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Huawei H12-811_V2.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Network Security and Services: Covers essential network security mechanisms including ACLs, AAA, NAT, and basic firewall concepts to protect network infrastructure.
Topic 2	• IP Technology Basics: Covers IPv4 • IPv6 addressing, subnetting, routing fundamentals, and common routing protocols such as OSPF, RIP, and static routing.
Topic 3	• Ethernet Technology Basics: Covers Ethernet standards, switching principles, VLANs, and Layer 2 protocols used in enterprise network environments.
Topic 4	• Typical Campus Networking Solution: Covers end-to-end campus network design scenarios, integrating switching, routing, security, and wireless technologies into a unified solution.

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Huawei HCIA-Datacom V2.0 Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

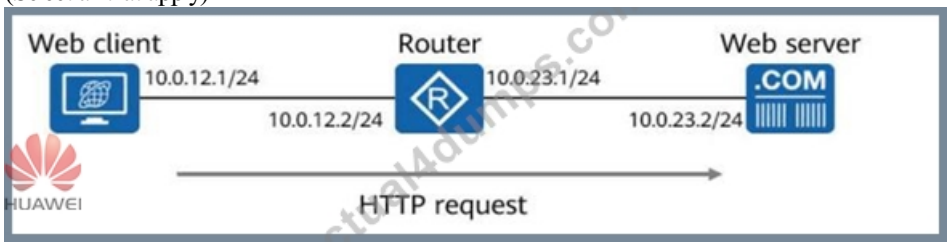
NEW QUESTION # 13
OSPF supports the division of a network into areas, each identified by an area ID that ranges from 0 to 255.
Area 0 is designated as the backbone area.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
This statement is false because although Area 0 is indeed the backbone area , the statement about the area ID range is incorrect. In OSPF, the area ID is a 32-bit value , which can be represented either in decimal format or in IPv4 address format such as 0.0.0.0. It is not limited to the numeric range 0 to 255 .
For example, an area can be configured as 0, 1, 100, or in dotted-decimal form such as 0.0.0.1 or 0.0.0.10, depending on implementation and configuration style. HCIA-Datacom teaches that OSPF uses hierarchical area design to improve scalability, reduce SPF calculation scope, and optimize LSA flooding. The backbone area , which is Area 0, serves as the transit area connecting all non-backbone areas in a standard OSPF design. Therefore, the second part of the statement is correct, but the first part is wrong, making the entire statement false. This question tests whether the learner understands both the function of Area 0 and the actual format of OSPF area identifiers.

NEW QUESTION # 14
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 encapsulates a new destination IP address before sending the data.
- B. The router checks the content of the application-layer data and determines the port from which to send the data.
- C. The router searches the IP routing table based on the port number in the transport layer header.
- D. The router removes the data frame header and checks the destination IP address.

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 15
You can enter a question mark (?) in the CLI of a Huawei switch to obtain online help. Which of the following statements is true about the meaning of < cr > in the output of the command sysname SW1?
[HUAWEI] sysname SW1?
< cr >

- A. There is no keyword or parameter in that position.
- B. The command is incomplete.
- C. The entered keywords are incorrect.

