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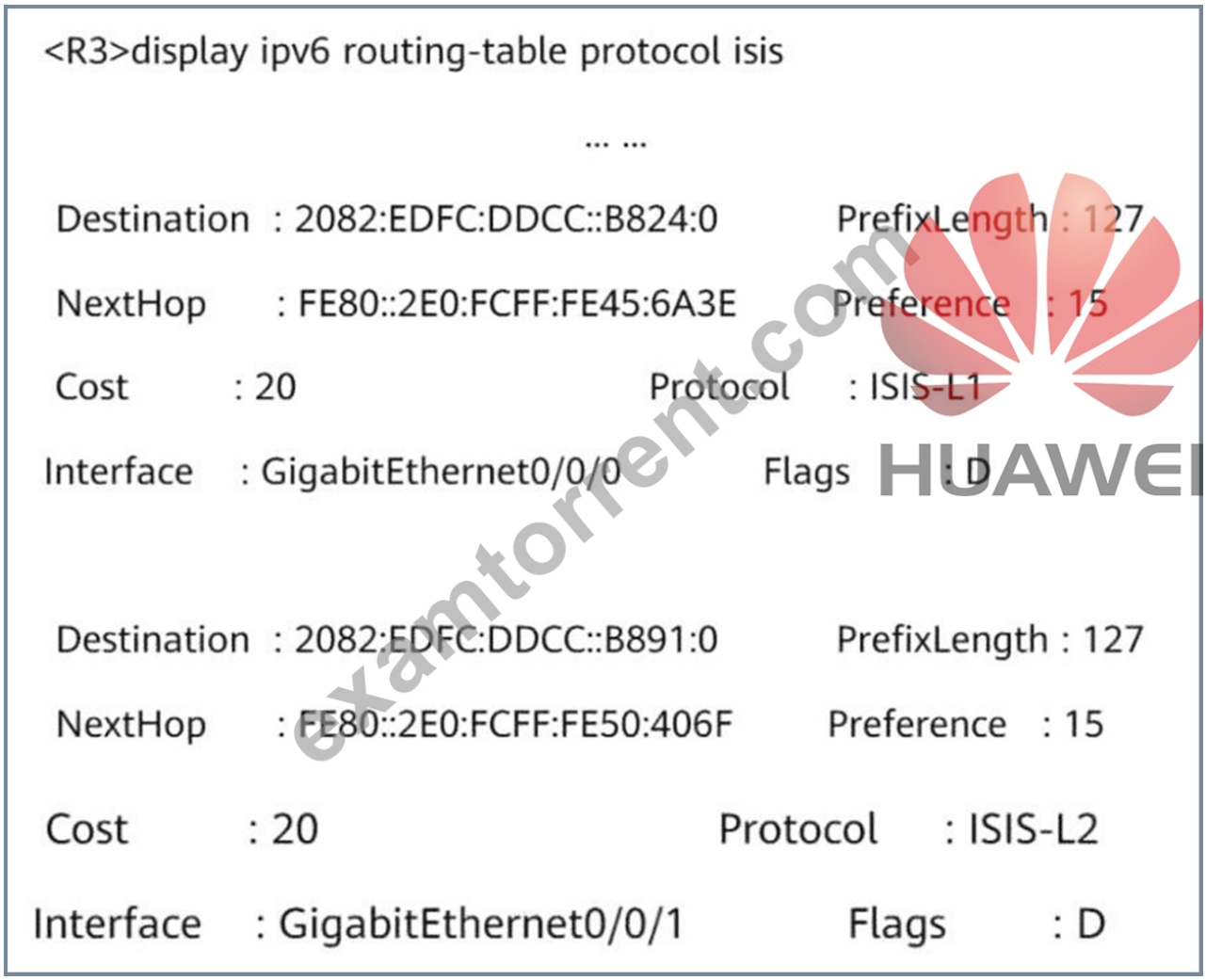
Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Sample Questions (Q249-Q254):

NEW QUESTION # 249
What can be determined from the following figure?



