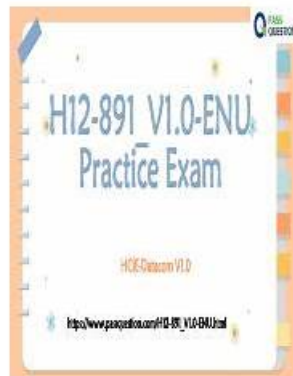


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Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123

OSPF is a mature protocol and is unlikely to have route computation errors in a regular networking environment under correct configurations. Which of the following statements are correct about the possible causes preventing an OSPF neighbor relationship from entering Full state?

- A. The OSPF MTU values of interfaces on both ends of the link are different.
- B. The router IDs of neighbors are the same.
- C. The OSPF network types on both ends of the link are inconsistent.
- D. A link works abnormally.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

For OSPF neighbors to reach Full state, they must exchange LSAs (Link State Advertisements) properly and synchronize their databases.

Possible Causes Preventing OSPF from Entering Full State:

A. A link works abnormally

* If the physical or Layer 2 link is unstable, OSPF Hello packets may be lost, preventing the Full state.

B. The OSPF network types on both ends of the link are inconsistent

* OSPF network types (Broadcast, P2P, NBMA, etc.) must match on both ends.

* Example: If one router is P2P and the other is Broadcast, adjacency issues occur.

C. The router IDs of neighbors are the same

* Router ID conflicts prevent OSPF adjacencies from forming.

* Each router must have a unique Router ID.

D. The OSPF MTU values of interfaces on both ends of the link are different

* If MTU settings do not match, OSPF Database Description (DD) packets may be dropped, preventing Full state.

Reference from Huawei HCIE-Datacom Documentation:

* Huawei OSPF Configuration Guide - Troubleshooting OSPF Neighbor Issues

* HCIE-Datacom Study Material - OSPF Adjacency and Route Synchronization

NEW QUESTION # 124

What designs in the router can improve the reliability of the router?

- A. Issu Design
- B. Dual power supply design
- C. Dual-engine design
- D. Module hot-swappable design

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 125

Flavors are additional behaviors defined to enhance the End series instructions in SRv6. Which of the following End instructions can the PSP flavor be attached to?

- A. End.T
- B. End
- C. End.BM
- D. End.X

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

✓ SRv6 (Segment Routing over IPv6) Flavors provide additional processing behaviors for SRv6 End instructions.

✓ PSP (Penultimate Segment Popping) Flavor:

PSP enables the penultimate node to remove the SRH (Segment Routing Header) before forwarding the packet to the last segment. This reduces the processing overhead on the final segment node.

✓ Correct End Instructions for PSP:

- (A) End.X → Cross-connect behavior between segments.
- (C) End.T → Transport encapsulation in SRv6.
- (D) End → Basic SRv6 endpoint behavior.
- (B) End.BM is incorrect → This is used for Binding Segment (BSID) behavior and does not support PSP.
- Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom - SRv6 Flavors and End Instructions

NEW QUESTION # 126

Which of the following statements about SR-MPLS characteristics are correct? (Select all that apply)

- A. Only the controller can compute paths based on explicit paths.
- B. Such networks can quickly interact with upper-layer applications through the source routing technology.
- C. Efficient TI-LFA FRR protection is provided for fast path fault recovery.
- D. SR-MPLS supports smooth network evolution by extending existing protocols, such as IGPs.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Let's break it down:

- A). # Incorrect - Path computation can be done by both controller and ingress routers, not just the controller.
- B). # SR-MPLS extends IGP protocols (e.g., OSPF/IS-IS) for segment distribution, allowing smooth evolution.
- C). # Supports TI-LFA (Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate) for fast failure recovery.
- D). # Through source routing, SR-MPLS integrates easily with applications for programmable path control.

Exact Extract - HCIE-Datacom Segment Routing Chapter:

"SR-MPLS supports distributed and centralized path computation, uses IGP extensions for deployment, and supports TI-LFA for FRR. It allows interaction with applications through programmable routing." Reference:

Huawei Segment Routing White Paper

HCIE-Datacom Study Guide - SR-MPLS Technology

NEW QUESTION # 127

Assume that BGP/MPLSIPVVPN, OSPF, LDP, and static routing protocols are already enabled on the PE router . Which of the following protocols need to enable GR on PE in order to get NSF functionality?

(Multiple choice questions).

- A. OSPF
- B. BGP
- C. MPLS LDP
- D. Static circuit

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 128

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