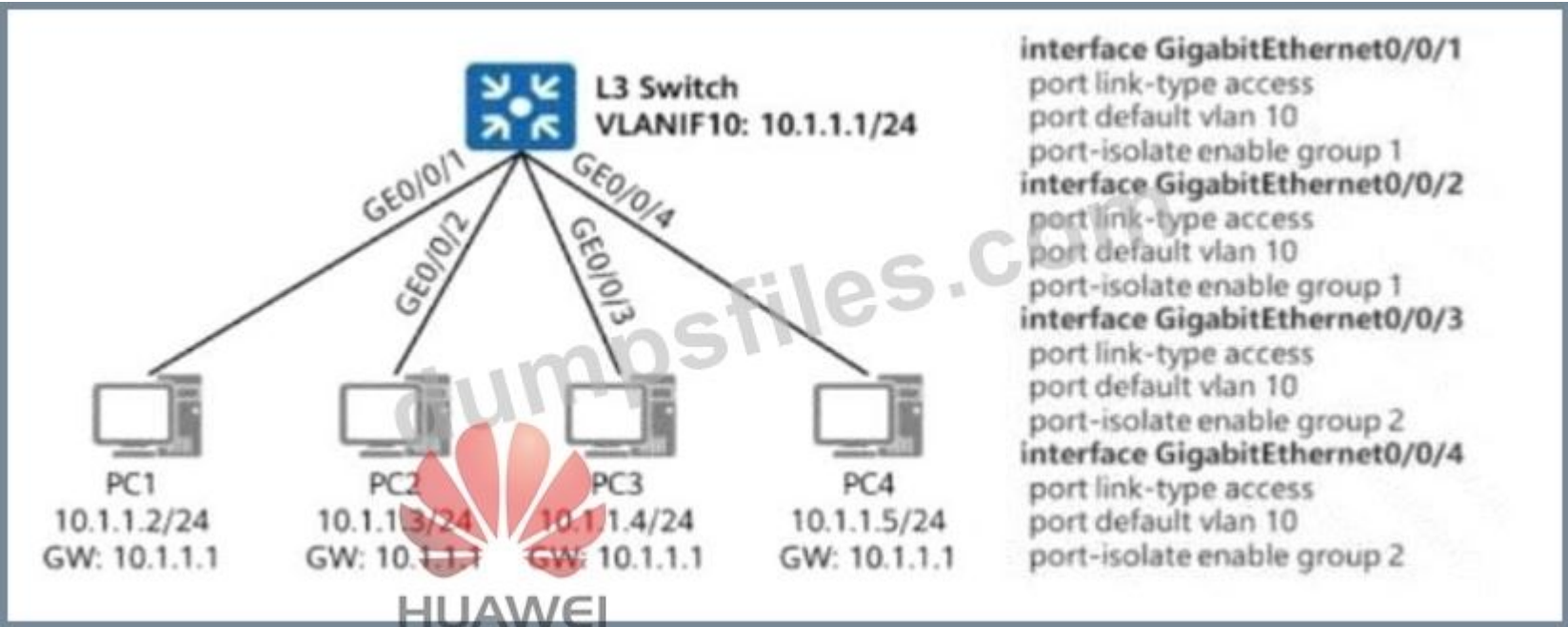


Huawei.H12-831_V1.0.v2025-05-29.q141

Exam Code:	H12-831_V1.0
Exam Name:	HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0
Certification Provider:	Huawei
Free Question Number:	141
Version:	v2025-05-29
# of views:	6699
# of Questions views:	4023
https://www.dumpsfiles.com/files/Huawei/H12-831_V1.0/Huawei.H12-831_V1.0.v2025-05-29.q141	

NEW QUESTION: 1

As shown in the figure, an administrator enables port isolation on the switch's interfaces connected to terminals.



In this scenario, which of the following IP addresses cannot be pinged from PC1?

- A. 10.1.1.3
- B. 10.1.1.5
- C. 10.1.1.1
- D. 10.1.1.4

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Understanding Port Isolation in the Network

* Network Setup Details:

- * The switch is Layer 3, with VLANIF10 configured as 10.1.1.1/24 (gateway for all PCs).
- * All PCs are in VLAN 10 and use 10.1.1.1 as the default gateway.

- * Port isolation is enabled on switch interfaces, dividing them into two groups:
- * Group 1 (PC1 & PC2): GigabitEthernet0/0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- * Group 2 (PC3 & PC4): GigabitEthernet0/0/3 and GigabitEthernet0/0/4
- * Port Isolation Behavior:
- * Ports within the same isolation group CAN communicate with each other.
- * Ports from different isolation groups CANNOT communicate directly.
- * All devices CAN still communicate with the L3 switch (10.1.1.1), which acts as the gateway.

Ping Analysis from PC1 (10.1.1.2)

Destination IP

Device

Connected Port

Isolation Group

Ping Result from PC1

10.1.1.3

PC2

GigabitEthernet0/0/2

Group 1

Can Ping

10.1.1.4

PC3

GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Group 2

Cannot Ping

10.1.1.5

PC4

GigabitEthernet0/0/4

Group 2

Cannot Ping

10.1.1.1

L3 Switch (Gateway)

N/A

Not Isolated

Can Ping

Which IPs Cannot be Pinged from PC1?

- * PC3 (10.1.1.4) and PC4 (10.1.1.5) are in a different isolation group (Group 2), so PC1 cannot reach them directly.
- * PC2 (10.1.1.3) is in the same isolation group (Group 1), so PC1 can ping it.
- * PC1 can ping the gateway (10.1.1.1) because the switch is Layer 3 and forwards traffic.

Thus, the correct answers are: A. 10.1.1.3 and D. 10.1.1.4.

Final Conclusion:

PC1 CAN ping:

- * 10.1.1.3 (PC2, same isolation group)

* 10.1.1.1 (Gateway, L3 Switch)

PC1 CANNOT ping:

* 10.1.1.4 (PC3, different isolation group)

* 10.1.1.5 (PC4, different isolation group)

Thus, the correct answer is: A. 10.1.1.3 and D. 10.1.1.4.

NEW QUESTION: 2

When deploying BCPIMPLS TP VPN, the OSPF VPN route tag (VPN Route Tag) is not transmitted in the MP-BGP extended community attributes. It only makes sense on PE routers that receive MP-BGP routes and generate OSPF LSA.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

Ethernet is a network that supports broadcasting. Once there is a loop in the network, this simple broadcasting mechanism will cause catastrophic consequences.

Which of the following phenomena may be caused by loops? (Multiple choice)

A. When you use the display interface command to view interface statistics on the device, it is found that the interface receives a large number of broadcast packets

B. Severe packet loss during network testing through the ping command

C. CPU usage exceeds 70%

D. The device cannot log in remotely

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

The routing policy tools that BGP can use mainly include Filterpolicy and Route-policy. Its Fiterpolicy can only filter routes, and Rote-policy can only modify routes.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 5

As shown, all routers run OSPF. Which of the following statements is correct?



A. R2WillR3GeneratedRouter LSAforward toR1

- B. R2WillR1GeneratedRouter LSAforward toR3
- C. R2in the area1and area0will generateRouter LSA
- D. R2only in area0generated inRouter LSA

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

EGP authentication can prevent illegal routers from establishing neighbors with BCP routers. BCP authentication can be divided into MD5 authentication and Keychain authentication. Which of the following BGP messages will carry BCGP Keychain authentication information? ((Multiple choice)

- A. Keepalive
- B. Open
- C. Update
- D. Notification

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

As shown below:



- A. R3andR1ofSystem
- B. R3andR1ofIS-LevelMismatch
- C. R3andR1ofIIHAuthentication failed
- D. R3andR1different area codes

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

When a fault occurs, the fault can be classified to reduce the scope of fault location. Which of the following is not an interface configuration fault?

- A. The receiving and emitting power of both ends is inconsistent
- B. IP address conflict
- C. The duplex modes of the interfaces on both ends are inconsistent
- D. Inconsistent interface authentication

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

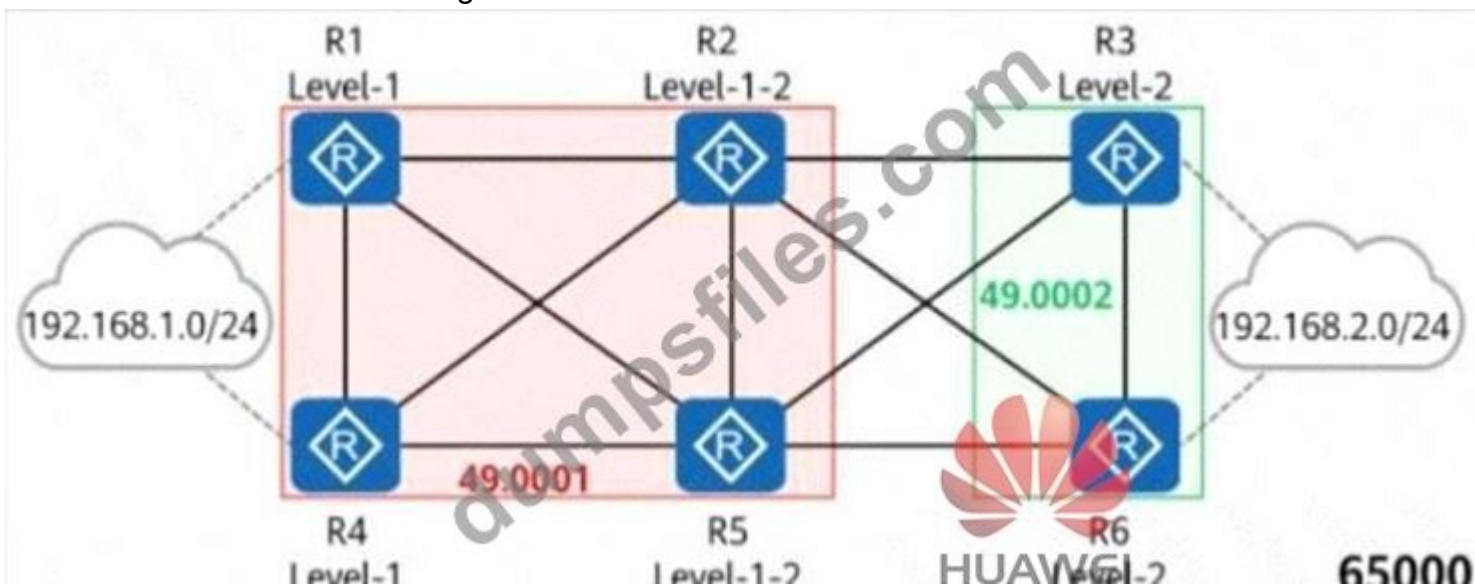
When troubleshooting a network, if you need to confirm the business traffic path, which of the following tasks may be required? (Multiple choice)

- A. Confirm the data link layer service traffic path
- B. Confirm that the network layer service flow is a path
- C. Investigate business meteor path planning in the network design stage

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10

On the network shown in the figure, IS-IS runs on R1, R2, R4, and R5, and the area ID is 49.0001. IS-IS runs on R3 and R6, and the area ID is 49.0002. The import-route isis level-2 into level-1 command is configured on R2 and R5. In AS 65000, R1, R3, R4, and R6 each establish IBGP peer relationships with R2 and R5. R2 and R5 are RRs, and R1, R4, R3, and R6 are clients. The IBGP peer relationships are established using Loopback0. The IP address of Loopback0 on each router is 10.0.X.X/32, and the router ID is 10.0.X.X, where X is the number of the router. R1 and R4 import the external route 192.168.1.0/24 to BGP through the import-route command, and R3 and R6 import the external route 192.168.2.0/24 to BGP through the import-route command. Which of the following statements are true?

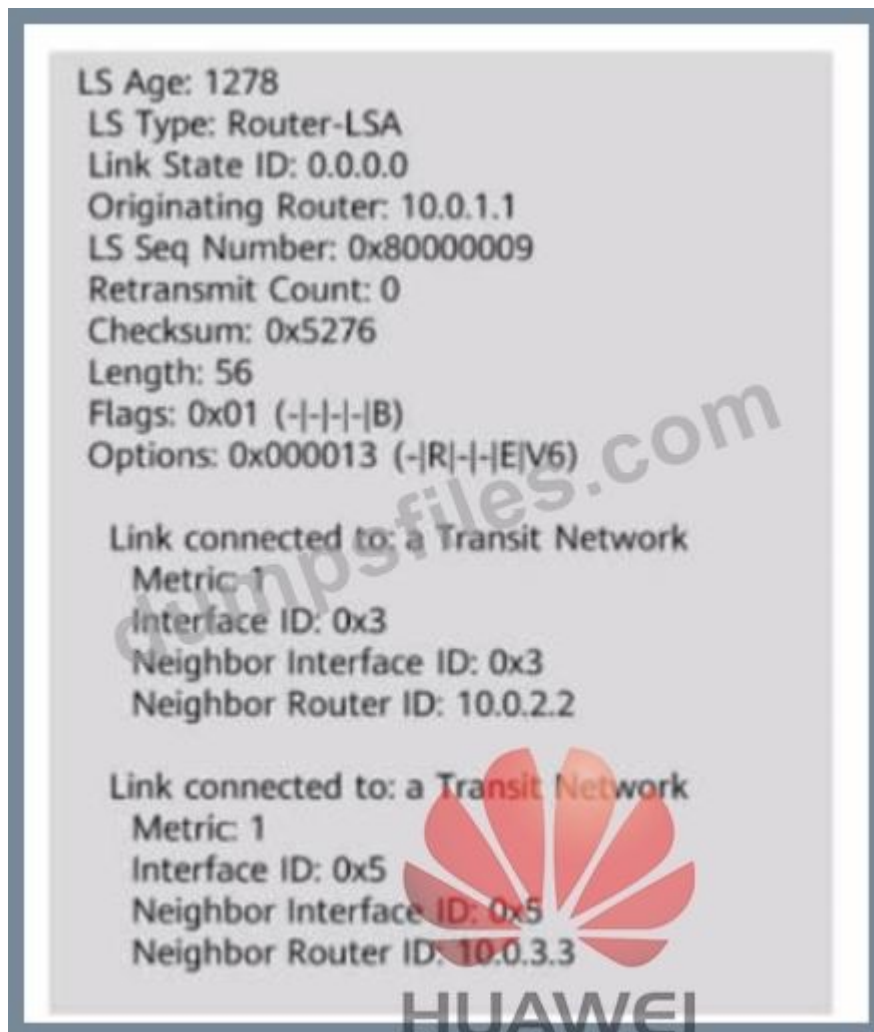


- A. The route 192.168.2.0/24 in the routing table of R4 has two different outbound interfaces.
- B. The routing table of R1 contains the route 192.168.2.0/24.
- C. The routing table of R4 contains two equal-cost default routes.
- D. The routing table of R1 contains two equal-cost default routes.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

The figure shows the Router-LSA generated by a router. Which of the following statements are true based on the LSA?

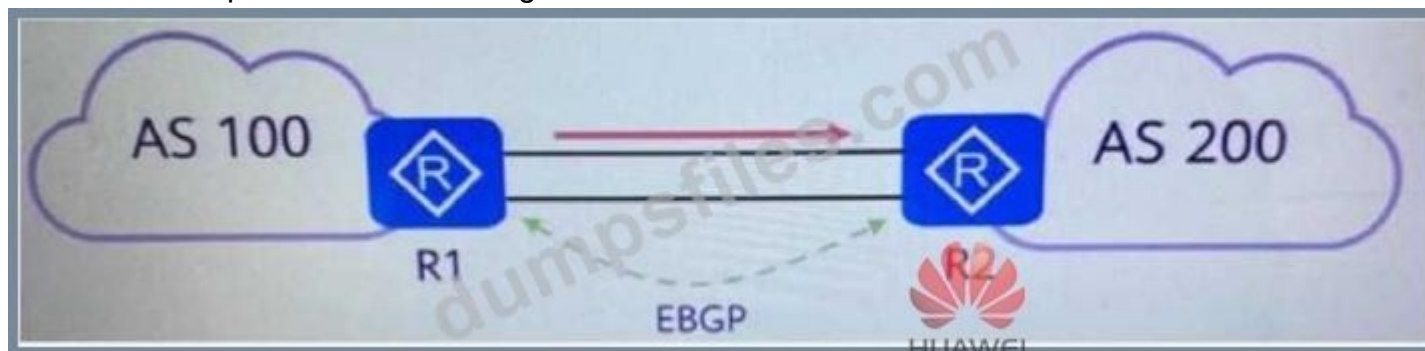


- A. At least one interface on the router belongs to a stub area.
- B. The router is an ABR.
- C. The router is an ASBR.
- D. At least one interface on the router belongs to area 0.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

As shown in the figure, on the R1 router, network administrator A sends the routing entry to R2 through the routing policy. After modifying the MED value, you can control the path of traffic entering the AS100.



- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

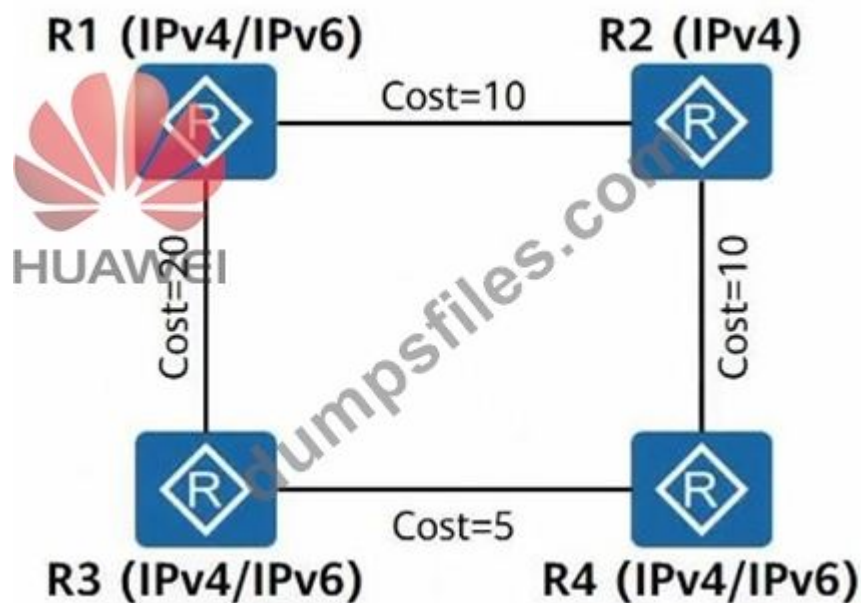
After reset isis all is executed. the IS-IS protocol process needs to be restarted and neighbors need to be re-established. but various IS-IS statistics will not be cleared.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol that uses the SPF algorithm for route calculation. As shown in the figure, a campus deploys both IPv4 and IPv6 and runs IS-IS to achieve network interconnection. R2 only supports IPv4. Which of the following statements is true about the topology calculation of this network?



- A. By default, since R2 does not support IPv6, in the shortest path tree formed by IPv6 network calculation, the path from R1 to R4 is: R1-R3-R4
- B. By default, IPv4 and IPv6 networks will be calculated separately to form different shortest path trees
- C. By default, in the shortest path tree formed by IPv6 network calculation, the path from R1 to R4 is: R1-R2-R4. Since R2 does not support IPv6, R2 will directly discard IPv6 packets after receiving them, causing traffic loss.
- D. If you want IPv4 and IPv6 network computation to form the same shortest path tree, you need to run the `ipv6 enable topology ipv6` command to enable the IPv6 capability in the IS-IS process.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which of the following information can the DHCP binding table contain?

- A. MA, Caddress
- B. port andUDPport
- C. IPaddress
- D. lease time

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

NEW QUESTION: 16

IS-/S supports multi-instance and multi-process, that is, one IS-S router. Multiple VPN instances can be configured with multiple IS-IS process associated. Are the following descriptions of IS-IS multi-instance and multi-process correct?

- A. if one IS-IS process is created on the router, each process does not affect each other, independent of each other
- B. 1 individual IS-IS process can be associated with multiple different VPN instance association
- C. 1 individual IS-IS process can only be used with 1 individual VPN instance association
- D. 1 individual VPN instance can be associated with multiple different IS-IS process association

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

OSPFv2 is an IGP running on an IPv4 network, OSPFv3 is an IGP running on an IPv6 network. OSPFv3 and OSPFv2 have the same message types, including Hello messages, DD messages, LSU messages, LSU messages and SACK messages.

Regarding OSPFv3 packets, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. OSPFv3 uses the authentication field in the header of the message to complete message authentication
- B. OSPFv3 uses the link-local address as the source address of the sent message, and the message can be forwarded outside the range of the originating link
- C. The Hello packet of OSPFv3 carries the IPv6 address prefix list of the router interface
- D. OSPFv3 uses IPv6 multicast addresses FF02::5 and FF02::6 to send OSPFv3 packets

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18

What is the meaning of ipv6 enable topology ipv6 in IS-IS protocol view?

