

Exam H12-811_V2.0 Assessment - Free H12-811_V2.0 Practice Exams



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Huawei H12-811_V2.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethernet Technology Basics: Covers Ethernet standards, switching principles, VLANs, and Layer 2 protocols used in enterprise network environments.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network Security and Services: Covers essential network security mechanisms including ACLs, AAA, NAT, and basic firewall concepts to protect network infrastructure.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Communication Network Basics: Covers foundational concepts of data communication networks including network types, reference models (OSI• TCP-IP), and basic device roles.

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The Ultimate Guide to Passing Huawei H12-811_V2.0 Exam

Huawei H12-811_V2.0 exam dumps are important because they show you where you stand. After learning everything related to the HCIA-Datacom V2.0 (H12-811_V2.0) certification, it is the right time to take a self-test and check whether you can clear the HCIA-Datacom V2.0 (H12-811_V2.0) certification exam or not. People who score well on the HCIA-Datacom V2.0 (H12-811_V2.0) practice questions are ready to give the final HCIA-Datacom V2.0 (H12-811_V2.0) exam.

Huawei HCIA-Datacom V2.0 Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

The following command output is displayed on R1:

```
[R1] display aaa configuration
Domain Name Delimiter : @
Domainname parse direction : Left to right
Domainname location : After-delimiter
Administrator user default domain : default_admin
Normal user default domain : default
Domain : total: 256 used: 3
Authentication-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Accounting-scheme : total: 32 used: 1
Authorization-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Service-scheme : total: 256 used: 0
Recording-scheme : total: 32 used: 0
Local-user : total: 512 used: 2
Remote-admin-user block retry-interval : 5 Min(s)
Remote-admin-user block retry-time : 3
Remote-admin-user block time : 5 Min(s)
Session timeout invalid enable : No
Which of the following statements is false?
```

- A. The local account lockout duration is 30 minutes.
- B. The domain name delimiter is at sign (@).
- C. The maximum number of consecutive authentication failures of the local account is 3.
- D. A maximum of 512 local users can be created. Two local users have been created.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Datacom knowledge:

The false statement is B . From the AAA configuration output, the value of Remote-admin-user block time is clearly shown as 5 Min(s) , which means the account lockout duration is 5 minutes , not 30 minutes.

Option A is true because Remote-admin-user block retry-time : 3 indicates that after 3 consecutive authentication failures , the account will be blocked. Option C is also true because the displayed Domain Name Delimiter is @ , which is the separator used in usernames such as user@huawei.com. Option D is true as well because the output shows Local-user : total: 512 used: 2 , meaning that the device supports a maximum of 512 local users , and currently 2 local users have been created.

This question checks the ability to correctly read AAA configuration output on Huawei devices. In HCIA- Datacom knowledge, it is important to distinguish between retry interval , retry count , and block time , because these values represent different security control parameters and are often confused during troubleshooting or configuration review.

NEW QUESTION # 28

The traditional Fat AP networking usually applies to WLANs of small and micro stores. For a large-scale WLAN, the WAC + Fit AP networking is typically used. Which of the following statements are true about the WAC + Fit AP networking architecture? (Select all that apply)

- A. Fit APs provide 802.11-based wireless access for STAs and function as bridges between wired and wireless networks.
- B. The WAC controls and manages all APs on the WLAN.
- C. Layer 2 connectivity is required for the WAC and APs to communicate with each other using the CAPWAP protocol.
- D. Users need to log in to the Fit AP to configure wireless services.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In a WAC + Fit AP architecture, the WAC (Wireless Access Controller) centrally manages and controls the Fit APs, so option A is correct. Service configurations such as SSIDs, security policies, radio parameters, and access control are generally delivered from the WAC to the APs. The Fit AP mainly forwards wireless user traffic and executes the configuration issued by the controller.

Option D is also correct because a Fit AP provides 802.11 wireless access for stations (STAs) and serves as a bridge between the wireless side and the wired network. This is one of its basic roles in enterprise WLAN deployment. Option B is incorrect because users or administrators do not normally need to log in to each Fit AP individually to configure wireless services; centralized management by the WAC is the whole advantage of this architecture. Option C is incorrect because CAPWAP communication between the WAC and AP does not require Layer 2 adjacency ; the WAC and AP can communicate over Layer 3 as long as IP connectivity exists. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes centralized configuration, simplified operations, and scalable deployment as key

benefits of WAC + Fit AP networking.

