

H12-891_V1.0 Updated CBT & New H12-891_V1.0 Exam Pdf

```
<R3>display ipv6 routing-table protocol isis

...
Destination : 2082:EDFC:DDCC::B824:0      PrefixLength : 127
NextHop    : FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE45:6A3E      Preference  : 15
Cost       : 20                           Protocol   : ISIS-L1
Interface  : GigabitEthernet0/0/0          Flags      : D

Destination : 2082:EDFC:DDCC::B891:0      PrefixLength : 127
NextHop    : FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE50:406F      Preference  : 15
```

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On the one hand, according to the statistics from the feedback of all of our customers, the pass rate among our customers who prepared for the exam with the help of our H12-891_V1.0 guide torrent has reached as high as 98% to 100%. On the other hand, the simulation test is available in our software version, which is useful for you to get accustomed to the H12-891_V1.0 Exam atmosphere. Please believe us that our H12-891_V1.0 torrent question is the best choice for you.

Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-Datacom V1.0) Certification Exam is a challenging exam, and candidates are expected to have a solid understanding of the concepts and technologies covered in the exam. However, with proper preparation and training, it is possible to pass the exam on the first attempt.

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.

>> H12-891_V1.0 Updated CBT <<

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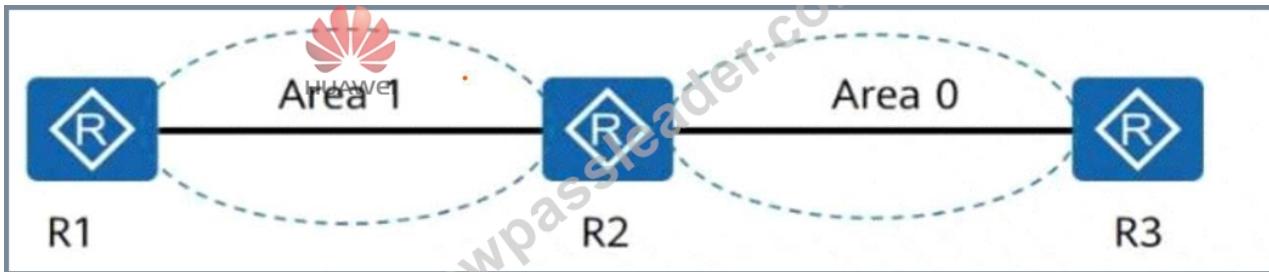
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Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-Datacom V1.0) Exam is a four-hour test that consists of both theoretical and practical assessments. Candidates are evaluated based on their knowledge of Huawei Datacom products and their ability to configure and troubleshoot complex network scenarios. H12-891_V1.0 Exam is divided into two parts, the written exam, and the lab exam. The written exam includes multiple-choice questions, while the lab exam tests the candidate's ability to configure network devices and services.

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

In the following figure, all routers are running OSPF. Given this, which of the following statements is correct?



- A. R2 generates Router-LSAs only in area 0.
- B. R2 generates Router-LSAs in both area 1 and area 0.
- C. R2 forwards the Router-LSAs generated by R3 to R1.
- D. R2 forwards the Router-LSAs generated by R1 to R3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

R2 is an Area Border Router (ABR), meaning it connects multiple OSPF areas (Area 0 and Area 1).

* ABRs generate Router-LSAs for each area they belong to.

* Since R2 is part of both Area 0 and Area 1, it must generate Router-LSAs (Type 1) for both areas.

* R2 does not forward Router-LSAs between areas; instead, it generates Summary LSAs (Type 3) to exchange routing information between areas.

Thus, the correct answer is D.

Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom - OSPF LSA Types and ABR Behavior

