

Huawei H12-891_V1.0 Exam | H12-891_V1.0 Valid Real Test - Easy to Pass H12-891_V1.0: HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Exam



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Huawei H12-891_V1.0 Exam is a four-hour long exam that consists of a written test and a lab test. The written test is designed to assess the candidate's theoretical knowledge of datacom technology, while the lab test is designed to assess their practical skills. The lab test involves configuring and troubleshooting a network setup in a simulated environment.

>> H12-891_V1.0 Valid Real Test <<

Quiz Realistic H12-891_V1.0 Valid Real Test - HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Certified

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Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-Datacom V1.0) Exam is an excellent opportunity for IT professionals to improve their knowledge and skills related to data communication technologies, especially if they are working with Huawei products. H12-891_V1.0 exam focuses on practical aspects and tests candidates' abilities to configure and troubleshoot complex network scenarios. Passing this certification exam is an excellent achievement that can open up new career opportunities for networking professionals.

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q191-Q196):

NEW QUESTION # 191

Both the CSNP packet of ISIS and the DD packet of OSPF have a role in the MA network, describing the role of the link state database summary, which is correct compared to the following statements of these two types of messages

- A. OSPF is not identity bound to dr/BDR; the CSN message is generated only by DIS
- B. The two packets do not need to be confirmed to the router after they are sent the master-slave relationship in the DD message interaction of
- C. Both packets need to be confirmed to the terminal router after being sent, otherwise they need to be retransmitted
- D. Once the adjacency relationship is established, the CSRP packet and the D message will stop sending

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 192

Huawei CloudCampus Solution has multiple application scenarios, and iMaster NCE-Campus provides different APIs for each application scenario. Match the following application scenarios with the open APIs provided by iMaster NCE-Campus.

Answer:

Explanation:

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus provides open APIs for seamless integration with third-party applications and services. Each API serves a specific purpose in managing network security, operations, analytics, and user interactions.

1. Authentication and authorization # Third-party authentication API

* This API is used to integrate third-party authentication systems, such as:

* LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)

* RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service)

* OAuth/OpenID authentication

* It ensures secure user identity verification, access control, and single sign-on (SSO) in CloudCampus networks.

2. Network O&M # Infrastructure API

* The Infrastructure API provides tools for network monitoring, diagnostics, and automated management.

* It is used for:

* Device status monitoring

* Network topology visualization

* Fault detection and real-time alerts

* Performance optimization

3. LBS (Location-Based Services) # LBS API

* The LBS API enables applications to access location data collected by the network.

* It is used for:

* Tracking users or assets within a campus network

* Heatmap generation and movement analytics

* Geo-fencing and location-based policies

4. Crowd profiling # VAS API

* VAS (Value-Added Services) API is designed for advanced analytics and business intelligence.

* It supports:

* User behavior analytics

* Demographic profiling

* Marketing strategies based on network usage patterns

Reference from Huawei HCIE-Datacom Documentation:

* HCIE-Datacom Training Guide - CloudCampus Solution

* Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus API Documentation

* Huawei CloudCampus Solution Whitepaper - Open API and Use Cases

NEW QUESTION # 193

OSPFv2 is an IGP running on IPv4 networks, whereas OSPFv3 is an IGP running on IPv6 networks. OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 have similar LSA types, but their LSA functions are slightly different. Which of the following is not an OSPFv3 LSA type?

- A. AS-External-LSA
- B. Router-LSA
- C. ASBR-Summary-LSA
- D. Network-LSA

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

OSPFv2 (for IPv4) and OSPFv3 (for IPv6) LSAs differ in function and naming conventions.

Key Differences in OSPFv3 LSAs:

OSPFv3 does not use ASBR-Summary-LSA. Instead, it introduces new Inter-Area Prefix LSAs (Type 3) and Inter-Area Router LSAs (Type 4).

OSPFv2 ASBR-Summary-LSA (Type 4) is replaced in OSPFv3 by Inter-Area Router LSA (Type 4).

OSPFv3 LSA Types:

#Router-LSA (Type 1)- Describes router interfaces and links.

#Network-LSA (Type 2)- Describes broadcast network links.

#Inter-Area Prefix LSA (Type 3)- Replaces Summary LSAs for routes.

#Inter-Area Router LSA (Type 4)- Replaces ASBR Summary LSAs.

#AS-External LSA (Type 5)- Describes external routes (same as OSPFv2).

Since ASBR-Summary-LSA (Type 4) does not exist in OSPFv3, the correct answer is A.

#Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom - OSPFv3 LSA Types

NEW QUESTION # 194

To prevent hackers from attacking user devices or networks using MAC addresses, you can configure MAC addresses of untrusted users as blackhole MAC addresses to filter out such invalid MAC addresses. When receiving a packet whose source or destination MAC address is a blackhole MAC address on a device, the device discards the packet.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Blackhole MAC address configuration is a security feature that helps protect a network from MAC address spoofing or attacks involving untrusted MAC addresses. When you configure a MAC address as a blackhole MAC address, any packet received with that address as the source or destination will be immediately discarded by the device.

This feature is useful in scenarios where certain MAC addresses are identified as malicious or untrusted. By adding these MAC addresses to the blackhole list, the device effectively blocks communication involving these addresses, thereby mitigating security risks.

NEW QUESTION # 195

Which of the following inter-AS MPLS L3VPN solutions need VPN user data packets to carry MPLS labels when being forwarded between ASs?

- A. Option A
- B. Option C
- C. Option B
- D. Option D

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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