NEW QUESTION # 29

With the development of data centers, a large number of services are deployed on virtual machines (VMs).

The original VLAN isolation solution cannot achieve isolation between so many VMs. VXLAN uses VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs) to provide a larger range than VLAN IDs, so that a larger number of VMs can be isolated.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

This statement is true . Traditional VLANs use a 12-bit VLAN ID , which means that only about 4094 usable VLANs are available. In modern data centers, especially in cloud and virtualization environments, that scale is often insufficient because a very large number of tenants, services, and virtual machines need isolated network segments.

VXLAN addresses this limitation by introducing the VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) , which is 24 bits long. This allows support for up to about 16 million logical segments , greatly expanding the number of isolated Layer 2 networks that can be created across an IP underlay. Because of this, VXLAN is widely used in modern data centers to provide scalable tenant isolation, flexible service deployment, and large Layer 2 extension across physical boundaries. HCIA-Datacom highlights VXLAN as a key overlay technology that solves the VLAN scale problem in virtualized data center environments. It allows a much larger number of VMs and tenants to be isolated than traditional VLAN-based solutions can support, making it essential for modern cloud-oriented and large-scale data center networking.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following commands can be used to check OSPF routes in the global routing table?

- A. display ospf peer
- B. display ospf interface
- C. display ip routing-table protocol ospf
- D. display ospf routing

Answer: C

Explanation:

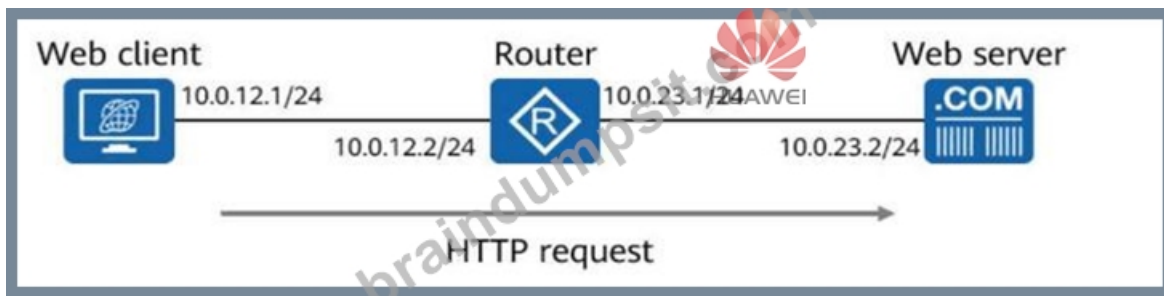
To check OSPF-learned routes in the global IP routing table , the correct command is display ip routing- table protocol ospf , so option A is correct. This command filters the routing table and shows only the routes whose source protocol is OSPF. It is especially useful when verifying whether OSPF-learned routes have been successfully installed into the forwarding table after neighbor establishment and LSDB calculation.

Option B , display ospf peer, is used to check OSPF neighbor information and adjacency states, not the routing table. Option C , display ospf interface, shows OSPF-related parameters on interfaces such as timers, network type, and cost. Option D , display ospf routing, displays OSPF route information maintained by the OSPF process itself, but the question specifically asks about routes in the global routing table , which is the RIB used for actual forwarding decisions. HCIA-Datacom distinguishes between protocol-specific route information and the final routing table seen by the device. Understanding this distinction helps engineers verify whether a protocol has only learned topology information or has actually produced usable forwarding entries.

NEW QUESTION # 31

In the figure, a web client sends an HTTP request to a web server, and the router in between performs operations on the HTTP request. Which of the following statements are false about the router's operations?

(Select all that apply)



- A. The router searches the IP routing table based on the port number in the transport layer header.
- B. The router removes the data frame header and checks the destination IP address.
- C. The router encapsulates a new destination IP address before sending the data.
- D. The router checks the content of the application-layer data and determines the port from which to send the data.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 32

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