완벽한H12-811_V2.0최신덤프데모다운로드공부자료

Itcertkr의Huawei H12-811_V2.0덤프는 레알시험의 모든 유형을 포함하고 있습니다.객관식은 물론 드래그앤드랍,시뮬문제등 실제시험문제의 모든 유형을 포함하고 있습니다. Huawei H12-811_V2.0덤프의 문제와 답은 모두 엘리트한 인증강사 및 전문가들에 의하여 만들어져Huawei H12-811_V2.0 시험응시용만이 아닌 학습자료용으로도 손색이 없는 덤프입니다.저희 착한Huawei H12-811_V2.0덤프 데려가세용~!

Huawei인증H12-811_V2.0시험은 국제적으로 승인해주는 IT인증시험의 한과목입니다. 근 몇년간 IT인사들에게 최고의 인기를 누리고 있는 과목으로서 그 난이도 또한 높습니다. 자격증을 취득하여 직장에서 혹은 IT업계에서 자시만의 위치를 찾으련다면 자격증 취득이 필수입니다. Huawei인증H12-811_V2.0시험을 패스하고 싶은 분들은Itcertkr 제품으로 가보세요.

>> H12-811_V2.0최신 덤프데모 다운로드 <<

H12-811_V2.0 100% 시험패스 덤프 & H12-811_V2.0시험정보

Itcertkr는Huawei인증H12-811_V2.0시험에 대하여 가이드를 해줄 수 있는 사이트입니다. Itcertkr는 여러분의 전업지식을 업그레이드시켜줄 수 잇고 또한 한번에Huawei인증H12-811_V2.0시험을 패스하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. Itcertkr제공하는 자료들은 모두 it업계전문가들이 자신의 지식과 끈임없은 경헌등으로 만들어낸 퍼펙트 자료들입니다. 품질은 정확도 모두 보장되는 문제집입니다.Huawei인증H12-811_V2.0시험은 여러분이 it지식을 한층 업할수 잇는 시험이며 우리 또한 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.

Huawei H12-811_V2.0 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Network Security and Services: Covers essential network security mechanisms including ACLs, AAA, NAT, and basic firewall concepts to protect network infrastructure.
주제 2	• Typical Campus Networking Solution: Covers end-to-end campus network design scenarios, integrating switching, routing, security, and wireless technologies into a unified solution.
주제 3	• IP Technology Basics: Covers IPv4 • IPv6 addressing, subnetting, routing fundamentals, and common routing protocols such as OSPF, RIP, and static routing.
주제 4	• Ethernet Technology Basics: Covers Ethernet standards, switching principles, VLANs, and Layer 2 protocols used in enterprise network environments.
주제 5	• Data Center Network Basics: Covers the architecture and key technologies used in modern data center networks including virtualization and high-availability design concepts.
주제 6	• WLAN Technology Basics: Covers wireless LAN standards, components such as APs and ACs, WLAN architecture, and basic configuration principles.
주제 7	• Network O&M and Troubleshooting: Covers network operation and maintenance practices, common diagnostic tools, and methodologies for identifying and resolving network faults.

최신 HCIA-Datacom H12-811_V2.0 무료샘플문제 (Q58-Q63):

질문 # 58
What is the broadcast address of the network that contains a host with IP address 192.168.1.147/28?

- A. 192.168.1.157
- B. 192.168.1.145
- C. 192.168.1.159
- D. 192.168.1.255

정답：C

설명：
A /28 subnet mask corresponds to 255.255.255.240, which means each subnet contains 16 IP addresses . The subnet boundaries in the last octet increase in steps of 16: 0, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, and so on. The host address 192.168.1.147 falls within the subnet range 192.168.1.144 to 192.168.1.159 .
In that subnet, the network address is 192.168.1.144, the usable host range is 192.168.1.145 through 192.168.1.158, and the broadcast address is 192.168.1.159. Therefore, option C is correct. Option D is the first usable host address, not the broadcast address. Option A is just another usable host address. Option B would be the broadcast address only for a /24 network, not for a /28. HCIA-Datacom requires learners to master subnetting because it is essential for IP planning, gateway deployment, route summarization, and troubleshooting Layer 3 communication issues in campus and enterprise networks.

