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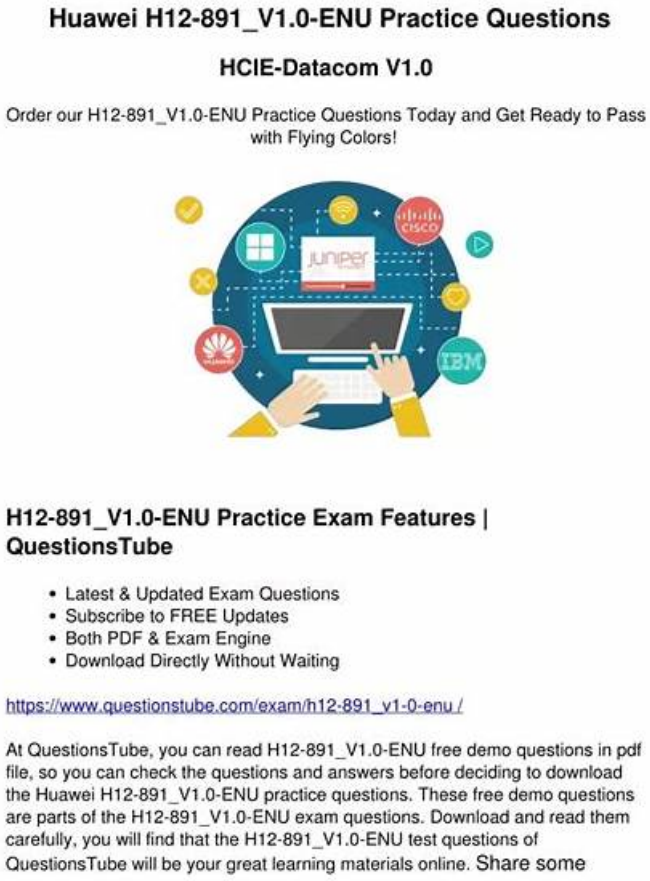

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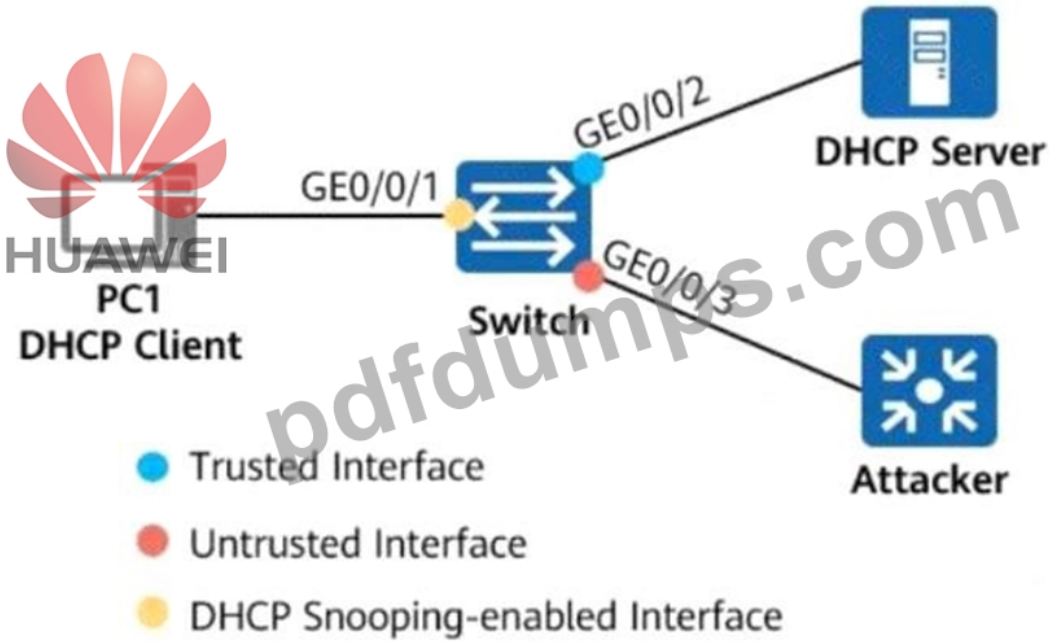
Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101
On the network shown in the figure, the network administrator configures the DHCP snooping trust function on the switch.
* GE0/0/2 is a trusted interface (connected to the DHCP Server).
* GE0/0/3 is an untrusted interface (potential attacker).



Which of the following statements are true about the two interfaces?
Options:

- A. When receiving a DHCP response packet on GE0/0/3, the switch forwards the packet through GE0/0/1.
- B. When receiving a DHCP request packet on GE0/0/2, the switch forwards the packet through GE0 /0/3.
- C. When receiving a DHCP response packet on GE0/0/2, the switch forwards the packet through GE0/0/1.
- D. When receiving a DHCP request packet on GE0/0/3, the switch forwards the packet through GE0 /0/2.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
1. Understanding DHCP Snooping
DHCP Snooping is a security feature that filters untrusted DHCP messages to prevent attacks such as:
* Rogue DHCP servers distributing incorrect IP addresses.
* DHCP starvation attacks.
In DHCP Snooping, switch ports are classified as:
* Trusted Interfaces: Allow both DHCP requests and DHCP responses to pass through.
* Untrusted Interfaces: Allow only DHCP requests but drop DHCP responses (to prevent rogue DHCP servers).
2. Analyzing Each Answer Option
* Option A: "When receiving a DHCP response packet on GE0/0/2, the switch forwards the packet through GE0/0/1."
* Correct.
* GE0/0/2 is a trusted interface (connected to the DHCP server).
* DHCP responses (ACK, NAK, OFFER) come from the DHCP Server.