- A. not support IPv6 of SPF calculate
- B. has no meaning
- C. SPF calculated at IPv4, IPv6 in the topology of the
- D. IPv4, IPv6 use the same topology SPF calculate

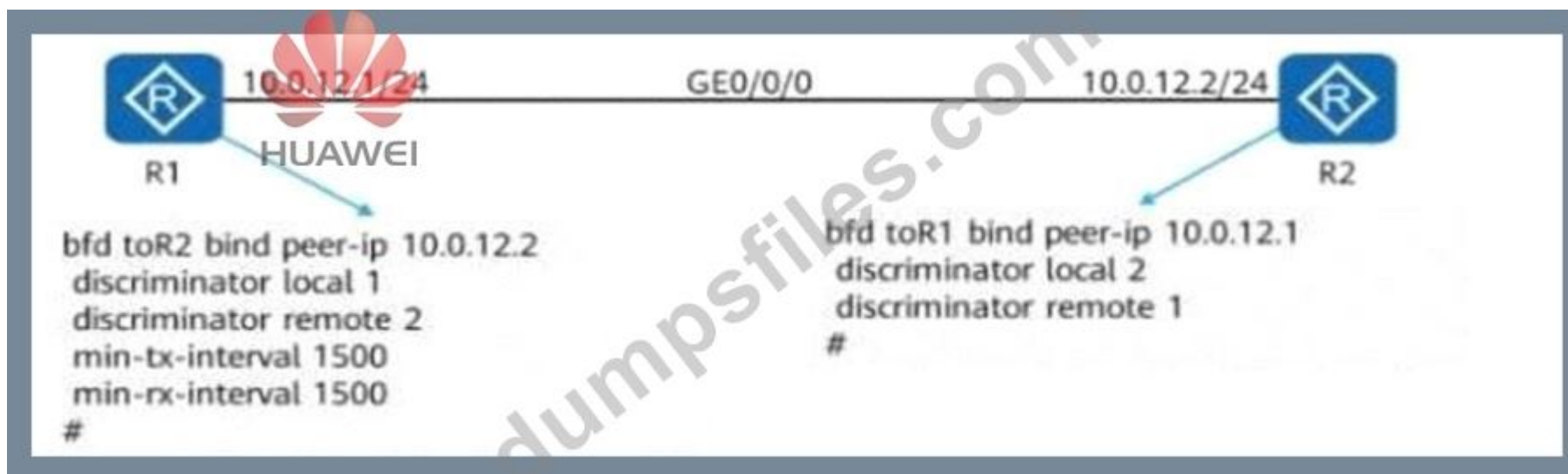
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

On the network shown in the figure, single-hop BFD is configured on R1 and R2.

A network engineer finds that the BFD session goes down. To locate the fault, the network engineer queries the BFD configurations on R1 and R2.

According to the configuration information marked in the figure, it can be determined that mismatched time parameter settings on R1 and R2 cause the BFD session to go down.



Is this statement TRUE or FALSE?

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

To verify the correct answer, we need to analyze Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) behavior and the provided configuration.

1. Understanding BFD Configuration Parameters

BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is a protocol used for fast failure detection between directly connected devices.

Key Configuration Parameters in BFD:

- * Peer IP (bind peer-ip)
- * This specifies the destination router's IP address for the BFD session.
- * # Correctly configured on both R1 and R2.
- * Discriminator Local/Remote (discriminator local X / remote Y)
- * These values must match between the two routers.
- * # Correctly configured (R1: local 1, remote 2; R2: local 2, remote 1).
- * Min-TX Interval (min-tx-interval)
- * Defines the minimum transmit interval for BFD packets.
- * # Missing from R2's configuration (could be a cause for mismatch).
- * Min-RX Interval (min-rx-interval)
- * Defines the minimum receive interval for BFD packets.
- * # Missing from R2's configuration (could be a cause for mismatch).

2. Analyzing the Configuration on R1 and R2

Configuration on R1 (Correct)

shell

CopyEdit

```
bfd toR2 bind peer-ip 10.0.12.2
```

```
discriminator local 1
```

```
discriminator remote 2
```

```
min-tx-interval 1500
```

```
min-rx-interval 1500
```

* This configuration is correct.

Configuration on R2 (Incomplete)

shell

CopyEdit

bfd tor1 bind peer-ip 10.0.12.1

discriminator local 2

discriminator remote 1

* Missing min-tx-interval and min-rx-interval.

3. Why the Answer is FALSE?

* A BFD session does NOT go down due to mismatched timing parameters.

* BFD dynamically negotiates timing values, meaning even if R2 is missing min-tx/min-rx values, the session should still establish.

* However, the session will fail if the peer IP or discriminator values are incorrect (which they are NOT in this case).

* The actual cause of failure in this case is likely the missing min-tx and min-rx settings on R2, NOT a mismatch between R1 and R2.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Regarding the description of the encapsulation format of labels in MPLS, the correct one is

A. in the labelTTLfields andIPgroupedTTL(Time To Live.,time-to-live) is similar in meaning and also has the effect of preventing loops

B. For Ethernet,PPPpacket, the tag stack is like 'shim*'-between the L2 header and the data: yesVLAN tagTime,MPLShead on the ether head withVLAN tagbetween

C. in the labelSfield:lbit,Used to identify whether the label is the bottom label of the stack, the value is1is indicated as the penultimate layer label

D. MPLSThe total length of a single label is4bytes(32bits)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

For the same MAC address, the priority of the manually configured MAC entry is higher than the automatically generated entry.

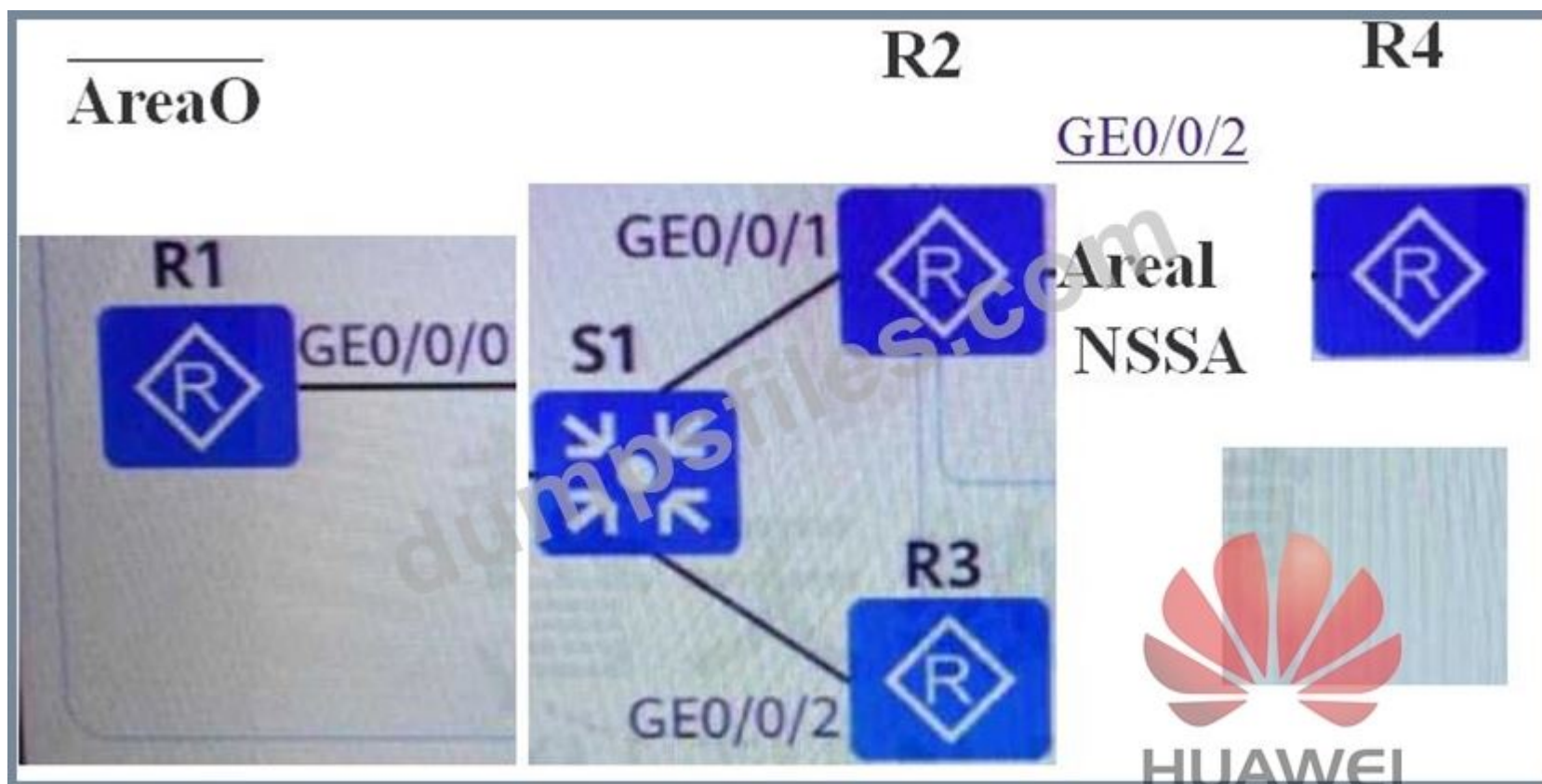
A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

As shown in the figure, OSPF is deployed in a campus, and Area 1 is deployed as an NSSA area. In the case of missing header, R2 will automatically generate a missing header route of Type 7 LSA and flood it in the NSSA area



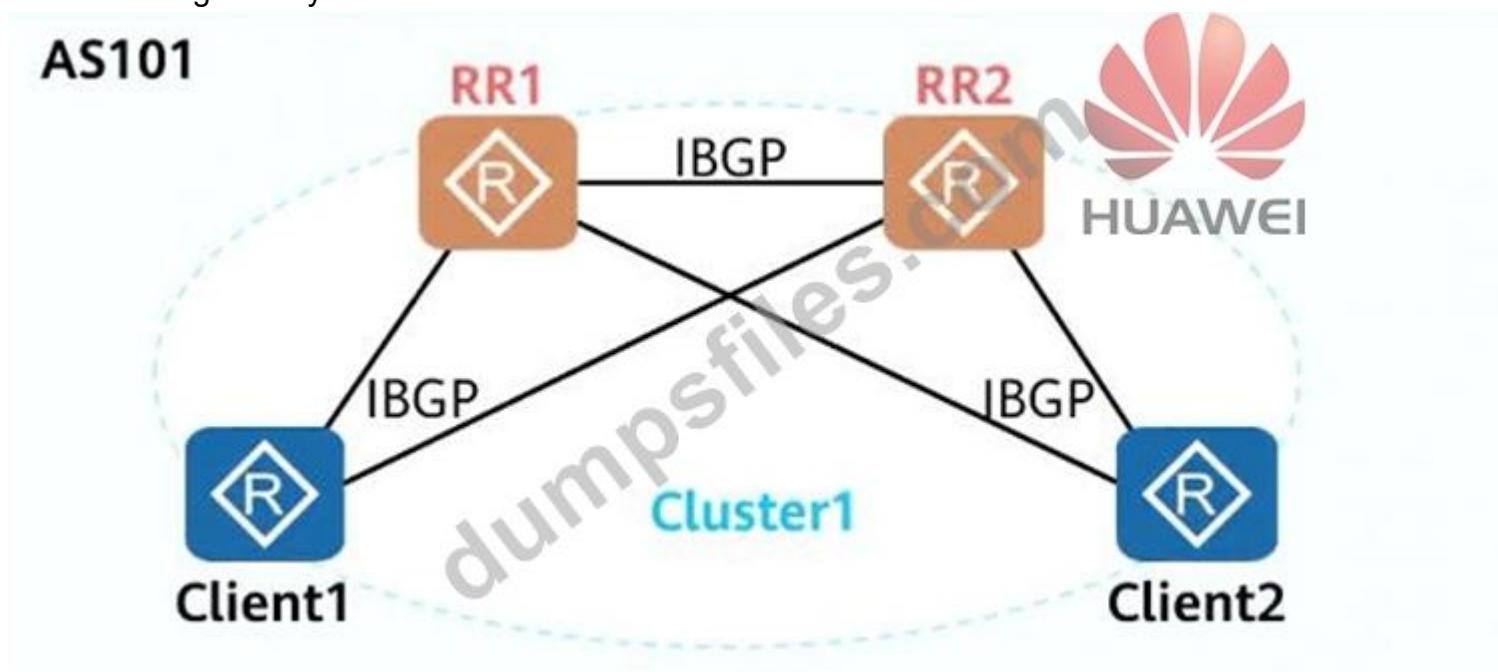
A. True

B. False

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

As shown in the figure, in a medium-sized network, BGP generally deploys dual RRs to improve R reliability. When deploying dual RRs, the Cluster IDs of the two RRs are generally set to be the same. The reason for this is



A. Prevent RR from receiving too many routes and causing insufficient memory

B. Prevent the client from receiving too many routes and causing it to run out of memory

- C. prevent loops
- D. prevent suboptimal

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

When MPLS is deployed in the network and the network layer protocol is IP, the route corresponding to the FEC must exist in the IP routing table of the LSR, otherwise the label forwarding entry of the FEC will not take effect.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

On the network shown in the figure, the DHCP server function is enabled on GE0/0/0 of R2, and the address pool is an interface address pool. When GE0/0/0 and GE0/0/1 of R1 function as DHCP clients, only one interface can obtain an IP address by default.



Options:

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Understanding the DHCP Process in This Scenario:

- * DHCP Server on R2:
 - * The DHCP server is configured on interface GE0/0/0 of R2.
 - * The address pool is an interface address pool, meaning that IP addresses are allocated from the subnet of GE0/0/0 (i.e., 10.0.12.0/24).
- * DHCP Clients on R1:
 - * Both interfaces (GE0/0/0 and GE0/0/1) on R1 are set as DHCP clients, meaning they will send DHCP DISCOVER messages to obtain an IP address dynamically.
 - * Why Only One Interface Gets an IP Address?
 - * Interface address pools in Huawei devices assign only one IP address per MAC address (which is typically the router's MAC).
 - * Since both interfaces belong to R1, they share the same MAC address when making a DHCP request.
 - * As a result, the DHCP server on R2 only assigns one IP address to the first requesting interface.
 - * The second request is ignored or denied by the DHCP server due to the duplicate MAC address issue.

Key Takeaways:

- * Huawei routers using an interface-based DHCP address pool assign only one IP per MAC address.
- * Since both interfaces on R1 have the same MAC, only one gets an IP.
- * This behavior is expected in Huawei's HCIP-Datacom-certified DHCP configurations.

HCIP-Datcom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Datcom Official Certification Guide, Chapter on DHCP Server and Client Configurations.
- * Huawei Datcom Configuration Guide, Section on Interface Address Pools and Address Assignment Limitations.
- * Huawei Enterprise Networking Training Materials, DHCP Relay and DHCP Server Behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 26

BGP/MPLS IP VPNs can only use LDP to construct public network tunnels.

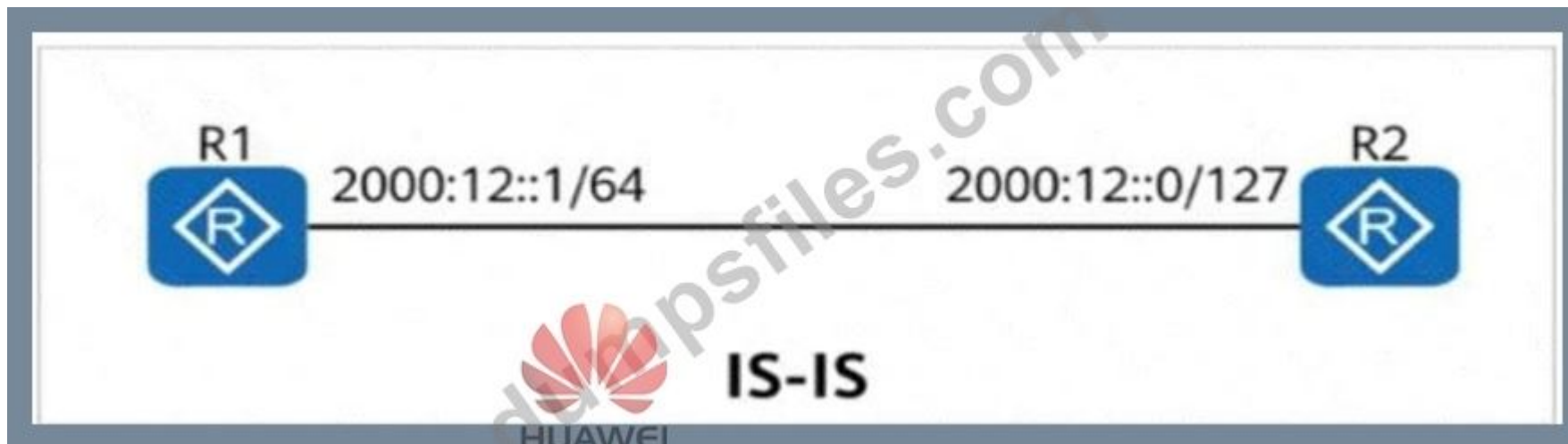
- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

On the IS-IS IPv6 network shown in the figure, after the network becomes stable:

- * R1 can ping 2000:12::0, and
- * The display ipv6 neighbors command can be used to display the MAC address corresponding to 2000:12::0.



Is this statement TRUE or FALSE?

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Understanding the IPv6 Addressing and IS-IS Network

* IPv6 Addressing in the Figure:

* R1 has the address: 2000:12::1/64

* R2 has the address: 2000:12::0/127

* The link between them is using a /127 subnet (2000:12::0/127).

* Behavior of IPv6 /127 Subnet Mask

* In IPv6, a /127 prefix is commonly used on point-to-point links to avoid the issue of subnet- router anycast (::0).

* RFC 6164 recommends using /127 instead of /64 for point-to-point links to reduce unnecessary anycast behavior.

* 2000:12::0 is the network address (first address in the subnet) and is not assigned to an interface.

Analyzing the Two Statements in the Question

Statement 1: "R1 can ping 2000:12::0" # (Incorrect)

- * In IPv6, the first address (::0) in a /127 subnet is typically reserved as a network address and not assigned to any router.
- * R1 cannot ping 2000:12::0 because it is not assigned to R2 as an active IP.
- * Correct ping targets would be:
- * R1 pinging R2's actual address (2000:12::1 or 2000:12::2 depending on numbering).

Statement 2: "display ipv6 neighbors command can be used to display the MAC address corresponding to 2000:12::0" # (Incorrect)

- * The display ipv6 neighbors command is used to show the MAC address of an active neighbor (i.e., a reachable device).
- * Since 2000:12::0 is not assigned to a specific router, it will not have a MAC address in the neighbor table.

Final Conclusion:

R1 cannot ping 2000:12::0 because it is the network address in a /127 subnet.# The display ipv6 neighbors command cannot show a MAC address for 2000:12::0 because it is not assigned to a router.

Thus, the correct answer is: B. FALSE.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Regarding the difference between NSR and NSF, which one is correct?

- A. NSF does not need neighbor routers to complete
- B. Both NSR and NSF need neighbor routers to complete
- C. NSR must rely on neighboring routers to complete
- D. NSF must rely on neighbor routers to complete

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

Compared with the OSPFv2 packet header, which fields are added in the OSPFv3 packet header?

- A. IPV6 Auth Type
- B. Instance ID
- C. IPV6 Router ID
- D. Link ID

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

On an MPLS network, an LSR ID uniquely identifies an LSR. An LSR ID defaults to the IP address of a physical interface on a device and can be manually set to a loopback interface address.

Options:

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

- * LSR ID (Label Switch Router ID) uniquely identifies an MPLS router in the network.
- * By default, the LSR ID is the IP address of a physical interface on the router.
- * Best Practice: Manually configuring the LSR ID to use a loopback interface address improves stability and reachability in MPLS networks.

* The loopback interface is always up, ensuring that the LSR ID remains accessible even if physical interfaces go down.

