Huawei.H12-811_V2.0.v2026-07-10.q46

Exam Code:	H12-811_V2.0
Exam Name:	HCIA-Datacom V2.0
Certification Provider:	Huawei
Free Question Number:	46
Version:	v2026-07-10
# of views:	103
# of Questions views:	461
https://www.dumpsfiles.com/files/Huawei/H12-811_V2.0/Huawei.H12-811_V2.0.v2026-07-10.q46	

NEW QUESTION: 1
If a network device has both a static route and a direct route to network 10.1.1.0/24, it uses the direct route preferentially.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is true . When a device has multiple routes to the same destination prefix, route selection is based first on the longest prefix match , and when prefix length is the same, the device compares the route preference or administrative priority associated with each routing source. On Huawei devices, a direct route has a better preference than a static route , so the direct route is selected first when both routes have the same destination and mask.
A direct route is generated automatically when an IP address is configured on an interface and that interface is Up. Because the destination network is directly connected, this route is considered more trustworthy and efficient than a manually configured static route pointing to the same prefix. HCIA-Datacom uses this principle to explain route selection, routing-table generation, and troubleshooting cases where a configured static route does not appear as the active route because a direct or dynamic route has higher priority. This is a basic but important concept in IP forwarding and helps engineers correctly interpret routing tables on Huawei routers and Layer 3 switches.

NEW QUESTION: 2
On the network shown in the figure, all switches run STP. All links have a path cost of 20, and SW1 is the root bridge. What is the root path cost (RPC) of SW4?
A. 20
B. 40
C. 60
D. 80
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The root path cost (RPC) of a switch is the total path cost from that switch to the root bridge along the selected spanning-tree path. Since SW1 is given as the root bridge, its RPC is 0. Each link in the topology has a path cost of 20. To determine SW4's RPC, you identify the shortest active STP path from SW4 to SW1.
Based on the topology used in the question, SW4 reaches SW1 through a path containing two links. Therefore, the total root path cost is 20 + 20 = 40, which makes option B correct. This is a standard STP calculation. HCIA-Datacom uses RPC as one of the main comparison parameters in root-port election on non-root switches. A lower RPC means a better path toward the root bridge. If multiple candidate ports have the same RPC, the switch then compares the sender's bridge ID and port ID. This question checks whether the learner understands that RPC is cumulative across the spanning-tree forwarding path and is not simply the cost of a single directly connected link unless the switch is directly attached to the root bridge.

NEW QUESTION: 3
In Layer 3 in-path WLAN networking, the WAC and Fit APs are connected at Layer 3. APs can obtain the WAC's address through broadcast or DHCP.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is false. In Layer 3 in-path WLAN networking, the WAC and Fit APs communicate over Layer 3, which means the APs must discover the WAC through methods that are valid across Layer 3 boundaries. Broadcast is a Layer 2 mechanism and cannot normally be used for WAC discovery across Layer 3 networks. Therefore, saying that APs can obtain the WAC address through broadcast or DHCP in this scenario is incorrect.
In Huawei WLAN deployments, Fit APs can commonly discover the WAC address through methods such as DHCP option-based discovery, DNS, or preconfigured controller information, depending on the deployment model and product features. Because the WAC and AP are not in the same Layer 2 broadcast domain in Layer 3 in-path networking, broadcast discovery is not the standard mechanism here. HCIA-Datacom stresses the difference between Layer 2 direct discovery and Layer 3 discovery methods because this affects initial AP registration, CAPWAP establishment, and troubleshooting when APs fail to go online. Understanding the discovery mechanism is essential when planning IP addressing, DHCP options, and controller placement in enterprise WLAN designs.

NEW QUESTION: 4
When a host uses the stateless address autoconfiguration solution to obtain an IPv6 address, the host cannot obtain the DNS server address.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) allows IPv6 hosts to generate their own IP addresses but does not include DNS server information. DHCPv6 is typically required for DNS configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 5
OSPF has five types of packets. Which type is used to notify an OSPF neighbor of its required LSAs?
A. DD
B. LSR
C. LSU
D. Hello
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In OSPF, the packet type used to request specific link-state advertisements from a neighbor is the Link State Request (LSR) packet. Therefore, option B is correct. During database synchronization, OSPF neighbors first discover each other with Hello packets, then exchange summaries of their databases using Database Description (DD) packets. If one router finds that it is missing certain LSAs or has older versions, it sends an LSR packet to request the needed LSAs from its neighbor.
The neighbor then responds with a Link State Update (LSU) packet containing the requested LSAs. Finally, the receiving router confirms proper receipt with a Link State Acknowledgment (LSAck) packet. HCIA- Datacom emphasizes understanding the roles of these five OSPF packet types because they are central to neighbor formation, adjacency establishment, and LSDB synchronization. This question specifically tests whether the learner can distinguish between the request packet (LSR) and the update packet (LSU). The router does not use a DD packet to request detailed LSA content; DD packets provide database summaries, while LSR packets explicitly request the LSAs that are needed.

NEW QUESTION: 6
On the OSPF network shown in the figure, all IP addresses can communicate with each other.

Then the following configurations are added on R1:

```
R1] acl 3000
R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule deny ip source 10.0.1.1 0.0.0.0
R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule deny ip source 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule deny ip source 10.3.1.1 0.0.0.0
R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule permit ip
R1-acl4-advance-3000] quit
R1] traffic classifier test
R1-classifier-test] if-match acl 3000
R1-classifier-test] quit
R1] traffic behavior test
R1-behavior-test] permit
R1-behavior-test] quit
R1] traffic policy test
R1-trafficpolicy-test] classifier test behavior test
R1-trafficpolicy-test] quit
R1] interface GE 0/0/1
R1-GE0/0/1] traffic-policy test inbound
```

Which IP address of S1 can successfully ping 10.2.23.3?

A. 10.1.1.1

B. 10.2.1.1

C. 10.3.1.1

D. 10.0.1.1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

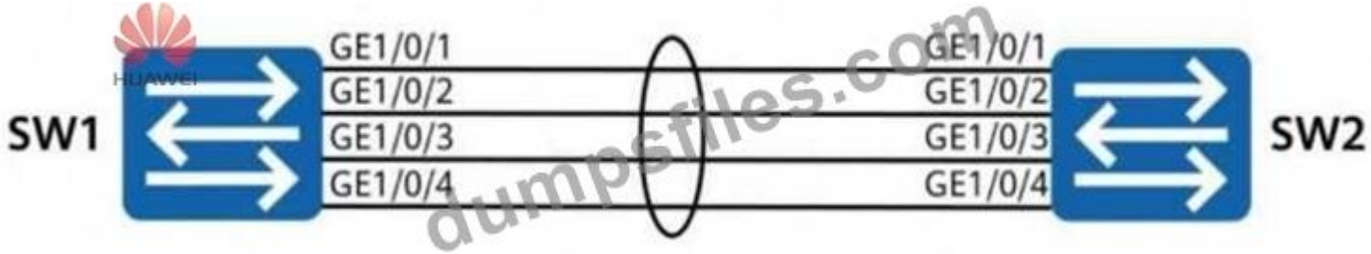
According to the topology and the original question scenario, the correct answer is 10.2.1.1, so option B is selected. In HCIA-Datacom troubleshooting questions of this type, the goal is usually to identify the correct management address, next-hop interface address, or testing destination based on the addressing design shown in the figure.

The answer depends on the role of the device and the direction of the connectivity verification. In such topologies, each interface belongs to a specific network segment, and the selected address must match the intended test target on that segment. If the test is being performed toward the neighboring device or a specific reachable interface, using the correct IP on the proper subnet is essential. An incorrect address may still look familiar from the topology but would not represent the right test endpoint. HCIA-Datacom places strong emphasis on reading topology labels carefully, matching interface addresses to subnet assignments, and choosing the correct destination when using tools such as ping, tracert, or service-specific connectivity tests. This question mainly checks address recognition accuracy in a troubleshooting context.

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which of the following is correct regarding the configuration of the trunk port and access port on a switch?
A. Access ports can only send untagged frames.
B. Trunk ports can only send tagged frames.
C. Access ports can only send tagged frames.
D. Trunk ports can only send untagged frames.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Access ports are configured for a single VLAN and thus send untagged frames by default. Trunk ports, conversely, handle traffic for multiple VLANs, tagging each frame with a VLAN ID.

