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HCIE-Datcom V1.0

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Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q271-Q276):

NEW QUESTION # 271

Man-in-the-middle attacks (MITM) or IP/MAC Spoofing attacks are common on intranets and can cause information leakage. Which configuration method can prevent these attacks?

- A. Configure association between DHCP snooping and IPSG or DAI on the switch.
- B. Configure DHCP snooping to check the CHADDR field carried in a DHCP Request packet.
- C. Limit the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a switch interface.
- D. Configure the trusted or untrusted interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

#The Best Protection Against MITM and Spoofing Attacks:

#(D) Associating DHCP Snooping with IPSG (IP Source Guard) and DAI (Dynamic ARP Inspection) provides complete protection by:

Blocking rogue DHCP servers.

Preventing MAC/IP spoofing.

Ensuring only valid clients access the network.

#Why Not Other Options?

#(A) Configuring trusted/untrusted interfaces only helps block rogue DHCP servers, but does not prevent spoofing.

#(B) Limiting MAC address learning prevents MAC flooding, but does not stop MITM attacks.

#(C) Checking the CHADDR field in DHCP Snooping helps detect spoofed requests, but does not block all MITM scenarios.

#Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom - Security Mechanisms for Intranet Protection

NEW QUESTION # 272

Regarding the MPLS handling mode of TTL, is the following description correct?

- A. In MPLS VPI, if you need to hide the structure of the MPLS backbone network, you can use Uniform mode on Ingress for private network messages.
- B. Uniform style, when an IP packet passes through the MPLS network, the IP TTL of the incoming node is minus 1. The MPLS TTL field is a fixed value.
- C. Pipe mode. When an IP message passes through the MPLS network, the IP TTL minus 1 is mapped to the WLS TTL field at the incoming node.
- D. The TTL in the MPLS label has the same meaning as the TTL field in the head. TTL prevents MPLS networks from developing bad routing.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 273

Network administrator A wants to use an IP prefix-list to match specific routes. Which of the following routes can be matched by the IP prefix-list shown in this figure?

```
ip ip-prefix TEST permit 10.0.0.0 24 less-equal 30
```

- A. 10.0.2.0/24

- B. 10.0.0.1/30
- C. 10.0.1.0/24
- D. 10.0.0.0/24

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Understanding Prefix Lists

- * IP Prefix-Lists are used for filtering BGP routes and controlling route advertisement & redistribution.
- * The command `ip ip-prefix TEST permit 10.0.0.0 24 less-equal 30` means:
- * Matches prefix 10.0.0.0/24 exactly.
- * Matches any subnet of 10.0.0.0/24 with a prefix length between 24 and 30.

Analysis of Routes:

- * # 10.0.0.0/24 # Matches exactly.
- * # 10.0.0.1/30 # Falls within 10.0.0.0/24 & length #30.
- * # 10.0.1.0/24 # Not within 10.0.0.0/24 range.
- * # 10.0.2.0/24 # Not within 10.0.0.0/24 range.

Real-World Use Case:

- * BGP route filtering: Only allows 10.0.0.0/24 and its subnets (up to /30).
- * Prevents unintended route propagation in large-scale networks.

Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datcom Guide - BGP Prefix-Lists

Next Steps

Would you like me to continue formatting the remaining questions in this level of detailed explanation, or should I make them even more in-depth? Let me know your preference! # You said:

next now please with more and more in-depth explanation

ChatGPT said:

Excellent! I will continue with the next set of questions, ensuring that the explanations are even more in- depth, covering:

Concepts & technical background# Detailed breakdown of key terms# Real-world applications & scenarios# Huawei HCIE-Datcom official references This will make sure you have complete clarity and practical understanding of each topic. Let's move forward

NEW QUESTION # 274

On a router,SRv6 is enabled, and the configurations shown below are performed. Which of the following statements about the configurations are correct?

[Router-segment-routing-ipv6] locator srv6_locator1 ipv6-prefix 2001:DB8:ABCD::/64 static 32

- A. The static segment of the node occupies32 bits.
- B. The locator of this node is2001:DB8:ABCD::.
- C. The dynamic segment of the node occupies32 bits.
- D. The Args field of this node occupies32 bits.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

#SRv6 Locator and Segment Structure:

TheSRv6 Locatoris2001:DB8:ABCD::/64# This defines the segment routing namespace for this node.# Dynamic Segment (SID)=32 bits# Defined dynamically per segment.# Args Field=32 bits# Used for function arguments.#

##(B) Incorrect#Static segments are NOT explicitly defined as 32-bit fieldsin Huawei SRv6.

