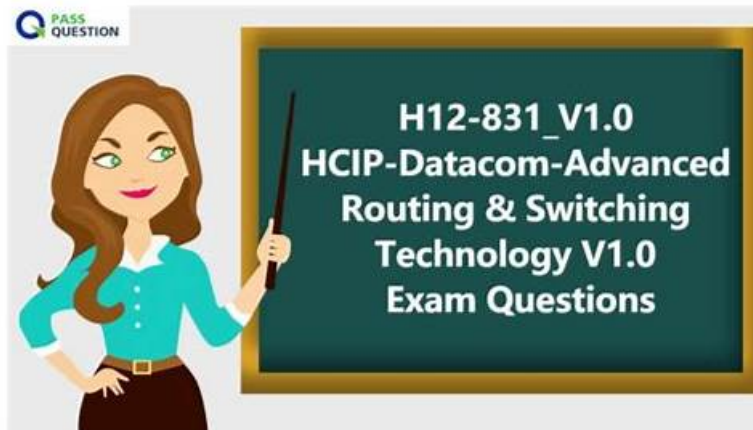


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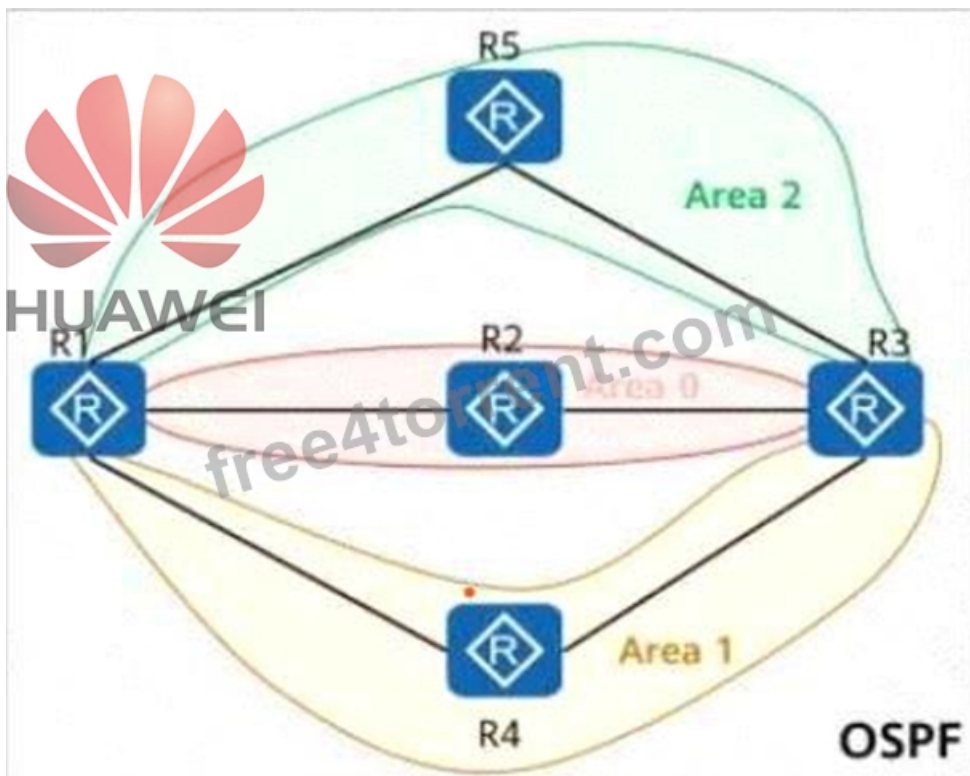
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## Huawei HCIP-Datacom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

### NEW QUESTION # 28

On the OSPF network shown in the figure, area 1 is an NSSA, area 2 is a common area, and R4 imports an external route 10.0.4.4/32. The router ID of each router is 10.0.X.X, where X is the router number. If the asbr-summary 10.0.4.0 255.255.255.0 command is run in the OSPF processes of R1 and R3, which of the following routers have the route 10.0.4.0/24 in their routing tables?



- A. R3
- B. R5
- C. R2
- D. R1

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Step 1: Understanding OSPF Areas and Summarization

- \* Area 1 (NSSA - Not So Stubby Area)
- \* Allows external routes but converts Type-5 LSAs into Type-7 LSAs.
- \* External routes must be translated by an ABR into Type-5 LSAs before being propagated into other areas.
- \* Area 2 (Common Area - Regular OSPF Area)
- \* Supports both inter-area and external routes.
- \* asbr-summary 10.0.4.0 255.255.255.0 Command
- \* This command summarizes all external routes within 10.0.4.0/24 into a single summarized route.
- \* Since it is applied on R1 and R3, these routers will advertise 10.0.4.0/24 instead of 10.0.4.4/32 to their respective areas.