NEW QUESTION: 8
If a device running STP receives an RSTP configuration BPDU, it discards the BPDU.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A device running Standard Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not compatible with Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) BPDUs and will discard them upon receipt. STP devices cannot interpret the additional RSTP fields, leading to discarded BPDUs.

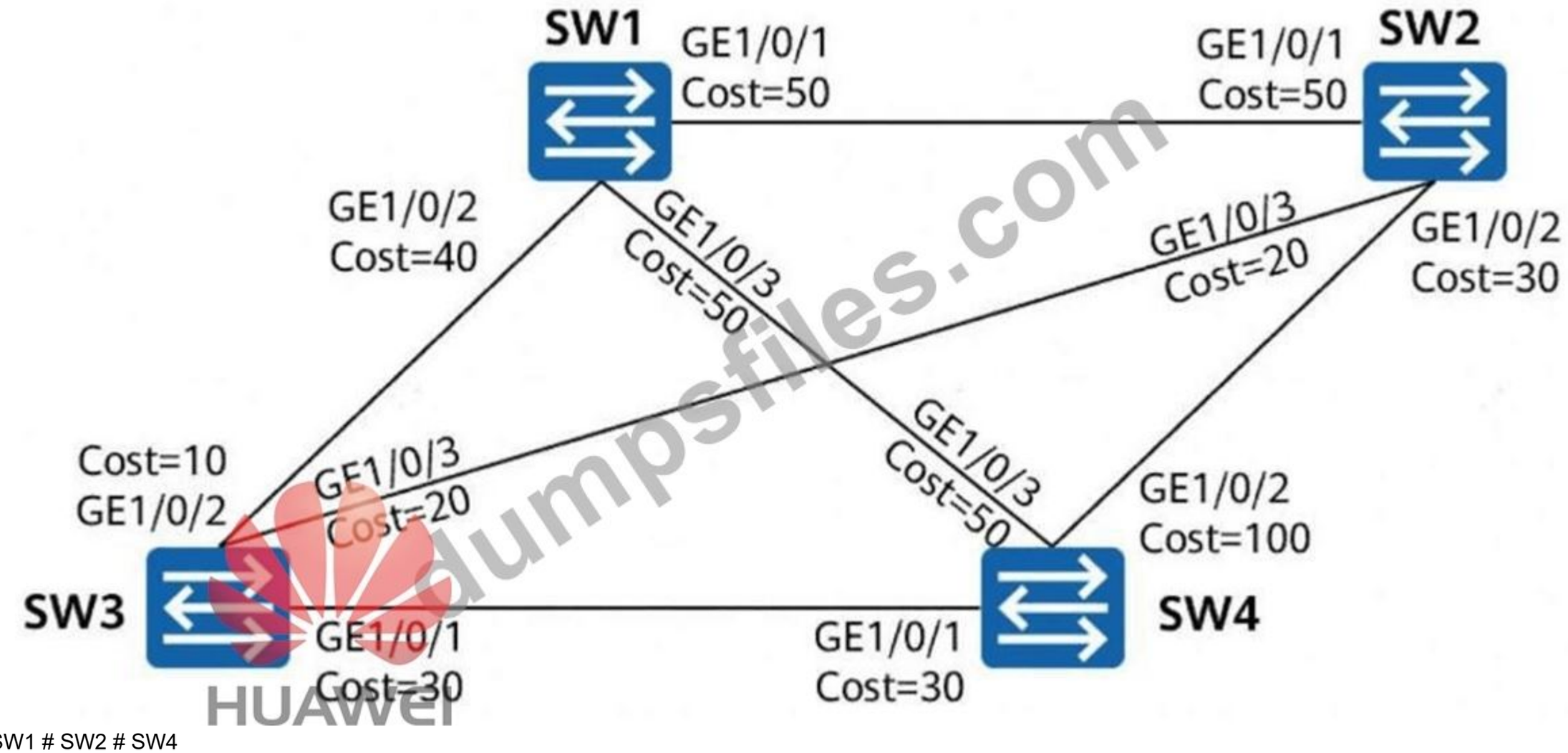
NEW QUESTION: 9
On an STP network, an administrator wants SW2 to be elected as the root bridge. Which of the following methods can be used to achieve this goal?



A. Set a lower port priority on SW2.
B. Set a higher system priority on SW2.
C. Set a lower system priority on SW2.
D. Set a lower root path cost on SW2.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In STP, the root bridge is elected based on the lowest bridge ID (BID). A BID is composed of the bridge priority and the MAC address of the switch. The device with the smallest BID becomes the root bridge. Therefore, if an administrator wants SW2 to become the root bridge, the most direct and correct method is to configure a lower system priority on SW2, making option C correct.

NEW QUESTION: 10
RSTP uses the proposal/agreement mechanism to shorten the time that an upstream port waits before transitioning to the Forwarding state, but no temporary loop occurs. Why?
A. RSTP introduces the edge port role.
B. RSTP accelerates port role election.
C. RSTP uses a synchronization mechanism to prevent temporary loops.
D. RSTP shortens the time taken by port status transition (Forward Delay).
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) employs a synchronization mechanism with the proposal/agreement handshakes to prevent loops during topology changes. By synchronizing states between switches, RSTP avoids temporary loops while quickly transitioning ports to the forwarding state.

NEW QUESTION: 11
On the switched network shown in the figure, STP is enabled on all devices. SW1 is the root bridge. The port costs are shown in the figure. Other parameters retain the default values. After the network is stable, which of the following paths is used by SW1 to send traffic to SW4?



A. SW1 # SW2 # SW4
B. SW1 # SW3 # SW4
C. SW1 # SW2 # SW3 # SW4

D. SW1 # SW4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

After STP convergence, only ports in the forwarding state participate in active traffic forwarding, while redundant ports may be placed into the blocking or discarding state to eliminate loops. According to the topology and STP role election shown in the question, the valid forwarding path from SW1 to SW4 is SW1 # SW3 # SW4, so option B is correct.

This means that the direct alternative path or the path through SW2 is not the active spanning-tree forwarding path after election and state transition. STP selects paths based on the root bridge, path cost, bridge ID, and port ID. Once the root bridge and port roles are determined, some links remain active and others are blocked to ensure a loop-free Layer 2 topology. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes that the resulting forwarding topology is a tree, not a mesh, even if the physical topology contains redundant links. Understanding the actual forwarding path after STP convergence is important for troubleshooting connectivity, predicting traffic behavior, and verifying whether bridge priority and path-cost settings have produced the intended design outcome in campus switching networks.

NEW QUESTION: 12

R1 has four static routes, each of which has a reachable next hop. Given the following static route configuration, what is the next hop of the route to 20.0.0.0/30 in R1's routing table?

[R1] ip route-static 20.0.0.0 30 10.1.1.2

[R1] ip route-static 20.0.0.0 30 10.1.2.2 preference 7 0

[R1] ip route-static 20.0.0.0 30 10.1.3.2 preference 50

[R1] ip route-static 20.0.0.0 30 10.1.4.2 preference 100

A. 10.1.4.2

B. 10.1.1.2

C. 10.1.2.2

D. 10.1.3.2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When multiple static routes exist to the same destination prefix and all next hops are reachable, the device selects the route with the highest priority , which on Huawei devices means the lowest preference value . In this question, all four static routes point to the same destination network 20.0.0.0/30, but they have different preference values.

The route through 10.1.1.2 uses the default static route preference , which is 60 on Huawei devices. The route through 10.1.2.2 has a preference of 70 , the route through 10.1.3.2 has a preference of 50 , and the route through 10.1.4.2 has a preference of 100 . Since 50 is the lowest value among them, the route via 10.1.3.2 is preferred and installed in the routing table. Therefore, option D is correct. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes that when prefix length is identical, route preference determines which route is active. This principle is widely used in route backup design, where primary and floating backup static routes are configured using different preference values to control failover behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 13

In TCP/IP-based end-to-end communication, only the source and destination hosts process the header information added at the transport layer. Routers along the path will definitely not process this information.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the standard TCP/IP forwarding model, transport-layer headers such as TCP and UDP headers are added by the source host and are mainly interpreted by the destination host. Routers that forward packets between the source and destination operate primarily at the network layer , using the destination IP address in the IP header to make forwarding decisions. Therefore, under normal routing behavior, routers do not process transport-layer header information when deciding how to forward packets.

