

Unparalleled Huawei H12-831_V1.0-ENU New Test Camp: HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Pass Guaranteed



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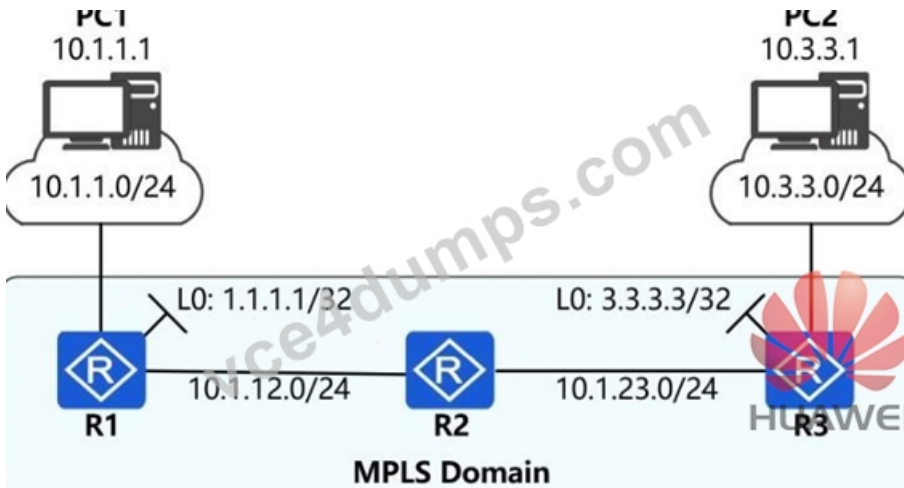
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Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

In the network shown in the figure, the administrator first completes the routing configuration as shown in the options, and then enables MPLS and LDP functions on all devices and interconnected interfaces of R1-R3, so as to realize the traffic from PC1 to PC2 forwarding based on MPLS in the network.



Which of the following routing configuration options can achieve this function?

- A. # R1


```
ospf 1
Area 0
Network 1.1.1.10.0.0.0
Network 10.1.12.0.0.0.255
```
- B. # R1


```
ospf 1
Area 0
Network 1.1.1.10.0.0.0
Network 10.1.12.0.0.0.255
Network 10.1.1.0.0.0.255
```
- C. # R1


```
Bgp 65000
Router-id 1.1.1.1
Peer 3.3.3.3 as-number 65000
Peer 3.3.3.3 connect-interface LoopBack 0
network 10.1.1.0 24
```

- network 10.3.3.0 24
- D. # R1
 - ospf 1
 - Area 0
 - Network 1.1.1.10.0.0.0
 - Network 10.1.12.00.0.0.255
 - bgp 65000
 - Router-id 1.1.1.1
 - Peer 3.3.3.3 as-number 65000
 - Peer 3.3.3.3 connect-interface LoopBack 0
 - network 10.1.1.0 24
 - Ip ip-prefix 1 index 10 permit 10.3.3.0 24
 - route recursive-lookup tunnel ip-prefix 1
- # R2
 - ospf 1
 - Area 0
 - Network 2.2.2.20.0.0.0
 - Network 10.1.12.00.0.0.255
 - Network 10.1.23.00.0.0.255
- # R3
 - ospf 1
 - Area 0
 - Network 3.3.3.30.0.0.0
 - Network 10.1.23.00.0.0.255bgp 65000
 - Router-id 3.3.3.3
 - Peer 1.1.1.1 as-number 65000
 - Peer 1.1.1.1 connect-interface LoopBack 0
 - Network 10.3.3.024
 - Ip ip-prefix 1 index 10 permit 10.1.1.0 24
 - route recursive-lookup tunnel ip-prefix 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 18

There is a concept of forwarding equivalence class (FEC-Fowarding Equivalence Class) in MPLS, so FEC does not Can the allocation be made based on which of the following criteria?

