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Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

In the same environment, engineers A and B execute the tracert command. The destination addresses are the same, but the paths are different. What are the possible reasons?

Engineer A:

```
<R1>tracert -A 172.16.1.1 172.16.1.4
```

```
1 10.1.12.2 10 ms 10 ms 10 ms
```

```
2 10.1.24.2 30 ms 10 ms 10.1.34.2 30 ms
```

Engineer B:

```
<R1>tracert -A 172.16.1.1 -P 33436 172.16.1.4
```

```
1 10.1.12.2 20 ms 20 ms 20 ms
```

```
2 10.1.34.2 30 ms 40 ms 20 ms
```

- A. The destination port numbers of the UDR packets serving tracert are different, and the hashes reach different equivalent next hops.
- B. Engineer B's operation error
- C. The phenomenon is abnormal, the device has an operating system failure
- D. Engineer A's operation error

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 18

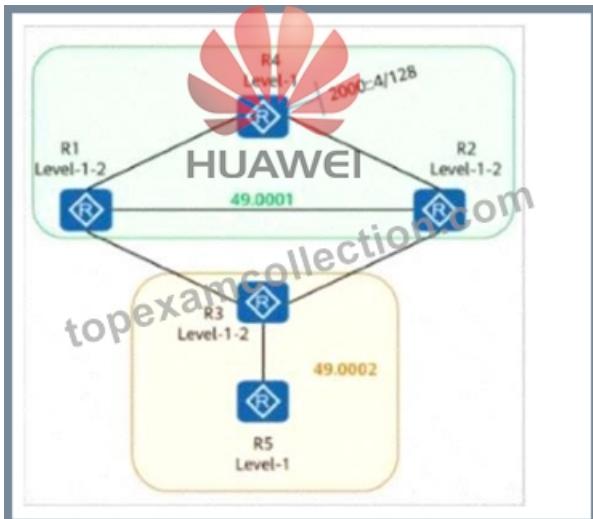
On the IS-IS IPv6 network shown in the figure:

* Multi-topology is enabled on all routers.

* The IPv6 address of Loopback0 on R4 is 2000::4/128.

* The command `ipv6 summary 2000::/64 level-2` is configured in the IS-IS processes of R2 and R1.

* The command `ipv6 import-route isis level-2 into level-1` is configured in the IS-IS processes of R1, R2, and R3.



Which of the following routers have the route 2000::/64 in their routing tables?

- A. R5
- B. R2
- C. R4
- D. R3

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Understanding the IS-IS Network and IPv6 Route Summary Behavior

* IS-IS Areas and Router Roles:

* Area 49.0001 (Level-1-2): R1, R2, R4

* Area 49.0002 (Level-1-2 & Level-1): R3 (Level-1-2), R5 (Level-1 only)

* Effect of ipv6 summary 2000::/64 level-2 Command

* This command on R1 and R2 summarizes the 2000::/64 prefix for Level-2 routers.

* Instead of advertising the detailed 2000::4/128 prefix, R1 and R2 advertise only the summarized 2000::/64 route to other Level-2 routers.

* Effect of ipv6 import-route isis level-2 into level-1 Command

* This command allows Level-1 routers (like R3) to learn Level-2 routes (like 2000::/64).

* R1 and R2 redistribute the 2000::/64 summary route into Level-1 IS-IS areas, making it available to Level-1 routers.

Route Distribution Analysis for Each Router

R4 (Does Not Have 2000::/64) #

* R4 only advertises its Loopback0 (2000::4/128).

* It does not need to install the summarized 2000::/64 route, as it originates from its own loopback.

R4 does NOT have the 2000::/64 route.

R5 (Does Not Have 2000::/64) #

* R5 is a Level-1-only router in Area 49.0002.

* It does not have a Level-2 connection to learn the summarized 2000::/64 route.

* Because R5 is Level-1 only, it can only receive routes if a default route is provided, which is not mentioned in the question.

R5 does NOT have the 2000::/64 route.

