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### Huawei H12-811\_V2.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Communication Network Basics: Covers foundational concepts of data communication networks including network types, reference models (OSI</li> <li>• TCP-IP), and basic device roles.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network Security and Services: Covers essential network security mechanisms including ACLs, AAA, NAT, and basic firewall concepts to protect network infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethernet Technology Basics: Covers Ethernet standards, switching principles, VLANs, and Layer 2 protocols used in enterprise network environments.</li> </ul>

## Huawei HCIA-Datacom V2.0 Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

### NEW QUESTION # 38

R1 has the following configurations:

```
[R1] nat address-group test 1
[R1-address-group-test] section 1 100.1.23.1 100.1.23.254
[R1-address-group-test] mode pat
[R1-address-group-test] quit
[R1] nat-policy
[R1-policy-nat] rule name test
[R1-policy-nat-rule-test] source-address range 192.168.0.0 192.168.255.255
[R1-policy-nat-rule-test] action source-nat address-group test
[R1-policy-nat-rule-test] quit
[R1-policy-nat] quit
[R1] interface GE 0/0/2
[R1-GE0/0/2] nat enable
[R1-GE0/0/2] quit
```

Which of the following statements is false ?

- A. The post-NAT IP addresses of intranet users with different IP addresses must be different.
- B. If data packets from intranet users are not sent through GE0/0/2 of R1, the users may fail to access the public network.
- C. The intranet user with the IP address 192.168.1.100 can access the public network.
- D. An intranet user's post-NAT IP address may be 100.1.23.254.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option C is false. In this configuration, the NAT address group test contains the public address range

100.1.23.1 to 100.1.23.254 , and the address group works in PAT mode . Port Address Translation allows multiple different intranet users to share the same public IP address while being distinguished by different transport-layer port numbers. Therefore, intranet users with different private IP addresses do not have to use different post-NAT public IP addresses.

Option A is true because 100.1.23.254 is included in the configured public address pool and can be used for source NAT. Option B is also true because NAT is enabled on GE0/0/2 , so if user traffic does not leave through that interface, the NAT policy may not be applied and public access may fail. Option D is true because the configured source address range includes 192.168.1.100, which falls within 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255. HCIA-Datacom teaches that NAT behavior depends on matching traffic, address pools, PAT or no-PAT mode, and the interface where NAT is enabled. This question mainly tests understanding of source NAT and PAT address-sharing behavior.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

According to the following routing table, it can be inferred that the IP address of VLANIF 2 on R1 is 10.0.12.1/24.

```
[R1] display ip routing-table
```

```
Proto: Protocol Pre: Preference
```

```
Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib, T - to vpn-instance, B - black hole route Routing Table : public Destinations : 10
```

```
Routes : 10 Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface
```

```
10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.1 Vlanif2
```

10.0.12.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 Vlanif2  
 10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 Vlanif2  
 10.0.21.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.21.1 Vlanif3  
 10.0.21.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 Vlanif3  
 10.0.21.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 Vlanif3