Reference: HCIP-Datcom Advanced Routing & Switching Technology - MPLS LSR ID Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 31

After the cutover is completed, which items generally need to be checked? (Multiple choice)

- A. Control plane entries
- B. Data flow
- C. Software version
- D. Physical topology

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Run the display ip interface GEO/D/D command to view statistics about ping packets received on the interface.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

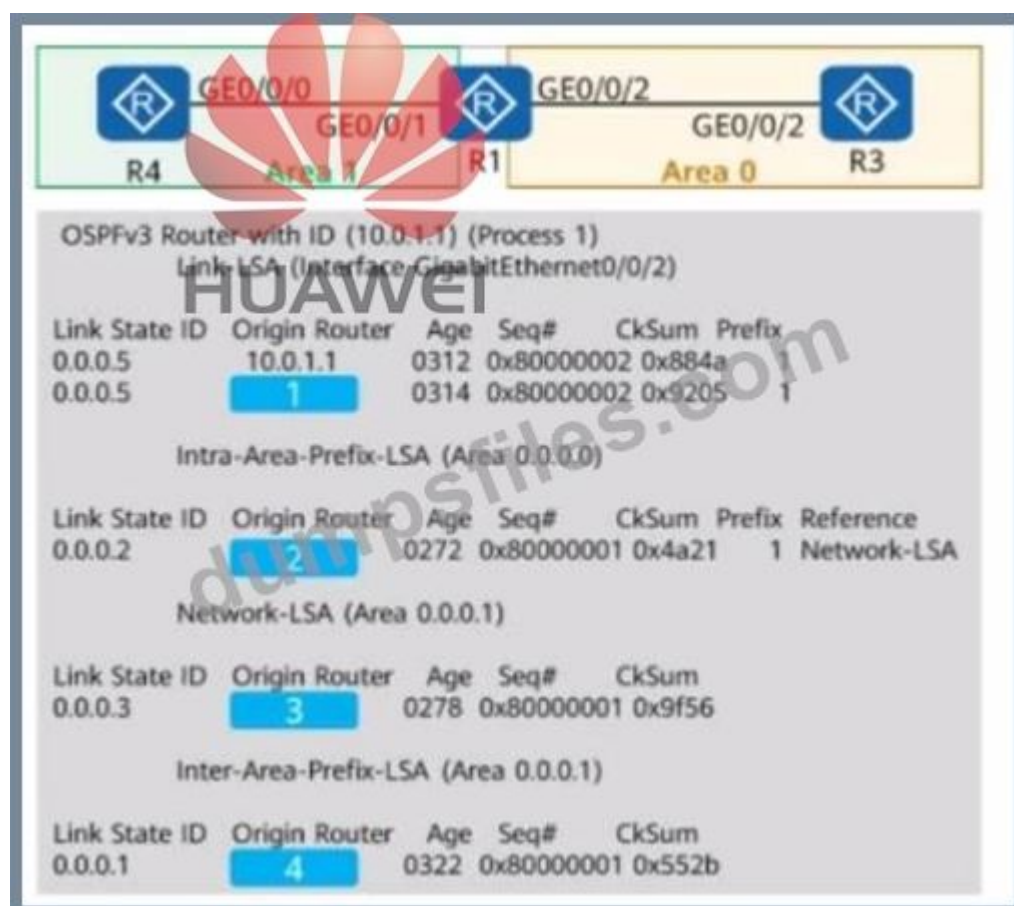
Regarding the label space of MPLS, which of the description is wrong?

- A. If the outgoing label value is 0, the router will directly discard the packet
- B. When the penultimate hop LSR performs label switching, if the value of the label after the exchange is found to be 3, the label will be ejected by default and the packet will be sent to the last hop
- C. 1024 or more is the label space shared by dynamic signaling protocols such as LDP, RSVP-TE, MP-BGP, etc.
- D. 16~1023 is the label space shared by static LSP and static CR-LSP

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

On the OSPFv3 network shown in the figure, OSPFv3 parameters use default values. The LSDB is checked on one of the devices. The router IDs of R1, R3, and R4 are 10.0.1.1, 10.0.3.3, and 10.0.4.4, respectively. The Origin Router part of some LSAs is hidden. Complete this part. (Tokens can be reused.)



10.0.1.1		1
10.0.3.3		2
10.0.4.4		3
		4



HUAWEI

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 35

During an attempt to log in to a NetEngine AR6120 through the console port, the network engineer finds that the password is incorrect and the login fails. If a Telnet account can be used to log in to the device and the account has the permission to change the console port password, the network engineer can log in to the device through Telnet to change the console port password.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

(Connection) The default MPLS label release method and label distribution control method of Huawei routers and label retention methods are respectively

Label publishing method	Downstream autonomous mode
Label distribution control mode	Free way
Label retention method	Independent mode

Answer:

Label publishing method	Label publishing method
Label distribution control mode	Label retention method
Label retention method	Label distribution control mode

NEW QUESTION: 37

Basic QinQ can select the outer tag encapsulation method according to the type of business.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

According to the configuration shown in the figure below, you can know that how many interfaces of R4 are advertised into IS-IS?

<R4>display isis interface

Interface information for ISIS(1)						

Interface	Id	IPV4.State	IPV6.State	MTU	Type	DIS
GE0/0/0	001	Up	Down	1497	L1/L2	No/No
GE0/0/1	002	Up	Down	1497	L1/L2	No/No
Loop0	001	Up	Down	1500	L1/L2	--

<R4>

- A. 0
- B. 3
- C. 2

D. 1

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

The ipv6 enable topology standard is configured in IS-IS protocol view. The meaning of this command is that Pv4 and IPv6 share the same topology.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 40

MPLS supports nesting of multiple labels. After receiving an MPLS packet, a device first processes the label next to the Layer 2 header, that is, the top MPLS label.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

During the process of viewing the debug input through the SSH terminal, there is a lot of pop-up information. Which of the following operations can make the monitor terminal no longer pop up the debug message?

A. Open Notepad and enterundo terminal monitor,Copy the command line and paste it intoMonitorinterface

B. Open Notepad and enterundo debugging all,Copy the command line and paste it intoMonitorinterface

C. Open Notepad and enterundo terminal debugging,Copy the command line and paste it intoMonitorinterface

D. exit currentMonitorinterface, re-SSHLog in to the device to open a new oneMonitorinterface

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

ping -a X-c Y-s z -vpn-instance M 10.5.16.2, what is the meaning of this command? (Multiple choice)

A. The source IFP address of the ping packet is X

B. The ICMP request of the ping, the packet size is Z (excluding IP and ICMP header)

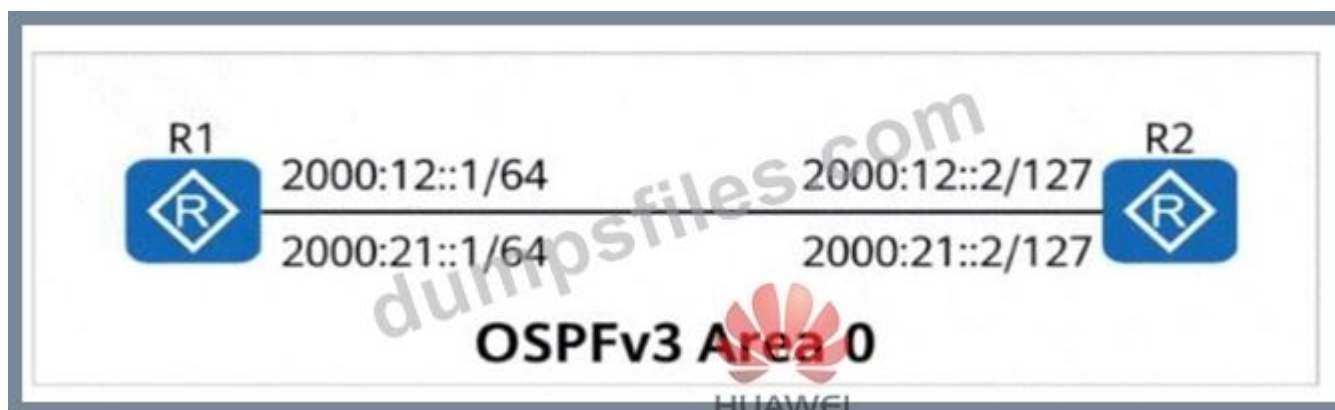
C. The ping sends Y ICMP requests

D. The ping packet belongs to VPN instance M

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

NEW QUESTION: 43

On the 05PFv3 network shown in the figure, each interface of R1 and R2 has two IPv6 addresses. Although the IPv6 address prefixes of R1 and R2 are different, they can still be used to establish an OSPFv3 neighbor relationship. If R2 is the DR, the Intra-Area-Prefix-LSA generated by R2 contains four prefixes.



A. FALSE

B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

When deploying MPLS/BGP IP VPN, regarding the use of BGP to exchange routing information between PE-CE, which of the following description is wrong?

A. In the Hub&Spoke scenario, when Hub-CE and Hub-PE use IGP, Spoke-PE and Spoke-CE cannot enable EBGp

B. When PE and CE use BGP to exchange routing information, if the autonomous systems of two VPN sites use the same private AS number, the AS number replacement function can be used, that is, the received AS number can be replaced with any designated AS number. The AS number in the private network route to prevent the route from being discarded due to repeated AS numbers

C. When BGP is used to exchange routing information between PE and CE, there is no need to import BGP private network routes on PE

D. In the case of CE multi-homing, enabling the BGP AS number replacement function may cause routing loops, which can be used to prevent routing loops in VPN sites through BGP SoD

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

In an MPLS network, there are different types of operations for labels, among which the meaning of the "pop" action is?

A. Remove the top label from the MPLS label stack

B. Replace the top label with another value

C. Add the top label to the MPLS label stack

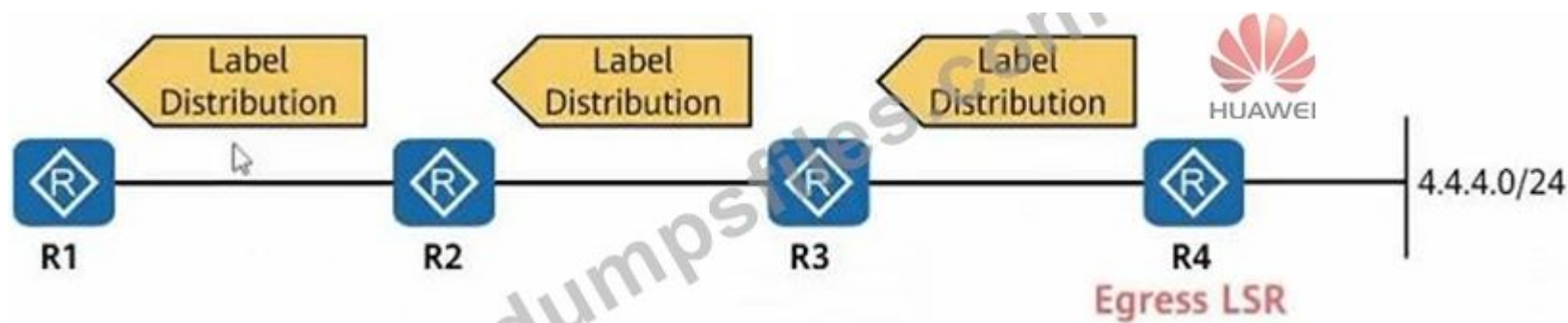
D. Replace the top label with another set of labels

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

As shown in the figure, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are in the same PLs domain, and LDP is used to distribute IPLS labels between devices. R4 is the Egress LSR of the FEC 4.4.4.0/24. If you want to achieve R1 access

4.4.4.0/24, R4 does not need to query the label table but can know the forwarding priority of the data, then the outgoing label of R3 for the FEC should be: _____. (Please fill in the Arabic numerals directly, without symbols)



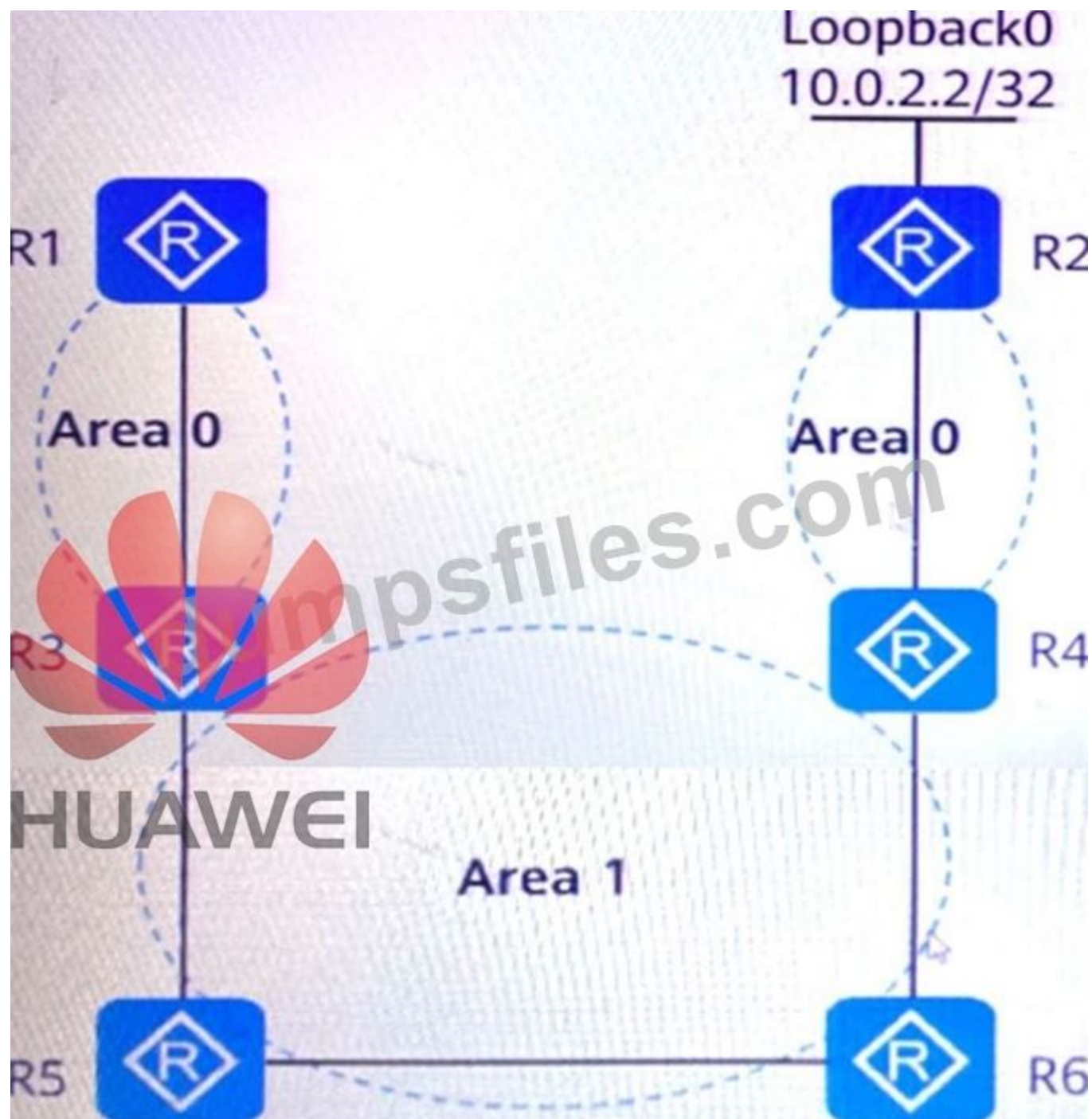
Answer:

(0)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

As shown in the figure, all interfaces of the router enable OSPF. Which of the following statements is correct?



- A. The Type5 LSA generated by R2 in area 0 contains 10.0.2.2/32 routing information
- B. The Type2 LSA generated by R2 in area 0 contains 10.0.2.2/24 routing information
- C. The Type1 LSA generated by R2 in area 0 contains 10.0.2.2/32 routing information
- D. The Type3 LSA generated by R2 in area 0 contains 10.0.2.2/32 routing information

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

NEW QUESTION: 48

In order to speed up the perception of link failures in the IS-IS network, IS-IS can be linked with BFD.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 49

An administrator runs the display mpls lsp command to view LSPs on a device. The command output is shown in the figure. Which of the following statements are true?

[Huawei]display mpls lsp

LSP Information: LDP LSP

FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
2.2.2.2/32	3/NULL	-/-	
1.1.1.1/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/0	
1.1.1.1/32	1026/3	-/GE0/0/0	
3.3.3.3/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/1	
3.3.3.3/32	1027/3	-/GE0/0/1	

- A. Traffic sent from GEO/0/1 of the device to 3.3.3.3 does not carry any label.
- B. For the traffic destined for 1.1.1.1, the device is the last hop, that is, the egress device.
- C. For the traffic destined for 3.3.3.3, the device is the penultimate transit device.
- D. Traffic sent from GE0/0/0 of the device to 1.1.1.1 carries label 1026.

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

According to this picture, what can we judge? (Multiple choice)

<R1>display ipv6 routing-table protocol isis

Public Routing Table : ISIS

Summary Count : 6

ISIS Routing Table's Status : < Active >

Summary Count : 6

...

Destination	: 3000:FDEA::4	PrefixLength	: 128
NextHop	: FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE98:2577	Preference	: 15
Cost	: 20	Protocol	: ISIS-L2
Interface	: GigabitEthernet0/0/1	Flags	: D

- A. IS-IS IPv6 must be enabled on GigabitEthernet0D/1 of R1
- B. The device type of R1 is definitely not Leve1-1

- C. R1 does not have IS-IS IPv6 routing
- D. R1 has 6 IS-IS IPv6 routes

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

NEW QUESTION: 51

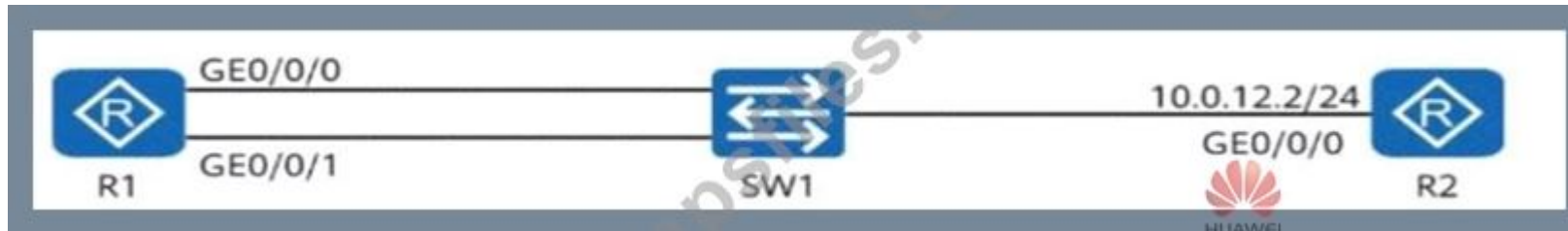
Regarding BGP/MPLS IPVPN data forwarding, which of the following descriptions is wrong?

- A. When data is transmitted on the BCP/MPLS IPVPN backbone network, it always carries two layers of labels
- B. The inner label during data forwarding is assigned by MP-BGP
- C. The data sent by the PE to the CE is an IPv4 packet
- D. The outer label during data forwarding can be allocated by LDP

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

On the network shown in the figure, the DHCP server function is enabled on GEO/0/0 of R2, and the address pool is an interface address pool. When GEO/0/0 and GEO/0/1 of R1 function as DHCP clients, only one interface can obtain an IP address by default.



- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

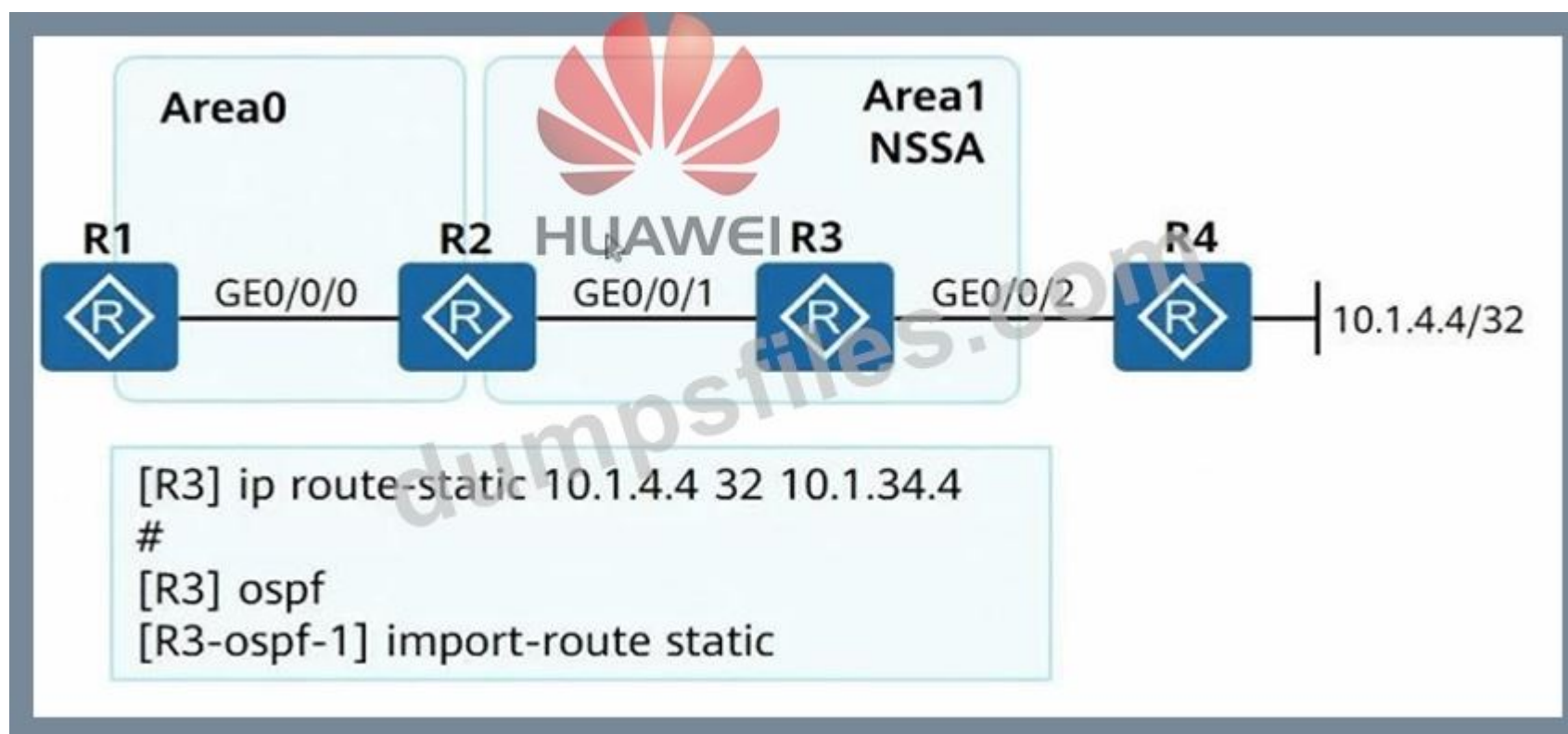
If you want to check the files under Flash, which command should you use?

