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Huawei H12-811_V2.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network O&M and Troubleshooting: Covers network operation and maintenance practices, common diagnostic tools, and methodologies for identifying and resolving network faults.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

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Huawei HCIA-Datacom V2.0 Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

When a Huawei network device functions as an FTP server, which of the following are possible causes of an FTP client failing to log in to the FTP server? (Select all that apply)

- A. The authorized directory is not specified for FTP users.
- B. The FTP server function is not enabled on the device.
- C. The FTP user name and password are not configured.
- D. The network between the device and the FTP client is unreachable.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

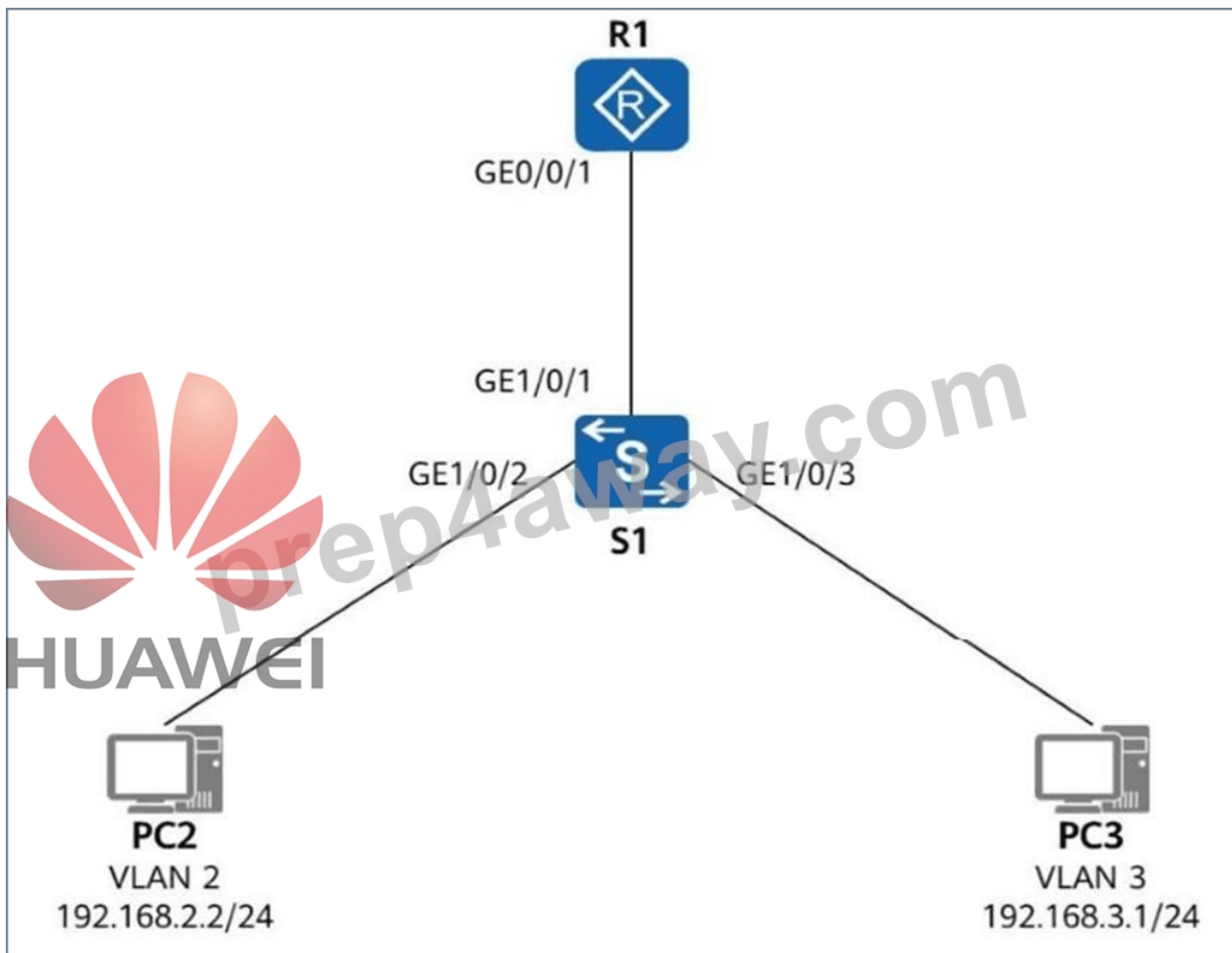
All four options are possible causes of FTP login failure, so the correct answer is A, B, C, and D.