질문 # 59
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

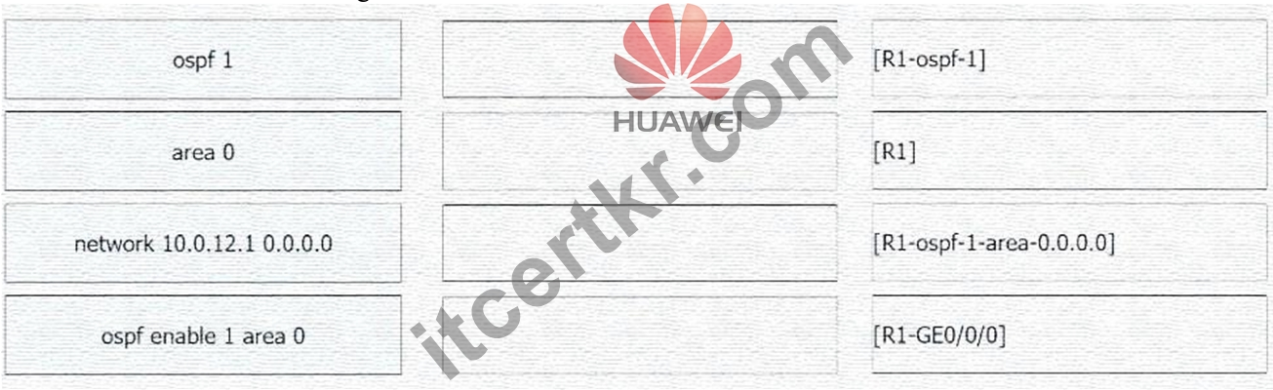
Authentication-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Accounting-scheme : total: 32 used: 1
Authorization-scheme : total: 32 used: 2
Service-scheme : total: 256 used: 0
Recording-scheme : total: 32 used: 0
Local-user : total: 512 used: 2
Remote-admin-user block retry-interval : 5 Min(s)
Remote-admin-user block retry-time : 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. A maximum of 512 local users can be created. Two local users have been created.
- C. The domain name delimiter is at sign (@).
- D. The maximum number of consecutive authentication failures of the local account is 3.

정답：A

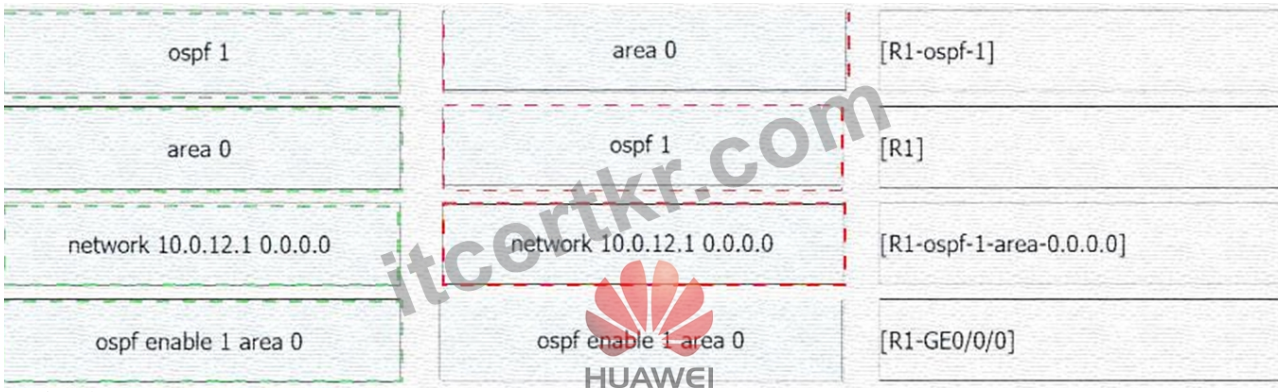
설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Datacom knowledge:
The false statement is B . From the AAA configuration output, the value of Remote-admin-user block time is clearly shown as 5 Min(s) , which means the account lockout duration is 5 minutes , not 30 minutes.
Option 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.