- A. R3 must be a Level-2 device.
- B. The device role of R3 cannot be determined.
- C. R3 must be a Level-1-2 device.
- D. R3 must be a Level-1 device.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To determine R3's role (Level-1, Level-2, or Level-1-2) based on the provided output of the display ipv6 routing-table protocol isis command on R3, we need to analyze the IS-IS routing information and understand IS-IS hierarchy and behavior, particularly in the context of IPv6 routing. Let's break it down step by step:
Understanding the IS-IS Levels and Hierarchy:
IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) is a link-state routing protocol that supports a two-level hierarchy:
Level-1: Routers within the same area, responsible for intra-area routing. Level-1 routers only maintain routing information for their area and rely on Level-1-2 routers to reach other areas.
Level-2: Routers that form the backbone, connecting different areas for inter-area routing. Level-2 routers maintain routing information across areas.
Level-1-2: Routers that operate both at Level-1 (within their area) and Level-2 (to connect to other areas).
These routers act as boundary routers between Level-1 areas and the Level-2 backbone.
A router's role (Level-1, Level-2, or Level-1-2) determines which types of adjacencies it can form and what routing information it advertises or receives.
Analyzing the Output:
The output shows R3's IPv6 routing table with routes learned via IS-IS, specifically:
Destination: 2082:EDFC:DDCC::B824:0/127, Protocol: ISIS-L1
This route is learned via IS-IS Level-1 (ISIS-L1), indicating that R3 has a Level-1 adjacency and is receiving or advertising routes within its area.
The next hop (FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE45:6A3E) and interface (GigabitEthernet0/0/0) suggest this route is intra- area.
Destination: 2082:EDFC:DDCC::B891:0/127, Protocol: ISIS-L2

This route is learned via IS-IS Level-2 (ISIS-L2), indicating that R3 has a Level-2 adjacency and is receiving or advertising routes for inter-area or backbone routing.
The next hop (FE80::2E0:FCFF:FE50:406F) and interface (GigabitEthernet0/0/1) suggest this route is for a different area or the backbone.
Both Level-1 and Level-2 routes are present in R3's routing table, which provides critical insight into R3's role.
Determining R3's Role:
Level-1 Routers:
Level-1 routers only participate in Level-1 adjacencies and maintain routing information for their area. They do not have Level-2 routes or adjacencies unless connected to a Level-1-2 router. Since R3 has a Level-2 route (ISIS-L2), it cannot be exclusively a Level-1 router.
Level-2 Routers:
Level-2 routers focus on inter-area routing and typically do not maintain Level-1 routes unless they are also configured as Level-1-2. Since R3 has a Level-1 route (ISIS-L1), it cannot be exclusively a Level-2 router.
Level-1-2 Routers:
Level-1-2 routers operate both at Level-1 (for intra-area routing) and Level-2 (for inter-area routing). They can form adjacencies with both Level-1 and Level-2 neighbors and maintain both types of routes. The presence of both ISIS-L1 and ISIS-L2 routes in R3's routing table indicates that R3 is participating in both Level-1 and Level-2 adjacencies, making it a Level-1-2 router.
Evaluating Each Option:
A: R3 must be a Level-2 device.
This is incorrect because R3 has ISIS-L1 routes, indicating it is also participating in Level-1 adjacencies, which Level-2-only devices do not do. Level-2 devices focus solely on inter-area routing and do not maintain Level-1 routes.
B: The device role of R3 cannot be determined.
This is incorrect because the presence of both ISIS-L1 and ISIS-L2 routes in the routing table clearly indicates R3's role. The combination of Level-1 and Level-2 routes confirms R3 is a Level-1-2 router.
C: R3 must be a Level-1-2 device.
This is correct. The routing table shows both ISIS-L1 (Level-1) and ISIS-L2 (Level-2) routes, meaning R3 is operating as both a Level-1 and Level-2 router, which defines a Level-1-2 device.
D: R3 must be a Level-1 device.
This is incorrect because R3 has ISIS-L2 routes, indicating it is also participating in Level-2 adjacencies, which Level-1-only devices do not do. Level-1 devices only maintain intra-area routes and rely on Level-1-2 routers for inter-area reachability.
Additional Considerations:
The Flags: D in the output typically indicates a directly connected route or a route downloaded to the forwarding table, but it does not affect the determination of R3's IS-IS level.
The preference (15) and cost (20) are standard for IS-IS routes and do not impact the level determination.
In Huawei's IS-IS implementation, routers can be configured explicitly as Level-1, Level-2, or Level-1-2 using commands like isis level-1-2 under the IS-IS process. The presence of both Level-1 and Level-2 routes confirms R3's configuration as Level-1-2.
Huawei HCIE-Datacom Context:
According to Huawei HCIE-Datacom documentation, IS-IS routers can operate at different levels, and the routing table's protocol type (ISIS-L1 or ISIS-L2) indicates the level of adjacency. A router with both Level-1 and Level-2 routes is necessarily a Level-1-2 device, as it participates in both intra-area and inter-area routing.
The display ipv6 routing-table protocol isis command on Huawei devices shows routes learned via IS-IS, and the protocol type (L1 or L2) directly reflects the router's role in the IS-IS hierarchy.
Conclusion:
Based on the presence of both ISIS-L1 and ISIS-L2 routes in R3's IPv6 routing table, R3 must be a Level-1-2 device, as it is participating in both Level-1 (intra-area) and Level-2 (inter-area) adjacencies. Therefore, the correct answer is C.
References to Huawei HCIE-Datacom Documents:
Huawei HCIE-Datacom V1.0 Training Material, Chapter on IS-IS Configuration and Hierarchy.
Huawei NE Series Router Configuration Guide, IS-IS Section (Level-1, Level-2, and Level-1-2 Operations).
Huawei Technical Whitepaper on IS-IS Protocol, discussing IPv6 Routing and Level Determination.