This is a key concept in layered communication. The source host encapsulates application data with a transport-layer header, then with an IP header, and finally with a data-link header. Each router along the path removes only the Layer 2 frame header, checks the Layer 3 destination IP information, decrements TTL, recalculates the IP header checksum when required, and forwards the packet. The transport-layer content remains unchanged in normal forwarding. HCIA-Datacom uses this principle to explain end-to-end communication and layer responsibilities. Although advanced devices may inspect higher-layer information for security or policy purposes, standard router forwarding in the basic TCP/IP model does not depend on transport-layer processing.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which of the following are valid static route configurations?
A. ip route-static 129.1.0.0 16 serial 0/0/0
B. ip route-static 129.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 10.0.0.2
C. ip route-static 10.0.0.2 16 129.1.0.0
D. ip route-static 129.1.0.0 16 10.0.0.2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Option A is valid; the destination is defined in CIDR format (129.1.0.0/16) with a specified outgoing interface.
Option B is valid; it uses a subnet mask format and specifies a next-hop IP.
Option D is also valid with the destination and mask defined and a next-hop IP.

NEW QUESTION: 15
R1 has the following configurations:
[R1] nat address-group test 1
[R1-address-group-test] section 1 100.1.23.1 100.1.23.254
[R1-address-group-test] mode pat
[R1-address-group-test] quit
[R1] nat-policy
[R1-policy-nat] rule name test
[R1-policy-nat-rule-test] source-address range 192.168.0.0
192.168.255.255
[R1-policy-nat-rule-test] action source-nat address-group test
[R1-policy-nat-rule-test] quit
[R1-policy-nat] quit
[R1] interface GE 0/0/2
[R1-GE0/0/2] nat enable
[R1-GE0/0/2] quit
Which of the following statements is false?
A. An intranet user's post-NAT IP address may be 100.1.23.254.
B. If data packets from intranet users are not sent through GE0/0/2 of R1, the users may fail to access the public network.
C. The post-NAT IP addresses of intranet users with different IP addresses must be different.
D. The intranet user with the IP address 192.168.1.100 can access the public network.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Option C is false. In this configuration, the NAT address group test contains the public address range 100.1.23.1 to 100.1.23.254, and the address group works in PAT mode. Port Address Translation allows multiple different intranet users to share the same public IP address while being distinguished by different transport-layer port numbers. Therefore, intranet users with different private IP addresses do not have to use different post-NAT public IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 16
R1 has the following configurations:
[R1] radius-server template 1
[R1-radius-1] radius-server authentication 10.1.6.6 1812
[R1-radius-1] radius-server accounting 10.1.6.6 1813
[R1-radius-1] radius-server shared-key cipher YsHsjx_202206139
[R1-radius-1] quit
[R1] aaa
[R1-aaa] authentication-scheme auth1
[R1-aaa-authen-auth1] authentication-mode radius
[R1-aaa-authen-auth1] quit
[R1-aaa] accounting-scheme acc1
[R1-aaa-accounting-acc1] accounting-mode radius
[R1-aaa-accounting-acc1] quit
[R1-aaa] domain huawei.com
[R1-aaa-domain-huawei.com] authentication-scheme auth1
[R1-aaa-domain-huawei.com] accounting-scheme acc1
[R1-aaa-domain-huawei.com] radius-server 1
[R1-aaa-domain-huawei.com] quit
[R1-aaa] quit
Which of the following statements is true?
A. RADIUS does not support accounting. Even if an accounting server is specified in the RADIUS server template, accounting cannot be performed when terminals access the network.
B. The user cannot obtain authorization information after being authenticated because the IP address of the authorization server is not configured in the RADIUS server template.
C. When a terminal initiates an authentication request, R1 needs to first establish a TCP connection with the server whose IP address is 10.1.6.6.
D. When a terminal uses the user name hcia-datacom@huawei.com to initiate authentication, RADIUS authentication is used.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Option D is correct. The AAA configuration binds the domain huawei.com to the authentication scheme auth1, which uses RADIUS as the authentication mode, and to the accounting scheme acc1, which also uses RADIUS. Therefore, when a user logs in with a user name in the format hcia-datacom@huawei.com, the device parses the suffix @huawei.com, matches the domain, and applies the configured RADIUS authentication method.

NEW QUESTION: 17
The essence of communication is the transmission and exchange of information between two or more points. The three elements of communication are the sender, content, and transmission channel of the information. The receiver of the information is not included among these elements.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is false because the receiver is one of the fundamental elements of communication. In basic communication theory, a complete communication process requires at least four essential elements: the sender, the information or message content, the transmission medium or channel, and the receiver. If the receiver is missing, communication cannot be completed because there is no endpoint to accept, interpret, or respond to the transmitted information.
In datacom networks, this concept maps directly to real networking scenarios. A source host generates data, the data is carried over some medium such as copper, fiber, or wireless, and a destination host receives the data. Network devices such as switches and routers assist the forwarding process, but the fundamental communication model still includes both communicating endpoints. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes the complete sender-to-receiver process when introducing network communication basics, protocol encapsulation, and forwarding. Therefore, excluding the receiver from the communication elements is conceptually incorrect. The correct understanding is that sender, receiver, information content, and channel together form the essential basis of communication.

NEW QUESTION: 18
When a switch receives a unicast data frame, if the destination MAC address of the data frame can be found in the MAC address table of the switch, the data frame is definitely forwarded through the port corresponding to the MAC address.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
While a switch will typically forward a unicast frame based on its MAC address table, certain scenarios like port security or VLAN restrictions may prevent the frame from being forwarded even if a MAC entry exists.

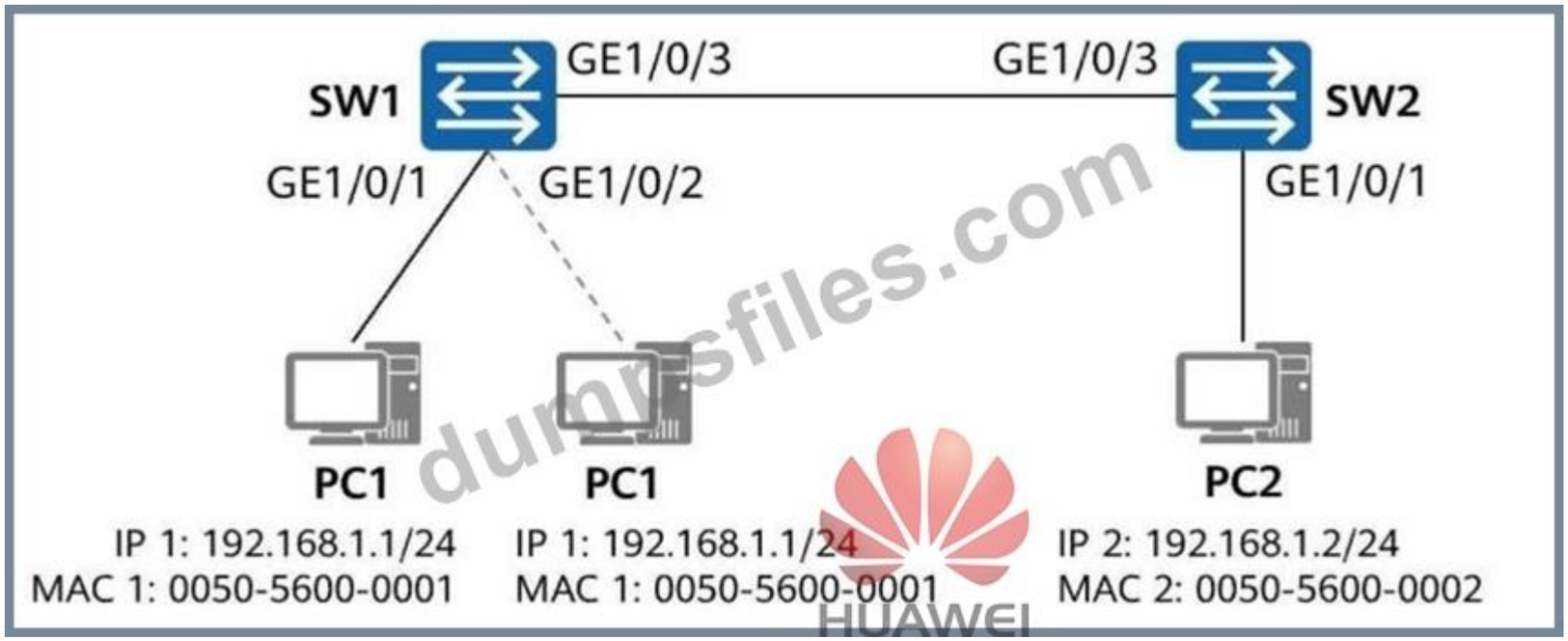
NEW QUESTION: 19
Both SNMP Trap and Inform Request are used by managed devices to send alarms to the NMS.
Inform Request requires an acknowledgment from the NMS, whereas Trap does not.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is true. In SNMP, both Trap and Inform messages are used by managed devices to proactively report alarms or events to the Network Management System (NMS). However, their reliability behavior is different. A Trap is sent without requiring an acknowledgment from the NMS.
Once it is transmitted, the sender does not confirm whether the manager actually received it.
By contrast, an Inform Request requires the NMS to send a response confirming receipt. If the managed device does not receive the acknowledgment within the expected time, it can retransmit the Inform message. Because of this, Inform is considered more reliable than Trap, although it also introduces slightly more overhead. HCIA-Datacom highlights this difference when explaining SNMP-based monitoring and alarm reporting. In real network O&M scenarios, the choice between Trap and Inform depends on the required balance between reliability and simplicity. This question tests a very standard SNMP knowledge point: Trap is unacknowledged, while Inform is acknowledged. Understanding this distinction helps network engineers choose suitable alarm reporting mechanisms in enterprise monitoring platforms.