- A. dir sdl:
- B. dir flash:
- C. dir sdO:
- D. display patch-information

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

NEW QUESTION: 54

OSPF is deployed in a campus to achieve network interworking, and OSPF is also enabled on the GEO/0/2 interface of R3. Area1 is deployed as an NSSA area, and the device addresses are shown in the figure. An engineer configures a static route on R3 to access the loopback interface address of R4, and imports the static route in the OSPF process. At this point, in the Type5 LSA received by R1, the forwarding address (FA) is _____. (Note: Please fill in the IP address without mask)



Answer:

(10.1.23.2)

NEW QUESTION: 55

On a PIM-SM multicast network, a network engineer finds that multicast clients cannot receive multicast data. Which of the following is not a possible cause of this problem?

- A. The downstream interfaces of multicast devices do not receive any (*, G) Join messages.
- B. The RP addresses of multicast devices are different.
- C. Downstream interfaces of multicast devices are disabled from forwarding State-Refresh messages.
- D. The unicast routes from multicast devices to the RP are unavailable.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

If display current-configuration can reach the setting of !IS-IS, and display saved-configuration shows there is no IS-IS setting in the configuration, so that means?

- A. memory is running IS-IS configuration saved to Flash
- B. nothing entered IS-IS The command
- C. memory is running IS-IS configuration, not saved to Flash
- D. Flash Running IS-IS configuration, not saved to memory

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

A router Network LSA is shown in the figure. Which of the following statements is correct? (Multiple choice)

```
<Huawei>display ospt lsdb network self-originate
OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 10.0.12.2
Area: 0.0.0.0
Type      : Network
Ls id     : 10.0.12.2
Adv rtr   : 10.0.12.2
Ls age    : 824
Len       : 32
Options   : E
seq#      : 800000002
chksum    : 0x8970
Net mask  : 255.255.255.0
Priority   : Low
Attached Router 10.0.12.2
Attached Router 10.0.12.1
```



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- A. This router is DR
- B. The network segment where the router is located is 10.0.12.0 24
- C. The DR priority of the router is 100
- D. The Router ID of this router is 10.0.12.2

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

Since BGP is an EGP routing protocol, BGP routing policies can only be deployed between EBGP neighbors.
The routing policy deployed between IBGP neighbors is invalid.

- A. True
- B. False

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

NEW QUESTION: 59

In an MPLS VPN network, data packets are forwarded when they enter the public network. Will be encapsulated with two layers of MPLS labels. Which of the following description is correct about the processing of the data packet? (Multiple choice)

- A. The Egress PE device receives untagged IP packets
- B. The outer label of the packet received by the penultimate hop device is 3
- C. The packet is forwarded to the Egress PE device after the outer label pops up on the penultimate hop device
- D. The Egress PE device correctly sends the data packet to the corresponding VPN according to the inner label

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

NEW QUESTION: 60

In the test phase of cutover, which standards that can indicate the test has been completed?

- A. The configuration check result of the IP device is normal as the standard
- B. The upper-layer application service test carried by the network is normal as the standard
- C. Check that the network is running normally as a standard
- D. Test network business as normal as the standard

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

NEW QUESTION: 61

In an MPLS domain, LSR can be divided into Ingress LSR, Transit LSR and Egress LSR according to the way the LSR processes data. For the same FEC, a certain LSR can be the Ingress LSR of the FEC or the Transit LSR of the FEC.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

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

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NEW QUESTION: 62

BFD session down will cause the direct link to fail.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 63

According to this picture, cooked l'] can be judged?

VR1'display isis interface

Interface information for ISIS(1)

Interface Id	IPV4.State	IPV6.State	MTU	Type	DIS
GEO/0/0	001 Up	Up	1497	L1/L2	No/No
GE0/0/1	002 Up	Up	1497	L1/L2	No/No
1Loop0	001 Up	Up	1500	L1/L2	zone

A. R1ofGEO/0/0interface is enabledIS-IS IPv6

B. R1ofGEO/0/0interfaceIS-ISThe interface type isLevel-1-2

C. R1ofGE0/0/1Interface is not enabledIS-IS IPv6

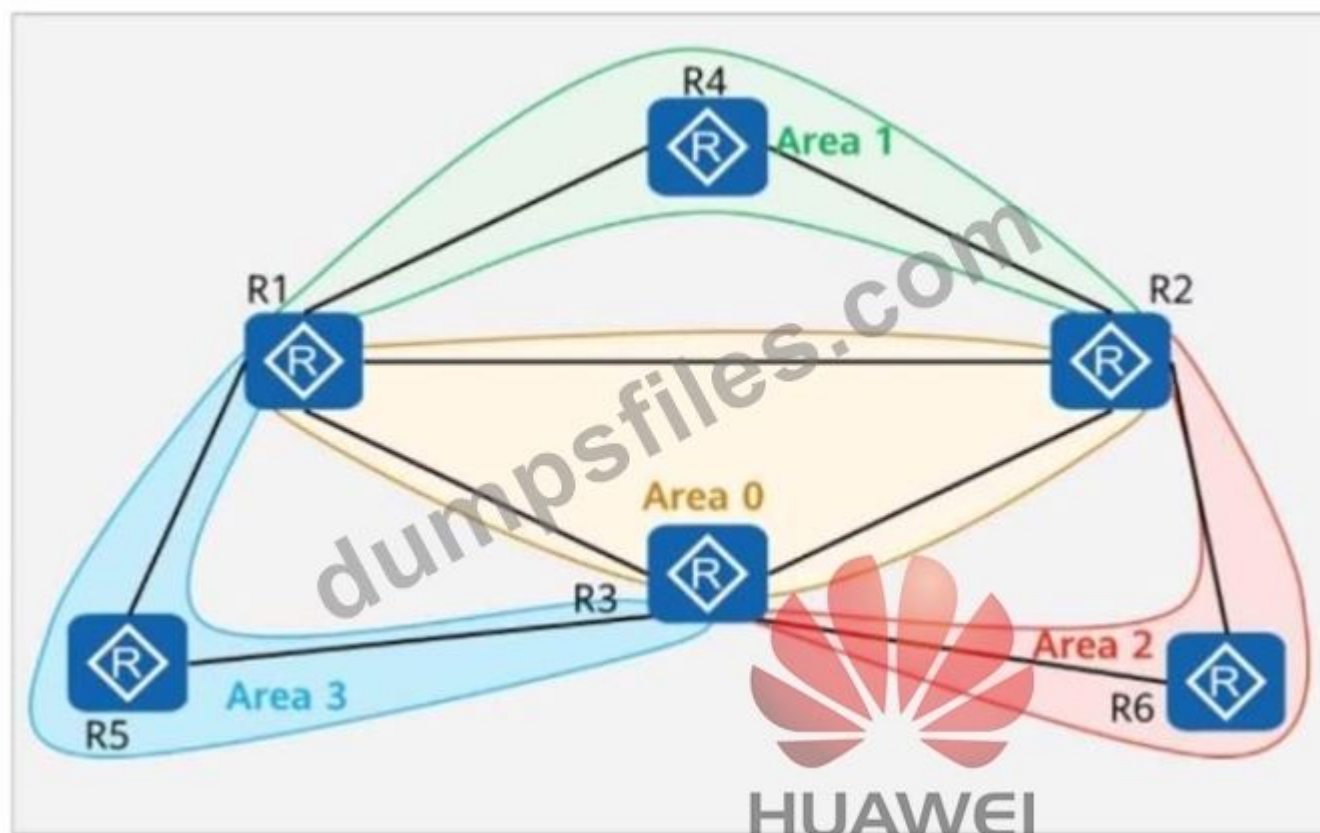
D. R1ofGE0/0/1interfaceIS-ISThe interface type isLeve-1

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

On the OSPFv3 network shown in the figure, area 1 is a stub area, area 2 is a common area, and area 3 is an NSSA.

Which of the following LSAs is displayed only in area 2?



A. Link-LSA

B. Intra-Area-Prefix-LSA

C. Router-LSA

D. AS-External-LSA

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Regarding the MPLS forwarding process, the description of Ingress node forwarding is correct:

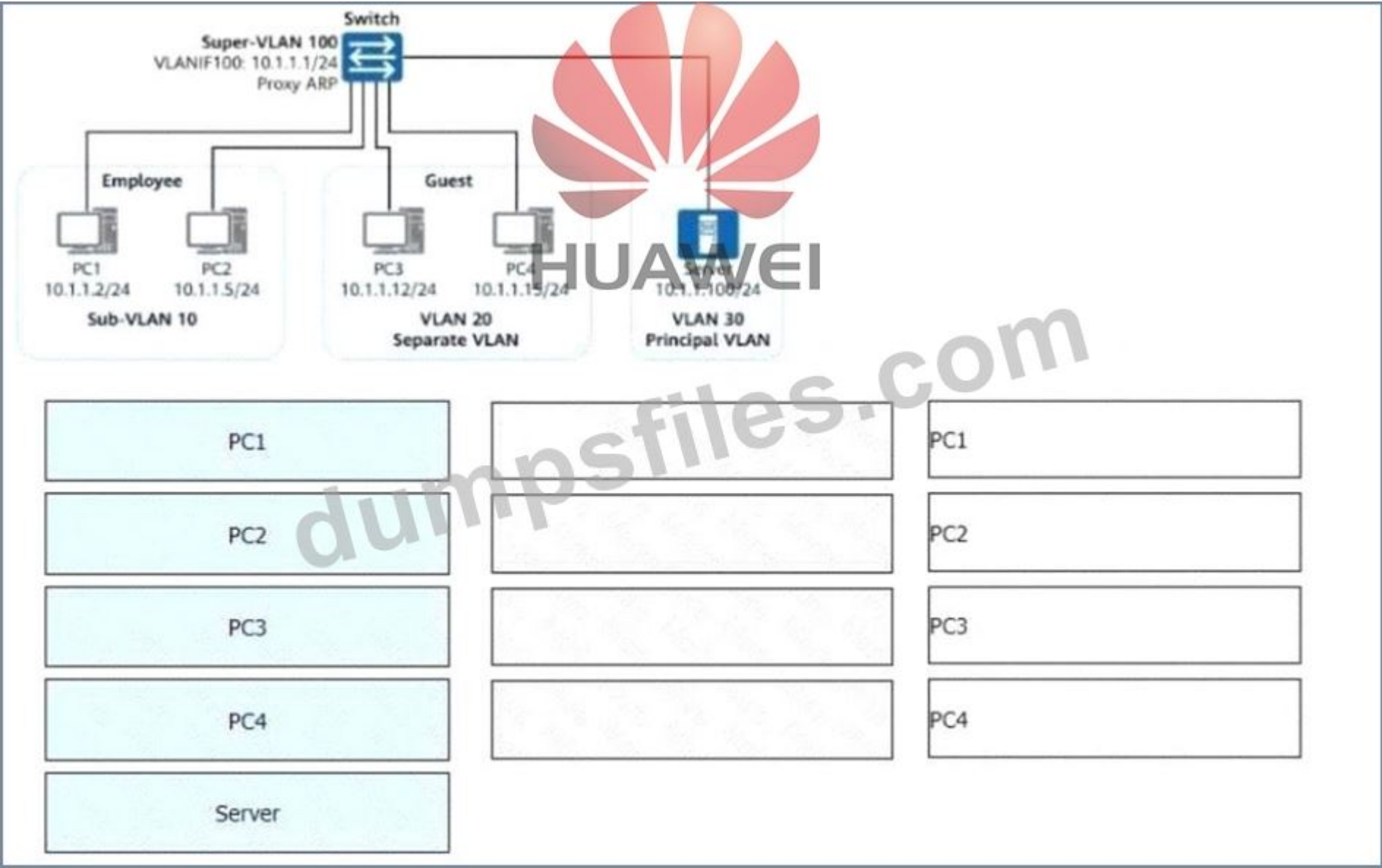
- A. CheckNHLFETable entry, you can get outbound interface, next hop, outbound label and label operation type The label operation type isPush
- B. IngressAfter the node receives the data packet, it will first checkILMlooking forTunnel ID
- C. existIPThe obtained label is pressed into the packet, and according to theQoSPolicy processingEXRSimultaneous processingL,,Then the packagedMPLSThe packet is sent to the next hop
- D. according toILMtableTunnel IDfind the correspondingNHLFEentry, willLFIBentry andNHLFEtable entry

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

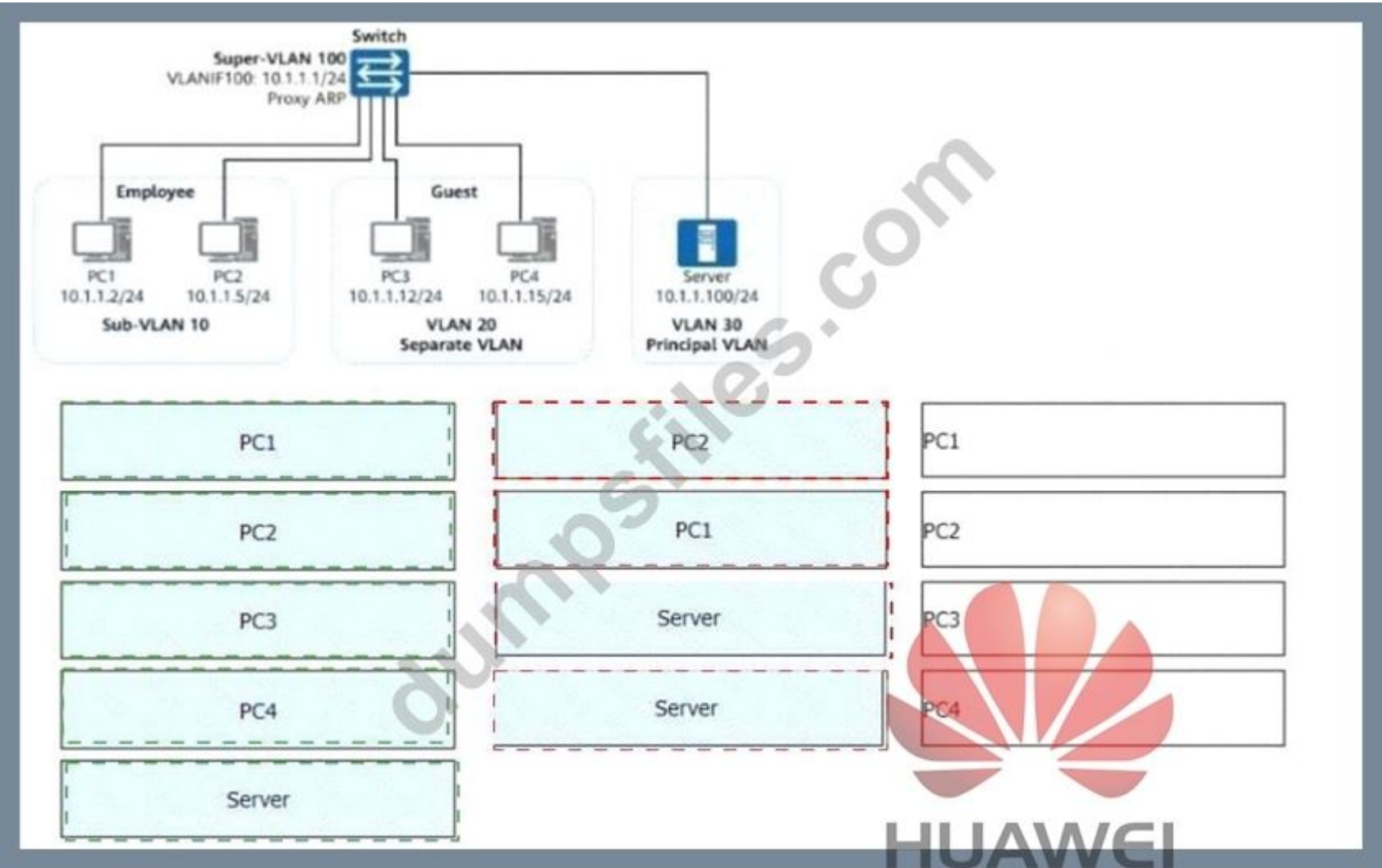
NEW QUESTION: 66

Both VLAN aggregation and MUX VLAN are deployed on the enterprise network shown in the figure.

- * All switch interfaces connected to terminals are access interfaces.
 - * Given this, match PC1 to PC4 with the hosts or servers they can access on the network.
- (Note: A host cannot be matched with itself. For example, PC1 cannot match PC1. Tokens can be reused.)



Answer:



Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.

PC	Can Access
PC1	PC2, Server
PC2	PC1, Server
PC3	Server
PC4	Server
Server	PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

To determine the correct matches, we need to analyze VLAN aggregation and MUX VLAN behavior in the given topology.

1. Understanding VLAN Aggregation and MUX VLAN Roles

- * VLAN Aggregation:
 - * Sub-VLANs (e.g., VLAN 10) are part of a Super-VLAN (e.g., VLAN 100) and share a common gateway.
 - * Hosts in the same Sub-VLAN can communicate directly.
- * MUX VLAN (Multiple User Group VLAN):
 - * Principal VLAN (VLAN 30): Includes servers, accessible by all VLAN types.

- * Separate VLAN (VLAN 20): Cannot communicate with other Separate VLAN hosts, but can communicate with the Principal VLAN (Server).
- * Group VLAN (VLAN 10 - Sub-VLANs): Hosts within the same Group VLAN can communicate, and they can also access the Principal VLAN (Server).

2. Analyzing the Connectivity

- * PC1 (Sub-VLAN 10 - Employee VLAN)
 - * Can communicate with PC2 (same Sub-VLAN).
 - * Can communicate with the Server (VLAN 30 - Principal VLAN).
- * PC2 (Sub-VLAN 10 - Employee VLAN)
 - * Can communicate with PC1 (same Sub-VLAN).
 - * Can communicate with the Server (VLAN 30 - Principal VLAN).
- * PC3 (VLAN 20 - Separate VLAN - Guest VLAN)
 - * Cannot communicate with other PCs in Employee VLAN (PC1, PC2) or Guest VLAN (PC4).
 - * Can communicate with the Server (VLAN 30 - Principal VLAN).
- * PC4 (VLAN 20 - Separate VLAN - Guest VLAN)
 - * Cannot communicate with other PCs in Employee VLAN (PC1, PC2) or Guest VLAN (PC3).
 - * Can communicate with the Server (VLAN 30 - Principal VLAN).
- * Server (VLAN 30 - Principal VLAN)
 - * Can communicate with all PCs (PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4) because it belongs to the Principal VLAN, which serves all VLANs.

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which packets can Huawei devices perform traffic suppression for? (Multiple choice)

- A.** Unknown unicast
- B.** Broadcast
- C.** Known unicast
- D.** Multicast

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

According to this picture, what can we know? (Multiple choice)

```
<R1>tracert 172.17.1.5

 1 10.1.12.2 40 ms  10 ms  10 ms
 2 10.1.24.2 30 ms  20 ms  20 ms
 3 10.1.34.1 20 ms  20 ms  20 ms
 4 10.1.13.1 20 ms  20 ms  10 ms
 5 10.1.12.2 20 ms  30 ms  20 ms
 6 10.1.24.2 30 ms  30 ms  30 ms
 7 10.1.34.1 50 ms  40 ms  40 ms
 8 10.1.13.1 20 ms  30 ms  30 ms
 9 10.1.12.2 50 ms  40 ms  40 ms
```



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- A. R1 accesses the path of 172.17.1.5 without any problems
- B. R1 does not access the route of 172.17.1.5
- C. R1 has a route to 172.17.1.5
- D. R1 access 172.17.1.5 has a loop

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

Fill in Blanks

by executing_____.The command can completely isolate the second and third layer users of different ports on the same LAN and cannot communicate.
(Please use English and lowercase letters to complete the command, and the command cannot be abbreviated)

Answer:

portisolateenable

NEW QUESTION: 70

BGP routing policies can control the advertisement and reception of routes.

