

Huawei H12-891_V1.0認定資格 & H12-891_V1.0テスト参考書



2026年Xhs1991の最新H12-891_V1.0 PDFダンプおよびH12-891_V1.0試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OjwtmlYhy7rdZuHLfMlia4HDf_hX-eww

我々にH12-891_V1.0参考書を利用したら、大量の時間と精力が必要ではありません。弊社の問題集の的中率が高いので、H12-891_V1.0参考書の内容を暗記すれば、試験に無事に合格できます。もし試験の中で内容が変更したら、お客様は半年の全額返金または一年の無料更新を選ぶことができます。H12-891_V1.0試験の合格は我々の保証です。

Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-DATACOM V1.0) 認定試験は、データコム業界の最新の技術とトレンドを深く理解している専門家向けに設計されています。この認定プログラムは、ネットワークエンジニア、ネットワークアーキテクト、およびエンタープライズレベルのデータコムネットワークの設計、実装、およびメンテナンスを担当する他の専門家に最適です。

Huawei H12-891_V1.0試験の準備には、公式のHuaweiトレーニングコース、学習教材、練習問題など、さまざまな学習リソースを活用できます。また、候補者は、オンラインコミュニティやディスカッションフォーラムに参加して、試験の準備をしている他のプロフェッショナルとつながることもできます。適切な準備と献身により、Huawei H12-891_V1.0試験に合格することは、データ通信分野でのキャリアに大きな助けとなるでしょう。

>> Huawei H12-891_V1.0認定資格 <<

H12-891_V1.0テスト参考書、H12-891_V1.0リンクグローバル

世界経済の急速な発展に伴い、ますます多くの人々が社会的エリートになることを切望していることが広く受け入れられています。H12-891_V1.0最新の学習ガイド資料は、ソーシャルエリートになりたい多くの人々の近道となります。H12-891_V1.0試験の準備に最善を尽くし、短時間で関連する認定を取得すれば、私たちのような大企業の多くのリーダーから注目を集めることが容易になり、非常に簡単になります。H12-891_V1.0学習ガイドの助けを借りて、多くの人々が労働市場で適切な仕事を得ることができます。

この試験は、ネットワークアーキテクチャと設計、ネットワークプロトコル、ネットワークセキュリティ、ネットワーク管理など、データ通信技術に関連する幅広いトピックをカバーする多肢選択の質問で構成されています。この試験は、データ通信技術に関連する複雑な問題を解決する候補者の能力をテストし、クライアントのニーズを満たすソリューションを設計および実装する能力を実証するように設計されています。

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 認定 H12-891_V1.0 試験問題 (Q148-Q153):

質問 # 148

The following description of BGP loop protection is correct: multi-select

- A. Any routing information from an IBGP peer is advertised to the other IBGP peers
- B. BGP routers do not announce any slaves The EBGP peer comes to update the information to its EBGP peer
- C. Any update information received from the EBGP peer that contains its own AS number in the AS-PATH attribute is discarded via the AS-PATH attribute
- D. Non-RR BGP routers do not announce any updates from IBGP peers to other IBGP peers

正解: C、D

質問 # 149

An SRLB is a set of user-specified local labels reserved for SR-MPLS. These labels are locally configured and have only local significance. Therefore, they are not advertised through the IGP.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

正解: A

解説:

Understanding SRLB (Segment Routing Local Block)

What is SRLB?

SRLB (Segment Routing Local Block) is a range of local MPLS labels used by Segment Routing (SR-MPLS). These labels are only relevant to the local router and are not advertised to other routers.

Key SR-MPLS Label Blocks:

SRGB (Segment Routing Global Block) - Globally significant labels shared among routers.

SRLB (Segment Routing Local Block) - Locally significant labels, not shared.

Why is the Answer TRUE?

SRLB labels are only locally defined and are NOT distributed via IGP (OSPF or IS-IS).

They are used for local forwarding decisions within an SR-enabled router.

Only SRGB labels are advertised to ensure consistent global label assignment.

Real-World Application:

Traffic Engineering (TE): Uses SRLB for custom local path optimizations.

Segment Routing Networks: Ensures scalable MPLS forwarding without requiring full LDP signaling.

Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - Segment Routing Label Blocks (SRGB & SRLB)

質問 # 150

Is the following statement about the multicast address used by OSPFv3 correct?

- A. The DR router uses FF08::6
- B. RD routers use FF02::6
- C. All OSPF routers use FF02::5

正解: B、C

質問 # 151

As shown in the figure, PE1 establishes an EVPN peer relationship with each of PE2 and PE3. When the network is initialized, CE1 sends an ARP request packet.

Which of the following statements are correct about how a PE processes the packet?

- A. PE1 sends a MAC/IP advertisement route carrying the MAC address of CE1.
- B. When forwarding the packet to PE3, PE1 needs to add the BUM traffic label allocated by PE3 to the packet.
- C. PE2 forwards the packet to CE1.
- D. PE3 forwards the packet to CE1.

正解: A、B、D

解説:

Understanding EVPN (Ethernet VPN) and ARP Request Handling

What is EVPN?

EVPN (Ethernet VPN) is a BGP-based control plane for VXLAN that improves Layer 2 & Layer 3 network scalability. It eliminates flood-and-learn behavior using BGP MAC/IP advertisement routes.

Why is an ARP Request Sent?

When CE1 (192.168.1.1/24) wants to communicate with CE2 (192.168.1.2/24), it sends an ARP request to discover the MAC address of CE2.

How Does EVPN Process the ARP Request?

1##PE1 receives the ARP request from CE1.

2##PE1 sends a MAC/IP advertisement route (Type 2 EVPN route) to inform PE2 and PE3 of CE1's MAC address.

3##PE1 forwards the ARP request as BUM (Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast) traffic to PE2 and PE3.

4##PE3 (Designated Forwarder - DF) forwards the packet to CE2.

5##PE2 (Non-DF) does NOT forward the packet to avoid loops.

Analysis of the Answer Choices:

#A. When forwarding the packet to PE3, PE1 needs to add the BUM traffic label allocated by PE3 to the packet.

Correct:

BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast) traffic in EVPN is encapsulated with a special label assigned by the receiving PE.

PE1 adds the BUM traffic label for PE3 before sending the ARP request.

#B. PE1 sends a MAC/IP advertisement route carrying the MAC address of CE1.

Correct:

EVPN Type 2 MAC/IP advertisement routes are sent to inform other PEs of CE1's MAC/IP binding.

#C. PE2 forwards the packet to CE1.

Incorrect:

PE2 is the Non-Designated Forwarder (Non-DF) and does NOT forward BUM traffic to avoid loops.

#D. PE3 forwards the packet to CE1.

Correct:

PE3 is the Designated Forwarder (DF) for this segment, meaning it forwards the ARP request to CE2.

Final answer: A, B, D

#Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - EVPN BGP MAC/IP Advertisement and BUM Traffic Handling Real-World Application:

Data Center Interconnect (DCI): EVPN prevents excessive ARP flooding across VXLAN networks.

Enterprise Campus Networks: Uses EVPN VXLAN to scale Layer 2 connectivity across multiple locations.

質問 # 152

Which of the following methods can be used to establish IPsec SAs? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Establish IPsec SAs in IKE auto-negotiation mode
- B. Manually establish IPsec SAs
- C. Establish IPsec SAs through template negotiation
- D. Establish IPsec SAs through certificate negotiation

正解: A、B、C、D

解説:

Huawei IPsec supports multiple modes for establishing Security Associations (SAs):

A. Template negotiation - Used in IPsec policy templates and dynamic VPNs.

B. IKE auto-negotiation mode - Automatically negotiates parameters via IKE Phase 1/2.

C. Certificate negotiation - IPsec peers can authenticate each other using certificates during IKE negotiation.

D. Manual mode - Static IPsec SAs can be manually configured without IKE, often used in simple or static topologies.

Exact Extract - Huawei Security Configuration Guide (USG Series):

"IPsec SAs can be established manually or dynamically through IKE, including using PSKs or certificates. Template-based approaches simplify large-scale deployment." Reference:

HCIE-Datacom Guide - VPN & IPsec

Huawei IPsec Deployment Best Practices Guide

質問 # 153

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