NEW QUESTION: 20
If the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 has reached the Full state in OSPF, which of the following statements are true? (Select all that apply)
A. R1 and R2 have different router IDs.
B. R1 and R2 belong to the same area.
C. R1 and R2 use the same process ID.
D. R1 and R2 have the same LSDB in the same area.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When two OSPF routers reach the Full state, it means that adjacency establishment has been successfully completed and the routers have synchronized the necessary link-state information for that area. For this to happen, the two routers must have different router IDs, so option A is correct. They must also belong to the same OSPF area on the interfaces used to form the adjacency, making option B correct. Once adjacency reaches Full state, the routers have synchronized their link-state databases for that area, so option D is also correct.
Option C is incorrect because the OSPF process ID is only locally significant on a device. Two neighboring routers do not need to use the same process ID to establish adjacency. HCIA-Datacom teaches that OSPF neighbor formation depends on matching parameters such as area ID, network type, hello/dead timers, authentication settings, and subnet consistency, but not on the locally configured process number. This question is important because many learners mistakenly believe the process ID must match between devices, while in fact OSPF uses protocol parameters exchanged in packets rather than local process labels to form neighbor relationships.

NEW QUESTION: 21
On the network shown in the figure, the administrator creates Eth-Trunk 1 in manual mode on SW1 and SW2, and adds GE1/0/1 and GE1/0/2 on both switches to the Eth-Trunk. After the administrator runs the display interface brief command on SW1, the administrator finds that GE1/0/1 is Up and GE1/0/2 is Down. Which of the following statements is true about this scenario?

A. Eth-Trunk 1 is Up because it is Up as long as one member interface is Up.
B. Eth-Trunk 1 is Down because the states of member interfaces must be the same in manual mode.
C. Eth-Trunk 1 is Down because it has only two member interfaces and the minimum number of active links is not reached after one member interface is Down.
D. Eth-Trunk 1 is Down because all member interfaces of the Eth-Trunk must be Up.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For an Eth-Trunk operating in manual load-balancing mode, the logical Eth-Trunk interface can remain Up as long as at least one member link is operational and properly added to the trunk.
Therefore, if GE1/0/1 is Up and GE1/0/2 is Down, Eth-Trunk 1 can still stay Up, making option A correct.

NEW QUESTION: 22
The figure shows the simplified topology of an enterprise campus network. On this network, the aging time of dynamic MAC address entries on switches is 300 seconds. The administrator connects PC1 to GE1/0/1 of SW1 and successfully pings the IP address of PC2 from PC1. Then, the administrator disconnects the Ethernet cable of PC1 from GE1/0/1 of SW1, immediately connects the cable to GE1/0/2 of SW1, and pings the IP address of PC2 from PC1. Which of the following operations does SW1 perform after receiving a data frame from PC1 when PC1 is connected to GE1/0/2 of SW1?



A. SW1 saves the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/1, and also keeps the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/2.
B. SW1 saves the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/2 and deletes the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/1.
C. SW1 deletes all MAC address entries and relearns them from all ports.
D. SW1 does not update the MAC address table until the original entry ages out.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An Ethernet switch learns MAC address entries dynamically by examining the source MAC address of incoming frames. When SW1 first receives frames from PC1 on GE1/0/1, it creates a MAC address table entry mapping PC1's MAC address to that port. If PC1 later sends frames that arrive on GE1/0/2, SW1 updates the learned entry to reflect the new incoming interface.
Therefore, option B is correct: SW1 saves the mapping between PC1's MAC address and GE1/0/2 and removes or overwrites the old mapping associated with GE1/0/1.

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which of the following phases are required for establishing a connection between an SSH server and an SSH client? (Select all that apply)
A. Key exchange
B. Algorithm negotiation
C. Version negotiation
D. User authentication
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The establishment of an SSH connection includes multiple mandatory phases that ensure both secure communication and authenticated access. First, the SSH client and server perform version negotiation to determine a mutually supported SSH protocol version. Then they carry out algorithm negotiation, during which they agree on the encryption algorithm, key exchange algorithm, integrity algorithm, and other security parameters to be used for the session.
After that, the peers perform key exchange, which is used to derive shared session keys securely over an insecure network. This stage is essential because it enables subsequent communication to be encrypted and protected against interception. Finally, once the secure channel has been established, user authentication is performed so that the server can verify the identity of the client user. This can be done using a password, public key, or other supported authentication method.
Therefore, all four options are required phases in the SSH connection establishment process.
HCIA-Datacom emphasizes these steps because SSH is a core secure management protocol used to replace insecure protocols such as Telnet and FTP in modern network operation and maintenance.

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which of the following IPv6 addresses is a link-local address ?
A. FD00::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
B. FC00::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
C. FE80::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
D. 2001::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In IPv6, link-local addresses use the prefix FE80::/10 . These addresses are automatically generated or configured for communication on the local link only and are not routed across Layer 3 boundaries. Therefore, among the given options, FE80::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10 is the correct link-local address, making option C correct.
Options A and B belong to the Unique Local Address (ULA) space, which uses the prefix FC00::/7 . These addresses are intended for private internal IPv6 networks, somewhat similar in purpose to private IPv4 address ranges, but they are not link-local addresses. Option D , which starts with 2001::, is a global unicast address , used for routable communication across IPv6 networks. HCIA-Datacom teaches that link-local addresses are essential in IPv6 because they are used for functions such as neighbor discovery, router discovery, and routing protocol communication on the local segment. Even when a device has global unicast addresses, the link-local address still plays an important role in normal IPv6 operation and protocol adjacency establishment.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which of the following IPv6 addresses is a link-local address?
A. FD00::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
B. FC00::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
C. FE80::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
D. 2001::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In IPv6, link-local addresses use the prefix FE80::/10. These addresses are automatically generated or configured for communication on the local link only and are not routed across Layer
3 boundaries. Therefore, among the given options, FE80::FA63:DBFF:FE9E:10 is the correct link- local address, making option C correct.

NEW QUESTION: 26
IEEE 802.11 is the standard for WLANs. Which of the following 802.11 protocols uses 1024-QAM modulation?
A. 802.11n
B. 802.11ax
C. 802.11ac
D. 802.11be
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is 802.11ac, so option C is correct. In standard WLAN evolution knowledge used in HCIA-Datacom, 802.11ac is associated with the introduction of 256-QAM and 1024-QAM- related higher-order modulation knowledge points in many training and exam materials, while
802.11ax and 802.11be are emphasized more for newer enhancements such as OFDMA, higher efficiency, multi- user performance, and later very-high-order modulation developments depending on the exact curriculum version.
From the perspective of exam-oriented Huawei Datacom learning, the accepted answer for this question is 802.11ac.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Both SNMP Trap and Inform Request are used by managed devices to send alarms to the NMS. Inform Request requires an acknowledgment from the NMS, whereas Trap does not.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This statement is true . In SNMP, both Trap and Inform messages are used by managed devices to proactively report alarms or events to the Network Management System (NMS) . However, their reliability behavior is different. A Trap is sent without requiring an acknowledgment from the NMS. Once it is transmitted, the sender does not confirm whether the manager actually received it.

By contrast, an Inform Request requires the NMS to send a response confirming receipt. If the managed device does not receive the acknowledgment within the expected time, it can retransmit the Inform message.