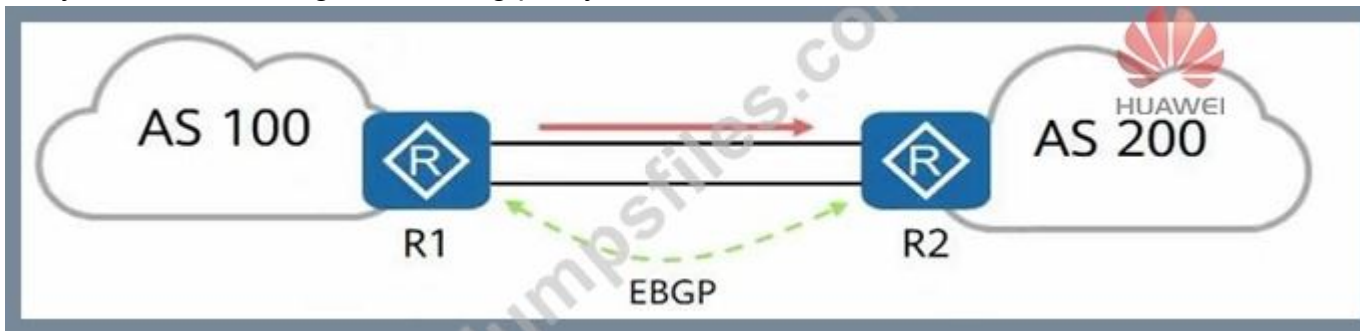
A. True

B. False

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

As shown in the figure, on the R1 router, the network administrator can control the path of the traffic entering AS100 after modifying the value of the routing entry sent to R2 through the routing policy.



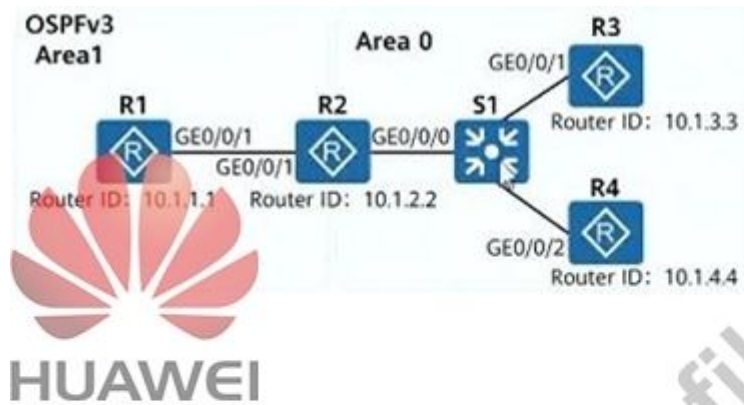
A. wrong

B. Yes

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

A campus has deployed IPv6 for service testing. There are 4 routers in the network, running OSPFv3 to implement IPv6 network interconnection. As shown in the figure, an engineer checked the LSDB of R2 and intercepted one of the Link-LSAs. Which of the following statements is true about the description of this LSA?



```
[R2]display ospfv3 lsdb link 0.0.0.3
OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.1.2.2) (Process 1)
Link-LSA (Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0)
LS Age: 1291
LS Type: Link-LSA
Link State ID: 0.0.0.3
Originating Router: 10.1.2.2
LS Seq Number: 0x80000003
Retransmit Count: 0
Checksum: 0x1A53
Length: 56
Priority: 1
Options: 0x000013 (-|R|-|-|E|V6)
Link-Local Address: FE80::2E0:FCFF:FEC:D:4F79
Number of Prefixes: 1

Prefix: 2001:DB8:2345:23::/64
Prefix Options: 0 (-|-|-|-|-)
```

- A. The router that generates this LSA is R2 port R2 connected
- B. The SA shows 2 does not support external routing, but participates in IPv6 routing calculation
- C. The link-local address of R2 interface GEO/0/0 is: FE80::2E0:FCFF:FEC, D:4F79
- D. IPv6 address prefix for GEO/0/0: 2001:DB8:2345:23::/64

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

BGP allows you to use the filter-policy acl-number import command to filter received routes. The value of ad- number ranges from 2000 to 3999.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

by executing_____The command can completely isolate the second and third layer users of different ports on the same LAN and cannot communicate.
(Please use English and lowercase letters to complete the command, and the command cannot be abbreviated)

Answer:

portisolateenable

NEW QUESTION: 75

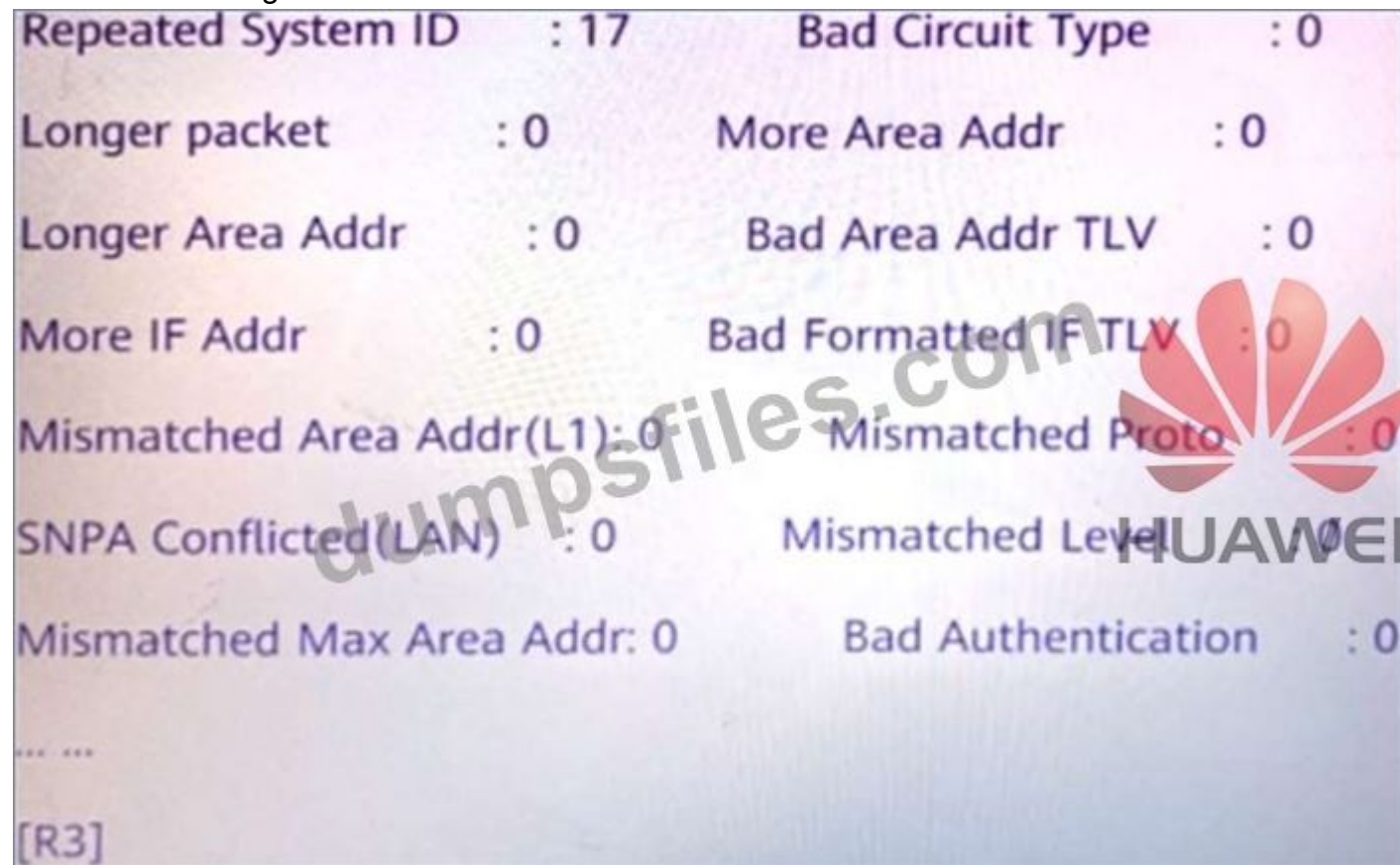
In OSPF, ABR will convert all Type 7 LSAs in the NSSA area into Type 5 LSAs.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76

As shown in the figure:



- A. IS-Leve1 of R3 and R1 do not match
- B. R3 and R1 have different area codes
- C. The System ID of R3 and R1 are duplicated
- D. The I1H certification of R3 and R1 failed

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

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Regarding the cause of the dual-master failure of the VRRP backup group, which of the following is the most unlikely?

- A. The low-priority VRRP backup group discards the received VRRP notification packets as illegal packets
- B. The link that transmits the VRRP notification message is faulty
- C. Master device sends 1 notification message per second
- D. The VRRP backup group IDs on both ends are different

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

As shown in the figure, Site1 and Site2 need to achieve mutual access through the operator's BGP/MPLS IPVPN. A known The public network tunnel between PE1 and PE2 has been established (the label information is shown in the figure), and PE1 has The 192.168.1.0/24 network segment route is advertised to PE2 through the MP.BGP neighbor relationship, and the route learning is normal. When grabbing between P and PE1, when Site2 accesses the 192.168.1.0/24 data of Site1, the outermost label What should the sign be?



FEC In/Out label

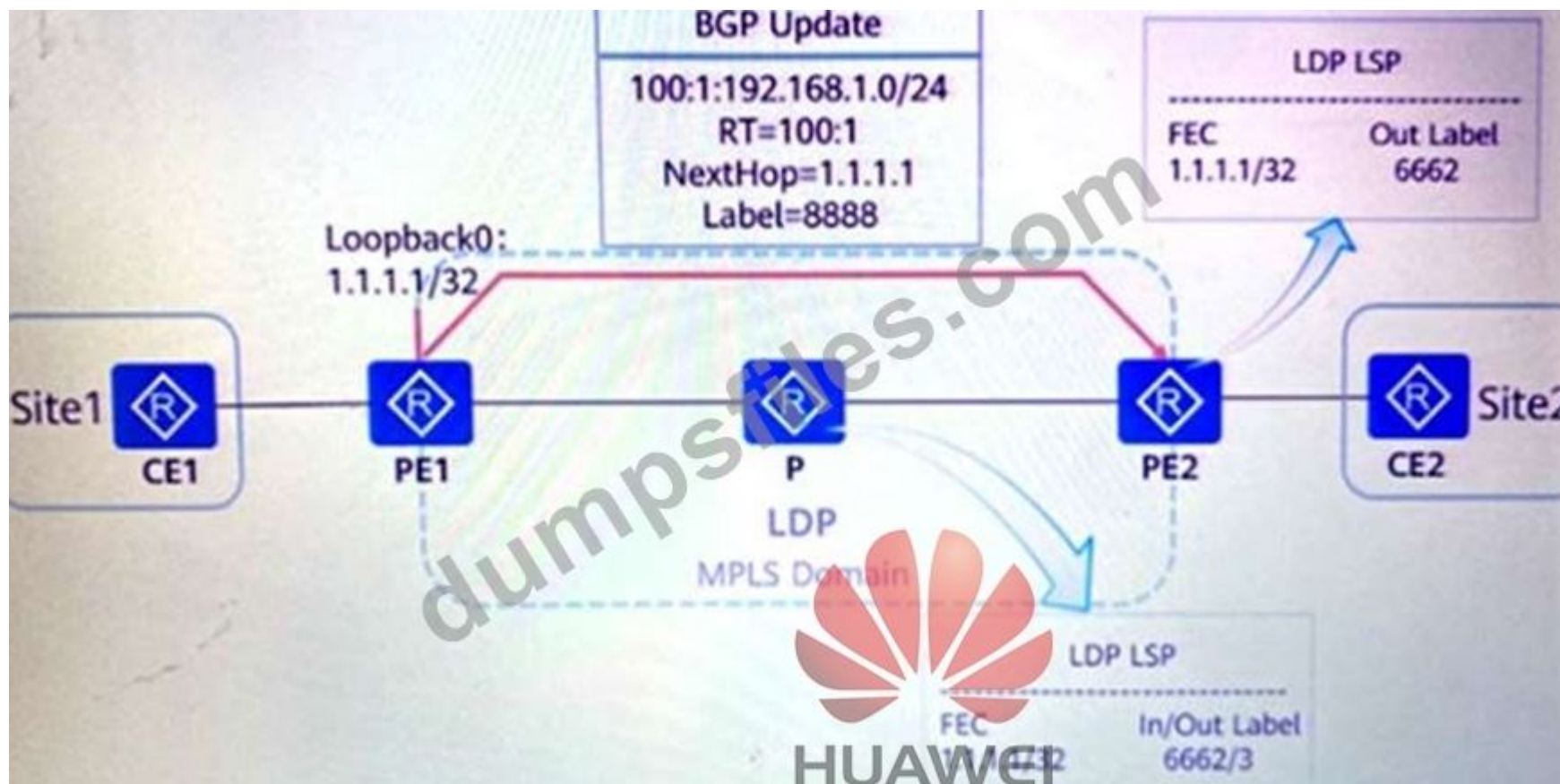
1.1.1.1/32 6662/3

- A. 6662
- B. 6661
- C. 8888
- D. 6664

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

NEW QUESTION: 79

As shown in the figure, Site1 and Site2 need to achieve mutual access through the operator's BGP/MPLS IPVPN. It is known that the public network tunnel between PE1 and PE2 has been established (the label information is shown in the figure), and PE1 has advertised the 192.168.1.0/24 network segment route in Site1 to PE2 through the MP.BGP neighbor relationship, and the route learning is normal.



When capturing the data that Site2 visits the 192.168.1.0/24 of Site1 between P and PE1, what should be the outermost label?

- A. 8888
- B. 6661
- C. 6662
- D. 3

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

NEW QUESTION: 80

In the process of establishing an LDP session, the active party will first send Initialization information to negotiate parameters. If the passive party does not accept the negotiated parameters, it will send it.

- A. Initialization Message
- B. Hello Message
- C. Keepalive Message
- D. Error Notification Message

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

NEW QUESTION: 81

From the user's point of view, any phenomenon that affects the business can be defined as a fault.

- A. True
- B. False

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

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which of the following are documents that need to be handed over as part of the wrap-up of a structured network troubleshooting process files?

- A. Troubleshooting Summary Report
- B. slightly
- C. Maintenance suggestions to avoid this fault
- D. Troubleshooting Procedure Documentation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 83

According to this picture, you can judge

<R1>display ipv6 routing-table protocol bgp

Public Routing Table: BGP

Summary Count : 1

BGP Routing Table's Status : < Active >

Summary Count : 1

Destination : 3002::3

PrefixLength : 128

NextHop : 3000:FDEA::3

Cost : 0

RelayNextHop : FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE98:2577

Interface : GigabitEthernet0/0/1

Preference : 255

Protocol : IBGP

TunnelID : 0x0

Flags : RD

<R1>

- A. R1 learned route 3002 through IBGP::3/128
- B. The optimal outgoing interface for R1 to access room 3000: FDEA::3 is GigabitEtherneto/0/1
- C. R1 has a TCP connection with 3000:FDEA::3
- D. R1 with 3000:FDEA::3 is IB6P neighbor

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

From this picture, we can judge
<Redisplay ipv6 routing table protocolTuozen
Public Routing Table . ISIS
Summary Count 6
ISIS Routing Table's Status : < Active >
Summary Count 6

Destination:3000:FDEA::4

NextHop : FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE98:2577

Cost :20

Inte rface Giga bitEthernet0/0/1

Prefix Length : 128

Preference : 15

Protocol : ISIS-L2

Flags

- A. R1The type of device is definitely notLevel-1
- B. R1have6striplS-ISofIPv6routing
- C. R1noIS-ISofIPv6routing
- D. R1ofGigabitEthernetOD/1must be enabledIS-IS IPv6

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

The figure shows the output information on a switch.
Which of the following can be determined from the information?

PortName	Type	Rate (Min/Max)	Mode	Action	Punish- Status	Trap	Log	Int	Last- Punish-Time
GE0/0/1	Broadcast	1000 /2000	Pps	Block	Normal	Off	On	90	-
GE0/0/1	Multicast	1000 /2000	Pps	Block	Normal	Off	On	90	-
GE0/0/1	Unicast	1000 /2000	Pps	Block	Normal	Off	On	90	-

- A. When the average rate of unknown multicast packets is 1500 pps, GE0/0/1 blocks the multicast packets.
- B. When the average rate of known unicast packets is 2500 pps, GE0/0/1 is shut down.
- C. After broadcast packets are blocked on GE0/0/1, broadcast packets are forwarded only when their average rate is lower than 1000 pps.
- D. The administrator configures traffic suppression on GE0/0/1 of the switch.

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

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Understanding the Table and Traffic Suppression Configuration

Port Name

Type

Rate (Min/Max)

Mode

Action

Punish-Status

Trap

Log

Int

Last-Punish-Time

GE0/0/1

Broadcast

1000 / 2000

Pps

Block

Normal

Off

On

90

-

GE0/0/1

Multicast

1000 / 2000

Pps

Block

Normal

Off

On

90

-

GE0/0/1

Unicast

1000 / 2000

Pps

Block

Normal

Off

On

-

Key Observations from the Table:

- * Traffic suppression (or rate limiting) is configured on interface GE0/0/1 for broadcast, multicast, and unicast traffic.
- * Thresholds:
 - * Min rate: 1000 pps (packets per second)
 - * Max rate: 2000 pps
 - * If the traffic exceeds the configured threshold (2000 pps), the action is to "Block".
 - * The interface is still "Normal" (not shut down), meaning exceeding 2000 pps does not disable the port.
 - * Logging is enabled (Log: On), but trapping (Trap: Off) is disabled.

Analysis of Each Answer Choice

A: "When the average rate of unknown multicast packets is 1500 pps, GE0/0/1 blocks the multicast packets." # (False)

- * The blocking threshold for multicast is 2000 pps (Max rate).
- * If the rate is 1500 pps, it is still below the threshold, so traffic is not blocked yet.

Statement A is incorrect.

B: "When the average rate of known unicast packets is 2500 pps, GE0/0/1 is shut down." # (False)

- * The table does not indicate that exceeding the max threshold (2000 pps) shuts down the interface.
- * Instead, it simply blocks packets exceeding the rate limit.
- * The interface remains "Normal", meaning it is not shut down.

Statement B is incorrect.

C: "After broadcast packets are blocked on GE0/0/1, broadcast packets are forwarded only when their average rate is lower than 1000 pps." # (False)

- * The minimum rate is 1000 pps, but there is no indication that traffic resumes forwarding only when it drops below this rate.
- * The configuration only states blocking when exceeding 2000 pps, but does not enforce a strict reactivation at 1000 pps.

Statement C is incorrect.

D: "The administrator configures traffic suppression on GE0/0/1 of the switch." # (True - Correct Answer)

- * The table explicitly shows that a traffic suppression policy is applied to broadcast, multicast, and unicast packets on GE0/0/1.
- * This confirms that the administrator has configured traffic suppression (rate limiting) on this interface.

Statement D is correct.

Final Conclusion:

Correct answer: D. The administrator configures traffic suppression on GE0/0/1 of the switch.

NEW QUESTION: 86

According to this picture, what can we judge? (Multiple choice)

```
<R1>display bgp ipv6 routing-table
Total Number of Routes: 2
*>i Network : 3002::3                PrefixLen : 128
NextHop : 3000:FDEA::3                LocPrf : 100
MED : 0                               PrefVal : 0
Path/Ogn : i
HUAWEI
*>i Network : 3002::4                PrefixLen : 128
NextHop : 3000:FDEA::3                LocPrf : 100
MED : 0                               PrefVal : 0
Path/Ogn : 65001
HUAWEI
```

- A. If the routing policy on AS_Pash is not configured, then 3002:4/28 must originate from AS 65001
- B. R1 has routes of 3002.-3/128 and 3002:.4/128
- C. If the routing policy on AS_Path is not configured, then 3002:-4/128 must not originate from AS 65001
- D. R1 does not have routes of 3002:.3/128 and 3002.-4/128

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87

In the process of viewing the debug output through the SSH terminal, a lot of information pops up. Which of the following operations can Make the Moni tor terminal no longer pop up debug messages?