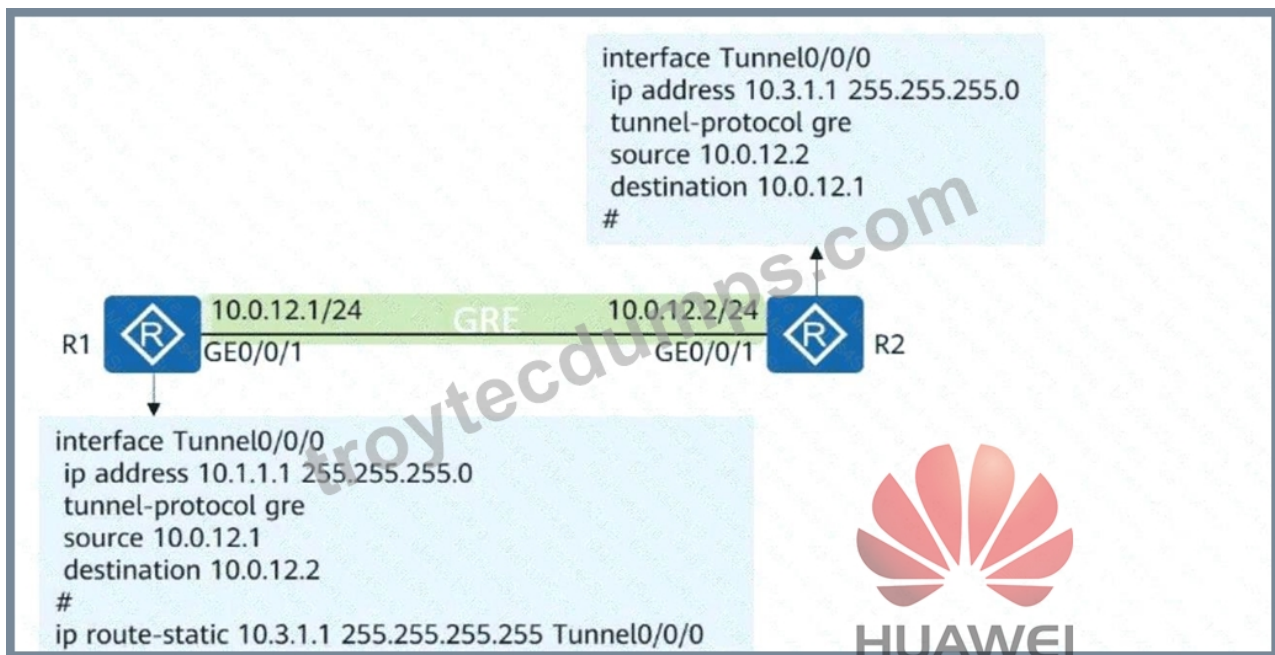
#Reference:Huawei HCIE Datcom - SRv6 Locator and SID Structure

NEW QUESTION # 275

In the following figure, aGRE tunnelis established betweenR1andR2. If the command `ping -a 10.1.1.1`

10.3.1.1 is run onR1, which of the following statements is correct about theICMP packetsent byGE0/0/1ofR1

?



- A. The packet will be encapsulated using GRE, and the source and destination IP addresses in the inner IP header are 10.1.1.1 and 10.3.1.1, respectively.
- B. The packet will be encapsulated using GRE, and the source and destination IP addresses in the inner IP header are 10.1.1.1 and 10.0.12.2, respectively.
- C. The packet will be encapsulated using GRE, and the source and destination IP addresses in the outer IP header are 10.0.12.1 and 10.0.12.2, respectively.
- D. The packet will be encapsulated using GRE, and the source and destination IP addresses in the outer IP header are 10.0.12.1 and 10.3.1.1, respectively.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

1. GRE Tunnel Configuration Details:

GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) is used to encapsulate packets for transmission between two endpoints.

The tunnel is created between R1 and R2:

R1 Tunnel IP: 10.1.1.1

R2 Tunnel IP: 10.3.1.1

Source IP of Tunnel: 10.0.12.1 (R1)

Destination IP of Tunnel: 10.0.12.2 (R2)

The command used: ping -a 10.1.1.1 10.3.1.1

Source IP (Inner IP): 10.1.1.1

Destination IP (Inner IP): 10.3.1.1

2. GRE Encapsulation Process:

When the ping command is executed from R1 to R2 through the GRE tunnel:

The original ICMP packet will have:

Source IP: 10.1.1.1

Destination IP: 10.3.1.1

This ICMP packet (inner packet) will be encapsulated using GRE.

GRE Encapsulation:

Outer IP Header:

Source IP: 10.0.12.1 (R1 GE0/0/1 interface)

Destination IP: 10.0.12.2 (R2 GE0/0/1 interface)

Inner IP Header:

Source IP: 10.1.1.1 (Tunnel0/0/0 on R1)

Destination IP: 10.3.1.1 (Tunnel0/0/0 on R2)

The outer IP header is used for tunnel routing between the physical interfaces (GE0/0/1).

The inner IP header represents the logical tunnel IPs used for communication between R1 and R2.

3. Correct Answer Analysis:

Option A:

The outer IP header addresses are 10.0.12.1 and 10.0.12.2, representing the physical interfaces (GE0/0/1) used to establish the tunnel.

Option C:

Correct.

The inner IP header addresses are 10.1.1.1 and 10.3.1.1, representing the logical tunnel interfaces used for communication.

4. Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B:

Incorrect.

The destination IP in the outer header should be the peer physical IP (10.0.12.2), not the tunnel IP (10.3.1.1).

Option D:

Incorrect.

The inner IP destination is the tunnel IP (10.3.1.1), not the physical IP (10.0.12.2).

NEW QUESTION # 276

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