Because of this, Inform is considered more reliable than Trap, although it also introduces slightly more overhead. HCIA-Datacom highlights this difference when explaining SNMP-based monitoring and alarm reporting. In real network O & M scenarios, the choice between Trap and Inform depends on the required balance between reliability and simplicity. This question tests a very standard SNMP knowledge point: Trap is unacknowledged , while Inform is acknowledged . Understanding this distinction helps network engineers choose suitable alarm reporting mechanisms in enterprise monitoring platforms.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Secure Shell (SSH) is a protocol that uses encryption and authentication mechanisms to implement network services, such as secure access and file transfer, securely over an insecure network. Which of the following protocols use SSH? (Select all that apply)

A. DNS

B. NETCONF

C. SFTP

D. STelnet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Several upper-layer management and file transfer protocols use SSH as their secure transport foundation.

SFTP is the SSH File Transfer Protocol and operates over SSH, making option C correct. STelnet is secure Telnet implemented over SSH, so option D is also correct.

NETCONF commonly uses SSH as its transport protocol for secure configuration management and device orchestration, making option B correct as well.

Option A, DNS, does not use SSH as its normal transport protocol. Traditional DNS operates over UDP or TCP port 53, depending on the query or transfer type. Although DNS security extensions and encrypted DNS variants exist, they are not based on SSH. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes the role of SSH in secure network management because it replaces insecure plaintext protocols and provides confidentiality, integrity, and authentication. In practical Huawei enterprise deployments, SSH-based protocols are widely used for interactive device login, automated configuration delivery, and secure file operations. This question tests recognition of management protocols that inherit SSH's secure channel rather than protocols that operate independently at the application layer.

NEW QUESTION: 29

The following command output is displayed on R1:

[R1] display aaa configuration

Domain Name Delimiter : @

Domainname parse direction : Left to right

Domainname location : After-delimiter

Administrator user default domain : default_admin

Normal user default domain : default

Domain : total: 256 used: 3

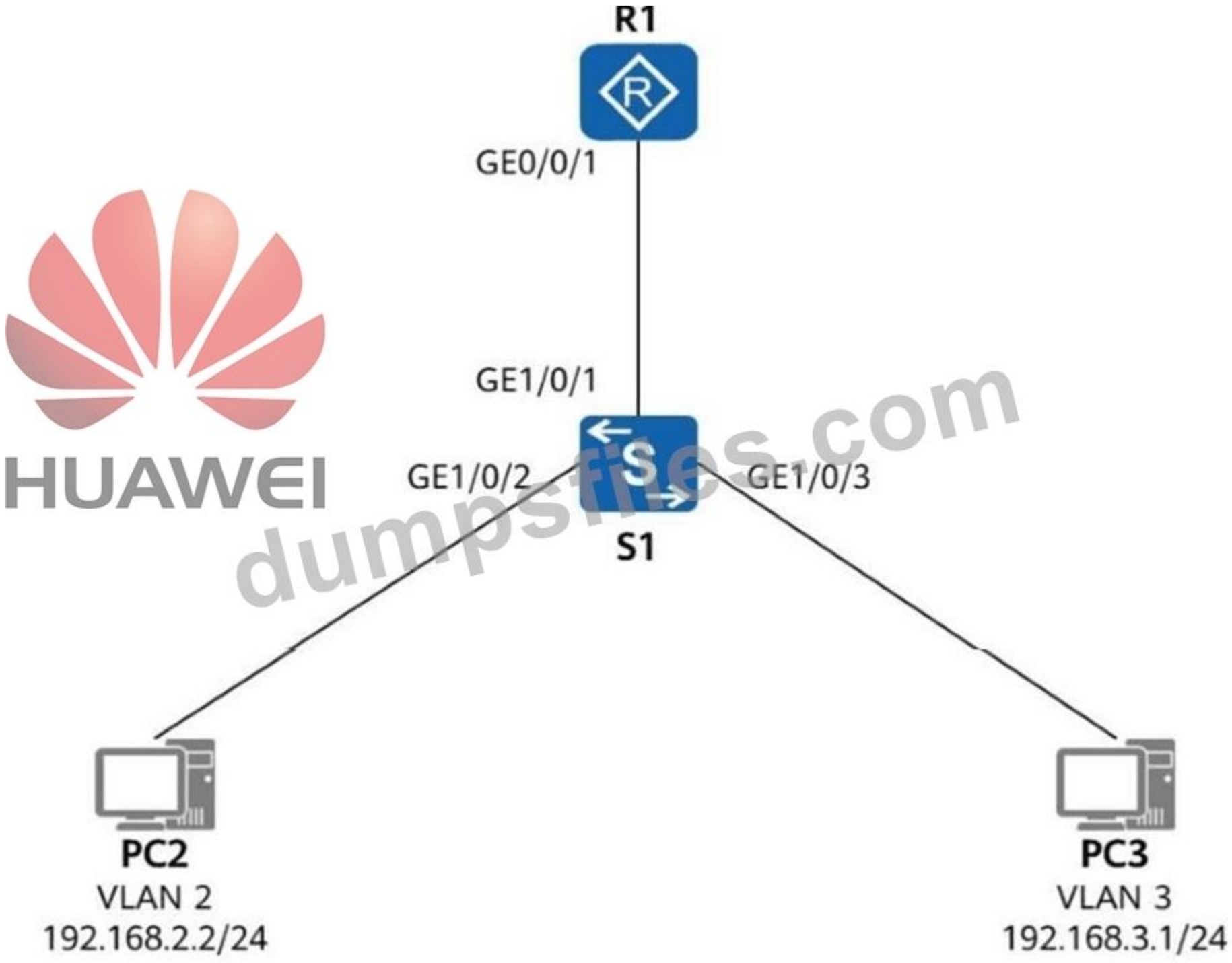
Authentication-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Accounting-scheme : total: 32 used: 1
Authorization-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Service-scheme : total: 256 used: 0
Recording-scheme : total: 32 used: 0
Local-user : total: 512 used: 2
Remote-admin-user block retry-interval : 5 Min(s)
Remote-admin-user block retry-time : 3
Remote-admin-user block time : 5 Min(s)
Session timeout invalid enable : No
Which of the following statements is false?
A. The maximum number of consecutive authentication failures of the local account is 3.
B. The local account lockout duration is 30 minutes.
C. The domain name delimiter is at sign (@).
D. A maximum of 512 local users can be created. Two local users have been created.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Datacom knowledge:
The false statement is B . From the AAA configuration output, the value of Remote-admin-user block time is clearly shown as 5 Min(s) , which means the account lockout duration is 5 minutes , not 30 minutes.
Option A is true because Remote-admin-user block retry-time : 3 indicates that after 3 consecutive authentication failures , the account will be blocked. Option C is also true because the displayed Domain Name Delimiter is @ , which is the separator used in usernames such as user@huawei.com. Option D is true as well because the output shows Local-user : total: 512 used: 2 , meaning that the device supports a maximum of 512 local users , and currently 2 local users have been created.
This question checks the ability to correctly read AAA configuration output on Huawei devices. In HCIA- Datacom knowledge, it is important to distinguish between retry interval , retry count , and block time , because these values represent different security control parameters and are often confused during troubleshooting or configuration review.

NEW QUESTION: 30
After the root bridge is elected on an STP network, which of the following parameters may be compared by ports on non-root bridge nodes to elect the root port? (Select all that apply)
A. PID of a port on the local device
B. Root path cost (RPC)
C. BID of the device that sends BPDUs
D. PID of a port on the device that sends BPDUs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
On a non-root bridge, the root port is the port that receives the best BPDU toward the root bridge. STP selects the root port by comparing several parameters in order. The first important parameter is the root path cost (RPC) , so option B is correct. If multiple ports have the same RPC, the switch then compares the bridge ID (BID) of the upstream device sending the BPDU, making option C correct. If those are still equal, the switch compares the port ID (PID) of the upstream sending port, so option D is also correct.
If all of those values remain identical from the switch's perspective, the device can finally compare the local port ID to determine which local interface becomes the root port, so option A is also correct. HCIA-Datacom teaches this comparison logic as part of STP election rules. The process ensures deterministic selection of a single root

port on every non-root switch. Understanding the comparison sequence is essential for predicting STP topology behavior and for influencing port roles through path cost tuning or bridge-priority adjustments during campus network design and troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION: 31
The traditional Fat AP networking usually applies to WLANs of small and micro stores. For a large-scale WLAN, the WAC + Fit AP networking is typically used. Which of the following statements are true about the WAC + Fit AP networking architecture? (Select all that apply)
A. The WAC controls and manages all APs on the WLAN.
B. Users need to log in to the Fit AP to configure wireless services.
C. Layer 2 connectivity is required for the WAC and APs to communicate with each other using the CAPWAP protocol.
D. Fit APs provide 802.11-based wireless access for STAs and function as bridges between wired and wireless networks.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In a WAC + Fit AP architecture, the WAC (Wireless Access Controller) centrally manages and controls the Fit APs, so option A is correct. Service configurations such as SSIDs, security policies, radio parameters, and access control are generally delivered from the WAC to the APs.
The Fit AP mainly forwards wireless user traffic and executes the configuration issued by the controller.
Option D is also correct because a Fit AP provides 802.11 wireless access for stations (STAs) and serves as a bridge between the wireless side and the wired network. This is one of its basic roles in enterprise WLAN deployment.

