and Assert use multicast addresses for broader dissemination across the network .

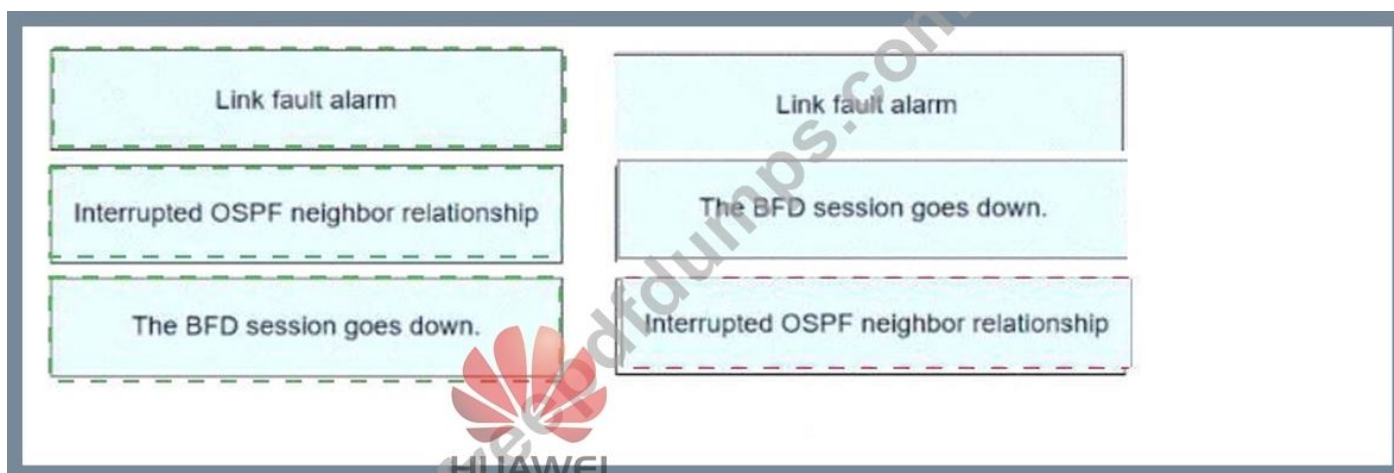
NEW QUESTION: 79

BFD for OSPF is deployed on a directly connected link. If the physical link is disconnected, drag the following BFD processes to the corresponding sequence numbers.

Link fault alarm	1
Interrupted OSPF neighbor relationship	2
The BFD session goes down.	3



Answer:



Explanation:

Link fault alarm

The BFD session goes down.

Interrupted OSPF neighbor relationship

NEW QUESTION: 80

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)

Answer:

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: 81

Which of the following LSAs are advertised only within a single area?

- A. Network LSA
- B. Router LSA
- C. Summary LSA
- D. AS External LSA

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Router LSAs (Type 1) and Network LSAs (Type 2) are advertised only within a single OSPF area, as they describe the topology within the area. In contrast, Summary LSAs (Type 3) and AS External LSAs (Type 5) are used for inter-area and external routing, respectively .

NEW QUESTION: 82

Similar to the OSPF DR, the IS-IS DIS needs to be elected on a broadcast network. However, the OSPF DR is preemptive by default, whereas the IS-IS DIS is not preemptive by default.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

DIS and DR Election

* The IS-IS Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is responsible for generating and updating pseudonode LSPs on a broadcast network.

* Unlike OSPF DR, the IS-IS DIS does not preempt by default. This behavior avoids unnecessary flapping in the network due to frequent DIS re-elections.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* The characteristics of DIS and DR behavior are explained in IS-IS network operation chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which of the following statements is false, based on the following IGMP information on an interface of RTA?

XC

```
<RTA>display igmp interface
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)
```

- A. The interval for sending group-specific Query messages is 60s.
- B. The maximum time for response to Query messages is 10s.
- C. The IP address of the interface is 192.168.1.1.
- D. The IGMP version is IGMPV2.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The information provided indicates that the configured query interval is 60 seconds, which applies to general queries. Group-specific queries are sent at a shorter interval, usually derived from the maximum response time. Therefore, the statement about a 60-second interval for group-specific queries is false. Other statements regarding maximum response time (10s), IP address, and IGMP version (V2) are correct .

NEW QUESTION: 84

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: 85

A company has a stack consisting of three switches that are running properly. The master switch restarts due to a fault. Given this, which of the following statements are true?

- A. Before the restart of the original master switch is complete, the original slave switch is specified as the new standby switch.
- B. After the original master switch restarts, it becomes the new master switch.
- C. After the original master switch restarts, the original standby switch becomes a new slave switch.

D. Before the restart of the original master switch is complete, the original standby switch becomes the new master switch.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Switch Stack Overview:

* In a switch stack, roles are assigned as master, standby, and slave.

* The master handles configuration and control, while the standby serves as the backup master.

* Behavior During Master Restart:

* D: If the master switch restarts, the standby switch immediately takes over as the new master.

* B: After the original master switch restarts, it becomes the master again (default behavior).

* Incorrect Options:

* A: The slave switch is not promoted to standby before the master switch restart completes.

* C: The original standby switch remains the master after the restart.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: Switch Stack Management

* Huawei Switch Stack Role Transition Rules

NEW QUESTION: 86

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: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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:

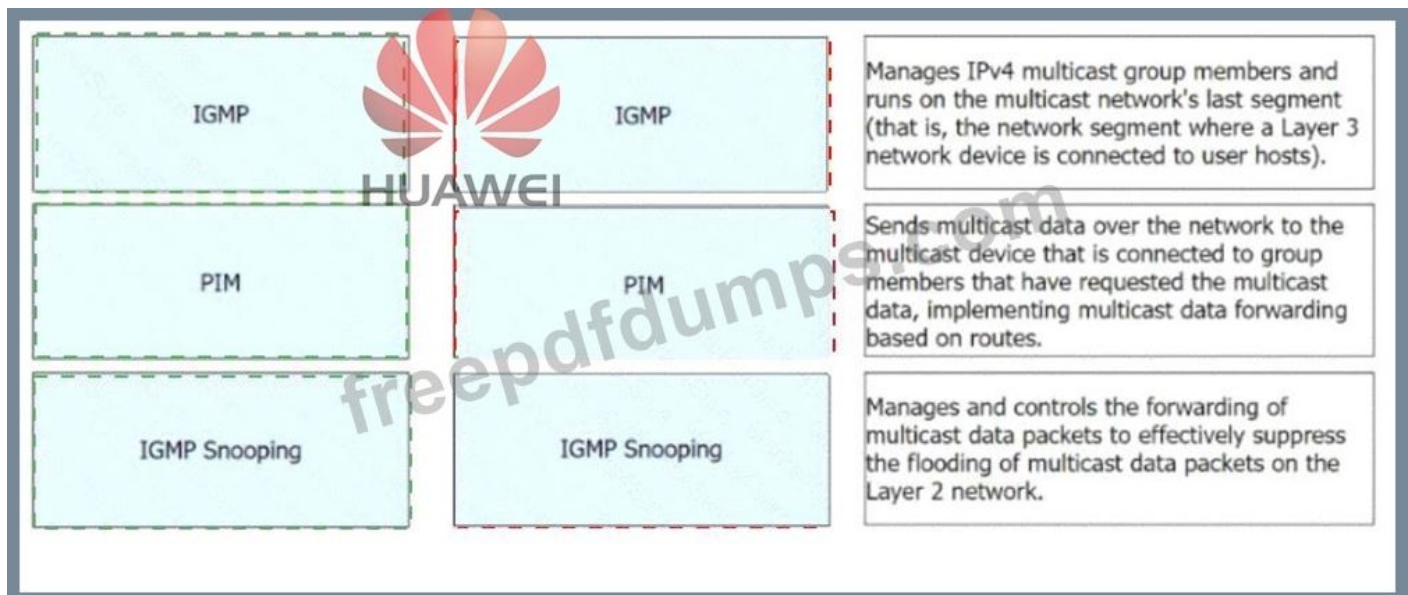
D: (Local PBR is NOT configured in the protocol view).

NEW QUESTION: 87

Match the following IPv4 multicast protocols with the corresponding functions.

IGMP	 HUAWEI	Manages IPv4 multicast group members and runs on the multicast network's last segment (that is, the network segment where a Layer 3 network device is connected to user hosts).
PIM		Sends multicast data over the network to the multicast device that is connected to group members that have requested the multicast data, implementing multicast data forwarding based on routes.
IGMP Snooping		Manages and controls the forwarding of multicast data packets to effectively suppress the flooding of multicast data packets on the Layer 2 network.

Answer:



Explanation:

IGMP: Manages IPv4 multicast group members and runs on the multicast network's last segment (that is, the network segment where a Layer 3 network device is connected to user hosts).

PIM: Sends multicast data over the network to the multicast device that is connected to group members that have requested the multicast data, implementing multicast data forwarding based on routes.

IGMP Snooping: Manages and controls the forwarding of multicast data packets to effectively suppress the flooding of multicast data packets on the Layer 2 network.

IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol):

- * IGMP is used by hosts and adjacent multicast routers to establish and maintain multicast group memberships on a local subnet.
- * It allows a host to inform a multicast router of its desire to receive multicast traffic for a specific group.
- * It operates at Layer 3 and runs on the last segment of the network.

NEW QUESTION: 88

A campus network uses OSPF for network communication. The display ospf peer command is run on a router, and the command output is as follows:

```
vbnet
```

```
Copy
```

```
Edit
```

```
<R2> display ospf peer
```

```
OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 10.0.2.2
```

```
Area 0.0.0.0 interface 10.0.235.2 (GigabitEthernet0/0/1)'s neighbors
```

```
Router ID: 10.0.5.5 Address: 10.0.235.5
```

```
State: Full Mode: Nbr is Master Priority: 1
```

```
DR: 10.0.235.5 BDR: 10.0.235.3 MTU: 0
```

```
Dead timer due in 40 sec
```

Area 0.0.0.0 interface 10.0.24.2 (Serial1/0/1)'s neighbors

Router ID: 10.0.4.4 Address: 10.0.24.4

State: Full Mode: Nbr is Master Priority: 1

DR: None BDR: None MTU: 0

Dead timer due in 35 sec

Which of the following statements are true about the device?

A. The IP address of the DR on the network where R2 and its neighbor 10.0.5.5 reside is 10.0.235.5.

B. R2 has established adjacencies with 10.0.5.5 and 10.0.4.4.

C. The DR/BDR election fails on the network where R2 and its neighbor 10.0.4.4 reside.

D. Router IDs of the two OSPF neighbors of R2 are 10.0.5.5 and 10.0.4.4.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Analysis of the OSPF Neighbor State:

Router ID 10.0.5.5:

On interface 10.0.235.2 (GigabitEthernet0/0/1), the neighbor state is Full, indicating that adjacency is established.

The Designated Router (DR) is 10.0.235.5, which is the same as the neighbor's address.

Router ID 10.0.4.4:

On interface 10.0.24.2 (Serial1/0/1), the neighbor state is also Full, meaning adjacency is established.

The DR/BDR election status shows None, indicating that the interface is on a point-to-point link where DR

/BDR election does not apply.

Validation of Each Option:

Option A: Correct. The DR IP address is explicitly shown as 10.0.235.5.

Option B: Correct. The neighbor state for both 10.0.5.5 and 10.0.4.4 is Full, confirming adjacency is established.

Option C: Incorrect. DR/BDR elections are irrelevant on point-to-point links like Serial1/0/1.

Option D: Correct. The Router IDs of R2's neighbors are explicitly listed as 10.0.5.5 and 10.0.4.4.

References:

HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: OSPF Neighbor Relationships

Huawei OSPF Neighbor and Adjacency Details

NEW QUESTION: 89

BFD provides fast fault detection independent of media and routing protocols. To use this mechanism to detect link connectivity, devices at both ends must support this feature.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

- * Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD):
- * BFD is a lightweight protocol that provides rapid fault detection on links independent of the underlying routing protocol or media.
- * Requirements for BFD:
- * Both devices at the endpoints of the link must support and configure BFD for it to operate.
- * If one device does not support BFD, the feature cannot be used for link detection.