R3 (Has 2000::/64) #

* R3 is a Level-1-2 router, meaning it can learn both Level-1 and Level-2 routes.

* Since R1 and R2 advertise the summarized 2000::/64 route into Level-2 and R3 has ipv6 import- route isis level-2 into level-1, R3 will install 2000::/64 in its routing table.

R3 has the 2000::/64 route.

R2 (Has 2000::/64) #

* R2 is a Level-1-2 router and has the ipv6 summary 2000::/64 level-2 command enabled.

* This means R2 advertises the summarized 2000::/64 route to other Level-2 routers and installs it in its own routing table.

R2 has the 2000::/64 route.

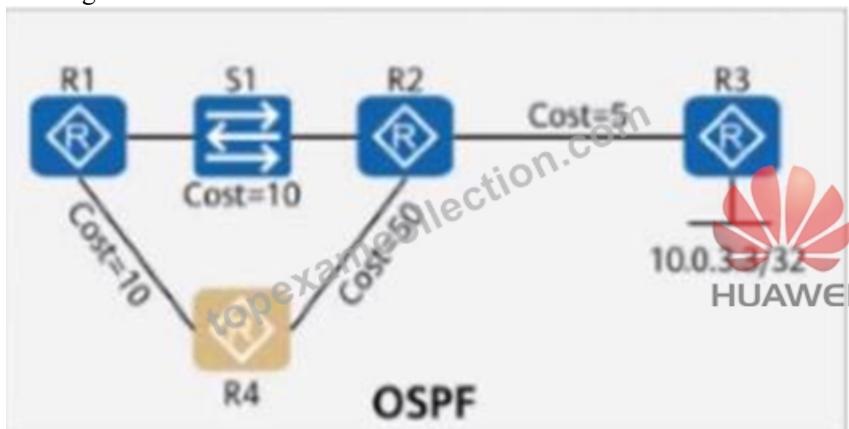
Final Conclusion:

R3 has the route 2000::/64. # R2 has the route 2000::/64. # R4 does NOT have the route 2000::/64. # R5 does NOT have the route 2000::/64.

Thus, the correct answers are: C. R3, D. R2.

NEW QUESTION # 19

On the OSPF network shown in the figure, the cost values of links are marked, and OSPF IP FRR is enabled on R1. Which of the following statements is false?



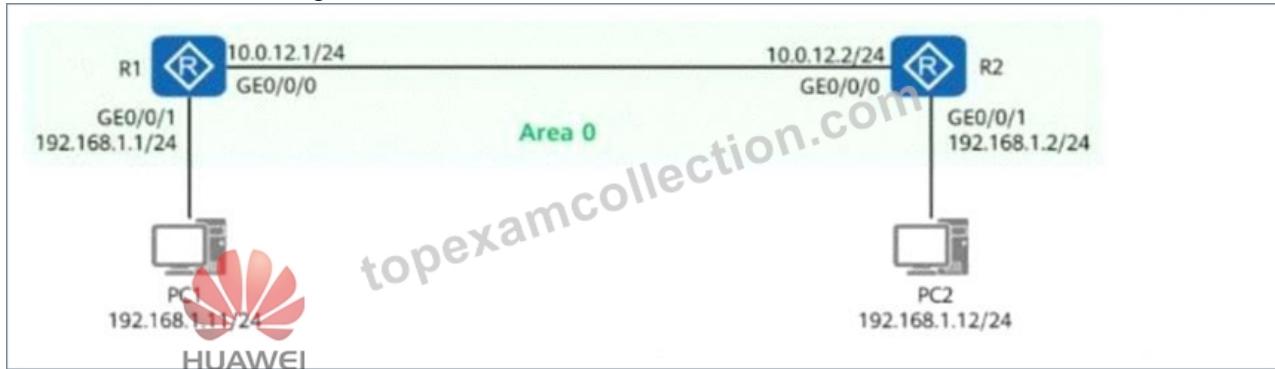
- A. If the link between R1 and S1 is disconnected, R1 directly uses the backup path to forward packets to R3 because FRR is enabled on R1.
- B. If the link between R2 and S1 is disconnected, R1 recalculates the optimal path to R3 and performs path switching instantly.
- C. If the link between R1 and S1 is disconnected, R1 recalculates the optimal path to R3 and performs path switching instantly.**
- D. If the link between R1 and S1 is disconnected and you check neighbor information on R1, the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 will instantly display Down.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 20