- A. open notepad inputundo terminal debugging,Copy the command line and paste it intoMonitorinterface
- B. Open Notepad\$SLIAundo terminal monitor,Copy the command line and paste it intoMonitorinterface
- C. Open Notepad and enterundo debugging a 11,Copy the command line and paste it intoMonitorinterface
- D. exit currentMonitorinterface redesignSSHLog in to the device to open a new oneMonitorinterface

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

NEW QUESTION: 88

The deployment of port isolation technology in Ethernet can realize Layer 2 intercommunication and Layer 3 isolation, making the network more flexible.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

When troubleshooting MSTP, you executed the display current-configuration command to obtain the configuration file of the device. Which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. Whether the MSTP port connected to the user terminal device is disabled or configured as an edge port
- B. Check the port configuration to confirm whether the MSTP-enabled port is enabled with the protocol message sending command. Such as: bpdu enable
- C. Check whether the port is added to the correct WLAN

D. No matter whether the BPDU Tunnel is configured on the device or not, MSTP will not affect it correctly

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

NEW QUESTION: 90

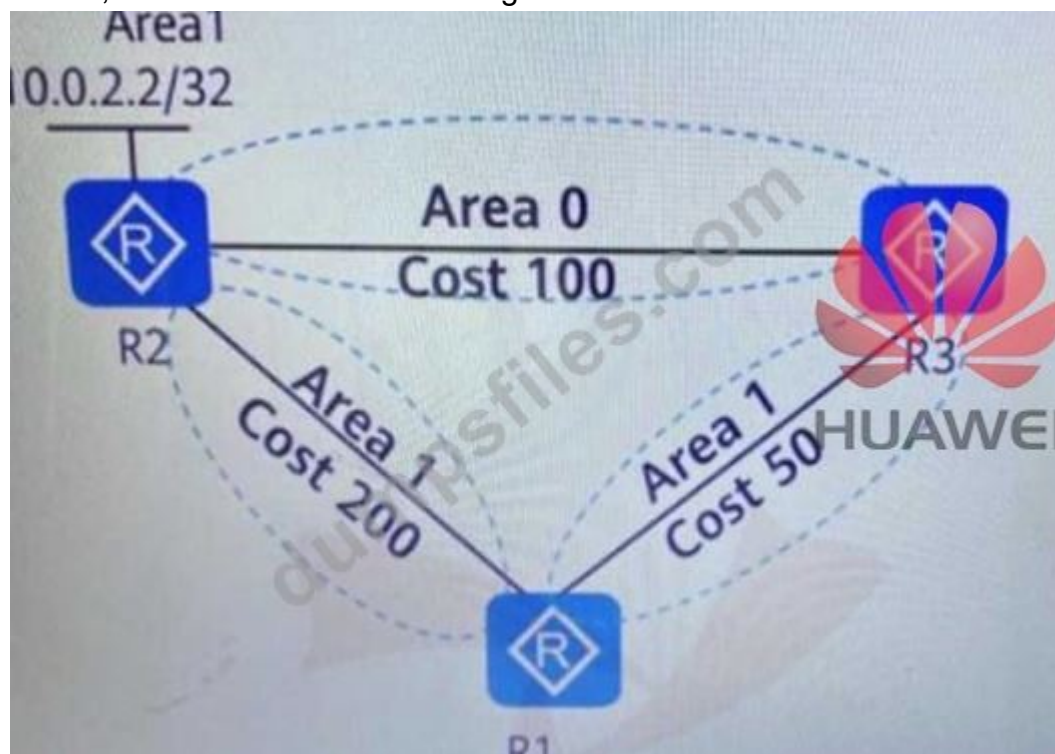
Which of the following aspects should be considered in the cutover risk assessment? (Multiple choice)

- A. Scope of risk impact
- B. Location of key risk points
- C. Time of risk impact
- D. Loss caused by risk

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

NEW QUESTION: 91

As shown in the figure, all interfaces of the router enable DSPF. The cost value of the link is marked in the figure. R2 The LoopbackD interface is advertised in area 1, then the cost of R1 reaching 10.2/32 is?



- A. 50
- B. 150
- C. 100
- D. 200

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

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NEW QUESTION: 92

In a multi-level RR scenario, a large number of second-level RR are connected to the first-level RR, which may cause the BGP routing table of the first-level RR to overflow. What method can be used to reduce the risk of overflow of the BGP routing table of the first-level RR?

- A. ORF
- B. Routing control
- C. Set the same Cluster-ID
- D. Route aggregation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

According to this picture, we can judge:

```
<Huawei>display ospf lsdb router self-originate
OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 10.0.12.1
Area: 0.0.0.0
Type      : Router
Ls id     : 10.0.12.1
Adv rtr   : 10.0.12.1
Ls age    : 312
Len       : 36
Options   : ABR E
seq#      : 80000013
chksum    : 0xc61c
Link count: 1
* Link ID: 10.0.12.2
Data      : 10.0.12.1
Link Type: TransNet
Metric    : 1
```



HUAWEI

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- A. R1 only has link state information for level-1-2
- B. In the level-1-2 network, there are a total of 8 routers
- C. The system ID of R1 is ee8c.a0c2.bafl
- D. R1 has both level-1-1 and level-1-2 link state information

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

NEW QUESTION: 94

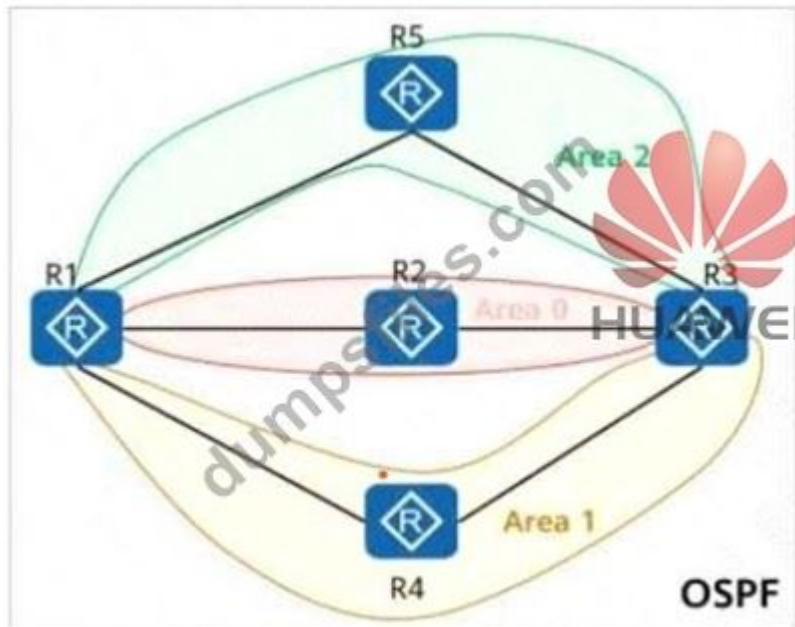
Which of the following statements about MUX VLANs are true?

- A. each Group VLAN must bind a Principal VLAN
- B. Principal VLAN can and MUX VLAN all within VLAN communication
- C. Separate VLAN can and MUX VLAN all within VLAN communication
- D. each Separate VLAN must bind a Principal VLAN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

On the OSPF network shown in the figure, area 1 is an NSSA, area 2 is a common area, and R4 imports an external route 10.0.4.4/32. The router ID of each router is 10.0.X.X, where X is the router number. If the asbr-summary 10.0.4.0 255.255.255.0 command is run in the OSPF processes of R1 and R3, which of the following routers have the route 10.0.4.0/24 in their routing tables?



- A. R1
- B. R2
- C. R3
- D. R5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Step 1: Understanding OSPF Areas and Summarization

- * Area 1 (NSSA - Not So Stubby Area)
- * Allows external routes but converts Type-5 LSAs into Type-7 LSAs.
- * External routes must be translated by an ABR into Type-5 LSAs before being propagated into other areas.
- * Area 2 (Common Area - Regular OSPF Area)
- * Supports both inter-area and external routes.
- * asbr-summary 10.0.4.0 255.255.255.0 Command
- * This command summarizes all external routes within 10.0.4.0/24 into a single summarized route.
- * Since it is applied on R1 and R3, these routers will advertise 10.0.4.0/24 instead of 10.0.4.4/32 to their respective areas.

Step 2: Route Distribution Analysis

- * R4 (Originating Router in NSSA - Area 1)
- * R4 injects 10.0.4.4/32 as a Type-7 LSA into Area 1.
- * R1 (ABR between Area 1 & Area 0, Summarizing Route)
- * Since R1 is an ABR, it translates Type-7 LSAs from Area 1 into a summarized Type-5 LSA (10.0.4.0/24) for Area 0.
- * # R1 has 10.0.4.0/24 in its routing table.
- * R2 (Inside Backbone Area 0, No ASBR Summary Applied Here)
- * R2 only receives Type-5 LSAs from R1 but does not summarize them.
- * Since R2 is not explicitly summarizing, it will likely still see 10.0.4.4/32 rather than 10.0.4.0

/24.

- * # R2 does not have 10.0.4.0/24.
- * R3 (ABR between Area 0 & Area 2, Summarizing Route)
- * R3 is also an ABR and has the asbr-summary 10.0.4.0/24 command configured.
- * It will advertise the summarized route 10.0.4.0/24 into Area 2.
- * # R3 has 10.0.4.0/24 in its routing table.
- * R5 (Inside Area 2, No Direct Connectivity to External Routes)
- * Since R3 summarizes 10.0.4.0/24, R5 (inside Area 2) will receive only summarized routes.
- * # R5 has 10.0.4.0/24.

Final answer: # R1, R3 (Option A, C)

References:

- * HCIP-Datcom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 - OSPF Route Summarization
- * OSPF NSSA and Type-7 to Type-5 LSA Translation

NEW QUESTION: 96

As shown in the figure, OSPF is enabled on all interfaces of the router. Which of the following statements is correct?

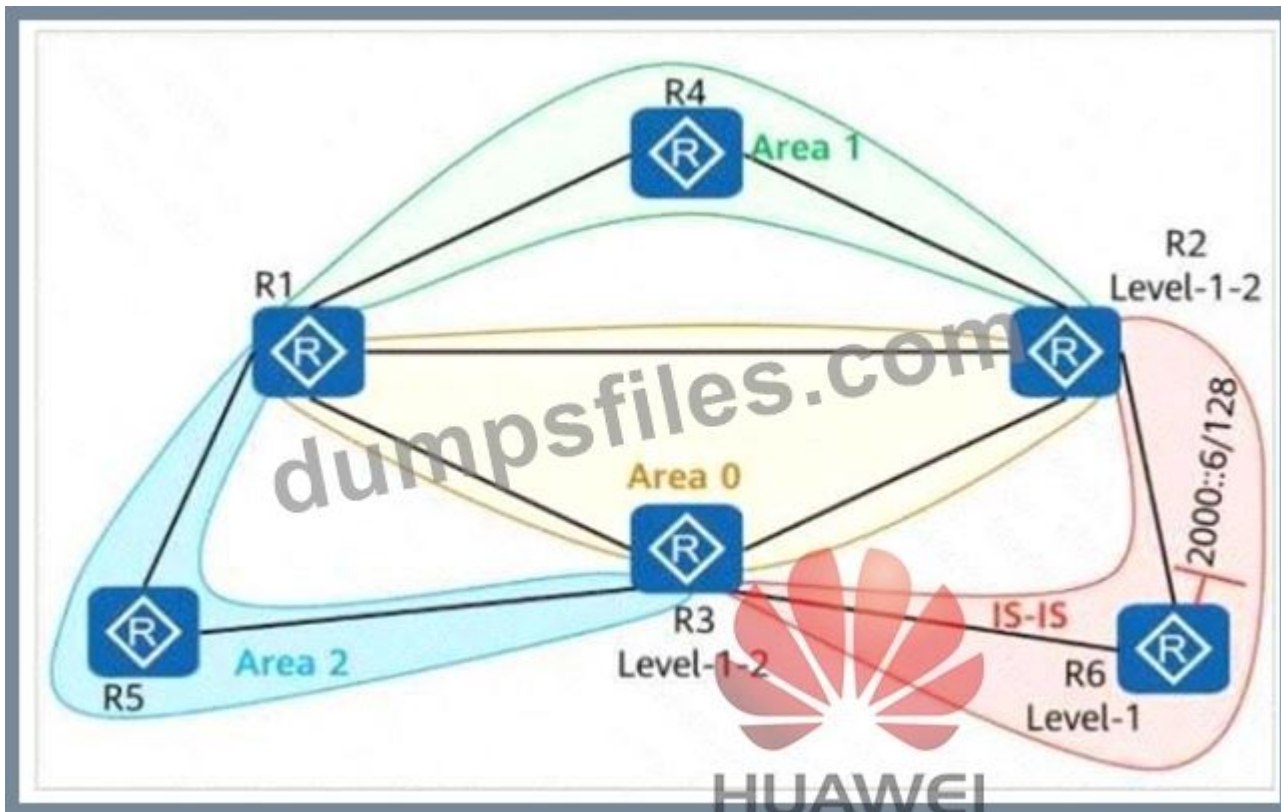


- A.** R2in the area0generated inType3 LSAcontains10.0.2.2/32routing information
B. R2in the area0generated inType1 LSAcontains10.0.2.2/32routing information
C. R2in the area0generated inType5 LSAcontains10.0.2.2/32routing information
D. R2in the area0generated inType2 LSAcontains10.0.2.2/24routing information

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97

On the network shown in the figure, IS-IS IPv6 runs on R2, R6, and R3, and the IPv6 address of Loopback0 on R6 is 2000::6/128. OSPFv3 runs on other links. Area 1 is a stub area, and Area 2 is an NSSA. IS-IS routes are imported to OSPFv3 on R2 and R3. Which of the following statements are true?



- A. The routing table of R6 contains the route `::/0`.
- B. The routing table of R5 contains the route `2000::6/128`.
- C. The routing table of R4 contains the route `2000::6/128`.
- D. The routing table of R1 contains the route `2000::6/128`.

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

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

To analyze the correct answer, we need to break down the topology and protocol behaviors step by step:

* Understanding the IS-IS and OSPFv3 Network Setup:

* IS-IS IPv6 is running between R2, R6, and R3.

* OSPFv3 is running on other links.

* Area 1 is a stub area, which means it does not accept external routes but can have a default route (`::/0`).

* Area 2 is an NSSA (Not-So-Stubby Area), meaning it allows external routes as NSSA external LSAs.

* Analysis of Each Answer Option:

A: "The routing table of R6 contains the route `::/0`." # FALSE

* R6 only participates in IS-IS (Level-1) and does not receive a default route (`::/0`) from Level-2 routers.

* Since R6 is in IS-IS Level-1 and does not have a connection to a Level-2 router that provides a default route, it will not have a `::/0` route in its routing table.

NEW QUESTION: 98

Configuring DHCP Snooping can be used to prevent imitator attacks, so the configuration process needs to include the following What are the steps?

- A. enable interface orVLANofDHCP SnoopingFunction
- B. enable globalDHCP SnoopingFunction
- C. Configure Interface Trust Status
- D. enable globalDHCPFunction

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

NEW QUESTION: 99

The configuration shown in the figure is performed on R2 to filter all received routes. Assuming that there is a BGP route with the AS_Path attribute of [100 200 300 400] on R1 that needs to be sent to R2, please help the network administrator to adjust the order of AS in the AS_Path attribute of the route on R1 to ensure that the routing entries will not be filtered by the routing policy of R2. (Sorting questions)

BGP Route

10.0.0.0/24

AS_Path[100 200 300 400]

route-policy AS-PATH permit node 10

if-match as-path-filter BGP

route-policy AS-PATH deny node 20

ip as-path-filter BGP permit ^(^2)00 400 100.

R1

R2

R3

route-policy AS-PATH permit node 10

if-match ip-prefix BGP

apply as-path [A][B][C][D] overwrite

ip ip-prefix BGP permit 10.0.0.0 24

100	This space corresponds to the (A) space in the routing strategy
200	This space corresponds to the (B) space in the routing strategy
300	This space corresponds to the (C) space in the routing strategy
400	This space corresponds to the (D) space in the routing strategy

- A. 100
- B. 400
- C. 200
- D. 300

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

As shown in the figure, an engineer uses 4 routers to test branch network interoperability. Among them, R1, R2, and R3 in branch 1 deploy OSPF to implement network interoperability. R2, R3, and R4 in branch 2 deploy IS-IS to implement network interoperability. Now the engineer wants to implement R1 to access the loopback interface address of R4. Which of the following operations can meet this requirement?

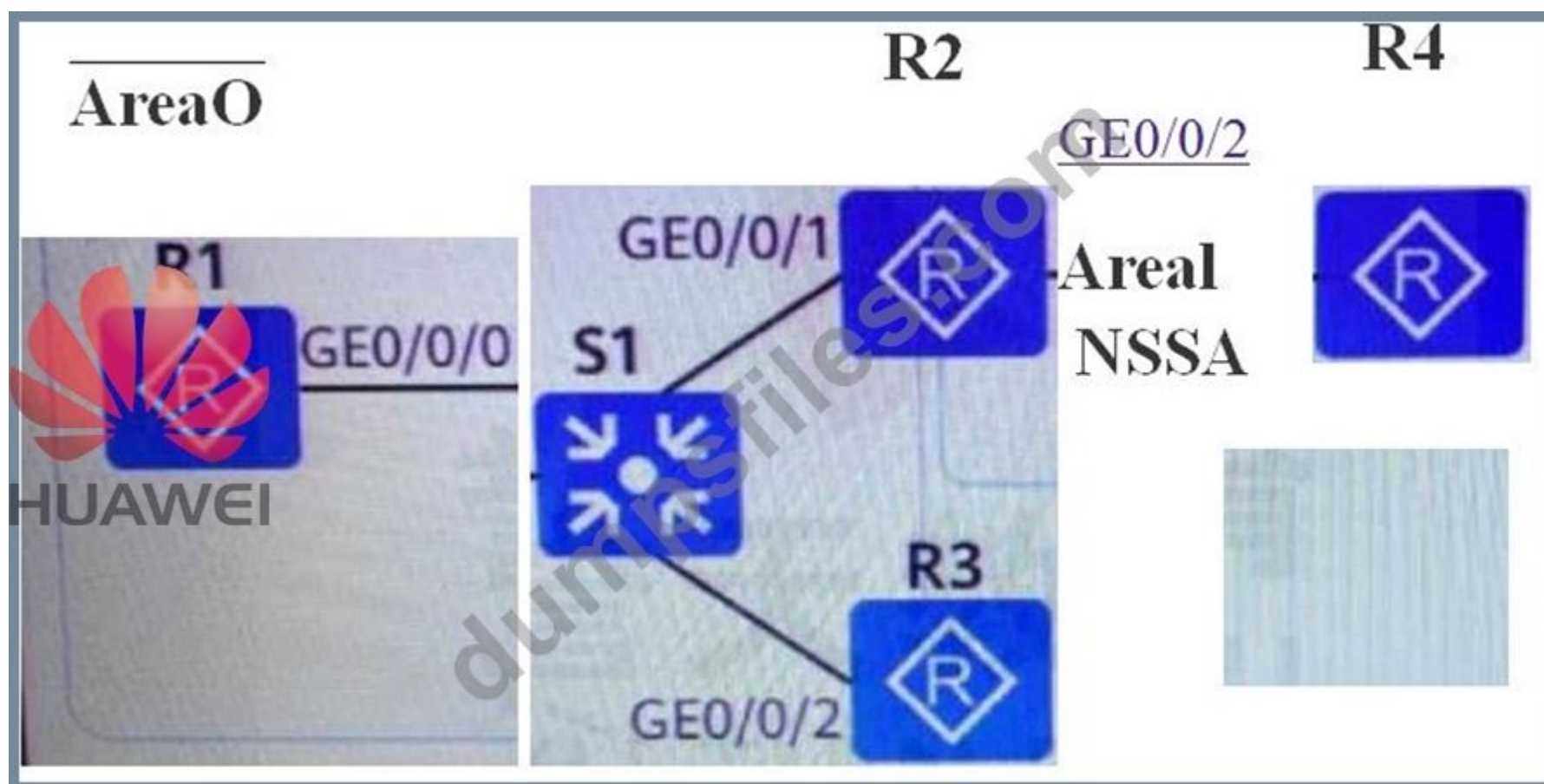


- A. No configuration required
- B. existR2ofOSFFprocess neutralizationIS-ISDuring the process, the default route is advertised separately
- C. only atR2ofOSPFDuring the process, the default route is advertised
- D. only atR2ofIS-ISDuring the process, the default route is advertised

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

NEW QUESTION: 101

As shown in the figure, OSPF is deployed in a campus, and Area 1 is deployed as an NSSA area. In the case of missing header, R2 will automatically generate a missing header route of Type 7 LSA and flood it in the NSSA area



A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

(Connection question) Please match the command with the realized function.

display device	View version information
display version	View memory usage
display memory-usage	View CPU usage
display cpu-usage	Check board status

Answer:

display device	 display version
display version	HUAWEIdisplay memory-usage
display memory-usage	display cpu-usage
display cpu-usage	display device

NEW QUESTION: 103

In the intra-domain MPLS VPN network, when a data packet enters the public network and is forwarded, it will be encapsulated with two layers of MPLS labels. Which of the following description is wrong about the two layers of labels? (Multiple choice)