- D. There are too many parameters in that position.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Huawei command-line interface, the question mark ? provides real-time command help based on the current input. When the output shows < cr > , it means that the command can end at that point by pressing Enter . In other words, there is no additional keyword or parameter required in that position. Therefore, option B is correct.
In the example sysname SW1?, the device interprets SW1 as a complete and valid hostname parameter for the sysname command. Since nothing else is required after the hostname, the CLI displays < cr > to indicate command completion is allowed. This behavior is common in Huawei devices and is important for daily operation and troubleshooting because it helps engineers understand whether a command is complete, whether more arguments are needed, or whether optional parameters are available. Options about incorrect keywords or incomplete commands do not apply here, because the entered command syntax is already valid.
Understanding < cr > is a basic but important CLI skill in HCIA-Datacom operations.
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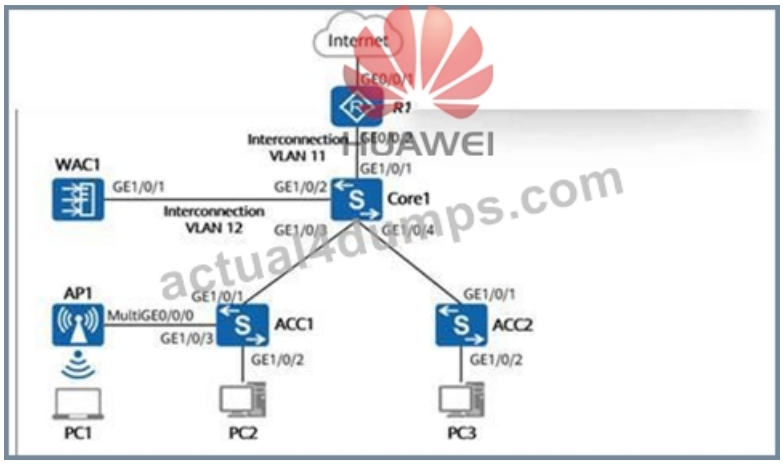
NEW QUESTION # 16
The administrator configures an Eth-Trunk in LACP mode between two switches, and sets the maximum number of active links in the Eth-Trunk to 3 and the number of remaining standby links to 1. If one of the active links fails, the two switches automatically adjust the number of active links to 2 through negotiation, and the standby link remains in the standby state.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
This statement is false . In an Eth-Trunk operating in LACP mode , if the administrator sets the maximum number of active links to 3 and there is 1 standby link, then when one active member fails, LACP can automatically promote the standby member to active status. The purpose of the standby member is to maintain the configured active-link capacity whenever possible.
Therefore, after one active link fails, the normal expectation is not that the active-link count is reduced from 3 to 2 while the standby link remains idle. Instead, the standby link should participate and replace the failed member, so that the Eth-Trunk continues operating with 3 active links if the standby link and negotiation conditions are normal. This reflects the redundancy and fast recovery capabilities of LACP-based aggregation. HCIA-Datacom highlights that compared with manual mode, LACP provides more intelligent link selection, active/standby management, and fault adaptation. The statement is wrong because it ignores the intended behavior of the standby link in maintaining the number of active forwarding links after a failure.

NEW QUESTION # 17
On the campus network shown in the figure below, the core switch Core1 functions as a Layer 3 gateway and as a DHCP server to dynamically assign IP addresses to AP1, PC1, PC2, and PC3. The network below Core1 is a Layer 2 network. WAC1 and R1 are connected to Core1 at Layer 3. AP1 goes online through VLAN 100.
The wireless service VLAN is VLAN 101, and the wired service VLANs for PC2 and PC3 are VLAN 102 and VLAN 103, respectively. Additionally, the direct forwarding mode is used for wireless traffic forwarding.
If no additional VLANs are allowed on device interfaces, which of the following VLANs must be allowed on GE1/0/1 of ACC1? (Select all that apply)



- A. VLAN 200
- B. VLAN 102
- C. VLAN 101
- D. VLAN 100

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
According to the original topology and service-planning question, the required VLANs are VLAN 100 , VLAN 101 , and VLAN 102 , so options A , B , and C are correct. In HCIA-Datacom campus design questions, VLAN planning is usually based on service separation, such as user services, voice services, wireless services, management services, or specific departmental segmentation. Each service type is assigned an appropriate VLAN so that broadcast domains are separated and policies can be applied more effectively.
The reason option D is not selected is that it does not match the service requirements shown in the original figure. VLAN planning must follow the actual service design rather than arbitrary numbering. HCIA- Datacom emphasizes that campus VLAN planning should align with traffic isolation, gateway design, security policy deployment, and future scalability. Proper VLAN assignment helps simplify troubleshooting, reduce unnecessary broadcasts, and support service-based policy enforcement. This question tests the ability to read a service topology and identify which VLANs are actually required by the depicted design rather than choosing extra VLANs that are not part of the planned campus solution.

NEW QUESTION # 18
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