References:

- * HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BFD Overview
- * Huawei BFD Configuration Guidelines

NEW QUESTION: 90

The Interface IP address and VRRP virtual IP address can be the same.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

BFD control packets are encapsulated in UDP packets, and the destination port number for multi-hop BFD control packets is 4784. This is a standardized port for multi-hop BFD operation .

NEW QUESTION: 91

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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * 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.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

In BGP, Notification messages are used to request peers to resend routing information after routing policies are changed.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 93

On an IS-IS network, areas are divided by router, and a router can belong to only one area. Therefore, an IS-IS router only needs to maintain the LSDB of its area.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

- * IS-IS Area Division:
- * IS-IS divides areas by routers, not by links. A router is assigned to a specific IS-IS area, but it can belong to multiple levels:
- * Level 1: Maintains the LSDB (Link State Database) for the local area only.
- * Level 2: Maintains the LSDB for the backbone area and exchanges routes between areas.
- * Behavior of a Level 1-2 Router:
- * A router configured as Level 1-2 must maintain two separate LSDBs:
- * One for intra-area routes (Level 1).
- * One for inter-area routes (Level 2).
- * Incorrect Statement:
- * The statement that an IS-IS router only needs to maintain the LSDB of its area is incorrect because Level 1-2 routers maintain LSDBs for both levels.

References:

- * HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: IS-IS Area Structure
- * Huawei IS-IS Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which of the following statements is false about the default processing of the next hop address when a BGP device advertises a route?

- A.** When advertising a locally originated route to an IBGP peer, a BGP device sets the next hop address to the IP address of its interface connected to the peer.
- B.** When advertising a non-labeled route received from an EBGP peer to an IBGP peer, a BGP device changes the next hop address to the IP address of its interface connected to the IBGP peer.
- C.** When advertising a route to an EBGP peer, a BGP device sets the next hop address to the IP address of its interface connected to the peer.
- D.** A BGP device does not change the next hop address of a route if the route is received from an IBGP peer and is to be sent to another IBGP peer.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

- * Default Next Hop Behavior in BGP:
- * Locally Originated Routes (A): The next hop is set to the advertising router's interface IP address.
- * Routes Received from EBGP (B): The next hop is not changed when these routes are advertised to IBGP peers. (This makes Option B false.)
- * Routes Advertised to EBGP (C): The next hop is set to the interface IP address of the advertising router.
- * Routes Advertised Between IBGP Peers (D): The next hop is not modified by default.
- * Incorrect Statement:
- * Option B is incorrect because the next hop of a non-labeled route received from an EBGP peer is not changed when it is advertised to IBGP peers.

References:

- * HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Next Hop Behavior
- Huawei BGP Routing Principles

NEW QUESTION: 95


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:

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.



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: 96

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. Thus, Option B is false .

NEW QUESTION: 97

Compared with STP, RSTP defines the different port states. Which of the following statements regarding discarding and learning states are true?

- A. The port in discarding or learning state does not forward data frames.
- B. The port in discarding state does not learn MAC addresses table.
- C. The port in discarding or learning state does not learn MAC addresses
- D. The port in learning state does not learn MAC addresses table.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In RSTP, a port in the discarding state neither forwards data frames nor learns MAC addresses. A port in the learning state does not forward data frames but starts learning MAC addresses.

Therefore, options A and B are correct, while C and D are incorrect due to misunderstandings of these states .

NEW QUESTION: 98

A local router runs IS-IS and its command output is shown in the following figure. Which of the following statements is true?

```
<R1>display isis interface verbose
Interface information for ISIS(1)
-----
Interface      Id      IPV4.State      IPV6.State      Type  DIS
S4/0/0         001     Up              Down            L1
Circuit MT State : Standard
IP Address       : 10.0.12.1
Csnp Timer Value : L12  10
Hello Timer Value : 10
DIS Hello Timer Value :
Hello Multiplier Value : 3
Cost             : L1  10 L2  10
Ipv6 Cost        : L1  10 L2  10
Retransmit Timer Value : L12  5
Extended-Circuit-Id Value : 0000000001
```

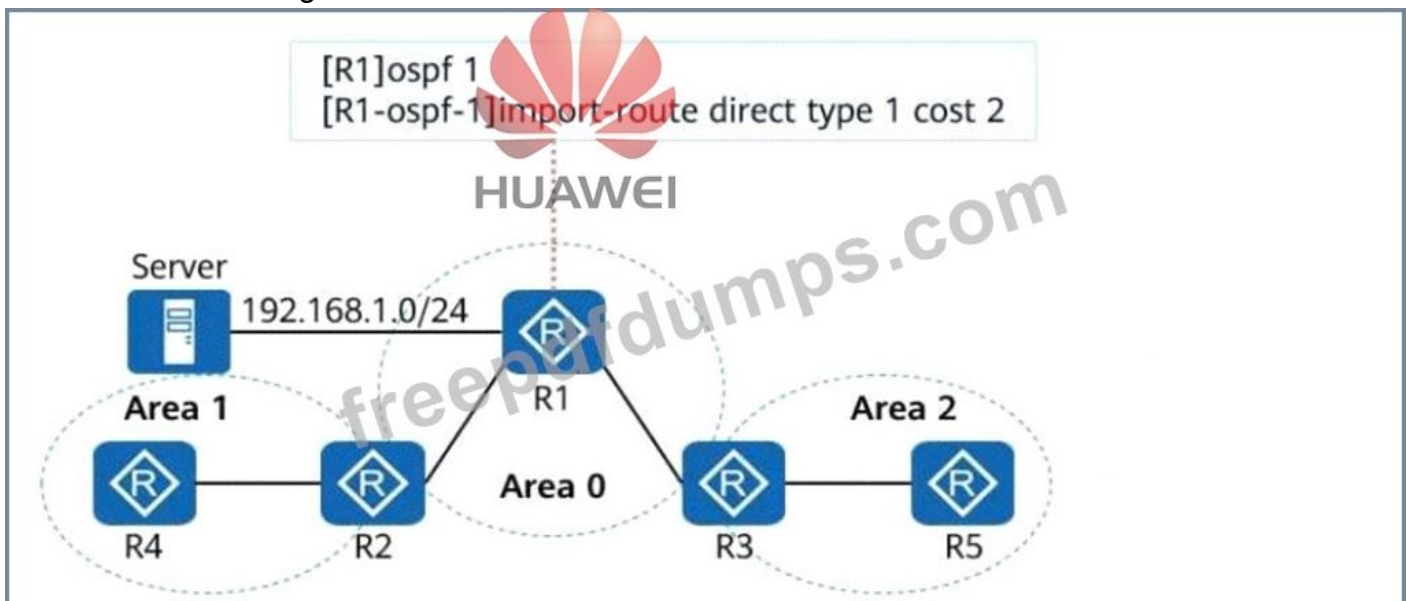
- A. The circuit level of S4/0/0 is Level-1.
- B. S4/0/0 supports IPv6.
- C. S4/0/0 sends IIH packets at the interval of 30s.
- D. The cost of S4/0/0 is 20.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

