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## HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0

Huawei H12-831 V1-0

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

The input information of a router is as follows. Which of the following causes the OSPF adjacency cannot be established normally?

```

<Huawei>display ospf error interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 10.0.2.2
OSPF error statistics
Interface: GigabitEthernet0/0/0 (10.0.12.2)
General packet errors:
0 Bad version 0 Bad checksum
1 Bad area id 0 Bad authentication type
10 Bad authentication key 0 Unknown neighbor
10 Bad net segment 0 Extern option mismatch
10 Router id confusion
BHELLO packet errors:
0 Netmask mismatch 1 Hello timer mismatch
10 Dead timer mismatch 0 Invalid Source Address
    
```

- A. Area code does not match
- B. Inconsistent area type
- C. interface IP inconsistent address masks
- D. Hello timer mismatch

**ANSWER: A D**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

ping -a Xc Ys z -vpn-instance M 10.5.16.2, the meaning of this command is:

- A. Should ping send individual ICMP packet
- B. Should ping of ICMP The request packet size is Z (excluding IP and ICMP head)
- C. Should ping package source IP address is X
- D. Should ping package belongs to VPN example M

**ANSWER: A B C D****QUESTION NO: 3**

According to the configuration shown in the figure below, you can know that R4 has an interface advertised into IS-IS?

```
<Redisplay isis interface
```

Interface information for ISIS(1)				
Interface	Id	IPV4state	IPV6.State	MTU Type DIS
GEO/O/O	001	Up	Down	1497 L1/L2 No/No
GEO/O/1	002	Up	Down	1497 L1/L2 No/No
LoopO	001	Up	Down	1500 L1/L2one

```
<R4>
```

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 0

**ANSWER: B****QUESTION NO: 4**

The IS-IS Level-1 neighbor relationship between R3 and R4 is not established. According to the information in this figure\_What is the possible reason?

Redisplay isis error			
Hello packet errors:			
◆◆■,●●			
Repeated System ID	: 0	Bad Circuit Type	: 0
Bad TLV length	: 0	Zero HoldingTime	: 0
Unusable IP Addr	: 0	Repeated IPv4 Addr :	: 0
1 Mismatched Area Addr(L1): 13		Mismatched Proto	: 0
1 SNPA Conflicted (LAN)	: 0	Mismatched Level	: 0
■ Mismatched Max Area Addr: 0		Bad Authentication	: 0

- A. R3andR4the interconnect interfacecircuit-typeMismatch
- B. R3andR4different area codes
- C. R3andR4ofIS-LevelMismatch
- D. R3andR1ofIIHAuthentication failed

**ANSWER: B**

**QUESTION NO: 5**

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

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

**ANSWER: A B C D**

## QUESTION NO: 6

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. Inconsistent duplex modes of interfaces on both ends
- B. IP address conflict
- C. Interface authentication is inconsistent
- D. Inconsistent luminous power at both ends

ANSWER: D

## QUESTION NO: 7

Regarding BGP/MPLS IP VPN routing interaction, which of the following descriptions is wrong?

- A. Export PE able to pass BGP, IGP or static routing to the remote CE send IPv4 routing B. Export PE upon receiving the entrance PE posted VPNv4 After routing, according to the route carried RT property, yes VPNv4 route to filter
- B. PE and CE the interaction is IPv4 routing information
- C. Entrance PE will be from CE received IPv4 route becomes VPNv4 routing, and vary according to VPN save the instance

ANSWER: A

## QUESTION NO: 8

When there are multiple redundant links in the IS-IS network, multiple equal-cost routes may appear. Which of the following statements is false about equal-cost routing within an

IS-IS network?

- A. When the number of equal-cost routes in the network is greater than the number configured by the command, and these routes have the same priority, Preferred next hop device System ID Large routes for load balancing
- B. If load sharing is configured, the traffic will be evenly distributed to each link
- C. After configuring equal-cost route priority JS-IS When the device forwards the traffic reaching the destination network segment, it will not adopt the load balancing method, but forward the traffic to the next hop with the highest priority
- D. For each route in the equal-cost route, a priority can be specified, and the route with higher priority will be preferred. the rest as backup routes

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 9

The partial configuration of R1 is as follows. Which statement about OSPF on R1 is correct?

```
ospf 1 router-id 172.16.1 J
area 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.13.1 0.0.0.0
network 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.0
```

```
#
isis 1
 cost-style wide
 network-entity 49.0022.ee8c.a0c2.baf2.00
```

- A. R1The device type isLevel-2
- B. R1The device type could not be determined
- C. R1The device type isLevel-1
- D. R1The device type isLevel-1 -2

**ANSWER: D**

## QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following statements about LDP Label Retention - Free Way is true:

- A. Requires more memory and tab space
- B. Keep all labels distributed by neighbors
- C. Only keep labels from next-hop neighbors and discard all labels from next-hop neighbors



D. Save memory and label space

**ANSWER: A B**

## QUESTION NO: 11

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

- A. Ingress After the node receives the data packet, it will first check LL looking for Tunnel ID
- B. exist! P The obtained label is pressed into the packet, and according to the QoS Policy processing EXRS Simultaneous processing L,, Then the packaged MPLS The packet is sent to the next hop
- C. according to LL table Tunnel ID find the corresponding NHLFE entry, will LFIB entry and NHLFE table entry
- D. Check NHLFE Table entry, you can get outbound interface, next hop, outbound label and label operation type The label operation type is Push

**ANSWER: B D**

## QUESTION NO: 12

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          Preference  : 255
Cost         : 0                    Protocol    : IBGP
RelayNextHop : FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE98:2577  TunnelID   : 0x0
Interface    : GigabitEthernet0/0/1      Flags      : RD
<R1>
```

- A. The optimal outgoing interface for R1 to access room 3000: FDEA::3 is GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- B. R1 with 3000:FDEA::3 is IBGP neighbor
- C. R1 has a TCP connection with 3000:FDEA::3
- D. R1 learned route 3002 through IBGP::3/128

**ANSWER: B D**

## QUESTION NO: 13

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

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 14

In BGP/MPLS IP VPN, the OSPF multi-instance process uses the DN bit to prevent Type5 LSA loops.

- A. True
- B. False



**ANSWER: B**

## **QUESTION NO: 15**

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

**ANSWER: A B C D**