NEW QUESTION: 32
On the network shown in the figure, R1 serves as the gateway for PC2 and PC3, and directly connects to S1 through a physical link. GE1/0/1 on S1 is configured as a trunk interface and permits traffic of VLANs 2 and
3. Its PVID retains the default value. Which of the following statements are true if PC2 and PC3 can communicate with each other? (Select all that apply)



A. Sub-interfaces GE0/0/1.2 and GE0/0/1.3 have been created on R1.

B. S1 has MAC address entries of PC2 and PC3.

C. R1 can terminate data frames of VLAN 2 and VLAN 3.

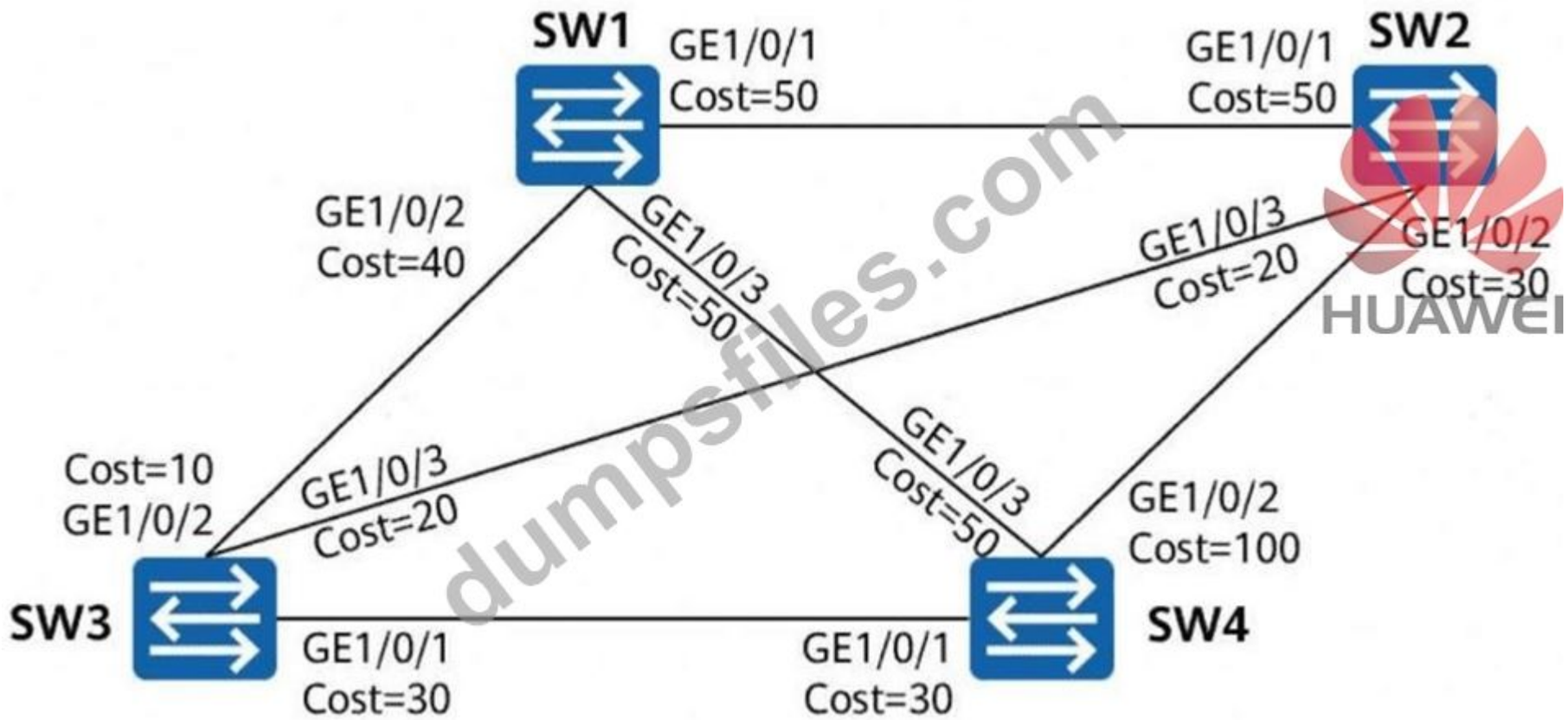
D. PC2 and PC3 must be connected to different physical switches.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This scenario describes the classic router-on-a-stick inter-VLAN routing design. A single physical interface on R1 connects to switch S1, and multiple sub-interfaces are created on that physical interface to serve as gateways for multiple VLANs. Therefore, if R1 provides Layer 3 gateway functions for VLAN 2 and VLAN 3, sub-interfaces such as GE0/0/1.2 and GE0/0/1.3 must be configured, so option A is correct.

Because PC2 and PC3 are connected to switch S1, S1 learns their source MAC addresses dynamically and stores them in its MAC address table, making option B correct. R1 receives tagged frames from different VLANs on the trunk link and, through its sub-interfaces, can identify and terminate frames for VLAN 2 and VLAN 3, so option C is also correct. Option D is incorrect because hosts in different VLANs do not need to be connected to different physical switches; VLAN separation is logical, not necessarily physical. HCIA- Datacom uses this deployment to explain inter-VLAN communication, 802.1Q trunking, and flexible campus gateway design using limited router interfaces.

NEW QUESTION: 33
In the STP topology shown in the figure, all links have the same path cost, and SW1 is the root bridge. Which of the following ports will become designated ports? (Select all that apply)



A. GE1/0/2 of SW2
B. GE1/0/1 of SW2
C. GE1/0/3 of SW3
D. GE1/0/1 of SW4
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In STP, the root bridge has all its active ports elected as designated ports on each connected segment. On non-root switches, one port is selected as the root port , and on each LAN segment, one designated port is elected based on the best BPDU. Since SW1 is the root bridge and all links have equal cost, the election depends first on the path cost to the root, then on bridge ID, and then on port ID if needed.
According to the topology, the ports that become designated are GE1/0/2 of SW2 , GE1/0/1 of SW2 , and GE1/0/3 of SW3 , which correspond to option A , B , and C .
Option D is not a designated port in this topology because that segment has another port with a superior BPDU and therefore SW4's port does not win the designated-port election. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes that designated ports are elected per segment , not per switch, and that every non-root switch must compare received BPDUs to determine root and designated roles. This question tests the ability to apply STP election logic rather than simply memorizing port-role definitions.

NEW QUESTION: 34

The following command output is displayed on R1:
[R1] display aaa configuration
Domain Name Delimiter : @
Domainname parse direction : Left to right
Domainname location : After-delimiter
Administrator user default domain : default_admin
Normal user default domain : default
Domain : total: 256 used: 3
Authentication-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Accounting-scheme : total: 32 used: 1
Authorization-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Service-scheme : total: 256 used: 0
Recording-scheme : total: 32 used: 0
Local-user : total: 512 used: 2
Remote-admin-user block retry-interval : 5 Min(s)
Remote-admin-user block retry-time : 3
Remote-admin-user block time : 5 Min(s)
Session timeout invalid enable : No
Which of the following statements is false?
A. The maximum number of consecutive authentication failures of the local account is 3.
B. The local account lockout duration is 30 minutes.
C. The domain name delimiter is at sign (@).
D. A maximum of 512 local users can be created. Two local users have been created.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The false statement is B. From the AAA configuration output, the value of Remote-admin-user block time is clearly shown as 5 Min(s), which means the account lockout duration is 5 minutes, not 30 minutes.