- A. Application protocol(Application Protocol)
- B. target address(Destination Address)
- C. Service type(Class of Service)
- D. Fragment offset (Fragment office)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following descriptions about MPLS header TTL are correct? (Multiple choice)

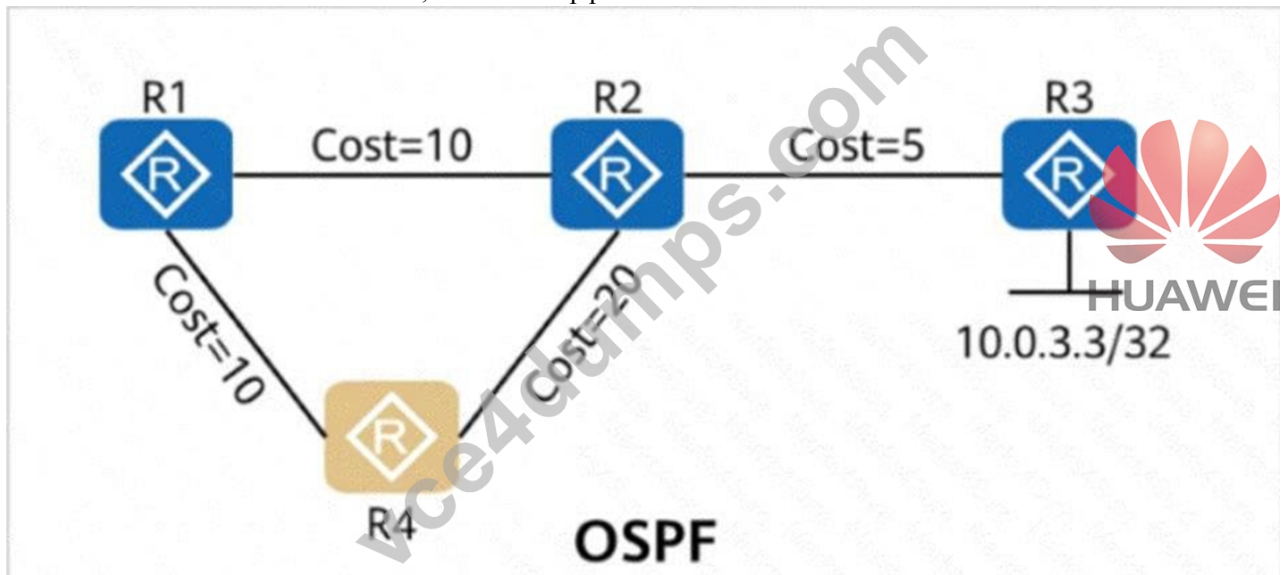
- A. There are two ways to correct MPLST and TTL. One is to copy the TTL value of the MPLS header when an IP packet enters the MPLS network. The other is to set the TTL of the MPLS header to 255 at the ingress LER.
- B. In the case of banning Bay TTL, tracert can see the LSR of the MPLS domain that it passes through
- C. The processing method of copying the IP TTL value hides the LSR of the MPLS domain and plays a certain security role
- D. Can prevent infinite loop forwarding of messages

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 20

On the OSPF network shown in the figure, the cost values of links are marked. OSPF IP FRR is enabled on R1. The primary path

from R1 to 10.0.3.3/32 is R1 -> R2 -> R3, and the backup path is R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3.



- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: To determine whether the statement is true or false, we need to analyze the OSPF network, the cost values of the links, the primary and backup paths, and the role of OSPF IP Fast Reroute (FRR) enabled on R1. Let's break it down step by step:

* Understanding the Network Topology and Costs:

* The network consists of four routers: R1, R2, R3, and R4.

* The destination network is 10.0.3.3/32, located at R3.

* The link costs are as follows:

* R1 to R2: Cost = 10

* R1 to R4: Cost = 10

* R4 to R2: Cost = 20

* R2 to R3: Cost = 5

* The total cost of a path is the sum of the costs of all links in that path.