질문 # 60
Assume that the IP address of GE0/0/0 on R1 is 10.0.12.1/24. Multiple commands can be used to enable OSPF on this interface. Match the commands with their configuration views.



정답：

설명：



Explanation:
ospf 1 # [R1]
area 0 # [R1-ospf-1]
network 10.0.12.1 0.0.0.0 # [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]
ospf enable 1 area 0 # [R1-GE0/0/0]
Huawei devices support two common ways to enable OSPF on an interface.
The first method is the process-based method . In this method, you first enter system view, then enter the OSPF process view using ospf 1, so this command belongs to [R1] . After that, you enter the area view using area 0, so this command belongs to [R1-ospf-1] . Inside the area view, the command network 10.0.12.1
0.0.0.0 is used to match the interface with IP address 10.0.12.1, so it belongs to [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] .
The second method is the interface-based method . In this method, OSPF is enabled directly under the interface using ospf enable 1 area 0, so this command belongs to [R1-GE0/0/0] .
This question tests the difference between global OSPF process configuration and direct interface OSPF enabling , both of which are standard Huawei OSPF configuration methods.

질문 # 61
On a switched network where STP is enabled on all devices, when a downstream device detects a topology change, it continuously sends configuration BPDUs to the upstream device until the root bridge is informed of the topology change.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

정답： A

설명：
This statement is false . In classic STP, when a non-root switch detects a topology change, it does not continuously send configuration BPDUs upstream to notify the root bridge. Instead, it sends a Topology Change Notification (TCN) BPDU toward the root bridge through its root port. Each upstream switch acknowledges the TCN and forwards it further until it reaches the root bridge.
After the root bridge receives the topology change notification, the root bridge sets the Topology Change (TC) flag in its configuration BPDUs, and those configuration BPDUs are then propagated throughout the network. Therefore, topology-change notification and normal configuration BPDU transmission are different functions. The statement is wrong because it confuses TCN BPDUs with configuration BPDUs , and also inaccurately describes the notification behavior. HCIA-Datacom requires learners to distinguish between these BPDU types and understand how STP reacts to topology changes by accelerating MAC address aging and informing the network through the root bridge. This process helps the Layer 2 topology converge and reduces long-lasting forwarding inconsistencies after a link or port-state change.

질문 # 62
OSPF has five types of packets. Which type is used to notify an OSPF neighbor of its required LSAs?

- A. Hello
- B. DD
- C. LSU
- D. LSR

정답： D

설명：
In OSPF, the packet type used to request specific link-state advertisements from a neighbor is the Link State Request (LSR) packet. Therefore, option B is correct. During database synchronization, OSPF neighbors first discover each other with Hello packets, then exchange summaries of their databases using Database Description (DD) packets. If one router finds that it is missing certain LSAs or has older versions, it sends an LSR packet to request the needed LSAs from its neighbor.
The neighbor then responds with a Link State Update (LSU) packet containing the requested LSAs. Finally, the receiving router confirms proper receipt with a Link State Acknowledgment (LSAck) packet. HCIA- Datacom emphasizes understanding the roles of these five OSPF packet types because they are central to neighbor formation, adjacency establishment, and LSDB synchronization. This question specifically tests whether the learner can distinguish between the request packet (LSR) and the update packet (LSU). The router does not use a DD packet to request detailed LSA content; DD packets provide database summaries, while LSR packets explicitly request the LSAs that are needed.

질문 # 63
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