- A. The outer label of MPLS VPN is called the private network label. The inner label is called the public network label.
- B. The outer label of MPLS VPN is allocated by the LDP protocol or statically, and the inner label is allocated by the MP-BGP neighbor at the correct end.
- C. The outer label is used to correctly send the data packet to the corresponding VPN on the PE device
- D. By default, the outer label is ejected before the packet is forwarded to the last-hop device

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 104

Which of the following functions will affect the establishment of BGP neighbors? (Multiple choice)

- A. ebgp max hop
- B. BGP authentication
- C. BGP GSTM
- D. BGP route filtering

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

NEW QUESTION: 105

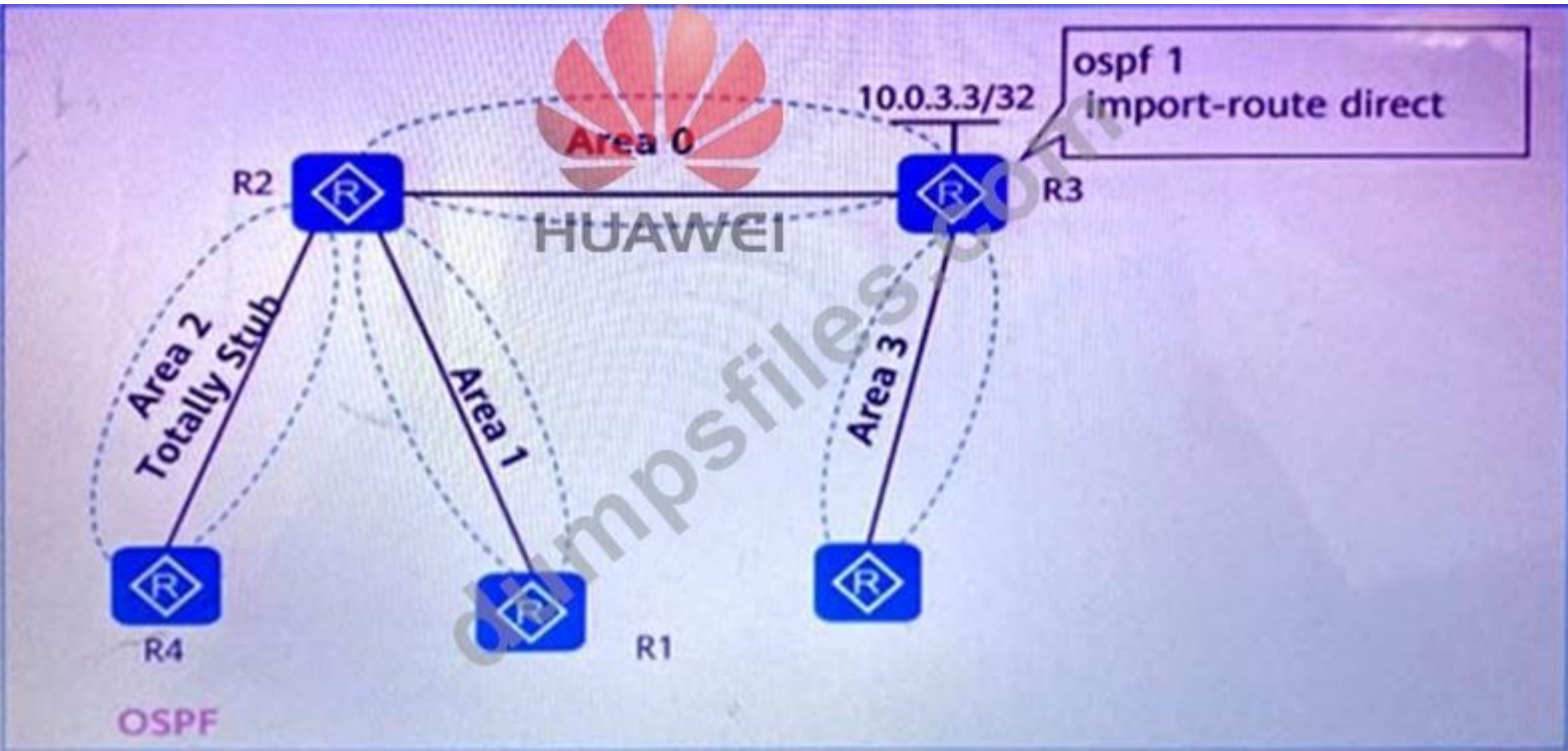
Which of the following will not cause the VRRP backup group to flap?

- A. transmissionVRRPLink flapping of advertisement packets
- B. both endsVRRPBackup group preemption delay configuration is inconsistent
- C. BackupDevice Interface Packet Loss
- D. the time interval of the notification message is too small

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106

As shown in the figure, the router runs OSPF and Area2 is a completely stub area. Please match the type of LSA contained in each area with the area ID.
Type1 LSA , Type2 LSA , Type3 LSA
Type1 LSA , Type2 LSA , Types LSA , Type5 LSA
Type1 LSA , Type2 LSA , Type3 LSA , Type4 LSA , Type5 LSA

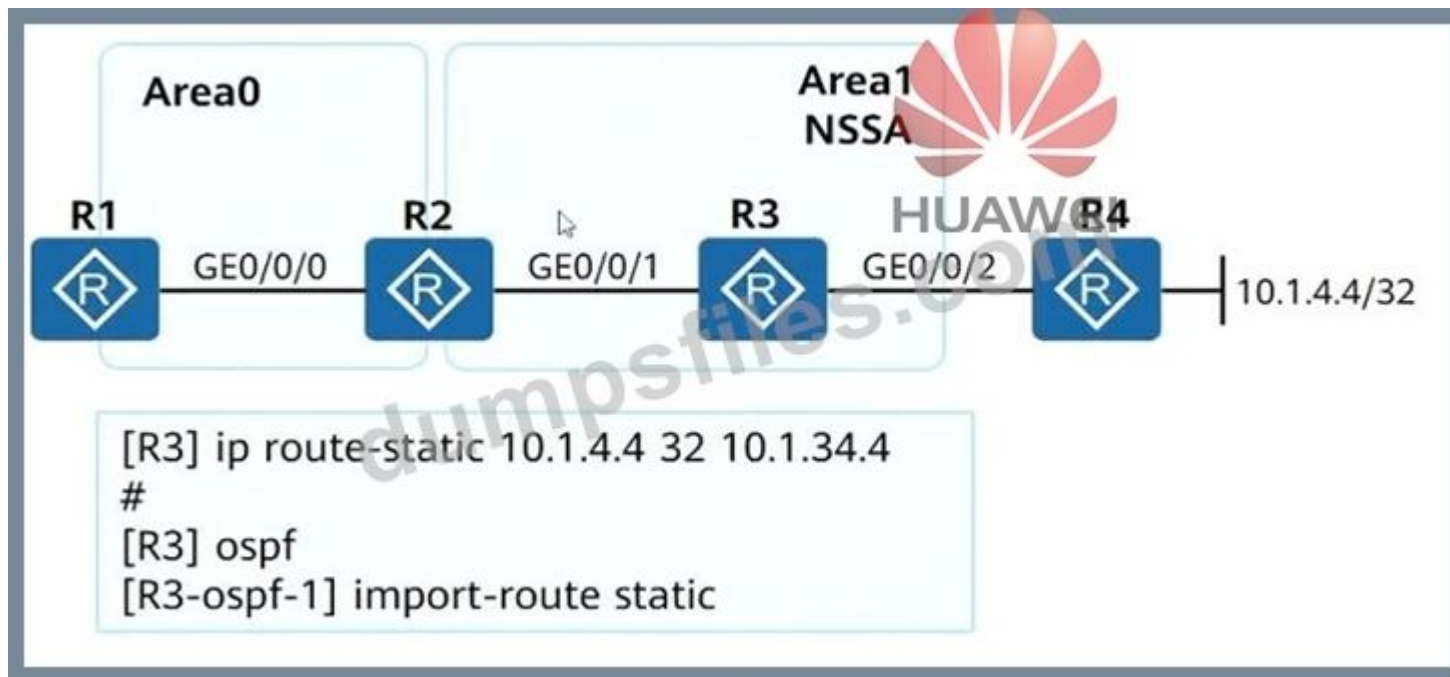


Answer:
Type1 LSA, Type2 LSA, Type3 LSA → Area 2
Type1 LSA, Type2 LSA, Types LSA, Type5 LSA → Area 0 3
Type1 LSA, Type2 LSA, Type3 LSA, Type4 LSA, Type5 LSA → Area 1

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NEW QUESTION: 107

OSPF is deployed in a campus to achieve network interworking, and OSPF is also enabled on the GEO/0/2 interface of R3. Area1 is deployed as an NSSA area, and the device addresses are shown in the figure. An engineer configures a static route on R3 to access the loopback interface address of R4, and imports the static route in the OSPF process. At this point, in the Type5 LSA received by R1, the forwarding address (FA) is____. (Note: Please fill in the IP address without mask)



Answer:

(10.1.23.2)

NEW QUESTION: 108

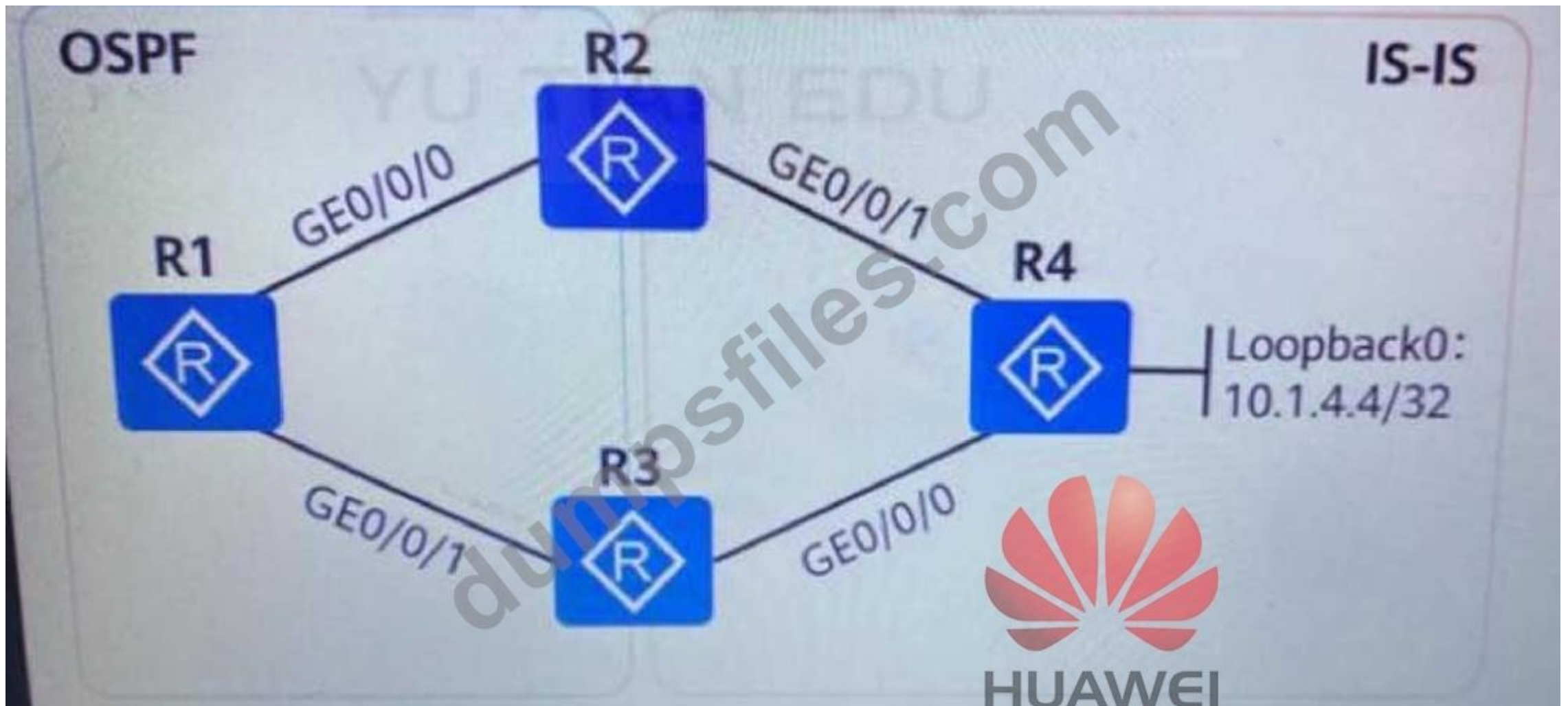
What is the purpose of configuring LSP fragmentation on an IS-IS device?

- A. enable the device to support more IS-IS routing entry
- B. make the device unable to learn IS-IS routing information
- C. make the device unable to learn IS-IS routing information
- D. no real purpose

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

As shown in the figure, an engineer uses 4 routers to test branch network interoperability. Among them, R1, R2, and R3 in branch 1 deploy OSPF to implement network interoperability. R2, R3, and R4 in branch 2 deploy IS-S to implement network interoperability. Now the engineer wants to implement R1 to access the loopback interface address of R4. Which of the following operations can meet this requirement?



- A. existR2ofOSFFprocess neutralizationIS-ISDuring the process, the default route is advertised separately
- B. only atR2ofOSPFDuring the process, the default route is advertised
- C. No configuration required
- D. only atR2ofIS-ISDuring the process, the default route is advertised

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110

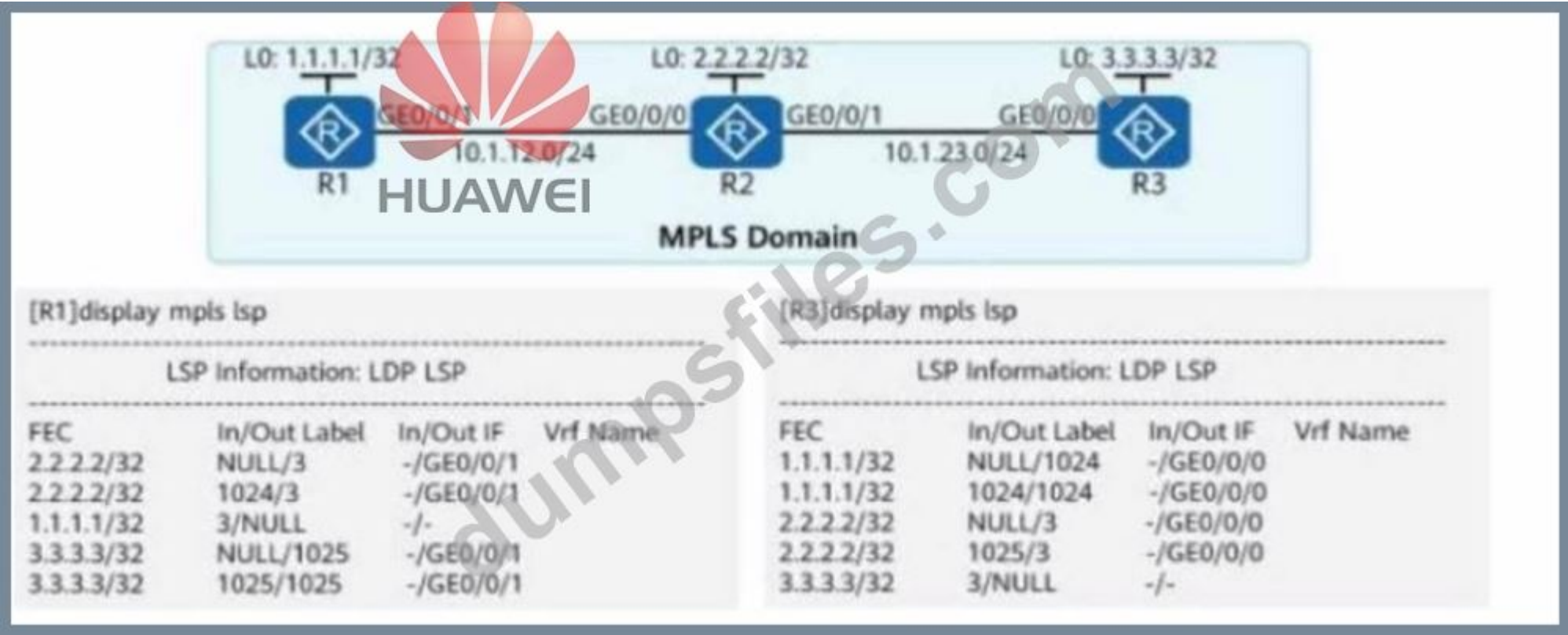
Regarding the description of the label encapsulation format in MPLS, which one is correct? (Multiple choice)

- A. For Ethernet and PPP packets, the label stack is located between the layer 2 header and the data like the "underlay*": when there is a VLAN tag, the MPLS header is placed between the Ethernet header and the VLAN tag
- B. The total length of a single MPLS label is 4 bytes (32 bits)
- C. The TTL field in the label is similar to the TTL (Time To Live) in the IP packet, and it also has the effect of preventing loops.
- D. The S field in the label: 1 bit, used to identify whether the label is a label at the bottom of the stack, when the value is 1, it is the penultimate layer label

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111

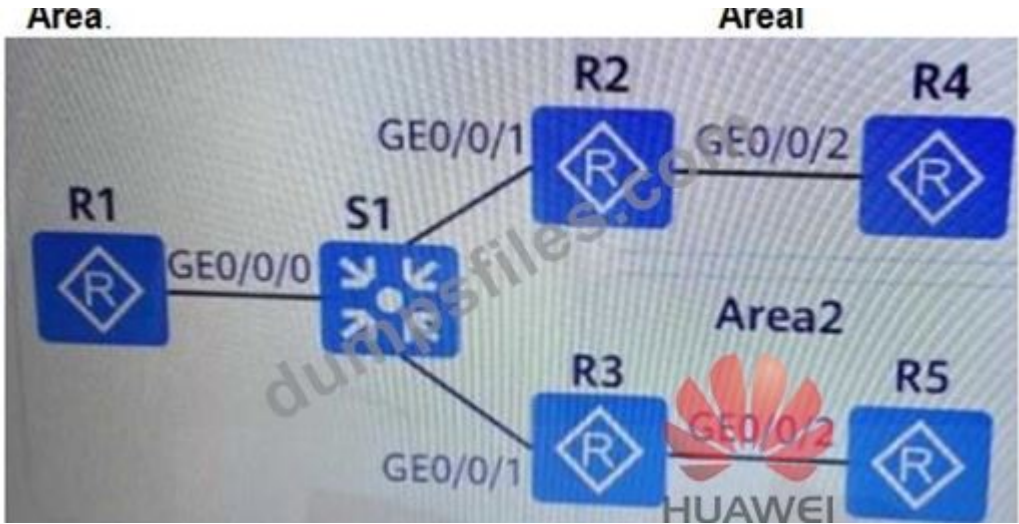
The figure shows the LSP information of R1 and R3 on an MPLS network. An administrator runs the ping -a 1.1.1.1 3.3.3.3 command on R1. Given this, which of the following statements is true?



- A. The Echo Request packet received by R2 carries label 1025, and the Echo Reply packet received by R2 carries label 1024.
 - B. The Echo Request packet received by R2 carries label 1025, and the Echo Reply packet received by R2 does not carry any label.
 - C. Both the Echo Request and Echo Reply packets received by R2 do not carry any label.
 - D. The Echo Request packet received by R2 does not carry any label, and the Echo Reply packet received by R2 carries label 1024.
- Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

NEW QUESTION: 112

As shown below:



```
[R2] ad 2000
[R2-ad-basic-2000]rule deny
[R2-ad-basic-2000]quit
#
[R2] ospf
```

```
[R2-ospf-1]area 1
[R2-ospM-area-0.0.0.1] filter 2000 import
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1] quit
[R2-ospf-1] default-route-advertise always
```

- A. ArealcontainsType5 LSAflood
- B. Area2containsType5LSAflood
- C. Arealno insideType3 LSAflood
- D. Area2no insideType3 LSAflood

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

Which of the following descriptions about MPLS header TTL are correct? (Multiple choice)

- A. The processing method of copying the IP TTL value hides the LSR of the MPLS domain and plays a certain security role
- B. There are two ways to correct MPLST and TTL. One is to copy the TTL value of the MPLS header when an IP packet enters the MPLS network. The other is to set the TTL of the MPLS header to 255 at the ingress LER.
- C. Can prevent infinite loop forwarding of messages
- D. In the case of banning Bay TTL, tracert can see the LSR of the MPLS domain that it passes through

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

On the network shown in the figure, the DHCP server function is enabled on GEO/0/0 of R2, and the address pool is an interface address pool. When GEO/0/0 and GEO/0/1 of R1 function as DHCP clients, only one interface can obtain an IP address by default.