From the command output, the interface S4/0/0 has its cost value explicitly listed under the Cost section as 20 for Level-1 circuits. This means that all traffic routed through this interface will incur this cost in the IS-IS metric calculation. The other options (such as circuit level and IPv6 support) are either not correct or not supported by the provided output .

NEW QUESTION: 99

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 subnet 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected to R1 and imported into OSPF using the command:import-route direct type 1 cost 2
- * The server's subnet 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected to R1 and imported into OSPF using the command:import-route direct type 1 cost 2
- * The server's subnet 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected to R1 and imported into OSPF using the command:import-route direct type 1 cost 2
- * The type 1 specifies the route as an OSPF 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 is 2.
- * Cost Calculation to R2:
- * The interfaces between the routers are GE interfaces, and the default cost for GE interfaces is 1.
- * 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 the import-route command).
- * Total cost to R2:Intra-area cost (1) + External cost (2) = 3
- Total cost to R2:Intra-area cost (1) + External cost (2) = 3
- 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 is 3 (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: 100

Route summarization is a mechanism that combines multiple routes. BGP supports automatic summarization and manual summarization on IPv6 networks.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* BGP does not support automatic summarization for IPv6 networks.

* In IPv4, BGP could perform automatic summarization at classful boundaries, but this feature is not supported for IPv6.

* Manual summarization can be configured using aggregate IPv6 addresses (e.g., using the aggregate- address command).

* Since the statement incorrectly claims that BGP supports automatic summarization for IPv6, it is false.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, BGP Route Summarization for IPv4 and IPv6.

NEW QUESTION: 101

IP multicast effectively conserves network bandwidth and reduces network load. Therefore, it is widely used in network services, such as IPTV, real-time data transmission, and multimedia conferencing.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Overview of IP Multicast:

* IP multicast is a method of delivering data from one source to multiple destinations simultaneously.

* Unlike unicast (one-to-one communication) or broadcast (one-to-all communication), multicast is one- to-many, allowing data to be sent only to subscribers (multicast group members).

* This significantly conserves bandwidth and reduces the load on the network because the source only sends a single stream of data, which is replicated by multicast routers as needed.

2. Use Cases for IP Multicast:

IP multicast is widely used in network services that involve real-time or large-scale data delivery, such as:

- * IPTV (Internet Protocol Television): Broadcasting live TV streams.
- * Real-Time Data Transmission: Delivering stock market data, sensor updates, etc.
- * Multimedia Conferencing: Supporting group calls, webinars, and online meetings.

3. Why the Statement is TRUE:

* IP multicast reduces unnecessary traffic and maximizes efficiency, making it ideal for these types of network services.

NEW QUESTION: 102

After BGP initiates a TCP connection, the ConnectRetry timer is disabled if the TCP connection is successfully established. If the TCP connection fails to be established, the device tries to reestablish the TCP connection when the ConnectRetry timer expires.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* BGP ConnectRetry Timer:

* The ConnectRetry timer is used when establishing a TCP connection between BGP peers.

* If the connection is successful, the timer is disabled.

* If the connection fails, the timer restarts, and the router attempts to reconnect after the timer expires.

* Behavior:

* This timer prevents excessive connection attempts and ensures efficient resource utilization.

References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Session Establishment
Huawei BGP Timers and Session Management

NEW QUESTION: 103

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: 104

After HSB is configured, the HSB channel fails to be established and cannot back up information on the active device to the standby device. What are the possible causes for this HSB function failure?

- A. The TCP channel is not established.
- B. The retransmission count and interval for HSB service packets are different on the two devices.
- C. The two ACs have the same priority.
- D. The source IP address and port number of the local end are different from the destination IP address and port number of the remote end.

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

High-availability Stateful Backup (HSB) ensures synchronization between active and standby devices. If the HSB channel fails to establish, the following causes are possible:

- * TCP channel not established: The HSB channel relies on a TCP connection. If the TCP session cannot be established, the backup process cannot start.
- * Mismatched retransmission settings: If the retransmission count and interval for HSB service packets are inconsistent between the two devices, the synchronization process fails.
- * Incorrect source and destination configurations: If the source IP address and port number on one device do not match the destination IP address and port number on the other, the channel cannot be established.

Option C is incorrect because the priority of the two ACs affects active/standby roles but does not directly impact HSB channel establishment .

NEW QUESTION: 105

On an RSTP network, if a port receives an RST BPDU and finds that its buffered RST BPDU is superior to the received RST BPDU, the port discards the received RST BPDU without responding.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

RST BPDU Handling

- * On an RSTP network, if a port receives an RST BPDU and determines its own buffered BPDU is superior, it discards the received BPDU without responding. This ensures stability and proper convergence in the network.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

- * BPDU handling is described in the RSTP operation chapters.