* Calculating the Primary Path Cost (R1 -> R2 -> R3):

* Path: R1 -> R2 (cost = 10) -> R3 (cost = 5)

* Total cost = 10 + 5 = 15

* This is the shortest path (lowest cost) from R1 to R3, as stated in the question. OSPF uses the Dijkstra algorithm to calculate the shortest path based on link costs, so R1 will naturally select R1 -> R2 -> R3 as the primary path to reach 10.0.3.3/32.

* Calculating the Backup Path Cost (R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3):

* Path: R1 -> R4 (cost = 10) -> R2 (cost = 20) -> R3 (cost = 5)

* Total cost = 10 + 20 + 5 = 35

* This path has a higher cost (35) compared to the primary path (15), which is expected for a backup path. The backup path is not used under normal conditions but is precomputed for fast failover in case the primary path fails.

* Role of OSPF IP Fast Reroute (FRR):

* OSPF IP FRR is a mechanism designed to provide fast convergence in case of link or node failures by precomputing backup paths. When enabled on R1, FRR ensures that R1 has a precomputed backup path to quickly switch traffic to an alternate route (e.g., R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3) if the primary path (R1 -> R2 -> R3) fails.

* FRR typically uses Loop-Free Alternates (LFA) or other techniques to ensure the backup path does not create loops and is immediately available. In this case, the backup path R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3 is valid because:

* It does not loop back to R1.

* It reaches R3, the destination.

* The cost (35) is higher than the primary path (15), but this is acceptable for a backup path.

* The question states that OSPF IP FRR is enabled on R1, and the backup path is explicitly given as R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3. This aligns with FRR's purpose of maintaining a precomputed backup path.

* Verifying the Statement:

* The statement claims: "The primary path from R1 to 10.0.3.3/32 is R1 -> R2 -> R3, and the backup path is R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3."

* We calculated that the primary path (R1 -> R2 -> R3) has a cost of 15, which is the shortest path and correct for OSPF's behavior.

* The backup path (R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3) has a cost of 35, which is higher but valid as a backup path, especially with OSPF IP FRR enabled on R1 to ensure fast failover.

* Both paths are correctly identified in the question, and OSPF IP FRR's presence on R1 supports the existence of a precomputed backup path. Therefore, the statement is accurate.

* Conclusion:

* The primary path (R1 -> R2 -> R3) and backup path (R1 -> R4 -> R2 -> R3) are correctly described, and OSPF IP FRR on R1 ensures the backup path is precomputed and ready for use.

Thus, the statement is true.

References (Based on HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology Concepts):

* OSPF Path Calculation: HCIP-Datacom documentation on OSPF's Dijkstra algorithm and cost-based path selection (e.g., Section on OSPF Routing Metrics).

* OSPF IP Fast Reroute (FRR): HCIP-Datacom coverage of FRR mechanisms, including Loop-Free Alternates and backup path computation (e.g., Chapter on OSPF Advanced Features and High Availability).

* Link Cost and Path Optimization: HCIP-Datacom explanation of link cost configuration and OSPF path selection (e.g., Section on OSPF Network Design and Optimization).

Based on the provided image and the context of the HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology exam, I'll format and answer the question you've shared. I'll ensure the response is accurate, detailed, and aligned with the official HCIP-Datacom documentation, while correcting any typos and providing a comprehensive explanation. Since you've only provided one question in the image, I'll address it in the requested format. If there are additional questions, please share them, and I'll format and answer them similarly.


NEW QUESTION # 21

According to this picture, we can judge:

```

<Huawei>display ospf lsdb router self-originate
      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 10.0.12.1
          Area: 0.0.0.0
Type      : Router
Ls id     : 10.0.12.1
Adv rtr   : 10.0.12.1
Ls age    : 312
Len       : 36
Options   : ABR E
seq#      : 80000013
chksum    : 0xc61c
Link count: 1
* Link ID: 10.0.12.2
  Data    : 10.0.12.1
  Link Type: TransNet
  Metric  : 1

```



- A. R1 only has link state information for level1-2
- B. In the level1-2 network, there are a total of 8 routers
- C. The system ID of R1 is ee8c.a0c2.ba1f
- D. R1 has both level1-1 and level-1-2 link state information

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 22

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