

H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 & H12-811_V2.0합격보장 가능공부



Huawei인증 H12-811_V2.0시험을 패스하는 지름길은PassTIP에서 연구제작한 Huawei 인증H12-811_V2.0시험대비 덤프를 마련하여 충분한 시험준비를 하는것입니다. 덤프는 Huawei 인증H12-811_V2.0시험의 모든 범위가 포함되어 있어 시험적중율이 높습니다. Huawei 인증H12-811_V2.0시험패는 바로 눈앞에 있습니다. 링크를 클릭하시고 PassTIP의Huawei 인증H12-811_V2.0시험대비 덤프를 장바구니에 담고 결제마친후 덤프를 받아 공부하는것입니다.

Huawei H12-811_V2.0 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Communication Network Basics: Covers foundational concepts of data communication networks including network types, reference models (OSI • TCP-IP), and basic device roles.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethernet Technology Basics: Covers Ethernet standards, switching principles, VLANs, and Layer 2 protocols used in enterprise network environments.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Center Network Basics: Covers the architecture and key technologies used in modern data center networks including virtualization and high-availability design concepts.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLAN Technology Basics: Covers wireless LAN standards, components such as APs and ACs, WLAN architecture, and basic configuration principles.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Technology Basics: Covers IPv4 • IPv6 addressing, subnetting, routing fundamentals, and common routing protocols such as OSPF, RIP, and static routing.

>> H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 <<

100% 유효한 H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 인증덤프

멋진 IT전문가로 거듭나는 것이 꿈이라구요? 국제적으로 승인받는 IT인증시험에 도전하여 자격증을 취득해보세요. IT전문가로 되는 꿈에 더 가까이 갈수 있습니다. Huawei인증 H12-811_V2.0시험이 어렵다고 알려져있는건 사실입니다. 하지만PassTIP의Huawei인증 H12-811_V2.0덤프로 시험준비공부를 하시면 어려운 시험도 간단하게 패스할

수 있는 것도 부정할 수 없는 사실입니다. PassTIP의 Huawei 인증 H12-811_V2.0 덤프는 실제 시험문제의 출제방향을 철저히 연구해낸 말 그대로 시험대비 공부자료입니다. 덤프에 있는 내용만 마스터하시면 시험패스는 물론 멋진 IT 전문가로 거듭날 수 있습니다.

최신 HCIA-Datacom H12-811_V2.0 무료 샘플문제 (Q12-Q17):

질문 # 12

Both SNMP Trap and Inform Request are used by managed devices to send alarms to the NMS. Inform Request requires an acknowledgment from the NMS, whereas Trap does not.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

정답: B

설명:

This statement is true . In SNMP, both Trap and Inform messages are used by managed devices to proactively report alarms or events to the Network Management System (NMS) . However, their reliability behavior is different. A Trap is sent without requiring an acknowledgment from the NMS. Once it is transmitted, the sender does not confirm whether the manager actually received it. By contrast, an Inform Request requires the NMS to send a response confirming receipt. If the managed device does not receive the acknowledgment within the expected time, it can retransmit the Inform message.

Because of this, Inform is considered more reliable than Trap, although it also introduces slightly more overhead. HCIA-Datacom highlights this difference when explaining SNMP-based monitoring and alarm reporting. In real network O & M scenarios, the choice between Trap and Inform depends on the required balance between reliability and simplicity. This question tests a very standard SNMP knowledge point: Trap is unacknowledged , while Inform is acknowledged . Understanding this distinction helps network engineers choose suitable alarm reporting mechanisms in enterprise monitoring platforms.

질문 # 13

The domain to which a user belongs is determined by the user name used by the user to log in to the NAS device. If the domain name carried in the user name is not configured on the NAS device, the authentication fails.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

정답: A

설명:

This statement is false . On Huawei devices, the domain to which a user belongs is usually determined by the domain part carried in the user name, for example user@huawei.com. However, if the specified domain is not configured on the NAS device, authentication does not necessarily fail immediately . In many cases, the device can use a default domain for authentication processing, depending on the AAA configuration.

Huawei AAA supports both an administrator user default domain and a normal user default domain . If a user name does not match a configured domain, or the domain carried in the user name is unavailable, the device may fall back to the default domain and continue authentication according to the configured policy.

Therefore, the statement is incorrect because it treats authentication failure as unavoidable in every such case.

HCIA-Datacom emphasizes domain-based AAA processing because it allows different groups of users to use different authentication, authorization, and accounting methods. At the same time, learners must understand the function of default domains, which provide flexibility in real deployments and prevent unnecessary authentication failures in some login scenarios.

질문 # 14

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 maximum number of consecutive authentication failures of the local account is 3.
- B. The domain name delimiter is at sign (@).
- C. The local account lockout duration is 30 minutes.
- D. A maximum of 512 local users can be created. Two local users have been created.

정답: C

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 # 15

Secure Shell (SSH) is a protocol that uses encryption and authentication mechanisms to implement network services, such as secure access and file transfer, securely over an insecure network. Which of the following protocols use SSH? (Select all that apply)

- A. DNS
- B. SFTP
- C. NETCONF
- D. STelnet

정답: B,C,D

설명:

Several upper-layer management and file transfer protocols use SSH as their secure transport foundation.