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer: B**

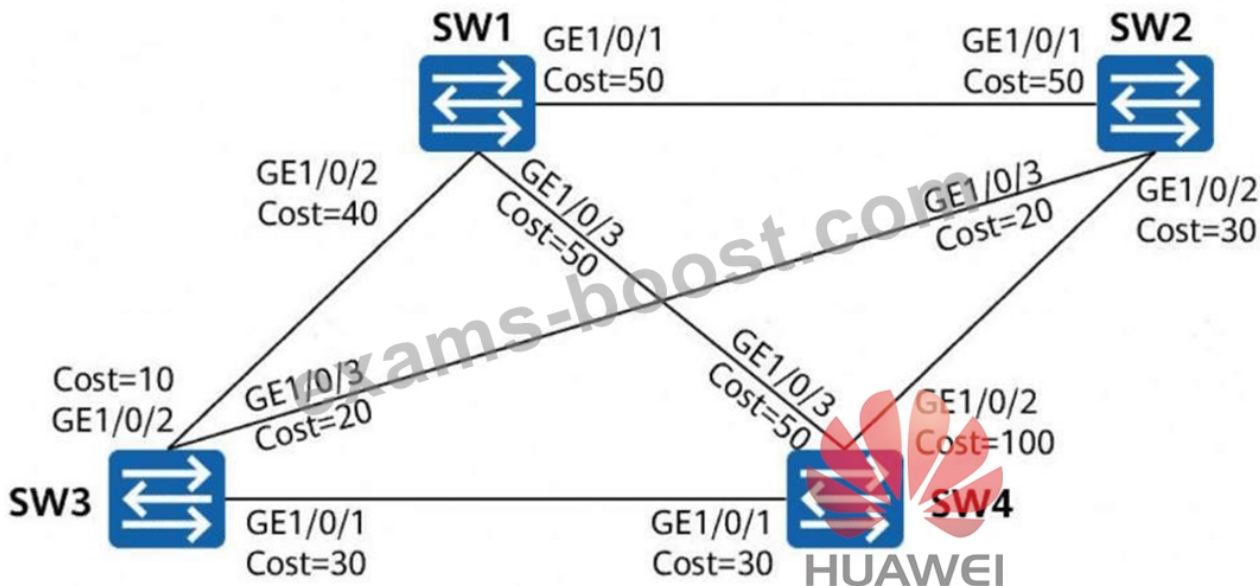
Explanation:

This statement is true . From the routing table, the entry 10.0.12.0/24 Direct ... NextHop 10.0.12.1 Interface Vlanif2 indicates that the network 10.0.12.0/24 is directly connected through Vlanif2 , and the local interface address associated with that directly connected network is 10.0.12.1 .

This conclusion is further supported by the host route 10.0.12.1/32 Direct ... 127.0.0.1 Vlanif2, which represents the local IP address of the interface itself. On Huawei devices, when an IP address is configured on an interface, the routing table commonly generates a direct route to the connected network, a host route to the interface IP itself, and sometimes a host route to the broadcast address where applicable in IPv4. Therefore, from the displayed entries, it can indeed be inferred that VLANIF 2 has the IP address 10.0.12.1/24 . HCIA- Datacom uses these routing-table characteristics to help learners identify connected interfaces, local addresses, and route origins during troubleshooting and route analysis on routers and Layer 3 switches.

**NEW QUESTION # 40**

In the STP topology shown in the figure, all links have the same path cost, and SW1 is the root bridge. Which of the following ports will become designated ports? (Select all that apply)



- A. GE1/0/3 of SW3
- B. GE1/0/1 of SW4
- C. GE1/0/1 of SW2
- D. GE1/0/2 of SW2

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

In STP, the root bridge has all its active ports elected as designated ports on each connected segment. On non-root switches, one port is selected as the root port , and on each LAN segment, one designated port is elected based on the best BPDU. Since SW1 is the root bridge and all links have equal cost, the election depends first on the path cost to the root, then on bridge ID, and then on port ID if needed.

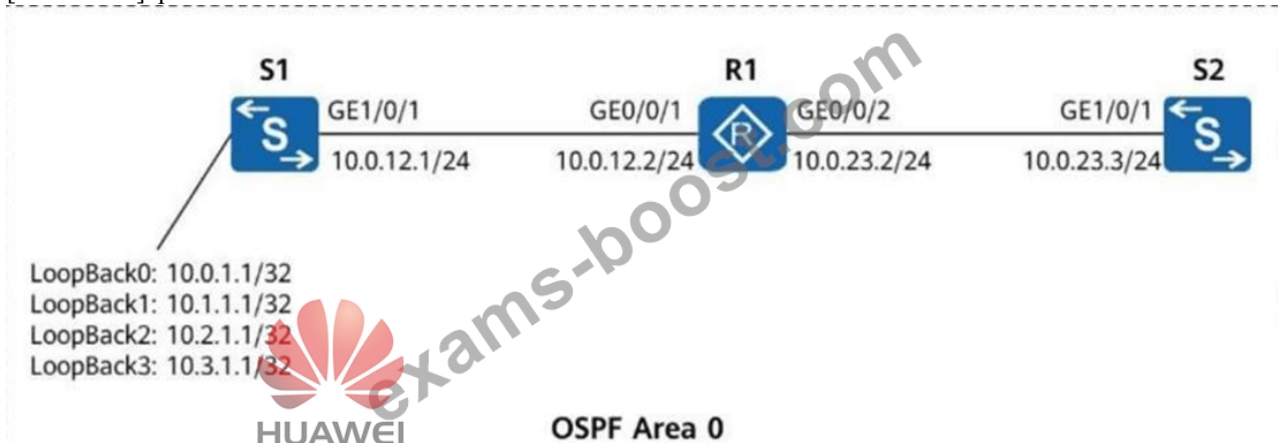
According to the topology, the ports that become designated are GE1/0/2 of SW2 , GE1/0/1 of SW2 , and GE1/0/3 of SW3 , which correspond to option A , B , and C . Option D is not a designated port in this topology because that segment has another port with a superior BPDU and therefore SW4's port does not win the designated-port election. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes that designated ports are elected per segment , not per switch, and that every non-root switch must compare received BPDUs to