NEW QUESTION: 106

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 .

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NEW QUESTION: 107

On an OSPF network, routers learn routing information on the entire network by exchanging LSAs. Which of the following values is the LS Age in the LSA header when an LSA is deleted?

- A. 1800s
- B. 3600s
- C. 1200s
- D. 600s

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

LSA Lifetime and Deletion


```

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-Vlanif10] quit

```

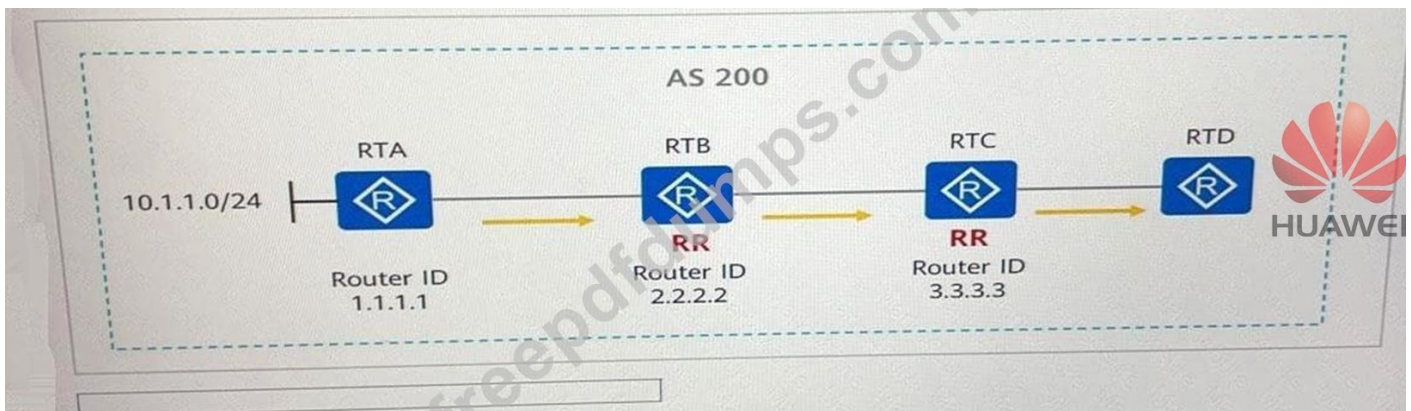
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 109

See the following figure. RTA, RTB, RTC, and RTD are in the same AS and establish IBGP peer relationships through direct links. RTB and RTC are route reflectors (RRs), RTA and RTC are the RR clients of RTB, and RTB and RTD are the RR clients of RTC. If RTA advertises the route 10.1.1.0/24 to the BGP process, the Originator ID of the BGP route received by RTD is-----.



Answer:

1.1.1.1

Explanation:

The Originator ID in a BGP route represents the Router ID of the device that originally advertised the route into the BGP domain. Since RTA originates the route 10.1.1.0/24 into the BGP process, the Originator ID in the route received by RTD will be set to 1.1.1.1 .

NEW QUESTION: 110

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: 111

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: 112

IGMPV3 not only supports IGMPv1 General Query and IGMPv2 Group-Specific Query, and also IGMPv3 Source/Group-Specific Query.

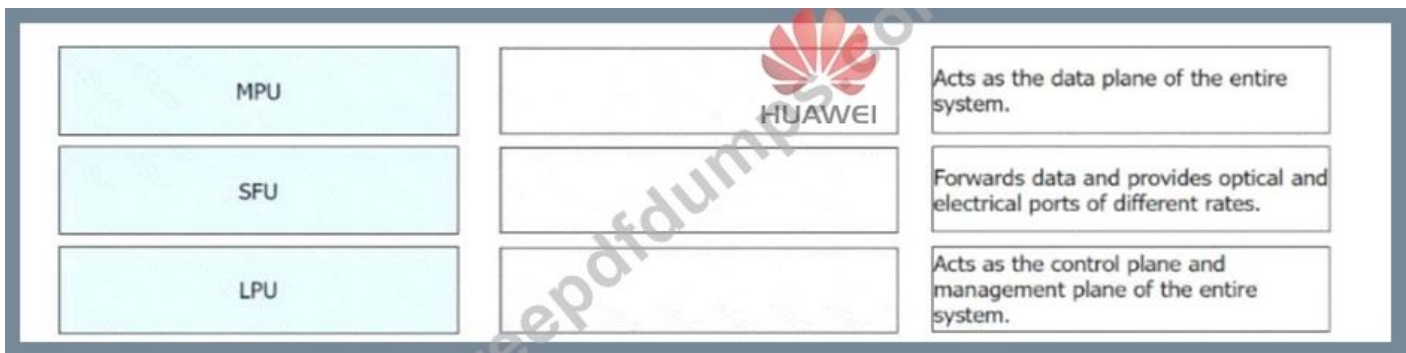
- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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: 113

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



Answer:



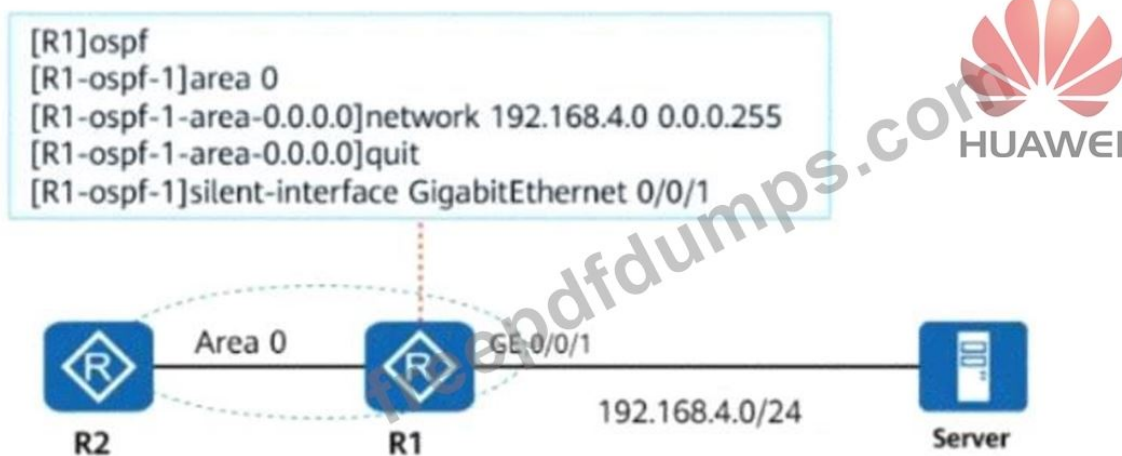
Explanation:

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: 114

The following figure shows the OSPF network of an enterprise and the OSPF configurations of R1. Which of the following statements is false about the network?