Step 2: Route Distribution Analysis

- \* R4 (Originating Router in NSSA - Area 1)
- \* R4 injects 10.0.4.4/32 as a Type-7 LSA into Area 1.
- \* R1 (ABR between Area 1 & Area 0, Summarizing Route)
- \* Since R1 is an ABR, it translates Type-7 LSAs from Area 1 into a summarized Type-5 LSA (10.0.4.0/24) for Area 0.
- \* # R1 has 10.0.4.0/24 in its routing table.
- \* R2 (Inside Backbone Area 0, No ASBR Summary Applied Here)
- \* R2 only receives Type-5 LSAs from R1 but does not summarize them.
- \* Since R2 is not explicitly summarizing, it will likely still see 10.0.4.4/32 rather than 10.0.4.0/24.
- \* # R2 does not have 10.0.4.0/24.
- \* R3 (ABR between Area 0 & Area 2, Summarizing Route)
- \* R3 is also an ABR and has the asbr-summary 10.0.4.0/24 command configured.
- \* It will advertise the summarized route 10.0.4.0/24 into Area 2.
- \* # R3 has 10.0.4.0/24 in its routing table.
- \* R5 (Inside Area 2, No Direct Connectivity to External Routes)
- \* Since R3 summarizes 10.0.4.0/24, R5 (inside Area 2) will receive only summarized routes.
- \* # R5 has 10.0.4.0/24.

Final answer: # R1, R3 (Option A, C)

References:

- \* HCIP-Datcom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology V1.0 - OSPF Route Summarization
- \* OSPF NSSA and Type-7 to Type-5 LSA Translation

**NEW QUESTION # 29**

On the OSPF network shown in the figure, R1 and R2 use OSPF to communicate with each other through Loopback0. In addition:

- \* MPLS LDP is enabled on R1 and R2.
- \* The LDP transport address is the IP address of Loopback0.
- \* A network engineer finds that an LDP session cannot be established between R1 and R2 and runs diagnostic commands (shown in the figure) to locate the fault.

Given this, which of the following are possible causes of the fault?



Options:

- A. R1's GE0/0/1 rejects packets with UDP destination port 646.
- **B. R2's GE0/0/1 rejects packets with TCP destination port 646.**
- **C. MPLS LDP is not enabled on R2's GE0/0/1.**
- D. R1's GE0/0/1 rejects packets with the destination IP address 10.0.2.2.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

1. Understanding MPLS LDP (Label Distribution Protocol)

- \* LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) runs over TCP port 646.
- \* LDP uses the transport address (Loopback0 in this case) to establish TCP sessions between neighbors.
- \* For an LDP session to be established, both routers must:
- \* Enable LDP on the interface (GE0/0/1).
- \* Allow TCP traffic on port 646 (used for LDP adjacency formation).

2. Analyzing the Issue and Possible Causes

- \* The figure shows a successful ping from R2 to R1's Loopback0 (10.0.1.1/32).
- \* This means basic IP connectivity between R1 and R2 is working.
- \* OSPF is properly advertising Loopback0 addresses between the routers.
- \* The problem must be related to LDP itself, not general IP reachability.

3. Evaluating Each Answer Option

- \* Option A: "R1's GE0/0/1 rejects packets with the destination IP address 10.0.2.2."
- \* Incorrect.
- \* The ping test in the figure shows successful replies from 10.0.1.1 to 10.0.2.2, meaning packets to 10.0.2.2 are not being rejected.
- \* This is NOT the cause of the LDP failure.
- \* Option B: "MPLS LDP is not enabled on R2's GE0/0/1."
- \* Correct.
- \* If LDP is not enabled on R2's GE0/0/1, then R1 and R2 cannot form an LDP session.
- \* MPLS LDP must be enabled on both interfaces for label exchange.
- \* This is a valid cause of the issue.
- \* Option C: "R2's GE0/0/1 rejects packets with TCP destination port 646."
- \* Correct.
- \* LDP operates over TCP port 646, so if R2's GE0/0/1 has a firewall or ACL blocking TCP port 646, then LDP will fail.
- \* Blocking TCP 646 on R2's interface would prevent the session from establishing.

- \* This is another valid cause of the issue.
- \* Option D: "R1's GE0/0/1 rejects packets with UDP destination port 646."
- \* Incorrect.
- \* LDP does not use UDP; it uses TCP port 646.
- \* This is not a valid cause of the issue.

Final Answer:

# B and C are correct.

HCIP-Datcom-Advanced Routing & Switching Technology References:

- \* MPLS LDP Session Establishment and TCP 646 Dependency
- \* How OSPF Advertises Loopback0 for LDP Transport
- \* Common LDP Debugging Techniques and ACL Issues

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Qing technology is a technology that expands the VLAN space. It achieves the function of expanding the VLAN space by adding a layer of 802.1Q Tag on the basis of the 802.1Q tag message.

Which of the following statements about QinQ is wrong?

- A. Flexible QinQ can add different outer tags according to different inner tags, which is more precise in the division of user VLANs.
- B. Basic QinQ is implemented based on the interface method
- C. QinQ increases the number of VLANs to 4095\*4095
- D. QinQ technology can make the private network LAN transparently transmitted on the public network

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION # 31

What check items can be set by IPSG?

- A. IP address
- B. MAC address
- C. Outgoing interface
- D. VLAN ID

Answer: A,B,C,D

### NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the LSA whose flooding range is the entire autonomous system in OSPFv3?

- A. As-external-LSA
- B. Intra-Area-Prefix-LSA
- C. Inter-Area-Prefix-LSA
- D. Link-LSA

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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