determine root and designated roles. This question tests the ability to apply STP election logic rather than simply memorizing port-role definitions.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

On the OSPF network shown in the figure, all IP addresses can communicate with each other. Then the following configurations are added on R1:

```
[R1] acl 3000
[R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule deny ip source 10.0.1.1 0.0.0.0
[R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule deny ip source 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
[R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule permit ip source 10.3.1.1 0.0.0.0
[R1-acl4-advance-3000] rule permit ip
[R1-acl4-advance-3000] quit
[R1] traffic classifier test
[R1-classifier-test] if-match acl 3000
[R1-classifier-test] quit
[R1] traffic behavior test
[R1-behavior-test] permit
[R1-behavior-test] quit
[R1] traffic policy test
[R1-trafficpolicy-test] classifier test behavior test
[R1-trafficpolicy-test] quit
[R1] interface GE 0/0/1
[R1-GE0/0/1] traffic-policy test outbound
[R1-GE0/0/1] quit
```



Which IP addresses of S1 can successfully ping 10.0.23.3? (Select all that apply)

- A. 10.1.1.1
- B. 10.3.1.1
- C. 10.0.1.1
- D. 10.2.1.1

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:

All four addresses can successfully ping 10.0.23.3, so the correct answer is A, B, C, D.

The key point is that the traffic policy is applied outbound on GE0/0/1 of R1, which is the interface facing S1. When S1 pings 10.0.23.3, the echo request travels from S1 to R1 and then to S2. The return echo reply from 10.0.23.3 comes back to R1 and is then sent outbound on GE0/0/1 toward S1. Therefore, the traffic policy examines the reply packets, not the original ping request packets.

In those reply packets, the source IP address is 10.0.23.3, and the destination is one of S1's loopback addresses. The ACL rules denying 10.0.1.1 and 10.1.1.1 as source addresses do not match these reply packets, because those addresses appear as destination addresses, not source addresses. In addition, the ACL contains rule permit ip, which permits all remaining IP traffic. As a result, replies to all four S1 addresses are forwarded successfully, so every listed address can ping 10.0.23.3.

### NEW QUESTION # 42

In TCP/IP-based end-to-end communication, only the source and destination hosts process the header information added at the transport layer. Routers along the path will definitely not process this information.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the standard TCP/IP forwarding model, transport-layer headers such as TCP and UDP headers are added by the source host and are mainly interpreted by the destination host. Routers that forward packets between the source and destination operate primarily at the network layer, using the destination IP address in the IP header to make forwarding decisions. Therefore, under normal routing behavior, routers do not process transport-layer header information when deciding how to forward packets. This is a key concept in layered communication. The source host encapsulates application data with a transport-layer header, then with an IP header, and finally with a data-link header. Each router along the path removes only the Layer 2 frame header, checks the Layer 3 destination IP information, decrements TTL, recalculates the IP header checksum when required, and forwards the packet. The transport-layer content remains unchanged in normal forwarding. HCIA-Datacom uses this principle to explain end-to-end communication and layer responsibilities. Although advanced devices may inspect higher-layer information for security or policy purposes, standard router forwarding in the basic TCP/IP model does not depend on transport-layer processing.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

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