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V1.0 certification can help individuals stand out from the competition and land their dream jobs.

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131
Which of the following scenarios send free ARP messages?(Multiple choice questions).

- A. When a host connected to the switch issues a Ping message.
- B. After the VRRP protocol master and standby role election is completed
- C. The DHCP client receives an acknowledgment message from the server after it sends it
- D. When a new host configured with an IP address is connected to the network

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 132
As shown in the figure, Department A of Branch 1 has access to the Internet, but Department B can only use an encrypted VP to access headquarters resources, and NAT can be configured on the egress device The policy enables Department A to access the Internet, while the PSecVPN (ESP Protocol) + Tunnel mode method configured for Department B gives it access to headquarters.

- A. Right
- B. Wrong

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 133
BFD can implement millisecond-level link status detection.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

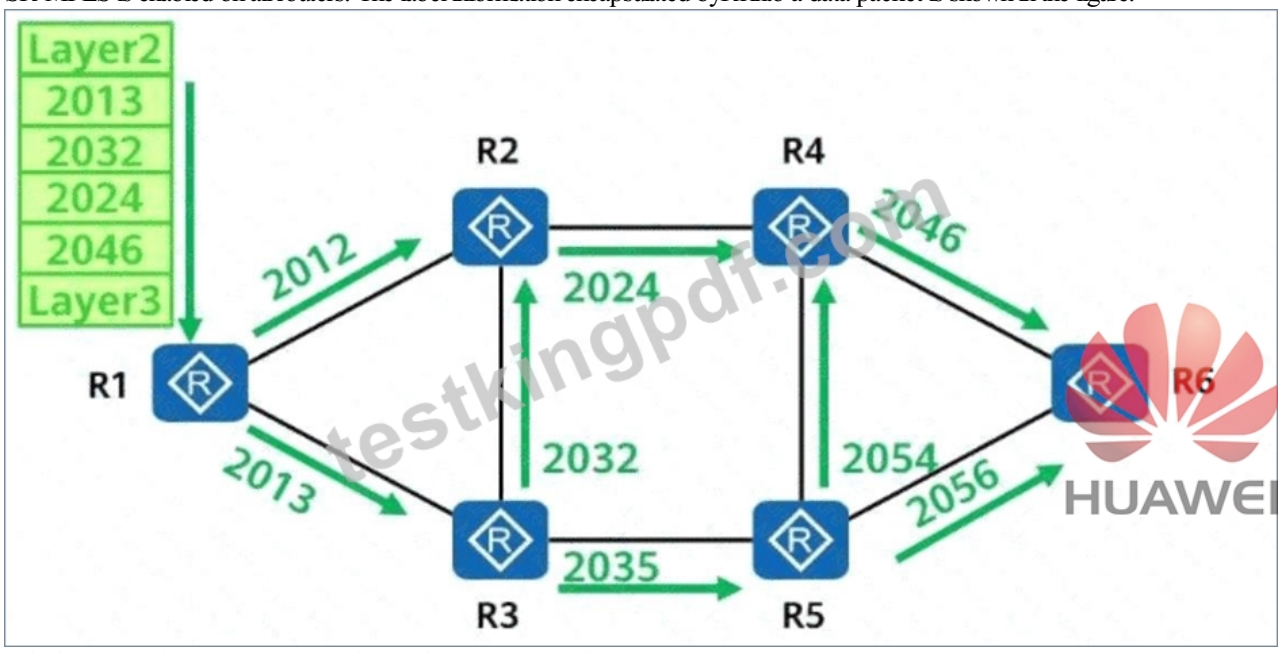
Explanation:
Understanding BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection)
* BFD is a high-speed fault detection protocol used to monitor link failures in milliseconds.
* It operates at Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) and Layer 3 (Network Layer) to provide fast convergence.
Why Can BFD Detect Failures in Milliseconds?
* Uses lightweight control packets that are exchanged between routers.
* Works with OSPF, IS-IS, BGP, and MPLS to trigger fast convergence.
* Detection time = (Transmit Interval) × (Detect Multiplier)
* Example: If the interval is 3ms and the multiplier is 3, failure detection takes 9ms.
Why is the Answer TRUE?
BFD achieves millisecond-level detection by sending rapid probe packets.# Used in high-availability networks where link failures must be detected in real-time.
Real-World Application
* Service Provider Networks: BFD improves network resilience by detecting link failures faster than traditional routing timers.
* Enterprise WANs: Used in SD-WANs to switch paths dynamically.
* MPLS Fast Reroute (FRR): Works with MPLS Traffic Engineering for near-instantaneous failover.
# Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datacom Guide - BFD for Fast Link Failure Detection

NEW QUESTION # 134
XLAN uses BGP EVPN to establish a tunnel, what type of message is used? (Single choice questions).

- A. Type2
- B. Typel
- C. Type3
- D. Type4E. Type5

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 135
SR-MPLS is enabled on all routers. The label information encapsulated byR1into a data packet is shown in the figure.



Which of the following is the forwarding path of the data packet?

- A. R1-R2-R4-R6
- B. R1-R2-R3-R5-R6
- C. R1-R3-R2-R4-R6

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
1. Understanding SR-MPLS (Segment Routing with MPLS):
Segment Routing (SR)leverages MPLS labels to define paths through the network.
The labels representsegments(nodes or specific paths) rather than traditional LDP or RSVP-TE labels.
Thelabel stackdetermines the forwarding path through the network.
Top Label:Determines thenext hop.
Next Label:After label pop, it indicates thesubsequent hop.
2. Analyzing the Given Label Stack:
The label stack encapsulated byR1is as follows:
Layer2:2046
2013
2032
2024
2046
Layer3
Thetop label (2046)indicates that thenext-hop routerisR4.
AfterR4pops the top label, thenext label (2046)directs the packet toR6.
3. Forwarding Path Analysis:
Step 1:R1sends the packet toR2based on internal routing.
Step 2:R2forwards the packet directly toR4as dictated by the top label (2046).
Step 3:R4pops the top label (2046) and checks the next label (again2046), directing the packet toR6.
Step 4:R6receives the packet as the final destination.
4. Why Option B is Correct:
The pathR1-R2-R4-R6matches thelabel stack processingin SR-MPLS.
Thelabels indicate the shortest pathchosen by SR policies, which isR1 # R2 # R4 # R6.
TheSR-MPLS label stackefficiently guides the packet through the optimal path without complex signaling.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A (R1-R2-R3-R5-R6):
This path does not match thelabel sequenceas the labels clearly indicate adirect path via R4, not throughR3 and R5.
Option C (R1-R3-R2-R4-R6):
This path is longer and unnecessary, as thelabel stackindicates a moredirect path via R2 and R4.

NEW QUESTION # 136
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