A network engineer provides a troubleshooting report after rectifying a fault. The actual network is simplified into the one shown in the figure, where R1 and R2 both have OSPF enabled and function as the gateways of PC1 and PC2, respectively.

Given this, which of the following statements are true?



Network Topology:

- * R1:
 - * Interface GE0/0/0: 10.0.12.1/24 (Connected to R2)
 - * Interface GE0/0/1: 192.168.1.1/24 (Gateway for PC1)
- R2:
 - * Interface GE0/0/0: 10.0.12.2/24 (Connected to R1)
 - * Interface GE0/0/1: 192.168.1.2/24 (Gateway for PC2)

Options:

- A. R2 cannot ping 10.0.12.1.
- B. R1 cannot ping 192.168.1.2.
- C. PC1 and PC2 cannot ping each other.**
- D. R1 cannot ping 192.168.1.12.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* Understanding the network connectivity:

* R1 and R2 are connected through 10.0.12.0/24 and running OSPF in Area 0.

* PC1 (192.168.1.11/24) is connected to R1, and PC2 (192.168.1.12/24) is connected to R2.

* Analyzing each option:

* Option A: "R2 cannot ping 10.0.12.1." # Incorrect

* R2 is directly connected to 10.0.12.1/24 (R1) on GE0/0/0, so it can ping this IP without any routing issues.

* Option B: "PC1 and PC2 cannot ping each other." # Correct

* OSPF is only running between R1 and R2. There is no indication that R1 and R2 are redistributing connected routes (192.168.1.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24) into OSPF.

* As a result, R1 does not know how to reach 192.168.1.12, and R2 does not know how to reach 192.168.1.11, making communication between PC1 and PC2 impossible.

* Option C: "R1 cannot ping 192.168.1.2." # Incorrect

* 192.168.1.2 is directly connected to R2, and if R1 can reach R2 through OSPF, then R1 should be able to ping 192.168.1.2.

* Option D: "R1 cannot ping 192.168.1.12." # Correct

* 192.168.1.12 is connected to R2, but if R2 does not advertise this network to R1, R1 has no route to reach it.

* Since PC1 (192.168.1.11) and PC2 (192.168.1.12) are on different subnets, and there's no redistribution, R1 cannot reach PC2's IP.

Key Takeaways and Fix Recommendations:

* To allow PC1 and PC2 to communicate, R1 and R2 must advertise their directly connected networks (192.168.1.0/24) in OSPF using the network command or by redistributing connected routes into OSPF.

* Command example:

makefile

CopyEdit

R1:

router ospf 1

network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R2:

router ospf 1

network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

* This would allow R1 to learn about PC2's network and R2 to learn about PC1's network, enabling communication.

HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology References:

* HCIP-Datacom Official Certification Guide, Chapter on OSPF Network Design and Troubleshooting.

* Huawei Datacom Training Materials, Section on OSPF Inter-Area and External Route Advertisements.

* Huawei Datacom Configuration Guide, Command Reference for OSPF network advertisement and route redistribution.

NEW QUESTION # 21

In an MPLS VPN network, data packets are forwarded when they enter the public network. will be encapsulated with two layers of MPLS labels sign. Which of the following options describes the processing of the packet correctly:

- A. the outer label of the packet received by the penultimate hop device is3
- B. Egress PEThe device correctly sends the data packet to the correspondingVPNmiddle
- C. Egress PEDevice received untaggedIPdata pack
- D. The data packet is forwarded toEgress PEequipment

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 22

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