- A. R2 can access the server.
- B. GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot send OSPF packets.
- C. The network segment to which GE 0/0/1 of R1 belongs cannot be advertised.

D. GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot accept OSPF packets.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Silent Interface Explanation

* The silent-interface command is used to prevent OSPF from sending or receiving OSPF packets on the specified interface (GE 0/0/1). This disables OSPF adjacency establishment and stops route advertisement for that interface.

Network Observations

* Statement A: R2 can access the server. This is correct, as the silent interface does not impact data traffic, only OSPF-related communication.

* Statement B: GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot send OSPF packets. Correct due to the silent-interface configuration.

* Statement C: The network segment to which GE 0/0/1 of R1 belongs cannot be advertised. This is correct, as the silent interface prevents route advertisement.

* Statement D: GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot accept OSPF packets. Correct, as the silent interface configuration blocks packet reception.

HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

* OSPF interface command behavior is outlined in the configuration and lab examples sections.

NEW QUESTION: 115

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: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 116

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: 117

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: 118

A network entity title consists of an area address and a system ID. It is a special NSAP (the SEL has a fixed value of 00) and is mainly used for route calculation.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed in-depth Step-by-Step Explanation: The Network Entity Title (NET) is a unique identifier assigned to an IS-IS router. It is derived from the Network Service Access Point (NSAP) address and consists of the following components:

- * Area Address:
 - * Identifies the area in which the router resides.
 - * Multiple routers in the same IS-IS area must have the same area address.
- * System ID:
 - * Uniquely identifies the router within the IS-IS area.

* The System ID is typically derived from the router's loopback IP address or another unique value.

* SEL (Selector Field):

* The SEL field is always set to 00 for IS-IS NETs.

The NET is used by IS-IS for route calculation and to identify the router within the IS-IS domain. Therefore, the statement is TRUE.

References:

* Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter on "IS-IS Addressing".

* RFC 1195 - Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments.

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which three transmission modes are supported for IPv4 packets?

A. Anycast

B. Broadcast

C. Unicast

D. Multicast

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

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: 120

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 121

ON a stateful inspection Firewall where there is no session table, when the status detection mechanism is enabled and the second packet (CYN+ACK) of 3-way hadshakes reaches the firewall. Which of the following statements is true?

A. If the firewall security policy permits packets to pass, the session table is created.

B. By default, when status detection is disabled and the permit policy is configured packets can pass.

C. Packets must pass the firewall, and a session table is established.

D. If the firewall security policy permits packets to pass, the packets can pass the firewall.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a stateful inspection firewall, if the status detection mechanism is enabled, it tracks and validates the state of connections using the session table. If there is no session table and a SYN+ACK packet reaches the firewall, it checks the security policy. If the policy explicitly permits the packet, it will pass through the firewall, but no session table will be created without the initial SYN packet. The other options are either incorrect or misrepresent the behavior of stateful inspection .

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NEW QUESTION: 122

The Interface \P address and VRRP virtual IP address can be the same.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

BFD control packets are encapsulated in UDP packets, and the destination port number for multi-hop BFD control packets is 4784. This is a standardized port for multi-hop BFD operation .

NEW QUESTION: 123

When a packet passes through a firewall, the firewall creates a session connection for the packet to guide subsequent forwarding of the packet. However, the firewall does not create session entries for all packets. For which of the following packets does the firewall not create session entries when the packet reaches the firewall?

A. ICMP ping packet

B. GRE packet

C. Subsequent fragment

D. UDP packet

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Session Creation in Firewalls:

* Firewalls create session entries for packets requiring stateful inspection (e.g., TCP, UDP, ICMP, and GRE).

* Subsequent fragments of large packets do not require new sessions. Instead, they are processed based on the session created for the first fragment.

* Correct Option:

* C (Subsequent Fragment): Does not trigger a new session entry as it belongs to an existing session.

References:

* HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: Firewall Session Handling

* Huawei Fragmentation Processing in Firewalls

NEW QUESTION: 124

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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-Datcom-Core Reference

* OSPF Basics and Configuration clearly outlines the criticality of consistent network type configuration for stable OSPF operation.

* Lab examples in the HCIP Datcom Lab Guide further 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: 125

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 126

Compress the 2001:0DB8:0000:C030:0000:0000:09A0 address.

Answer:

2001:DB8:0:C030::9A0

Explanation:

To compress the IPv6 address 2001:0DB8:0000:C030:0000:0000:09A0, the following rules are applied:

- * Remove leading zeros in each hextet (e.g., 0DB8 becomes DB8).
- * Replace contiguous blocks of zeros with :: (only once in the address). Thus, the compressed form is

2001:DB8:0:C030::9A0 .

NEW QUESTION: 127

During the DHCP interaction process, the DHCP server and client exchange various types of packets. Which of the following packets is not sent from the client to the server?

- A. DHCP Release
- B. DHCPNAK
- C. DHCP Request
- D. DHCP Discover

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The DHCPNAK message is sent by the DHCP server to the client to indicate that the requested configuration is not valid. Messages like DHCPDiscover, DHCPRequest, and DHCPRelease are initiated by the client in the DHCP process .