NEW QUESTION # 250
Refer to the following command output on the router R1. Which of the following statements isincorrect?
<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

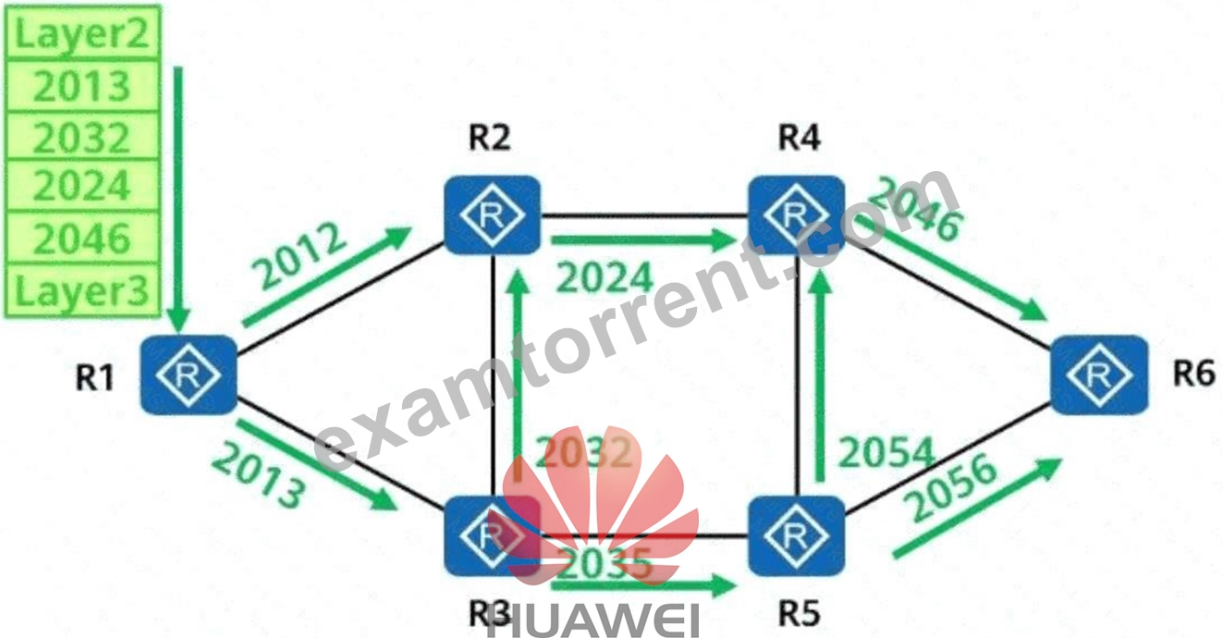
Encapsulation is TUNNEL, loopback not set
Tunnel source 10.0.1.1 (LoopBack0), destination 10.0.3.3
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled
keepalive disabled
Checksumming of packets disabled
Current system time: 15:21:37-08:00
300 seconds input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
300 seconds output 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. The tunnel is a GRE tunnel.
- B. Keepalive detection is enabled on the tunnel.
- C. The destination IP address of the tunnel is 10.0.3.3.
- D. Key authentication is disabled for the tunnel.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 isDbecause the tunnel doesnot have keepalive enabled.

NEW QUESTION # 251
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-R3-R2-R4-R6
- B. R1-R2-R3-R5-R6
- C. R1-R2-R4-R6

Answer: C

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 # 252
The HTTP protocol is based on TCP, so http Flood attacks can be defended against HTTP Flood attacks using the TCP Flood attack prevention method.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 253
In which of the following cases, RSTP refreshes the MAC address table?(Multi-select)

- A. CE when the port state transitions from Disking to Forwarding
- B. When the port state transitions from Forwarding to Disking
- C. Only when the port state transitions from Listening to Disccarding
- D. When a topology change notification is received
- E. When the status of a port changes

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 254
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