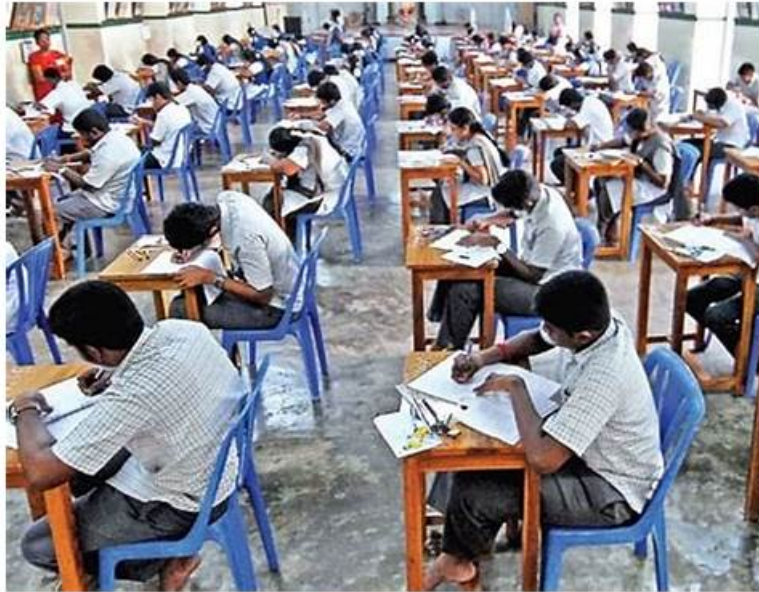


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Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-Datacom V1.0) Certification Exam is a challenging exam that requires a significant amount of preparation. Candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of data communication technologies, including network protocols, routing, switching, and security. They should also be familiar with the latest industry trends and best practices. To pass the exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to design, implement, and troubleshoot complex data communication networks.

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

According to the following information displayed on a router, which of the following are the causes of the failure in establishing an OSPF adjacency relationship?

OSPF error statistics:

- 1: Hello timer mismatch
- 0: Netmask mismatch
- 0: Bad checksum
- 0: Bad authentication type
- 0: Unknown neighbor
- 0: Extern option mismatch

- A. Hello packets are sent at different intervals.
- B. The IP address masks of the interfaces are inconsistent.
- C. The area IDs are inconsistent.
- D. The area types are inconsistent.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The OSPF error output shows:

- ✓ Hello timer mismatch (1 error) → Hello intervals must match for adjacency formation (A)
- ✓ No Netmask mismatch errors → Subnet masks are consistent, so option C is incorrect
- ✓ No Extern option mismatch → No evidence of area type inconsistency (option D)
- ✓ If area IDs were mismatched, adjacency would not form (option B is correct) Thus, the correct answers are A and B.
- Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom - OSPF Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 107

Huawei Open Programmability System (OPS) uses HTTP methods to access managed objects to manage network devices. Drag the HTTP methods to their corresponding functions.

Answer:

Explanation:

PUT	Modify operation, which is used to modify specified managed objects.
POST	Create operation, which is used to create specified managed objects.
GET	Query operation, which is used to query specified managed objects.
DELETE	Delete operation, which is used to delete specified managed objects.

Huawei Datacom Reference:

"In RESTful APIs, GET is used for reading data, POST for creation, PUT/PATCH for updates, and DELETE for deletion. PATCH allows partial updates while PUT replaces the entire resource." (Source: HCIE-Datacom V1.0 - OPS & NETCONF API Chapter)

NEW QUESTION # 108

A routing tool can define multiple entries. Which tool will automatically add a deny-any entry at the end of the configuration?

- A. AS-path-filter
- B. Route policy
- C. IP-prefix
- D. Community-filter

Answer: A,B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 109

Which of the following intelligent traffic steering policies can be used to fully utilize link bandwidth and implement link bandwidth-based load balancing on an enterprise network with multiple links?

- A. Link priority-based traffic steering
- B. Link quality-based traffic steering
- C. Application priority-based traffic steering
- **D. Traffic bandwidth-based traffic steering**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Huawei SD-WAN supports various intelligent traffic steering mechanisms to optimize link utilization and balance network traffic across multiple links.

D. Traffic bandwidth-based traffic steering

This method ensures that traffic is distributed across multiple links based on available bandwidth.

SD-WAN dynamically selects links based on their real-time bandwidth utilization, ensuring optimal performance and load balancing.

NEW QUESTION # 110

The RR (Route Reflector) is critical to the Huawei SD-WAN Solution, and its deployment mode varies based on the scenario. In which of the following modes can an RR be deployed?

- **A. Co-deployment of the RR and hub site**
- B. Multi-area deployment of the RR
- **C. Independent deployment of the RR**
- **D. Partially independent deployment of the RR**

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Understanding Route Reflectors (RRs) in Huawei SD-WAN

In Huawei's SD-WAN Solution, BGP Route Reflectors (RRs) are used to reduce the number of BGP peer relationships and optimize routing scalability.

Key Functions of an RR in SD-WAN:

Centralizes BGP route distribution in large-scale SD-WAN networks.

Reduces full-mesh BGP peering complexity.

Improves network scalability and convergence time.

Analysis of Each Deployment Mode:

B. Independent deployment of the RR

Correct: The RR is deployed as a standalone device, independent of the SD-WAN hub site.

Best for large-scale SD-WAN deployments requiring dedicated route control.

C. Co-deployment of the RR and hub site

Correct: The RR is co-located with the SD-WAN hub site, reducing infrastructure overhead.

Best for mid-sized SD-WAN deployments where the hub and RR functions can be combined.

D. Partially independent deployment of the RR

Correct: The RR is partially separated from the hub but still shares some resources.

Provides a balance between full independence and co-location.

A. Multi-area deployment of the RR (Incorrect Choice)

Multi-area RR deployment is not a common Huawei SD-WAN practice.

Huawei does not require separate RRs per area, as SD-WAN is based on centralized policy-based routing.

Real-World Application:

Large Enterprise SD-WAN: Uses independent RRs to optimize global network routing.

Service Provider SD-WAN: Uses co-deployed RRs to reduce infrastructure costs while maintaining route scalability.

Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - BGP Route Reflectors in SD-WAN Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 111

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