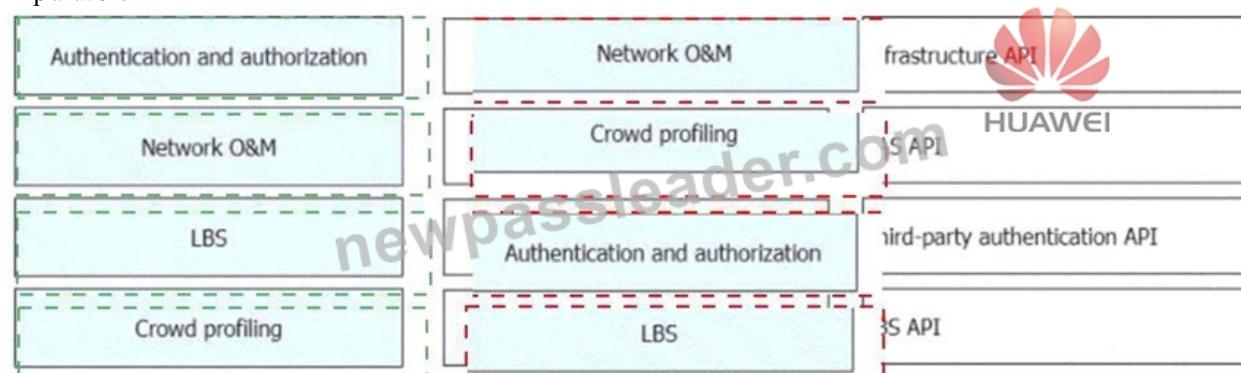
NEW QUESTION # 149

Huawei CloudCampus Solution has multiple application scenarios, and iMaster NCE-Campus provides different APIs for each application scenario. Match the following application scenarios with the open APIs provided by iMaster NCE-Campus.

Authentication and authorization		Infrastructure API
 Network O&M		VAS API
LBS		Third-party authentication API
Crowd profiling		LBS API

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus provides open APIs for seamless integration with third-party applications and services. Each API serves a specific purpose in managing network security, operations, analytics, and user interactions.

1. Authentication and authorization # Third-party authentication API

This API is used to integrate third-party authentication systems, such as:

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service)

OAuth/OpenID authentication

It ensures secure user identity verification, access control, and single sign-on (SSO) in CloudCampus networks.

2. Network O&M # Infrastructure API

The Infrastructure API provides tools for network monitoring, diagnostics, and automated management.

It is used for:

Device status monitoring

Network topology visualization

Fault detection and real-time alerts

Performance optimization

3. LBS (Location-Based Services) # LBS API

The LBS API enables applications to access location data collected by the network.

It is used for:

Tracking users or assets within a campus network

Heatmap generation and movement analytics

Geo-fencing and location-based policies

4. Crowd profiling # VAS API

VAS (Value-Added Services) API is designed for advanced analytics and business intelligence.

It supports:

User behavior analytics

Demographic profiling

Marketing strategies based on network usage patterns

Reference from Huawei HCIE-Datacom Documentation:

HCIE-Datacom Training Guide - CloudCampus Solution

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus API Documentation

Huawei CloudCampus Solution Whitepaper - Open API and Use Cases

NEW QUESTION # 150

During ISIS broadcast network database synchronization, is the following statement correct?



- A. R2 as DIS does not receive PSNP nouns for other routes.
- B. R2 As DIS, Hello time is 3 times that of a normal router.
- C. R2, as DIS, sends CSNP periodically.
- D. R1 and R3 maintain database consistency by periodically sending PSNP requests.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 151

Which of the following inter-AS MPLS L3VPN solutions need VPN user data packets to carry MPLS labels when being forwarded between ASes?

- A. Option A
- B. Option D
- C. Option B

- D. Option C

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

There are three standard inter-AS MPLS VPN options, as per RFC 4364:

Option A (Back-to-Back VRF):

VRFs are directly connected between ASBRs using routing exchange (like static/BGP).

No label switching between ASs - no MPLS label needed between ASs.

Option B (EBGP Label Exchange):

ASBRs exchange labeled VPNv4 routes via EBGP.

One MPLS label is required - MPLS forwarding across AS boundary is used.

Option C (End-to-End LSP):

Full end-to-end LSP is created across ASs.

MPLS labels are definitely used end-to-end, even between ASs.

Option D (Commonly vendor-specific extensions based on Option B/C):

Similar to Option C - requires MPLS labels.

So:

B: Option B - needs MPLS label#

D: Option D - also needs MPLS label#

A: Option A - no MPLS label#

C: Option C - also uses MPLS label#, but not listed as an answer option in this question format (should have been).

Assuming valid options are A, B, D, the correct ones needing MPLS labels are:

Correct answers: B, D

NEW QUESTION # 152

In the Huawei SD-WAN Solution, the topologies of different VNs must be the same.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding Huawei SD-WAN VN (Virtual Network) Topologies

Huawei SD-WAN uses Virtual Networks (VNs) to provide traffic isolation and policy-based routing for different services, branches, and applications.

VN Topologies Can Be Different

* Each VN (Virtual Network) can have its own topology.

* Some VNs may use full-mesh, while others may use hub-and-spoke or star topology.

* Different VNs can have different routing and security policies.

Example:

* Corporate traffic (VN1) # Full-mesh topology for efficient inter-branch communication.

* Guest Wi-Fi traffic (VN2) # Hub-and-spoke topology to restrict inter-site communication.

Why is the Answer FALSE?

All VNs do not have to use the same topology. # Each VN can be configured independently with a unique topology, routing policy, and security settings.

Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - SD-WAN VN Topologies and Segmentation

NEW QUESTION # 153

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