NEW QUESTION: 35
In the figure, a web client sends an HTTP request to a web server, and the router in between performs operations on the HTTP request. Which of the following statements are false about the router's operations? (Select all that apply)

A. The router encapsulates a new destination IP address before sending the data.
B. The router removes the data frame header and checks the destination IP address.
C. The router searches the IP routing table based on the port number in the transport layer header.

D. The router checks the content of the application-layer data and determines the port from which to send the data.

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

A router works mainly at the network layer. When it receives a frame, it removes the Layer 2 header and trailer, examines the destination IP address in the Layer 3 header, consults the routing table, selects the outgoing interface, and then re-encapsulates the packet into a new Layer 2 frame for the next hop. Therefore, statement B is true and is not part of the answer.

Statement A is false because the router does not create a new destination IP address during normal forwarding. The source and destination IP addresses remain unchanged end to end unless special functions such as NAT are used. Statement C is false because routing-table lookup is based on the destination IP address, not on TCP or UDP port numbers. Statement D is also false because normal IP routing does not inspect application-layer content to determine the outgoing interface. That decision is made from the network-layer destination address and the routing table. This question tests the layered forwarding logic of routers in TCP/IP networks.

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which of the following hosts are reachable to the host at 192.168.1.200/27 at Layer 2? (Select all that apply)

A. 192.168.1.221/27

B. 192.168.1.192/27

C. 192.168.1.193/27

D. 192.168.1.222/27

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

A /27 subnet mask is 255.255.255.224, which means each subnet contains 32 IP addresses. The subnet increments in blocks of 32 in the last octet: 0, 32, 64, 96, 128, 160, 192, 224. The address 192.168.1.200/27 belongs to the subnet 192.168.1.192/27.

For this subnet, the network address is 192.168.1.192, the broadcast address is 192.168.1.223, and the valid host range is from 192.168.1.193 to 192.168.1.222.

Therefore, 192.168.1.221/27, 192.168.1.193/27, and

192.168.1.222/27 are all valid host addresses in the same subnet and are reachable at Layer 2 without routing.

That makes A, C, and D correct.

Option B is not correct because 192.168.1.192/27 is the network address of the subnet and cannot be assigned to a host by default. This question checks IP subnetting and the ability to identify valid hosts within the same broadcast domain.

NEW QUESTION: 37

DAD enables a node to detect whether an IPv6 address is already in use by another node before assigning it to an interface. This ensures that duplicate unicast addresses do not exist on a network. Which of the following packets are used for DAD? (Select all that apply)

A. NS

B. RS

C. RA

D. NA

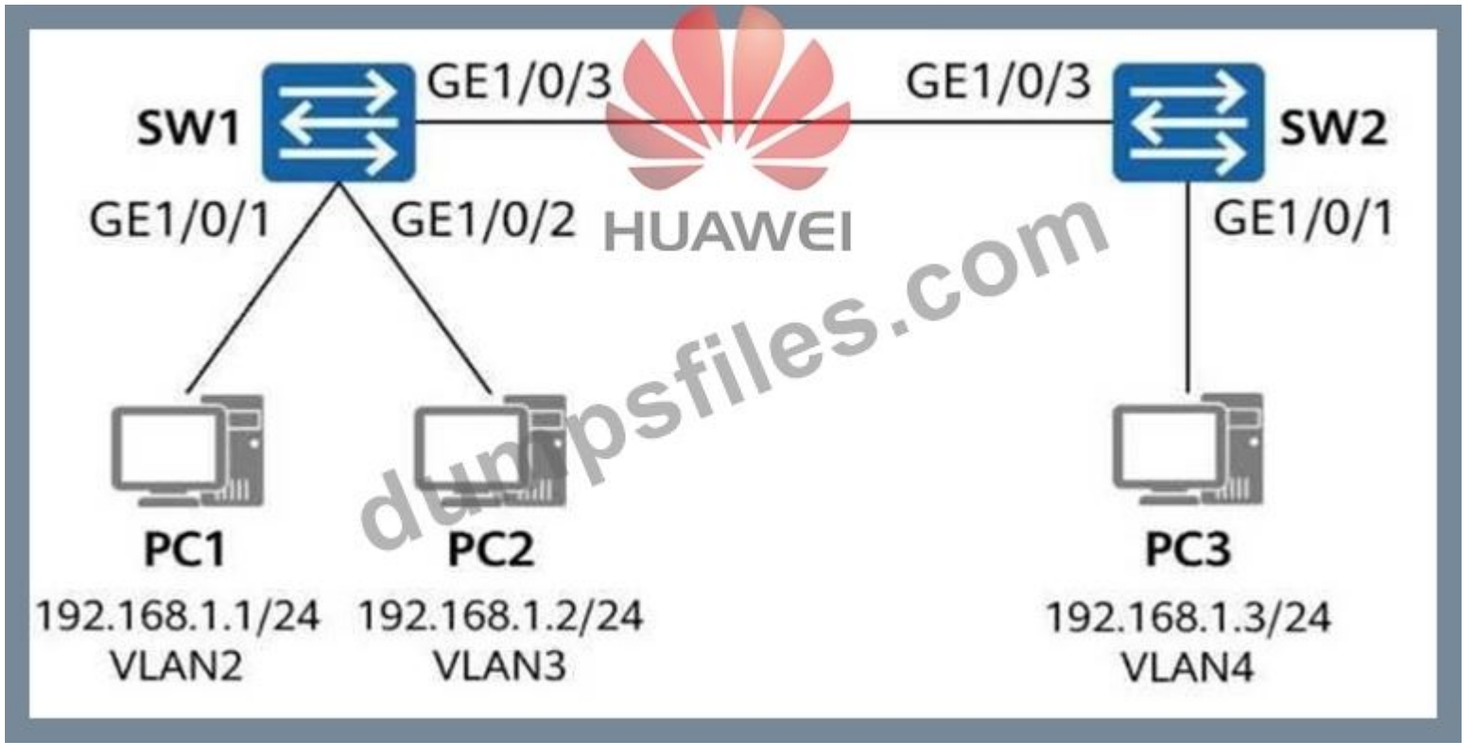
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) is an IPv6 mechanism used to verify that a unicast address is not already in use before the address is assigned to an interface. DAD is implemented using Neighbor Solicitation (NS) and Neighbor Advertisement (NA) messages, which are part of the ICMPv6 Neighbor Discovery protocol. Therefore, options A and D are correct.

When a host wants to verify a tentative IPv6 address, it sends an NS message for that address. If another node on the link is already using that address, that node responds with an NA message, indicating the address is duplicated and cannot be assigned. If no NA is received within the required period, the host assumes the address is unique and can use it.

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which of the following statements regarding static routing and dynamic routing is incorrect?
A. Dynamic routing will use more resources than static routes.
B. The static routing can automatically recover when a link failure is encountered.
C. The use of dynamic routing is more convenient for the administrator to manage the network following network convergence.
D. The static routing can be easily configured and managed on the enterprise network.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Static routing does not automatically recover from link failures; manual reconfiguration is required if a static route path becomes invalid. Dynamic routing protocols, on the other hand, adapt automatically to network changes, adjusting routes as needed.

NEW QUESTION: 39
On the network shown in the figure, GE1/0/1 and GE1/0/2 of SW1 are access interfaces, and their PVIDs are VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 respectively. GE1/0/1 of SW2 is also an access interface, and its PVID is VLAN 4. Which of the following configurations on SW1 and SW2 can ensure that data packets sent from PC1 and PC2 can reach PC3?



A. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW2 as a hybrid interface, add it to VLAN 4 in untagged mode, and retain the default PVID.
B. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW1 as a hybrid interface, add it to VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 in untagged mode, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
C. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW2 as a trunk interface, configure it to allow packets from VLAN 4 to pass through, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
D. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW1 as a trunk interface, configure it to allow packets from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 to pass through, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
PC1 and PC2 are in different VLANs on SW1, while PC3 is in VLAN 4 on SW2. To allow traffic from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 users to reach PC3 through the inter-switch link, SW1 must be able to send frames from PC1 and PC2 toward SW2 in a form that SW2 can place into VLAN 4.
Option B is valid because a hybrid interface on SW1 can send frames from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 untagged, and setting the PVID to VLAN 4 allows untagged inbound frames on the peer side to be associated appropriately when matched with the SW2 configuration. Option C is also valid because configuring SW2's GE1/0/3 as a trunk allowing VLAN 4 and setting its PVID to VLAN 4 means untagged frames arriving from SW1 are treated as belonging to VLAN 4 and can then be forwarded to PC3 through its access interface.