NEW QUESTION: 128

ASPF enables the firewall to support multi-channel protocols such as FTP and to define security policies for complex applications.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Application Specific Packet Filtering (ASPF) is a feature that allows the firewall to understand and handle multi-channel protocols such as FTP, H.323, and SIP. ASPF inspects the control channel to dynamically create temporary rules for the data channels, enabling the firewall to secure and manage complex application protocols. This feature ensures that appropriate security policies are applied to these multi-channel applications .

NEW QUESTION: 129

After a BGP device establishes a peer relationship, it advertises routes. Which of the following statements are true about BGP route advertisement?

A. Routes obtained from EBGP peers are advertised to all peers.

B. When routes are updated, the BGP device sends all BGP routes.

C. When there are multiple valid routes to the same destination, a BGP device advertises only the optimal route to its peers.

D. Routes obtained from an IBGP peer are not sent to other IBGP peers.

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

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* A. TRUE # EBGP-learned routes can be advertised to both IBGP and EBGP peers.

* B. FALSE # BGP uses incremental updates, meaning it only advertises changed routes, not all routes.

* C. TRUE # BGP advertises only the best path to prevent unnecessary routing information.

* D. TRUE # IBGP split-horizon rule: Routes learned from IBGP peers are not re-advertised to other IBGP peers (to prevent loops).

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, BGP Route Advertisement and Split-Horizon Rule.

NEW QUESTION: 130

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 131

The traffic limiting policy feature only supports the number of connections initiated by the specified IP or the number of connections received.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The traffic limiting policy feature supports not only limiting the number of connections initiated by or received by an IP address but can also apply other traffic metrics such as bandwidth or packet rates. This expanded capability makes the statement false .

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which of the following statements regarding OSPF route summarization is false?

- A. OSPF supports two route summarization modes: ABR summarization and ASBR summarization.
- B. Any router in OSPF can summarize routes.
- C. Route summarization is the process of summarizing routes with the same prefix into one route and then advertising only the summarized route to other areas.
- D. Route summarization can reduce routing information, decrease the routing table size, and improve router performance.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Route summarization in OSPF is restricted to specific routers: Area Border Routers (ABRs) and Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBRs). These devices perform summarization to reduce routing table size and minimize advertised routing information between areas or across AS boundaries. Regular routers cannot perform route summarization, making this statement false .

NEW QUESTION: 133

When two routers exchange LSDB information using DD packets, a master/slave relationship is formed first, the router with a larger router ID is the master, and determine the MS bit.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When OSPF routers exchange LSDBs using Database Description (DD) packets, they first establish a master- slave relationship. The router with the larger Router ID becomes the master, setting the MS (Master/Slave) bit in the DD packets. This hierarchical relationship ensures an orderly exchange of routing information .

NEW QUESTION: 134

In IPv6, to communicate with a destination host, a host must obtain the link-layer address of the destination host through ARP.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. IPv6 and Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP):

* In IPv4, a host uses ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) to map an IP address to a MAC address for communication.

* In IPv6, ARP is not used. Instead, IPv6 uses the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) for address resolution.

2. Why the Statement is FALSE:

* IPv6 does not use ARP for resolving link-layer addresses.

* IPv6 uses NDP, which operates through ICMPv6 messages to perform the equivalent function.

3. Summary:

* The statement is FALSE because IPv6 uses NDP, not ARP, to obtain the link-layer address of the destination host.

NEW QUESTION: 135

Which of the following statements is false about the session table mechanism on firewalls?

- A. Generally, the default session aging time of the system can be used. To change the aging time, you need to estimate and determine the traffic type and number of connections on the network.
- B. The fast session aging function also takes effect for persistent connection sessions.
- C. A created session entry needs to be matched by packets constantly.
- D. When stateful inspection is disabled, the firewall still creates session tables for non-first packets. This allows services to run properly without the need to enable the persistent connection function.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* A. TRUE # Firewalls maintain session tables with a default session timeout; adjusting it depends on network conditions.

* B. FALSE # Fast session aging does not affect persistent connection sessions. Persistent connections (e.g., TCP keepalives) maintain sessions even if aging settings change.

* C. TRUE # Sessions must be constantly matched with ongoing traffic to remain active.

* D. TRUE # Even without stateful inspection, the firewall creates session entries for non-first packets to maintain continuity of services.

Reference: Huawei HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Firewall Session Table Mechanism.

NEW QUESTION: 136

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 .

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NEW QUESTION: 137

The IP prefix list configuration on a Huawei router is shown below. Which of the following routes can match this IP prefix list?

bash

Copy

```
[huawei] ip ip-prefix test index 10 permit 10.0.0.0 8 less-equal 32
```

- A. 10.1.1.1/32
- B. 10.1.1.0/6
- C. 10.1.1.0/24
- D. 10.0.0.0/16

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Understanding the Prefix List Configuration:

The command `ip ip-prefix test index 10 permit 10.0.0.0 8 less-equal 32` defines the following:

- * The prefix base is 10.0.0.0 with a mask length of 8 bits.
- * The less-equal 32 condition allows routes with mask lengths ranging from 8 to 32 bits to match.

2. Analysis of Each Route:

Option A: 10.1.1.1/32

* Correct.

* The prefix 10.1.1.1/32 falls within the 10.0.0.0/8 network range and has a mask length of 32 bits, which satisfies the less-equal 32 condition.

Option B: 10.1.1.0/6

* Incorrect.

* The prefix 10.1.1.0/6 has a mask length of 6 bits, which is shorter than the base prefix length of 8. It does not satisfy the condition.

Option C: 10.1.1.0/24

* Correct.

* The prefix 10.1.1.0/24 falls within the 10.0.0.0/8 network range and has a mask length of 24 bits, which satisfies the less-equal 32 condition.

Option D: 10.0.0.0/16

* Correct.

* The prefix 10.0.0.0/16 falls within the 10.0.0.0/8 network range and has a mask length of 16 bits, which satisfies the less-equal 32 condition.

3. Summary:

* The prefixes that match the configuration are 10.1.1.1/32, 10.1.1.0/24, and 10.0.0.0/16.

NEW QUESTION: 138

Multiple BGP processes cannot be configured on the same router.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

On Huawei devices, multiple BGP processes can be configured on the same router, but they are typically used for specific use cases such as multi-instance deployments or virtual routers. This flexibility is supported by Huawei's routing protocols .