* Since DHCP responses are allowed on trusted interfaces, the switch forwards them to the client (PC1) via GE0/0/1.
* Option B: "When receiving a DHCP request packet on GE0/0/2, the switch forwards the packet through GE0/0/3."
* Incorrect.
* DHCP requests originate from clients (PC1, attackers, etc.), not from the DHCP server.
* The DHCP request should be forwarded to the DHCP server via a trusted interface (not GE0/0
/3, which is untrusted).
* Option C: "When receiving a DHCP response packet on GE0/0/3, the switch forwards the packet through GE0/0/1."
* Incorrect.
* GE0/0/3 is an untrusted interface (connected to the attacker).
* DHCP responses (ACK, OFFER) from untrusted interfaces are dropped to prevent rogue DHCP attacks.
* The switch will not forward the packet.
* Option D: "When receiving a DHCP request packet on GE0/0/3, the switch forwards the packet through GE0/0/2."
* Correct.
* DHCP requests originate from clients (PC1 or attacker).
* Since DHCP requests are allowed on untrusted interfaces, the switch forwards them to the DHCP server via the trusted interface (GE0/0/2).
Final Answer:
A and D are correct.
HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology References:
* DHCP Snooping and Port Trust Classification
* How Trusted and Untrusted Ports Handle DHCP Packets
* Preventing Rogue DHCP Servers Using DHCP Snooping

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which of the following is not a hardware preparation item for cutover?

- A. Cable connectivity test
- B. Power-on test
- C. Device version check
- D. Test the operation of the board

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 103
The RR rules for advertising routes violate the IBGP split horizon rules, which may cause loops in the AS. Which routing attributes does RR use to prevent loops?

- A. AS-PATH
- B. Originator ID
- C. Nexthop
- D. Cluster List k

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 104
In BGPIMPLS IP VPN, if the OSPF protocol is used between PEs and CEs to exchange routing information, the domain identifier (Domain ID) is used to distinguish whether the incoming routes in the VPI instance come from the same OSPF domain.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 105
On an enterprise network shown in the figure, EBGP is deployed between CEs and PEs.
CE1 sends a VPN route to PE1.

Which of the following statements are false?
Options:

- A. If the commands peer 10.1.1.1 soo 200:1 and peer 10.1.2.1 soo 200:1 are run on PE1, CE2 accepts the route.
- B. If the command peer 10.1.3.1 substitute-as is run on PE2, CE3 accepts the route.
- C. To enable CE3 to receive the route, run the command peer 10.1.1.1 soo 200:1 on PE1.
- D. If no additional action is taken, CE3 discards the route.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
1. Understanding Site of Origin (SoO) in MPLS VPNs
* SoO (Site of Origin) is used in MPLS VPNs to prevent loops in multi-homed CE scenarios.
* Routes with the same SoO value are not advertised back to the same site.
2. Analysis of Each Answer Choice
A: "To enable CE3 to receive the route, run the command peer 10.1.1.1 soo 200:1 on PE1." (# False)
* SoO is used to prevent loops by tagging routes that belong to the same site.
* Applying SoO (200:1) on PE1 for CE1 means that any other PE (such as PE2) receiving the route will not advertise it back to the same site (CE1).
* This statement is false because applying SoO here does not directly enable CE3 to receive the route. Instead, CE3 must accept routes with SoO values properly configured.
B: "If the commands peer 10.1.1.1 soo 200:1 and peer 10.1.2.1 soo 200:1 are run on PE1, CE2 accepts the route." (# False)
* SoO ensures that a route received from one CE is not sent back to another CE in the same site.
* If SoO (200:1) is assigned to CE1 and CE2, routes will be blocked because they share the same SoO tag.
* Thus, CE2 will not accept the route, making this statement false.
C: "If the command peer 10.1.3.1 substitute-as is run on PE2, CE3 accepts the route." (# True)
* substitute-as allows a router to replace the received AS number in the AS_PATH with another AS number, ensuring that routes are accepted even when AS_PATH filtering is in place.
* This prevents CE3 from rejecting the route due to AS-Path loop prevention.
* # Thus, this statement is true.
D: "If no additional action is taken, CE3 discards the route." (# True)
* By default, CE3 will discard the route because of BGP loop prevention (same AS in the AS_PATH).
* To allow CE3 to receive the route, the allowas-in or substitute-as command must be configured on PE2.
* # Thus, this statement is true.
3. Evaluating the Answer Choices
Option
Correct?
Reasoning
A
False
Applying SoO does not directly enable CE3 to receive the route.
B
False
If both CE1 and CE2 have the same SoO value, CE2 will reject the route.
C
True
Substitute-AS allows CE3 to accept the route by modifying the AS-Path.
D
True
Without additional configuration, CE3 will discard the route due to AS-Path loop prevention.
Correct answer: A and B are false.
Final Conclusion:

* SoO prevents routing loops in MPLS VPN multi-homing.
* CE2 will reject the route if it has the same SoO as CE1.
* CE3 requires the substitute-as or allowas-in command to accept the route.
* Thus, statements A and B are false.

NEW QUESTION # 106
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