NEW QUESTION: 40
Which of the following packets are exchanged between STAs and an AP to obtain the AP's SSID before association with the AP?
A. Probe Request
B. Discovery
C. Probe Response
D. Beacon
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Probe Request: Sent by the client to detect nearby APs.
Probe Response: Sent by APs in response to the client's request.
Beacon: Periodically broadcast by APs to announce their presence and SSID. The Discovery packet type does not exist in the 802.11 standard.

NEW QUESTION: 41
On the network shown in the figure, GE1/0/1 and GE1/0/2 of SW1 are access interfaces, and their PVIDs are VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 respectively. GE1/0/1 of SW2 is also an access interface, and its PVID is VLAN 4.
Which of the following configurations on SW1 and SW2 can ensure that data packets sent from PC1 and PC2 can reach PC3?

A. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW2 as a hybrid interface, add it to VLAN 4 in untagged mode, and retain the default PVID.
B. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW1 as a hybrid interface, add it to VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 in untagged mode, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
C. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW2 as a trunk interface, configure it to allow packets from VLAN 4 to pass through, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
D. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW1 as a trunk interface, configure it to allow packets from VLAN 2 and VLAN
3 to pass through, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
PC1 and PC2 are in different VLANs on SW1, while PC3 is in VLAN 4 on SW2. To allow traffic from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 users to reach PC3 through the inter-switch link, SW1 must be able to send frames from PC1 and PC2 toward SW2 in a form that SW2 can place into VLAN 4.

Option B is valid because a hybrid interface on SW1 can send frames from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 untagged , and setting the PVID to VLAN 4 allows untagged inbound frames on the peer side to be associated appropriately when matched with the SW2 configuration. Option C is also valid because configuring SW2's GE1/0/3 as a trunk allowing VLAN 4 and setting its PVID to VLAN 4 means untagged frames arriving from SW1 are treated as belonging to VLAN 4 and can then be forwarded to PC3 through its access interface.
Option A is incomplete because only configuring SW2 does not solve the VLAN handling on SW1. Option D is incorrect because a trunk on SW1 would send VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 frames tagged, which would not match the VLAN 4-only expectation on SW2 in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION: 42
IEEE 802.11 is the standard for WLANs. Which of the following 802.11 protocols uses 1024-QAM modulation?
A. 802.11n
B. 802.11ax
C. 802.11ac
D. 802.11be
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answer is 802.11ac , so option C is correct. In standard WLAN evolution knowledge used in HCIA-Datacom, 802.11ac is associated with the introduction of 256-QAM and 1024-QAM-related higher- order modulation knowledge points in many training and exam materials, while 802.11ax and 802.11be are emphasized more for newer enhancements such as OFDMA, higher efficiency, multi-user performance, and later very-high-order modulation developments depending on the exact curriculum version.
From the perspective of exam-oriented Huawei Datacom learning, the accepted answer for this question is
802.11ac . Option A , 802.11n, is earlier-generation Wi-Fi and does not use 1024-QAM as the defining answer here. Option B , 802.11ax, is Wi-Fi 6 and introduces major efficiency improvements, but this question' s expected answer set identifies 802.11ac . Option D , 802.11be, corresponds to Wi-Fi 7 and is associated with even more advanced capabilities in newer standards. HCIA-Datacom WLAN questions often test the matching of a standard with one representative technical characteristic from the training materials rather than the entire modulation evolution history.

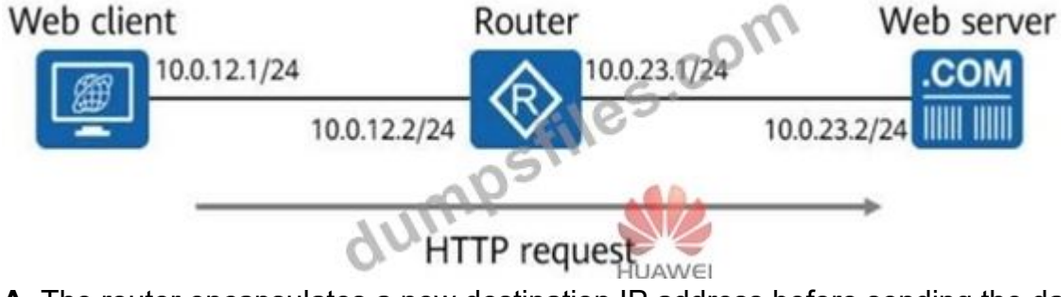
NEW QUESTION: 43
Network administrators need to manage and maintain devices on the campus network. Which of the following protocols cannot modify device configurations, such as interface IP addresses, device names, and so on?
A. SNMP
B. STelnet
C. SFTP
D. NETCONF
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The protocol that cannot directly modify device configurations such as interface IP addresses or device names is SFTP, so option C is correct. SFTP is a secure file transfer protocol that runs over SSH and is mainly used to upload, download, and manage files between a client and a network device. It is commonly used for tasks such as transferring configuration files, system software, patches, or log files, but it does not itself provide an interactive or structured configuration modification mechanism.

NEW QUESTION: 44
The domain to which a user belongs is determined by the user name used by the user to log in to the NAS device. If the domain name carried in the user name is not configured on the NAS device, the authentication fails.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is false. On Huawei devices, the domain to which a user belongs is usually determined by the domain part carried in the user name, for example user@huawei.com.
However, if the specified domain is not configured on the NAS device, authentication does not necessarily fail immediately. In many cases, the device can use a default domain for authentication processing, depending on the AAA configuration.
Huawei AAA supports both an administrator user default domain and a normal user default domain. If a user name does not match a configured domain, or the domain carried in the user name is unavailable, the device may fall back to the default domain and continue authentication according to the configured policy. Therefore, the statement is incorrect because it treats authentication failure as unavoidable in every such case. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes domain- based AAA processing because it allows different groups of users to use different authentication, authorization, and accounting methods. At the same time, learners must understand the function of default domains, which provide flexibility in real deployments and prevent unnecessary authentication failures in some login scenarios.

NEW QUESTION: 45
After the root bridge is elected on an STP network, which of the following parameters may be compared by ports on non-root bridge nodes to elect the root port? (Select all that apply)
A. PID of a port on the local device
B. Root path cost (RPC)
C. BID of the device that sends BPDUs
D. PID of a port on the device that sends BPDUs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
On a non-root bridge, the root port is the port that receives the best BPDU toward the root bridge.
STP selects the root port by comparing several parameters in order. The first important parameter is the root path cost (RPC), so option B is correct. If multiple ports have the same RPC, the switch then compares the bridge ID (BID) of the upstream device sending the BPDU, making option C correct. If those are still equal, the switch compares the port ID (PID) of the upstream sending port, so option D is also correct.
If all of those values remain identical from the switch's perspective, the device can finally compare the local port ID to determine which local interface becomes the root port, so option A is also correct. HCIA-Datacom teaches this comparison logic as part of STP election rules. The process ensures deterministic selection of a single root port on every non-root switch.
Understanding the comparison sequence is essential for predicting STP topology behavior and for influencing port roles through path cost tuning or bridge-priority adjustments during campus network design and troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION: 46
In the figure, a web client sends an HTTP request to a web server, and the router in between performs operations on the HTTP request. Which of the following statements are false about the router's operations?
(Select all that apply)



A. The router encapsulates a new destination IP address before sending the data.

B. The router removes the data frame header and checks the destination IP address.
C. The router searches the IP routing table based on the port number in the transport layer header.
D. The router checks the content of the application-layer data and determines the port from which to send the data.
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A router works mainly at the network layer . When it receives a frame, it removes the Layer 2 header and trailer, examines the destination IP address in the Layer 3 header, consults the routing table, selects the outgoing interface, and then re-encapsulates the packet into a new Layer 2 frame for the next hop. Therefore, statement B is true and is not part of the answer.
Statement A is false because the router does not create a new destination IP address during normal forwarding. The source and destination IP addresses remain unchanged end to end unless special functions such as NAT are used. Statement C is false because routing-table lookup is based on the destination IP address, not on TCP or UDP port numbers. Statement D is also false because normal IP routing does not inspect application-layer content to determine the outgoing interface. That decision is made from the network- layer destination address and the routing table. This question tests the layered forwarding logic of routers in TCP/IP networks.

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