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Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-Datacom V1.0) certification exam is a challenging exam that requires extensive preparation and study. Candidates are expected to have a thorough understanding of networking concepts, protocols, and technologies, as well as hands-on experience in configuring and troubleshooting network devices.

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

The figure shows a packet that contains three label headers. Select the values (in decimal notation) of the X, Y, and Z fields, respectively.

Answer:

Explanation:

X = 0

Y = 0

Z = 1

Understanding MPLS Label Headers

What is MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching)?

MPLS is a high-performance forwarding technology that replaces IP lookups with label switching.

Packets are forwarded based on labels instead of destination IP addresses.

MPLS labels are stacked when passing through multiple hops.

MPLS Label Stack Structure

Each MPLS label has four fields:

Label- 20-bit identifier used for forwarding.

EXP (Experimental Bits / Traffic Class)- 3-bit field used for QoS (Quality of Service).

S (Bottom of Stack)- 1-bit flag that indicates whether this is the last (bottom) label in the stack.

TTL (Time-To-Live)- 8-bit field to prevent loops.

Understanding the EXP Fields (X, Y, Z) in the Figure

The image shows a packet with three MPLS labels.

Each label has an EXP field (X, Y, Z) representing the QoS bits.

By default, MPLS EXP bits are copied from the top label to lower labels unless modified by QoS policies.

If no QoS policy modifies the EXP bits, they remain the default value of 0.

The bottom label in the stack (Label 3) often has an EXP value of 1 to indicate specific QoS policies.

Why Are the Answers X = 0, Y = 0, Z = 1?

#X = 0 (Default EXP for Label 1, the top label in the stack).

#Y = 0 (EXP for Label 2, unchanged from the default value).

#Z = 1 (EXP for Label 3, indicating a QoS setting applied to the bottom label).

Real-World Application:

MPLS QoS (Quality of Service): EXP values determine packet priority in Service Provider networks.

Traffic Engineering (TE): MPLS labels guide packets through optimized paths, ensuring low-latency services.

Enterprise WAN Optimization: MPLS traffic is prioritized for critical applications like VoIP, Video Conferencing, and Cloud Services.

#Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - MPLS Label Stack and QoS EXP Field Processing

NEW QUESTION # 68

In an MPLS BGPVPN networking that does not enable MPLS penultimate hop pop-up technology. When the message reaches the last hop PE, the message has two layers of labels, and the two layers of label values can be the same.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 69

A network administrator runs the display telemetry subscription command on a device to check telemetry subscription information.

The command output is as follows. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

```
[~CE] display telemetry subscription
```

```
Sub name : Sub1
```

```
Sensor group:
```

```
Sensor-name Sample-interval(ms) State
```

```
Sensor1 1000 RESOLVED
```

```
Destination group:
```

```
Dest-name Dest-IP Dest-port State Vpn-name Protocol
```

```
Dest1 192.168.56.1 20030 RESOLVED - GRPC
```

```
Sub state : PASSIVE
```

```
Total subscription number is : 1
```

- A. The IP address of the device is 192.168.56.1.
- B. The device sends sampled data every second.
- C. The subscription name is Sub1.

- D. The subscription mode is static subscription.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A). The device sends sampled data every second#Correct, since sample interval is 1000ms = 1 second.
- B). The subscription mode is static subscription#Correct, as shown by Sub state: PASSIVE. Passive indicates astatic subscription.
- C). The IP address of the device is 192.168.56.1#Incorrect- this IP address is thedestination (telemetry collector),notthe device's own IP.
- D). The subscription name is Sub1#Correct, as per Sub name : Sub1.

Correct answer: C. The IP address of the device is 192.168.56.1- this is incorrect because it ' s actually the collector's IP, not the device ' s.

Reference:Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Study Guide -Chapter: Telemetry and Network VisibilitySection: Displaying Subscription Information

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following functions can be provided by iMaster NCE-Campus when it functions as a relay agent for authentication?

- A. Marketing
- B. User authentication
- C. User accounting
- D. User analysis

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus as an Authentication Relay Agent

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus can act as a relay agent for authentication services, forwarding authentication requests between users and authentication servers (e.g., RADIUS, LDAP).

#B. User Authentication

Validates user credentials before granting network access.

Supports 802.1X, Portal, MAC, and RADIUS authentication.

#C. User Analysis

Analyzes user behavior and access patterns to optimize security and network policies.

#D. Marketing

Provides customized authentication portals with advertisements and promotional messages.

Incorrect answer:

#A. User Accounting- Accounting is handled by the authentication server (e.g., RADIUS), not the relay agent.

Reference from Huawei HCIE-Datacom Documentation:

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus Authentication Guide - Relay Agent Functions

HCIE-Datacom Study Material - User Authentication and Analysis in CloudCampus

NEW QUESTION # 71

If all the public IP addresses are used by a company's intranet users to access the Internet using NAT's No-pat method, what will happen to subsequent intranet users who access the Internet?

- A. Squeeze out the previous user and force NAT conversion to go online
- B. automatically switch NAT to PAT after the Internet
- C. Subsequent intranet users will not be able to access the Internet
- D. Synchronize messages to other NAT conversion devices for NAT conversion

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 72

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