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Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q256-Q261):

NEW QUESTION # 256
What are the following correct statements about MUX VLANs?(Multiple select).

- A. Separate VLANs can communicate with all VLANs within a MUX VLAN
- B. Each Separate VLAN must be bound to a Principal VLAN
- C. Each Group VLAN must be bound to a Principal VLAN
- D. The Principal VLAN can communicate with all VLANs within the MUX VLAN

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 257
On a VXLAN-based virtualized campus network, BGP EVPN can be used as the control plane protocol.
Which of the following EVPN route types are not used in the virtualized campus network scenario?

- A. Type 3
- B. Type 1
- C. Type 2
- D. Type 4

Answer: D

Explanation:
EVPN Route Types:
Type 1 (MAC/IP Advertisement Route):Advertises host MAC and IP information -used.
Type 2 (MAC/IP Advertisement Route):Advertises MAC + IP binding for end hosts -used.
Type 3 (Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag Route):Used to advertise VXLAN multicast group info -used.
Type 4 (Ethernet Segment Route):Used inmulti-homing scenarios, especially inDC (data center) environments, to coordinate DF election -typically not used in campus VXLAN.
So incampus virtualized networks, which are oftensingle-homed,Type 4 is not required.
Correct answer: C. Type 4

NEW QUESTION # 258
Congestion management technology can be used to discard data packets in the buffer queue to prevent the buffer queue from being exhausted.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Congestion Management (like WFQ, CBWFQ) controls traffic without discarding packets unless absolutely necessary.
* Congestion Avoidance (e.g., WRED) is responsible for selectively discarding packets to prevent buffer overflow.
* Key Distinction:
* Congestion Management = Traffic queuing and prioritization (no packet loss).
* Congestion Avoidance = Selectively dropping packets (e.g., WRED).
# Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - Congestion Management vs. Avoidance

NEW QUESTION # 259
In DU label advertisement mode, if the liberal label retention mode is used, the device reserves labels received from all the LDP peers regardless of whether the LDP peer is the optimal next hop for reaching the destination network.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:
In MPLS LDP (Label Distribution Protocol), label retention modes control how labels are stored in the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).
DU Label Advertisement Mode (Downstream Unsolicited):
* Labels are advertised to all LDP peers without a request.
* The receiving router decides which label to use for forwarding.
Liberal vs. Conservative Label Retention:
Liberal Label Retention Mode (Correct Answer)
* All received labels from all LDP peers are stored.
* Even if a peer is not the optimal next hop, its label is retained.
* Allows faster convergence during failures.
# Conservative Label Retention Mode

* Only the label from the best next-hop peer is stored.
* Reduces memory usage but can slow down convergence in case of failure.
Reference from Huawei HCIE-Datacom Documentation:
* Huawei MPLS LDP Configuration Guide - Liberal vs. Conservative Label Retention
* HCIE-Datacom Training Material - Label Advertisement in MPLS Networks

NEW QUESTION # 260
What information does the BGP Open message carry as follows?

- A. Hold time
- B. Route attributes
- C. BGP Router ID
- D. Local Autonomous System (AS) number

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 261
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