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## Pass Guaranteed Quiz Huawei - H12-831\_V1.0-ENU - Updated Valid Braindumps HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sheet

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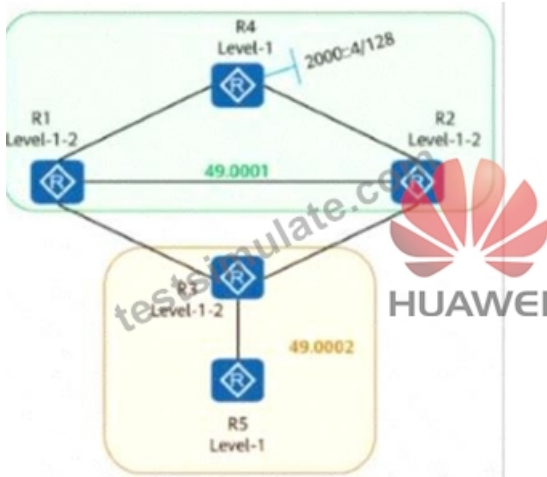
Huawei H12-831\_V1.0 (HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0) Certification Exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in advanced routing and switching technology. HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 certification exam is intended for those who have already gained the HCNA-Datacom certification and are ready to take their expertise to the next level. The Huawei H12-831\_V1.0 certification exam is a significant step in achieving the HCIE-Datacom certification, which is the highest level of certification in Huawei's data communication field.

## Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

### NEW QUESTION # 148

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

**Answer: A,B**

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 # 149

A campus has deployed IPv6 for service testing. There are 4 routers in the network, running OSPFv3 to implement IPv6 network interconnection. As shown in the figure, an engineer checked the LSDB of R2 and intercepted one of the Link-LSAs. Which of the following statements is true about the description of this LSA?

The diagram shows a network topology with four routers: R1, R2, R3, and R4. R1 and R2 are in Area 1, connected via GE0/0/1 interfaces. R2 and R3 are in Area 0, connected via GE0/0/0 and GE0/0/1 interfaces respectively. R3 and R4 are also in Area 0, connected via GE0/0/1 and GE0/0/2 interfaces respectively. A switch S1 is connected to R3 and R4. The LSDB of R2 shows a Link-LSA for interface GE0/0/0 with the following details:

```
[R2]display ospfv3 lsdb link 0.0.0.3
OSPFv3 Router with ID (10.1.2.2) (Process 1)
Link-LSA (Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0)
LS Age: 1291
LS Type: Link-LSA
Link State ID: 0.0.0.3
Originating Router: 10.1.2.2
LS Seq Number: 0x80000003
Retransmit Count: 0
Checksum: 0x1A53
Length: 56
Priority: 1
Options: 0x000013 (-|R|-|E|V6)
Link-Local Address: FE80::2E0:FCFF:FEC:D4F79
Number of Prefixes: 1

Prefix: 2001:DB8:2345:23::/64
Prefix Options: 0 (-|R|-|E|V6)
```

- A. IPv6 address prefix for GE0/0/0: 2001:DB8:2345:23::/64
- B. The link-local address of R2 interface GE0/0/0 is: FE80::2E0:FCFF:FEC, D:4F79
- C. The SA shows 2 does not support external routing, but participates in IPv6 routing calculation
- D. The router that generates this LSA is R2 port R2 connected

Answer: A,B,D

### NEW QUESTION # 150

A certain park deployed both IPv4 and IPv6 networks for service testing, and IS-IS was run to achieve network interconnection. IS-IS routing protocol has good scalability and is widely used in existing networks.

Regarding IS-IS scalability, which of the following statements are correct? (Multiple choice)

- A. IS-IS uses TLV structure to construct messages, which makes IS-IS more flexible and expandable
- B. IS-IS needs to add TLV to carry Pv6 address information in order to support PV6

- C. For IS-IS, adding new features only needs to add a new TLV
- D. NLPID is a new TLV of IS-IS to support IPv6

**Answer: A,B,C**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 151**

The path that IP packets pass through on an MPLS network is called a label switched path (LSP). An LSP is a bidirectional path that specifies the transmission direction of data flows.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 152**

Which of the following regular expressions can only match BGP routing entries that pass through AS200 and then AS300?

- A. \_(200 300)\_
- B.

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