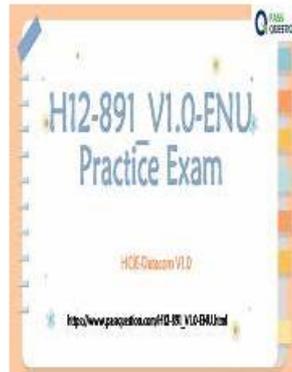


初心者でも合格できる！ H12-891_V1.0試験問題



2025年JPTestKingの最新H12-891_V1.0 PDFダンプおよびH12-891_V1.0試験エンジンの無料共有：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YXSSHDBsyxLBo39EGSuDB4kquC3znYXV>

JPTestKingのH12-891_V1.0問題集は素晴らしい参考資料です。この問題集は絶対あなたがずっと探しているものです。これは受験生の皆さんのために特別に作成し出された試験参考書です。この参考書は短い時間で試験に十分に準備させ、そして楽に試験に合格させます。試験のためにあまりの時間と精力を無駄にしたくないなら、JPTestKingのH12-891_V1.0問題集は間違いなくあなたに最もふさわしい選択です。この資料を使用すると、あなたの学習効率を向上させ、多くの時間を節約することができます。

Huawei H12-891_V1.0 (HCIE-DATACOM V1.0) 認定試験は、データ通信の分野で候補者の知識とスキルをテストするために設計されています。この試験では、複雑なデータ通信ネットワークの設計、実装、およびトラブルシューティングに関する候補者の専門知識を検証します。HCIE-DATACOM V1.0認定は、データ通信の分野でのキャリアを強化しようとしている専門家を対象としています。

>> H12-891_V1.0日本語版テキスト内容 <<

Huawei H12-891_V1.0日本語対策、H12-891_V1.0試験対策書

今の競争が激しい社会にあたり、あなたは努力して所有したいことがあります。IT職員にとって、H12-891_V1.0試験認定書はあなたの実力を証明できる重要なツールです。だから、Huawei H12-891_V1.0試験に合格する必要があります。それで、弊社の質の高いH12-891_V1.0試験資料を薦めさせていただきます。

H12-891_V1.0試験は、ネットワークアーキテクチャ、ネットワークプロトコル、ネットワークセキュリティ、品質サービス、ネットワークトラブルシューティングなど、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。候補者は、

これらのトピックに深い理解を持ち、その知識を実世界のシナリオに適用できる能力が求められます。試験には理論的な部分と実践的な部分が両方含まれており、データ通信について幅広い理解を持つことができます。

Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 認定 H12-891_V1.0 試験問題 (Q160-Q165):

質問 # 160

The IS-IS Level-1 neighbor relationship is not established between R3 and R4. Referring to the following information, what is the possible cause?

```
[R3]display isis error
```

```
Hello packet errors:
```

```
... ..
```

```
Repeated System ID      : 0      Bad Circuit Type      : 0
Bad TLV Length          : 0      Zero HoldingTime      : 0
Unusable IP Addr       : 0      Repeated IPv4 Addr    : 0
Mismatched Area Addr(L1): 13     Mismatched Proto      : 0
SNPA Conflicted(LAN)   : 0      Mismatched Level      : 0
Mismatched Max Area Addr: 0      Bad Authentication     : 0
```

```
... ..
[ R3 ]
```

- A. The IS-IS levels of R3 and R4 do not match.
- B. The circuit types of the interfaces connecting R3 and R4 do not match.
- C. The IIS authentication between R3 and R1 fails.
- **D. The area IDs of R3 and R4 are different.**

正解: D

解説:

From the IS-IS error output, the key error is:

```
Mismatched Area Addr(L1): 13
```

This clearly indicates that the area addresses are different, which prevents the Level-1 adjacency from forming.

Why is Option D Correct?

* IS-IS Level-1 routers must have the same area ID to form an adjacency.

* Since the log shows a mismatched area address, the adjacency fails at Level-1.

* If R3 and R4 were Level-2 routers, they could form an adjacency even with different area IDs.

Why Are the Other Options Incorrect?

Option A: No authentication failure is reported.# Option B: No "Mismatched Level" errors appear, so their levels are compatible.#

Option C: No "Bad Circuit Type" errors indicate mismatched circuit types.

Thus, the correct answer is D.

Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom - IS-IS Neighbor Troubleshooting

質問 # 161

Which of the following items are included in static information collection and analysis?

- A. License
- B. Interface types
- C. Packet loss rate
- D. Device types

正解: A、D

解説:

Static information collection and analysis refers to gathering non-changing (static) parameters of the network devices. These parameters are mostly configuration-related and do not fluctuate dynamically.