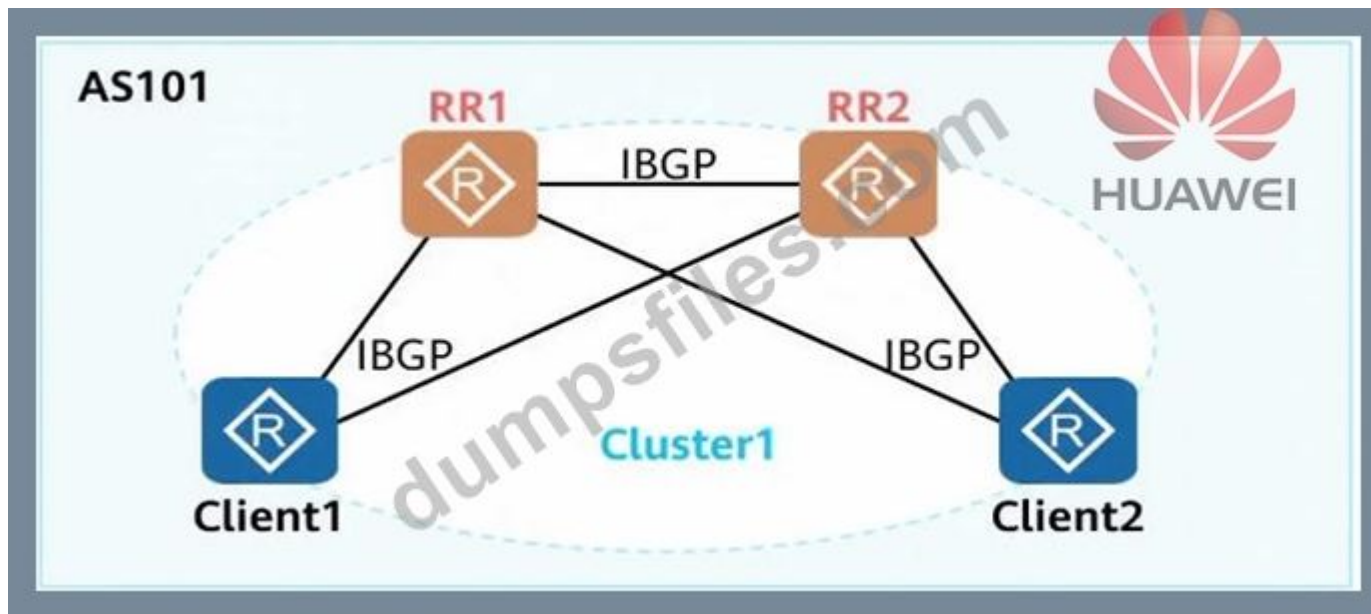


- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 115

As shown in the figure, in a medium-sized network, BGP generally deploys dual RRs to improve R reliability. When deploying dual RRs, the Cluster IDs of the two RRs are generally set to be the same. The reason for this is



- A. Prevent the client from receiving too many routes and causing it to run out of memory
- B. prevent loops
- C. prevent suboptimal
- D. Prevent RR from receiving too many routes and causing insufficient memory

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

NEW QUESTION: 116

In an intra-domain MPLS VPN network, when a data packet enters the public network and is forwarded, it will be encapsulated with two layers of MPLS labels. Which of the following description is wrong about the two layers of labels? (Multiple choice)

- A. By default, the outer label is ejected before the packet is forwarded to the last-hop device
- B. The outer label of MPLS VPN is called the private network label. The inner label is called the public network label.
- C. The outer label is used to correctly send the data packet to the corresponding VPN on the PE device
- D. The outer label of MPLS VPN is allocated by the LDP protocol or statically, and the inner label is allocated by the MP-BGP neighbor at the correct end.

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

NEW QUESTION: 117

An engineer uses two routers to test IPv6 services, and simulates the interconnection between the headquarters and branches by running BGP4+. The logical topology of the network is shown in the figure. Regarding the transmission of IPv6 routes between the two devices, which of the following is a statement wrong?



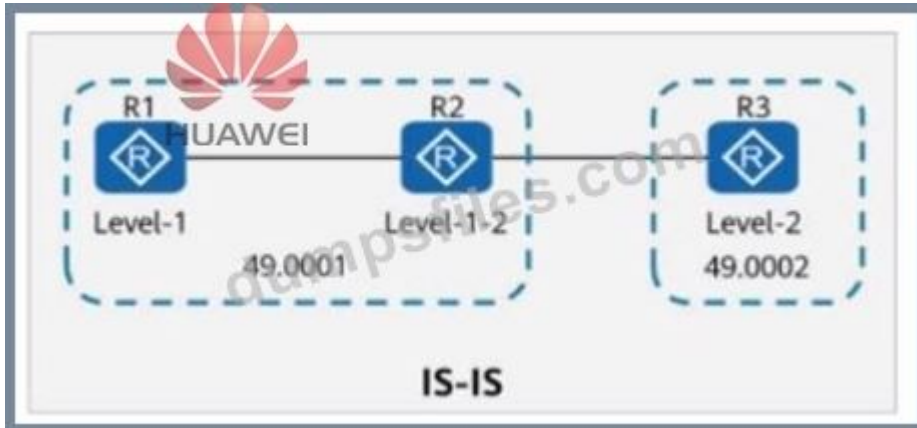
- A. The Next_Hop attribute must be an IPv6 global unicast address when routing
- B. When the route is transmitted, it will carry recognized mandatory attributes such as AS_Path

- C. If the MP_REA, CH_NLRI attribute is carried in the Update packet, it indicates that the advertisement is a reachable route
- D. BGP4+ transmits routing information between peers through Update packets

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

NEW QUESTION: 118

On the ISIS network shown in the figure, R1 imports a default route using the default-route-advertise always level-1 command. In this case, R3 can learn this default route through IS-IS.



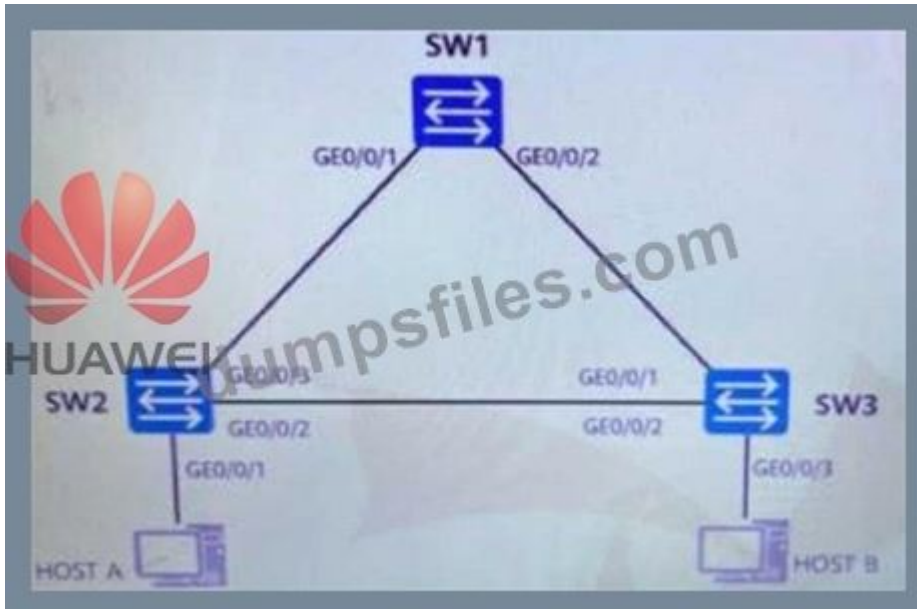
A. FALSE

B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 119

As shown in the figure, the network has a loop because STP is not enabled. Which of the following phenomena may be bowed?



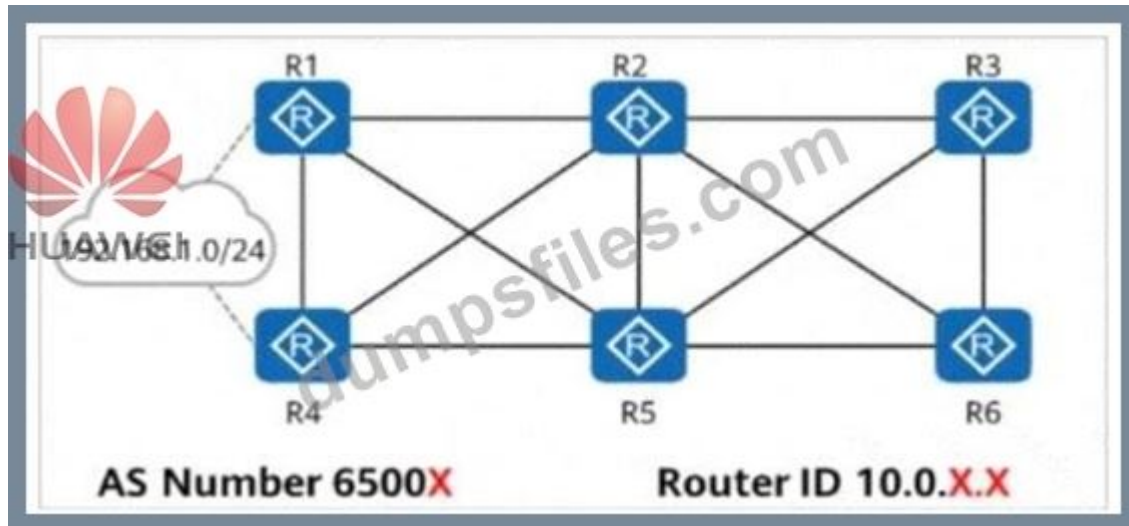
- A. Host receive a large number of broadcasts
- B. equipment CPU Occupancy is too high
- C. MA, CAddress table flapping
- D. The device will generate a loop alarm

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

NEW QUESTION: 120

On the network shown in the figure, EBGP peer relationships are established between neighboring routers through directly connected interfaces.

- * The router ID of each router is 10.0.X.X, and the AS number is 6500X, where X is the number of the router.
- * Both R1 and R4 have static routes to 192.168.1.0/24, which are imported to BGP through the import-route command.
- * The aggregate 192.168.1.0/16 detail-suppressed command is configured on R2.



Which of the following is the path for traffic from R3 to 192.168.1.0/24?

- A. R3 # R5 # R1
- B. R3 # R2 # R1
- C. R3 # R6 # R5 # R1
- D. R3 # R5 # R4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Understanding the BGP Network Topology in the Question:

- * EBGP Peering & Route Distribution
- * Each router forms EBGP peer relationships with directly connected neighbors.
- * BGP learns and propagates routes via EBGP neighbors.
- * R1 and R4 advertise the static route 192.168.1.0/24 into BGP.
- * Effect of the aggregate 192.168.1.0/16 detail-suppressed Command on R2
- * R2 performs BGP route aggregation, summarizing 192.168.1.0/24 into a larger 192.168.1.0/16 route.
- * The detail-suppressed option hides the more specific 192.168.1.0/24 prefix when advertising routes.
- * As a result, R2 does not advertise the specific 192.168.1.0/24 route to its neighbors.

Route Selection and Traffic Flow Analysis:

- * R1 and R4 originate 192.168.1.0/24 and advertise it via BGP.
- * R2 does not advertise the 192.168.1.0/24 route because of the detail-suppressed command.
- * R3 cannot learn the specific route from R2, so it must choose an alternative path via R5.
- * R5 learns 192.168.1.0/24 from R1 and advertises it to R3.
- * Thus, the best available path for R3 to reach 192.168.1.0/24 is R3 # R5 # R1.

Correct Path: R3 # R5 # R1

Checking Each Option:

Option A: R3 # R5 # R1 (Correct)

* R3 learns 192.168.1.0/24 from R5, and R5 forwards traffic to R1, which has the static route.

Option B: R3 # R2 # R1 (Incorrect)

* R2 does not advertise 192.168.1.0/24 due to route summarization (detail-suppressed), so R3 cannot use R2 as the next hop.

Option C: R3 # R6 # R5 # R1 (Incorrect)

* This is an unnecessary detour.

* R3 has a direct EBGP connection with R5, so it will use the shortest path (R3 # R5 # R1) instead of going through R6.

Option D: R3 # R5 # R4 (Incorrect)

* R3 prefers the shortest AS path to reach 192.168.1.0/24.

* Since R1 and R4 both advertise the route, R3 will prefer the route via R5 to R1 rather than R4.

Final Conclusion:

A. The correct path for traffic from R3 to 192.168.1.0/24 is R3 # R5 # R1.

Thus, the correct answer is: A.

NEW QUESTION: 121

Senior engineers with rich experience can quickly solve faults only by relying on experience, and the efficiency is very high.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 122

Which of the following statements about MPLS header TTL is correct?

A. MPLS TTL is handled in two ways. one is IP message is entering MPLS when the network MPLS head TTL copy IP TTL value: The other is at the entrance LER will MPLS head TTL system-settings for 255

B. Banned from holding shells TTL in the case of, tracer can see passing MPLS Domain LSR

C. copy IP TTL The way the value is handled is hidden MPLS Domain LSR Played a role in the safety of the lake

D. Can prevent infinite loop forwarding of packets

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

NEW QUESTION: 123

the configuration file of the device. Is the following statement D wrong?

A. Port connected to user terminal equipment MSTP Whether it is disabled or configured as an edge port

B. Check port configuration to confirm enable MSTP Whether the port is enabled with the protocol packet sending command. Such as: bpdu enable

C. Regardless of whether the device is configured with a BPDU Tunnel, neither will be correct MSTP make an impact

D. Check if the port is added to the correct one WLAN

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

NEW QUESTION: 124

If the BFD session goes down, the direct link will fail.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 125

Which of the following reasons may cause the hosts in the same--VLAN LAN to fail to communicate with each other

- A. switchMA, Caddress learning errors
- B. interface is artificialshutdownor the physical interface is damaged
- C. the wrong port is configured on the machine, andMA, Caddress binding
- D. port isolation is configured on the switch

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

NEW QUESTION: 126

Network administrator A wants to use ACL to match specific routing entries. Which of the following routing entries will be matched by the ACL rules in the figure? (Multiple choice) acl number 2000 rule 10 permit source 10.0.0.0 0.0.6.0

- A. 10.0.2.0/24
- B. 10.0.1.0/24 :
- C. 10.0.0.0/24
- D. 10.0.0.1/32

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

NEW QUESTION: 127

How to view log information? (Multiple choice)

- A. Log in to the device and view it through the display log
- B. Transfer the log file under flash:/logfile/ to the PC via FIP/TFTP
- C. There is no way
- D. View the interface of the network management system

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 128

Which of the following sequences can be matched by the regular expression 100.S

- A. 100
- B. 10000
- C. 1000
- D. 1001

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

NEW QUESTION: 129

According to this figure, it can be known that in VLAN300, 0 MAC drift occurred by 00e0-fc3d-3bdb from 17:22:38 to 17:22.44 on 2020-06-04.



- A. 300
- B. 65535
- C. 1
- D. 5

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

A campus has deployed IPv6 for service testing. There are 4 routers in the network, running OSPFv3 to implement IPv6 network interconnection. As shown in the figure, an engineer checked the LSDB of R2 and intercepted one of the Link-LSAs. Which of the following statements is true about the description of this LSA?



- A. IPv6 address prefix for GEO/0/0: 2001:DB8:2345:23::/64
- B. The link-local address of R2 interface GEO/0/0 is: FE80::2E0:FCFF:FEC, D:4F79

- C. The router that generates this LSA is R2 port R2 connected
- D. The SA shows 2 does not support external routing, but participates in IPv6 routing calculation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 131

BFDLink state detection at the heart (millisecond) level can be achieved.

- A. right
- B. wrong

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132

A network engineer entered the following information when troubleshooting OSPF faults. Based on this, you can judge what causes the adjacency relationship to fail to be established normally?

OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 10*0.12.2			
OSPF error statistics			
Interface: GigabitEthernet0/0/0 (10.0.122)			
General packet errors			
0	Bad version	0	Bad checksum
0	Bad area id	0	Bad authentication type
0	Bad authentication key	0	Unknown neighbor
0	Bad net segment	0	Extern option mismatch
0	Router id confusion		
HELLO packet errors			
2	Netmask mismatch	0	Hello timer mismatch
0	Dead timer mismatch	0	Invalid Source Address

- A. Inconsistent area type
- B. Authentication passwords do not match
- C. Hell. Inconsistent message sending interval
- D. interfacelPInconsistent address masks

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Using the display startup command, you can view the running system software, running configuration file, startup system software, and startup configuration file, as well as the paths where these files are stored.

Options:

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

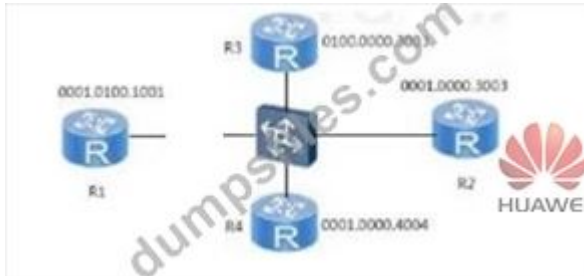
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

- * The display startup command is used to check the startup and running configuration details of a Huawei network device.
- * It provides information on:
 - # Running system software (currently active firmware).
 - # Running configuration file (current settings in use).
 - # Startup system software (firmware that will load on reboot).
 - # Startup configuration file (configuration that will be applied on reboot).
 - # Paths of these files in the storage system.
- * This command helps network administrators ensure that the correct firmware and configuration files are used when the device boots.
- # Reference: HCIP-Datcom Advanced Routing & Switching Technology - System Management and Configuration Files

NEW QUESTION: 134

All routers in a network run IS-IS, and all are in Area 49.0001, where the L SDB of R1 is shown in the figure According to this, it is judged that the DIS of Level-2 is. (Please fill in the device name, such as R1)



```
<R1> display isisdb
```

```
Database information for ISIS (1)
```

```
Level-1 Link State Database
```

```
LS PID O Seq Num Checksum b Holdtime Length ATT/P/OL
```

```
0001.0000.4004.00-00 0x00000008 0xb701 1186 68 0/0/0
```

```
0001.0000.2002.00-00 0x00000008 0xb701 1186 68 0/0/0
```

```
0001.0100.1001.00-00* 0x00000050 x2f9d1187 68 0/0/0
```

```
0001.0100.1001.01-00* 0x00000001 0xa79e1110 550/0/0
```

```
Level-2 Link State Database
```

```
LS PID AN Seq Num Checksum, Holdtime Length ATT/P/OL
```

```
0001.0000.2002.00-00 0000000080xb7011188 6S 0/0/0
```

```
0001.0100.1001.00-00* 0x00000060 x2d9e 1187 68 0/0/0
```

```
0001.0100.1001.01-00* 0x00000005 OxdObO 1191 66 0/0/0
```

```
0100.0000.3003.00-00 000000005 0xfe53 1185 56 0/0/0
```

Answer:

R

NEW QUESTION: 135

According to this picture, what can we judge? (Multiple choice)

<RT>display isis interface

Interface information for ISIS(1)



Interface	Id	IPV4.State	IPV6.State	MTU	Type	DIS
GE0/0/0	001	Up	Up	1497	L1/L2	No/N
GE0/0/1	002	Up	Up	1497	L1/L2	No/N
Loop0	001	Up	Up	1500	L1/L2	--

- A. IS-IS IPv6 is enabled on GE0/0/0 of R1
- B. The IS-IS interface type of the GE0/0/0 interface of R1 is Level-1-2
- C. IS-IS IPv6 is not enabled on GE0/0/1 of R1
- D. The IS-IS interface type of GE0/0/1 of R1 is Leve-1

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

NEW QUESTION: 136

Regarding BGP/MPLS IPVPN data forwarding, which of the following descriptions is wrong?

- A. The outer layer label when data is forwarded can be LDP distribute
- B. The inner label when data is forwarded is defined by MP-BGP distribute
- C. PE send to CE The data is IPv4 Genuine
- D. data in B, CP/MPLS IP VPN When the backbone network is transmitted, it always carries two layers of labels

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

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NEW QUESTION: 137

To ensure security, authentication can be configured in the OSPFv3 process area view.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 138

Which of the following commands can be used to view BGP VPNv4 routing and BGP private network routing information on PE?

- A. display bgp routing-table ipv4-family vpnv4
- B. display bgp vpnv4 routing-table
- C. display bgp routing-table address-family vpnv4
- D. display vpnv4 bgp routing-table

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

NEW QUESTION: 139

Which of the following Community attributes can ensure that the propagation range of BGP routing entries is only within the AS? (Multiple choice)

- A. No_Advertise
- B. No_Export
- C. No_Export_Subconfed
- D. Interne

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

NEW QUESTION: 140

In addition to the virtual link, what type of IPv6 address is the source IPv6 address of the He11o packet of OSPFv3?

- A. IPv6 anycast address
- B. Unique local address
- C. Link local address
- D. Global unicast address

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

An engineer used two routers to test IPv6 services, and simulated the interconnection between headquarters and branches by running BGP4+.



The logical topology of the network is shown in the figure. Regarding the transmission of IPv6 routes between two devices, which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. When routing, the Next_Hop attribute must be an IPv6 global unicast address
- B. BGP4+ transmits routing information between peers through Update messages
- C. When routing, it will carry AS_Path and other recognized mandatory attributes
- D. If the Update message carries the MP_REACH_NLRI attribute, it means that the advertised route is reachable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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