SFTP is the SSH File Transfer Protocol and operates over SSH, making option C correct. STelnet is secure Telnet implemented over SSH, so option D is also correct. NETCONF commonly uses SSH as its transport protocol for secure configuration management and device orchestration, making option B correct as well.

Option A, DNS, does not use SSH as its normal transport protocol. Traditional DNS operates over UDP or TCP port 53, depending on the query or transfer type. Although DNS security extensions and encrypted DNS variants exist, they are not based on SSH. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes the role of SSH in secure network management because it replaces insecure plaintext protocols and provides confidentiality, integrity, and authentication. In practical Huawei enterprise deployments, SSH-based protocols are widely used for interactive device login, automated configuration delivery, and secure file operations. This question tests recognition of management protocols that inherit SSH's secure channel rather than protocols that operate independently at the application layer.

질문 # 16

In Layer 3 in-path WLAN networking, the WAC and Fit APs are connected at Layer 3. APs can obtain the WAC's address through broadcast or DHCP.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

정답: A

설명:

This statement is false . In Layer 3 in-path WLAN networking , the WAC and Fit APs communicate over Layer 3, which means the APs must discover the WAC through methods that are valid across Layer 3 boundaries. Broadcast is a Layer 2 mechanism and cannot normally be used for WAC discovery across Layer

3 networks. Therefore, saying that APs can obtain the WAC address through broadcast or DHCP in this scenario is incorrect.

In Huawei WLAN deployments, Fit APs can commonly discover the WAC address through methods such as DHCP option-based discovery , DNS , or preconfigured controller information, depending on the deployment model and product features. Because the WAC and AP are not in the same Layer 2 broadcast domain in Layer 3 in-path networking, broadcast discovery is not the standard mechanism here. HCIA- Datacom stresses the difference between Layer 2 direct discovery and Layer 3 discovery methods because this affects initial AP registration, CAPWAP establishment, and troubleshooting when APs fail to go online.

Understanding the discovery mechanism is essential when planning IP addressing, DHCP options, and controller placement in enterprise WLAN designs.

질문 # 17

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PassTIP는 여러분을 성공으로 가는 길에 도움을 드리는 사이트입니다. PassTIP에서는 여러분이 안전하게 간단하게 Huawei인증H12-811_V2.0시험을 패스할 수 있는 자료들을 제공함으로써 빠른 시일 내에 IT관련지식을 터득하고 한번에 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다.

H12-811_V2.0합격보장 가능 공부 : https://www.passtip.net/H12-811_V2.0-pass-exam.html

- 최신버전 H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 인기 덤프문제 다운 ➡ www.exampassdump.com 을(를) 열고 { H12-811_V2.0 }를 검색하여 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드 하십시오H12-811_V2.0인증시험 공부자료
- H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 덤프문제보기 지금 www.itdumpskr.com 을(를) 열고 무료 다운로드를 위해“ H12-811_V2.0”를 검색하십시오H12-811_V2.0시험준비자료
- H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 완벽한 시험공부 오픈 웹 사이트 (www.dumptop.com) 검색➡ H12-811_V2.0 무료 다운로드H12-811_V2.0시험문제집
- 높은 통과율 H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 공부자료 검색만 하면 { www.itdumpskr.com }에서➡ H12-811_V2.0 무료 다운로드H12-811_V2.0최신 인증시험 덤프데모
- H12-811_V2.0인증공부문제 H12-811_V2.0시험문제집 H12-811_V2.0인증공부문제 www.dumptop.com 을(를) 열고> H12-811_V2.0 <를 입력하고 무료 다운로드를 받으십시오H12-811_V2.0시험 대비 덤프문제
- 완벽한 H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 덤프 샘플문제 다운 ➡ H12-811_V2.0 를 무료로 다운로드 하려면“ www.itdumpskr.com ”웹사이트를 입력하세요H12-811_V2.0시험문제집
- 최근 인기시험 H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 덤프공부자료 [www.passtip.net]웹사이트에서➡ H12-811_V2.0 를 열고 검색하여 무료 다운로드H12-811_V2.0완벽한 시험자료
- H12-811_V2.0최고기출문제 H12-811_V2.0덤프샘플문제 체험 H12-811_V2.0최신 업데이트버전 시험 자료 ➡ www.itdumpskr.com <에서 H12-811_V2.0 를 검색하고 무료로 다운로드 하세요H12-811_V2.0시험대비 덤프문제
- H12-811_V2.0최고품질 덤프공부자료 H12-811_V2.0시험패스 가능한 인증공부 H12-811_V2.0덤프공부문제 시험 자료를 무료로 다운로드 하려면 (www.passtip.net) 을 통해➡ H12-811_V2.0 를 검색하십시오H12-811_V2.0완벽한 시험자료
- 높은 통과율 H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 공부자료 지금 www.itdumpskr.com 을(를) 열고 무료 다운로드를 위해> H12-811_V2.0 <를 검색하십시오H12-811_V2.0시험대비 덤프문제
- H12-811_V2.0인기문제모음 덤프문제보기 무료로 쉽게 다운로드 하려면☀ www.dumptop.com ☀에서 ✓ H12-811_V2.0 ✓ 를 검색하세요H12-811_V2.0시험준비자료
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