Explanation of Correct Options:

A. Device types

* Includes information about the hardware platform, model, and series of the device.

* Example: Huawei NE40E, CE12800, or AR routers.

C. License

* Licenses define feature capabilities, such as MPLS, BGP, or security functions.

* Licenses are static parameters because they do not change unless manually updated.

Incorrect Options:

B. Interface types

* Interface types (GigabitEthernet, FastEthernet, Serial, etc.) can change depending on hardware or software configurations.

* They are not static because interfaces can be added or removed dynamically.

D. Packet loss rate

* Packet loss rate is a dynamic parameter, as it varies depending on network conditions, congestion, or faults.

* It is used in performance monitoring rather than static data collection.

Reference from Huawei HCIE-Datcom Documentation:

* Huawei Network Management Best Practices - Static & Dynamic Data Collection

* HCIE-Datcom Guide - Network Monitoring and Analysis

* Huawei NCE-Campus Network Health Check Manual

質問 # 162

An SRLB is a set of user-specified local labels reserved for SR-MPLS. These labels are locally configured and have only local significance. Therefore, they are not advertised through the IGP.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

正解: A

解説:

Understanding SRLB (Segment Routing Local Block)

What is SRLB?

* SRLB (Segment Routing Local Block) is a range of local MPLS labels used by Segment Routing (SR-MPLS).

* These labels are only relevant to the local router and are not advertised to other routers.

Key SR-MPLS Label Blocks# SRGB (Segment Routing Global Block) - Globally significant labels shared among routers.#

SRLB (Segment Routing Local Block) - Locally significant labels, not shared.

Why is the Answer TRUE?

SRLB labels are only locally defined and are NOT distributed via IGP (OSPF or IS-IS).# They are used for local forwarding

decisions within an SR-enabled router.# Only SRGB labels are advertised to ensure consistent global label assignment.

Real-World Application:

* Traffic Engineering (TE): Uses SRLB for custom local path optimizations.

* Segment Routing Networks: Ensures scalable MPLS forwarding without requiring full LDP signaling.

Reference: Huawei HCIE-Datcom Guide - Segment Routing Label Blocks (SRGB & SRLB)

質問 # 163

Refer to the following command output on the router R1. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

```
<R1> display interface Tunnel
Tunnel0/0/0 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 15:21:23 UTC-08:00
Description: ! 0.0.3.3
Route Port, The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet Address is 20.1.1.1/24
Encapsulation is TUNNEL, loopback not set
Tunnel source 10.0.1.1 (LoopBack0), destination 10.0.3.3
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled
keepalive disabled
Checksumming of packets disabled
Current system time: 15:21:37-08:00
300 seconds input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
300 seconds output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
13 seconds input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
13 seconds output rate 448 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
9 packets output, 824 bytes
0 output error
Input bandwidth utilization : -
Output bandwidth utilization : -
```

- A. Keepalive detection is enabled on the tunnel.
- B. Key authentication is disabled for the tunnel.
- C. The destination IP address of the tunnel is 10.0.3.3.
- D. The tunnel is a GRE tunnel.

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Analyzing the output:

A: Key authentication is disabled for the tunnel:Correct. The output explicitly states"key disabled".

B: The destination IP address of the tunnel is 10.0.3.3:Correct. The output shows"destination 10.0.3.3".

C: The tunnel is a GRE tunnel:Correct. The output states"Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP".

D: Keepalive detection is enabled on the tunnel:Incorrect.The output clearly shows"keepalive disabled".

Therefore, the correct answer is D because the tunnel does not have keepalive enabled.

質問 # 164

What does IPV6 enable topology ipv6 mean under IS-IS protocol view?

- A. Does not have any meaning
- B. SPF calculation is performed separately in the topology of IPv4 and IPv6,
- C. IPv4, IPv6 using the same topology for SPF calculation
- D. SPF calculation for IPv6 is not supported

正解: B

質問 # 165

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H12-891_V1.0日本語対策: https://www.jpctestking.com/H12-891_V1.0-exam.html

- H12-891_V1.0試験復習赤本 □ H12-891_V1.0試験資料 □ H12-891_V1.0試験感想 □ 時間限定無料で使える □ H12-891_V1.0の試験問題は「www.xhs1991.com」サイトで検索H12-891_V1.0認定資格試験
- 真実的なH12-891_V1.0日本語版テキスト内容 - 合格スムーズH12-891_V1.0日本語対策 | 素敵なH12-891_V1.0試験対策書 □ 今すぐ ✓ www.goshiken.com □ ✓ □ で ➡ H12-891_V1.0 □ を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいH12-891_V1.0教育資料

