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## Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

### NEW QUESTION # 100

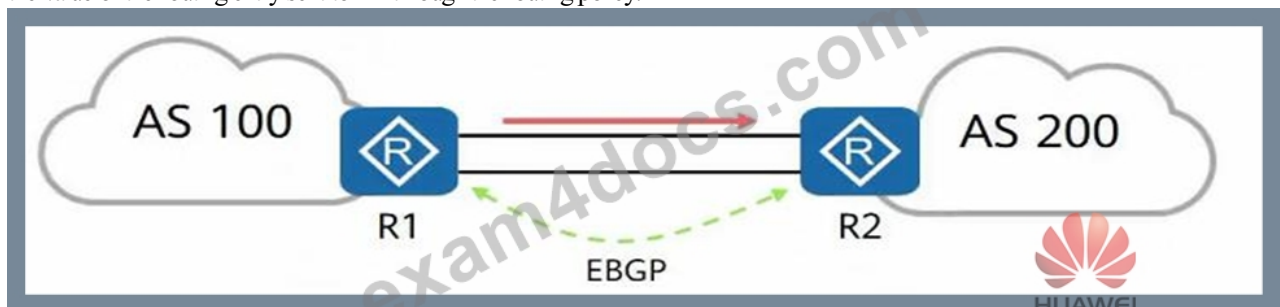
Regarding BGP/MPLS IPVPN routing interaction, which of the following descriptions is wrong?

- A. The exchange between PE and CE is IPv4 routing information
- **B. The egress PE can send IPv4 routes to the remote CE through BGP, IGP or static routing**
- C. After the egress PE receives the VPNv4 route advertised by the ingress PE, it filters the VPNv4 route according to the RT attribute carried by the route
- D. The ingress PE changes the IPv4 route received from CE to VPNv4 route, and saves it according to different VPN instances

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION # 101

As shown in the figure, on the R1 router, the network administrator can control the path of the traffic entering AS100 after modifying the value of the routing entry sent to R2 through the routing policy.



- **A. Yes**
- B. wrong

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION # 102

On the network shown in the figure, the DHCP server function is enabled on GEO/0/0 of R2, and the address pool is an interface address pool. When GEO/0/0 and GEO/0/1 of R1 function as DHCP clients, only one interface can obtain an IP address by default.



- **A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION # 103

The routing attributes of the three routing entries are shown in the figure. Assuming that the next hop of the three routing entries are

all reachable, when the three routing entries arrive at the BP router in sequence, by default, BGP will finally select one route entry?

Name	Prefix	AS_PATH	MED	IGP Cost
Route A	10.1.1.0/24	3	0	12
Route B	10.1.1.0/24	12	150	11
Route C	10.1.1.0/24	12	100	13

- A. Route B
- B. Route C
- C. Route A

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION # 104

An engineer uses two routers to test IPv6 services, and runs OSPFv3 to implement IPv6 network interconnection.

R1 is required to be able to access the loopback interface address of R2.

The engineer checked the OSPFv3 routing table entry of R1, as shown in the figure, and found that there was no route to the loopback interface address of R2. Which of the following reasons could not be the cause?

The diagram shows two routers, R1 and R2, connected via their GigabitEthernet0/0/0 interfaces. R1 has a Router ID of 10.1.1.1 and is in OSPFv3 Area 0. R2 has a Router ID of 10.1.2.2 and is also in OSPFv3 Area 0. R2's Loopback0 interface has the address 2001:DB8:2345:2::2/128. The routing table output on R1 shows a route to 2001:DB8:2345:12::/64 with a metric of 1 and a next-hop of 'directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1'.

```

[Router1]
OSPFv3
Area0
  R1
  GE0/0/0
  2001:DB8:2345:12::1/64
  Router ID: 10.1.1.1
  R2
  GE0/0/0
  2001:DB8:2345:2::2/128
  Router ID: 10.1.2.2
  Loopback0:
  2001:DB8:2345:2::2/128

[Router1]display ospfv3 routing

Codes : E2 - Type 2 External, E1 - Type 1 External, IA - Inter-Area, N - NSSA, U - Uninstalled

OSPFv3 Process (1)
Destination          Metric  Next-hop
2001:DB8:2345:12::/64  1       directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  
```

- A. R2 advertises the loopback interface into different OSPFv3 processes
- B. R2 is not configured with the Router ID used in the OSPFv3 process
- C. R2 does not use network to advertise loopback address in area 0
- D. R2 does not have OSPFv3 enabled on the loopback interface

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION # 105

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