

H12-811_V2.0證照指南, H12-811_V2.0學習筆記

QUESTION 1

As shown in the figure, there are three data packets captured by the administrator on the network. Which of the following statements is incorrect? (Single choice question)

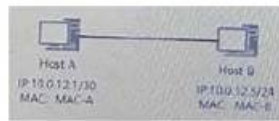
Source destination protocol info
 10.0.12.110.0.12.2 TCP:50190->telnet[0] SYN[0] seq=0 win=0 len=0 MSS=1460 10.0.12.1
 TCP telnet:50190->SYN_ACK[0] seq=0 Ack=1 win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460
 10.0.12.110.0.12.2 TCP:50190->telnet[ACK] seq=1 Ack=1 win=8192 len=0

- A. None of these three data packets contain application layer data
- B. These three data packets represent the three-way handshake process of TCP
- C. The telnet client uses port 50190 to establish a connection with the server
- D. The IP address of the telnet server is 10.0.12.1. The IP address of the telnet client is 10.0.12.2

Answer: D

QUESTION 2

As shown in the figure below, Host A and Host B cannot communicate. (True or False)



- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

QUESTION 3

As shown in the figure, when the switch needs to forward frames with the destination mac address of 5489-98ec-f011, which of the following descriptions is correct? (Single-choice question)

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Huawei H12-811_V2.0 考試大綱:

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical Campus Networking Solution: Covers end-to-end campus network design scenarios, integrating switching, routing, security, and wireless technologies into a unified solution.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLAN Technology Basics: Covers wireless LAN standards, components such as APs and ACs, WLAN architecture, and basic configuration principles.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Center Network Basics: Covers the architecture and key technologies used in modern data center networks including virtualization and high-availability design concepts.
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethernet Technology Basics: Covers Ethernet standards, switching principles, VLANs, and Layer 2 protocols used in enterprise network environments.

H12-811_V2.0學習筆記 & 新版H12-811_V2.0題庫

VCESoft提供的培訓工具包含關於Huawei H12-811_V2.0認證考試的學習資料及類比訓練題，更重要的是還會給出跟考試很接近的練習題和答案。選擇VCESoft可以保證你可以在短時間內學習及加強IT專業方面的知識，還可以以高分數通過Huawei H12-811_V2.0的認證考試。

最新的 HCIA-Datacom H12-811_V2.0 免費考試真題 (Q38-Q43):

問題 #38

During WLAN deployment, a Fit AP fails to go online on the WAC. You log in to the WAC and run the display ap online-fail-record command to locate the fault. The command output shows that the cause is Insufficient license resources . This means that the license resources on the WAC are insufficient and that you need to expand the license capacity.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

答案： B

解題說明：

This statement is true . On a Huawei WAC, the number of APs that can go online is controlled by the available license resources . If a Fit AP fails to come online and the command display ap online-fail-record shows Insufficient license resources , it means the controller does not currently have enough licensed capacity to allow additional APs to register successfully.

In this case, the administrator must expand the license capacity or adjust existing license allocation so that the AP can be admitted. This is a common WLAN deployment issue, especially when new APs are added without first verifying the current AP license limit on the WAC. HCIA-Datacom troubleshooting methodology emphasizes interpreting controller diagnostics and fault records accurately. An AP can fail to go online for many reasons, including CAPWAP reachability problems, version mismatch, authentication issues, or licensing limitations. When the failure reason explicitly indicates insufficient license resources, the troubleshooting direction is clear: the controller's AP license capacity must be checked and, if necessary, increased. This question tests the ability to map a specific WAC alarm record to the correct operational response.

問題 #39

You can enter a question mark (?) in the CLI of a Huawei switch to obtain online help. Which of the following statements is true about the meaning of < cr > in the output of the command sysname SW1?

```
[HUAWEI] sysname SW1?
```

```
< cr >
```

- A. The entered keywords are incorrect.
- B. There are too many parameters in that position.
- C. The command is incomplete.
- D. There is no keyword or parameter in that position.

答案： D

解題說明：

In the Huawei command-line interface, the question mark ? provides real-time command help based on the current input. When the output shows < cr > , it means that the command can end at that point by pressing Enter . In other words, there is no additional keyword or parameter required in that position. Therefore, option B is correct.

In the example sysname SW1?, the device interprets SW1 as a complete and valid hostname parameter for the sysname command. Since nothing else is required after the hostname, the CLI displays < cr > to indicate command completion is allowed. This behavior is common in Huawei devices and is important for daily operation and troubleshooting because it helps engineers understand whether a command is complete, whether more arguments are needed, or whether optional parameters are available. Options about incorrect keywords or incomplete commands do not apply here, because the entered command syntax is already valid.

Understanding < cr > is a basic but important CLI skill in HCIA-Datacom operations.

問題 #40

PC1 and PC2 are connected to the same switch, but they cannot learn each other's ARP information. This may be caused by incorrect VLAN configuration on the switch.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

答案： B

解題說明：

This statement is true . ARP is a Layer 2 broadcast-based protocol used to resolve an IPv4 address into a MAC address within the same broadcast domain. If two PCs are connected to the same switch but cannot learn each other's ARP entries, one likely reason is an incorrect VLAN configuration .

For example, if PC1 and PC2 are placed in different VLANs, or if one interface is configured with the wrong access VLAN, ARP broadcast frames from one PC will not reach the other PC because VLANs separate Layer 2 broadcast domains. As a result, the ARP request will not be received by the peer, and the MAC address cannot be resolved. Other causes may also exist, such as incorrect IP addressing, port isolation, or security policies, but VLAN misconfiguration is a very common and valid cause in campus switching scenarios. HCIA-Datacom teaches that ARP communication depends on correct Layer 2 domain membership, and VLAN planning or interface configuration errors often directly affect host-to-host communication even when both hosts are physically connected to the same switch.

問題 #41

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

- A. 192.168.1.221/27
- B. 192.168.1.222/27
- C. 192.168.1.192/27
- D. 192.168.1.193/27

答案： A,B,D

解題說明：

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

For this subnet, the network address is 192.168.1.192, the broadcast address is 192.168.1.223, and the valid host range is from 192.168.1.193 to 192.168.1.222. Therefore, 192.168.1.221/27, 192.168.1.193/27, and 192.168.1.222/27 are all valid host addresses in the same subnet and are reachable at Layer 2 without routing.

That makes A, C, and D correct.

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

問題 #42

After the root bridge is elected on an STP network, which of the following parameters may be compared by ports on non-root bridge nodes to elect the root port? (Select all that apply)

- A. Root path cost (RPC)
- B. BID of the device that sends BPDUs
- C. PID of a port on the device that sends BPDUs
- D. PID of a port on the local device

答案： A,B,C,D

解題說明：

On a non-root bridge, the root port is the port that receives the best BPDU toward the root bridge. STP selects the root port by comparing several parameters in order. The first important parameter is the root path cost (RPC) , so option B is correct. If multiple ports have the same RPC, the switch then compares the bridge ID (BID) of the upstream device sending the BPDU, making option C correct. If those are still equal, the switch compares the port ID (PID) of the upstream sending port, so option D is also correct. If all of those values remain identical from the switch's perspective, the device can finally compare the local port ID to determine which local interface becomes the root port, so option A is also correct. HCIA-Datacom teaches this comparison logic as part of

STP election rules. The process ensures deterministic selection of a single root port on every non-root switch. Understanding the comparison sequence is essential for predicting STP topology behavior and for influencing port roles through path cost tuning or bridge-priority adjustments during campus network design and troubleshooting.

問題 #43

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