NEW QUESTION: 139

On an OSPF or IS-IS network, the filter-policy import command can be run on a router to filter out the LSAs forwarded by its neighbors.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Understanding LSA Filtering in OSPF and IS-IS:

* The filter-policy command is used in OSPF and IS-IS to control which routing information is imported into the local routing table or advertised to other neighbors.

* However, it cannot filter LSAs forwarded by neighbors. In OSPF and IS-IS, LSAs are always forwarded unchanged within the area to ensure all routers have a consistent link-state database.

* Filtering only affects the routes that are installed into the local routing table or advertised to other areas or neighbors.

2. Why the Statement is False:

* LSAs are forwarded without being filtered. This ensures link-state protocols maintain the same network topology view across the network.

* The filter-policy import command only controls routes that are installed into the local routing table, not the forwarding of LSAs.

3. Summary:

* The statement is FALSE because LSAs cannot be filtered by filter-policy import.

NEW QUESTION: 140

Which command is used to configure the VRRP preemption delay?

- A. vrrp vrid 1 timer delay 20
- B. vrrp vrid 1 preempt-delay 20
- C. vrrp vrid 1 preempt-mode timer delay 20
- D. vrrp vrid 1 preempt-timer 20

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct command for configuring the VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) preemption delay is vrrp vrid 1 preempt-delay 20. This command sets the delay before a higher-priority VRRP router preempts the master role, ensuring stable operation during network transitions .

NEW QUESTION: 141

Link aggregation is a common network technology. Which of the following are advantages of link aggregation?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Improved reliability
- C. Increased link bandwidth
- D. Route backup

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Definition of Link Aggregation:

* Link aggregation combines multiple physical links into a single logical link to improve bandwidth and reliability.

* Advantages of Link Aggregation:

* Load Balancing (A): Traffic is distributed across all aggregated links to improve performance.

* Improved Reliability (B): If one link fails, traffic is rerouted through other links.

* Increased Link Bandwidth (C): Bandwidth is effectively the sum of all aggregated links.

* Incorrect Option:

* Route Backup (D): Route backup is a feature of routing protocols, not link aggregation.

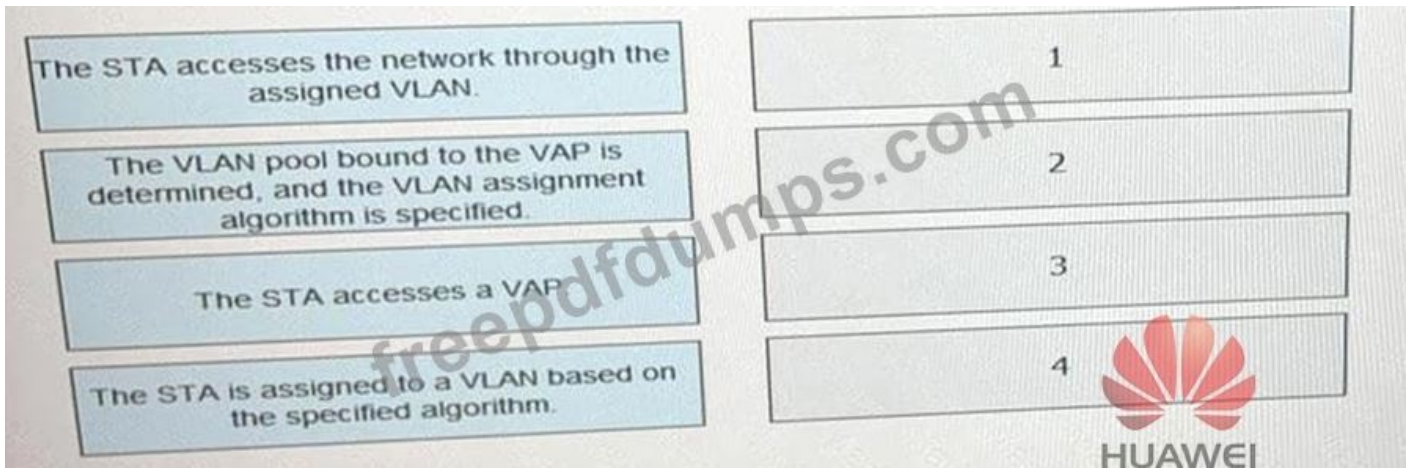
References:

* HCIA-Datacom Study Guide, Chapter: Link Aggregation Fundamentals

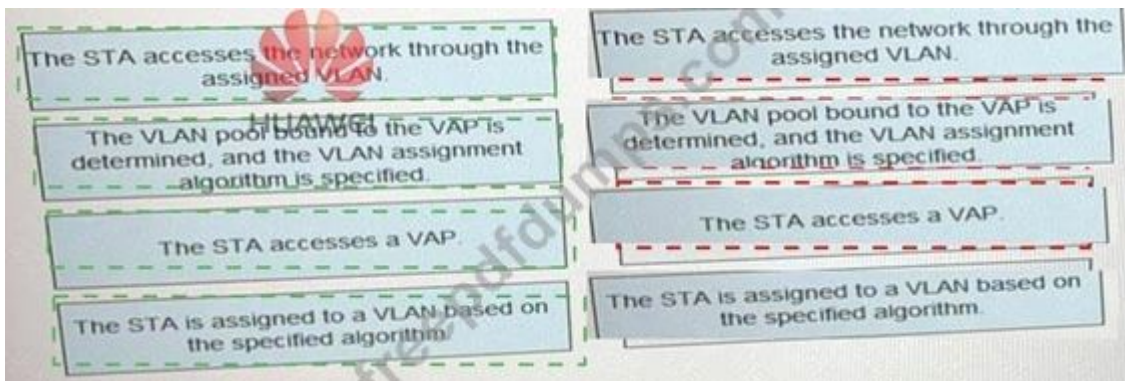
* Huawei Link Aggregation Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 142

What is the correct procedure for a VLAN pool to assign terminals to VLANs.



Answer:



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