Option A is correct because if the FTP server function is not enabled on the Huawei device, the device cannot provide FTP services and the client cannot log in. Option B is also correct because if the authorized directory is not specified for the FTP user, the user may not be able to complete login or access file services properly, depending on the FTP user configuration requirements. Option C is correct because an FTP user account must be configured with the required username and password; otherwise, authentication cannot succeed. Option D is also correct because if the network between the FTP client and the device is unreachable, the client cannot establish the FTP connection at all.

In HCIA-Datacom troubleshooting, FTP login failure is usually checked from four aspects: service enablement, user configuration, permission or directory authorization, and network connectivity. This question tests standard remote maintenance troubleshooting logic for file transfer services on Huawei network devices.

NEW QUESTION # 41

On the network shown in the figure, R1 serves as the gateway for PC2 and PC3, and directly connects to S1 through a physical link. GE1/0/1 on S1 is configured as a trunk interface and permits traffic of VLANs 2 and 3. Its PVID retains the default value. Which of the following statements are true if PC2 and PC3 can communicate with each other? (Select all that apply)



- A. Sub-interfaces GE0/0/1.2 and GE0/0/1.3 have been created on R1.
- B. PC2 and PC3 must be connected to different physical switches.
- C. S1 has MAC address entries of PC2 and PC3.
- D. R1 can terminate data frames of VLAN 2 and VLAN 3.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

This scenario describes the classic router-on-a-stick inter-VLAN routing design. A single physical interface on R1 connects to switch S1, and multiple sub-interfaces are created on that physical interface to serve as gateways for multiple VLANs. Therefore, if R1 provides Layer 3 gateway functions for VLAN 2 and VLAN

3, sub-interfaces such as GE0/0/1.2 and GE0/0/1.3 must be configured, so option A is correct.

Because PC2 and PC3 are connected to switch S1, S1 learns their source MAC addresses dynamically and stores them in its MAC address table, making option B correct. R1 receives tagged frames from different VLANs on the trunk link and, through its sub-interfaces, can identify and terminate frames for VLAN 2 and VLAN 3, so option C is also correct. Option D is incorrect because hosts in different VLANs do not need to be connected to different physical switches; VLAN separation is logical, not necessarily physical. HCIA- Datacom uses this deployment to explain inter-VLAN communication, 802.1Q trunking, and flexible campus gateway design using limited router interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following IP addresses cannot be configured for a host by default?

- A. 172.16.1.1/16
- B. 224.0.0.1/24
- C. 192.168.1.1/24
- D. 10.0.0.1/8

Answer: B

Explanation:

The address 224.0.0.1/24 cannot be configured as a normal host IP address by default because it belongs to the Class D multicast address range. IPv4 multicast addresses range from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 and are reserved for multicast group communication rather than assignment to host interfaces as ordinary unicast addresses. Therefore, option D is correct.

The other three options are all private unicast address ranges and can be configured on hosts in private networks. 10.0.0.1/8 belongs to the 10.0.0.0/8 private range, 172.16.1.1/16 belongs to the 172.16.0.0/12 private range, and 192.168.1.1/24 belongs to the 192.168.0.0/16 private range. These are commonly used in enterprise and campus networks. HCIA-Datcom teaches that host IP address planning must distinguish between unicast, multicast, loopback, broadcast, and other special-purpose ranges. Multicast addresses identify multicast groups and are processed differently by hosts and network devices, so they are not valid default host addresses for ordinary end-to-end IP communication.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 200 words of Explanation From Datcom 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-Datcom 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.

NEW QUESTION # 44

The undo command can be used in the CLI of a Huawei device to restore default settings, disable functions, or delete configurations.

Which of the following are correct undo commands? (Select all that apply)

- A. [HUAWEI] sysname TEST
[TEST] undo sysname
[HUAWEI]

- B. [HUAWEI] interface GE 1/0/1
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1] ip address 10.12.1.1 24
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1] undo ip address
- C. [HUAWEI] interface GE 1/0/1
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1] undo portswitch
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1]
- D. < HUAWEI > system-view
[HUAWEI] undo system-view
< HUAWEI >

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

On Huawei devices, the undo command is used to remove a previously applied configuration, disable a function, or restore a parameter to its default state. In option B, undo ip address is a valid interface-view command that removes the IP address configured on the interface. In option C, undo portswitch is also a valid interface command on switch interfaces that converts a Layer 2 interface into a Layer 3 interface when supported by the device. In option D, undo sysname restores the device name to the default hostname, which is valid in system view.

Option A is incorrect because system-view is a command used to enter system view from user view, but undo system-view is not a valid command for exiting that view. Exiting system view is done with commands such as quit, return, or by using shortcut keys. This question checks the understanding that undo only applies to configurable features and parameters, not to view-switching commands in the CLI hierarchy.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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