DUMPSBOSS.

HCIE-Routing & Switching (Written) V3.0

Huawei H12-261_V3.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 20

Total Premium Questions: 479

Buy Premium PDF

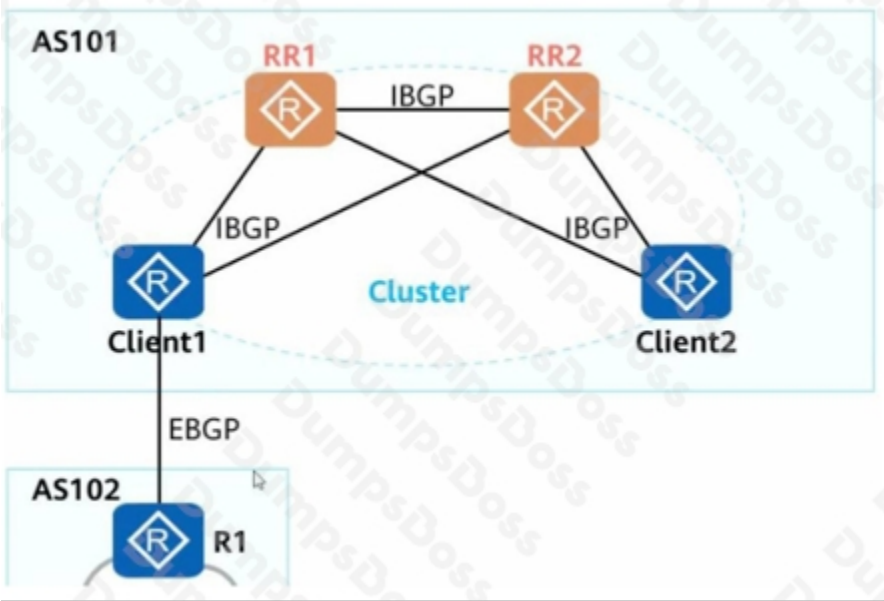
https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

As shown in the figure, Client1 and Client2 serve as clients of RR1 and RR2 at the same time, RR1 and RR2 are in the same Cluster, and R1 introduces 10 routes. Assuming that the BGP configuration is correct and all neighbor relationships have been established, how many route entries exist in the BGP routing table of Client2?



A. 15

B. 10

C. 0

D. 20

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 2

In a multicast network, what causes the multicast traffic to fail to be forwarded normally? (Multiple Choice)

A. Router has no RPF route

B. existPIM is not enabled on the RPF interface

C. PI that the upstream router will receiveM Join message discarded

D. Multi-router egress network, this router is not a DR

ANSWER: A B C

QUESTION NO: 3

A company consists of a head office and two branch offices, and uses MPLS VPN technology to transmit private network routes. In the Hub&Spoke networking mode, the branch office can only send and receive routes with the head office, and the branch offices cannot directly send and receive routes to each other. In order to achieve the above requirements, which of the following schemes can the RT settings be?

A. Head Office: Import Target: 1:1; Export Target: 3:3. Branch 1: Import Target:3:3: Export Target:1:1. Branch 2 Import Target: 3: 3; Export Target: 2: 2

B. Head Office: Import Target: 2:2; Export Target: 3:3. Branch 1: Import Target:3:3; Export Target:1:1. Branch 2: Import Target: 3: 3; Export Target: 2: 2

C. Head Office: Import Target: 12:3; Export Target: 3:12. Branch 1: Import Target: 3:12; Export Target: 12:3. Branch 2: Import Target: 3: 12; Export Target: 12: 3

D. Head Office: Import Target:1:1,2:2; Export Target:3:3. Branch 1: Import Target:3:3;
Export Target: 1:1. Branch 2: Import Target: 3: 3; Export Target: 2: 2

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 4

RTA is the source DR router and RTB is the RP router. The multicast source sends multicast data to the RIA, but the RIB cannot see the multicast source registered to it through the PIM Register message. What are the possible reasons?

A. There is no unicast route from RTB to RTA, which causes RTB to fail the RPF check of the source.

B. The multicast network dynamically elects RP, and RTA fails to check the RPF of BSR.

C. The RP elected by RTA is not RTB

D. The RP is statically configured on the multicast network, while the RTA router is not statically configured with the RP

ANSWER: A B C D

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the multicast protocol that can generate a multicast distribution tree?

A. IGMPv2

B. BGP

C. OSPF

D. PIMv2

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following descriptions about the LDP session establishment process is correct? (multiple choice)

A. When both parties receive the Keepalive message from the peer, LThe DP session is established successfully.

B. LThe hello message discovered by DP neighbors uses TCP packets, and the destination address is the multicast address 224.0.0.2.

C. TCPAfter the connection is established successfully, the active party sends an initialization message to negotiate the relevant parameters for establishing an LDP session.

D. The party with the larger transport address, as the active party, initiates the establishment of a TCP connection.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

LThe DP link Hello message uses UDP packets, and the destination address is the multicast address 224.0.0.2.

pass throughAfter the Hello message discovers the neighbor, an LDP session is established between the LSRs. After a session is established, LDP peers maintain this session by continuously sending Hello messages and Keepalive messages.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following statements about NSSA areas is true

A. existIn the hello packet sent by the OSPF neighbor in the NSSA area, in the option field ofN position 0, E position 1

B. NSSAA default LSA will be automatically generated in the area to access the external network

C. The NSSA area will generate seven types of L SAs to advertise external routes. The FA addresses in the seven types of L SAs are used to prevent loops.

D. existIn the hello packet sent by the OSPF neighbor in the NSSA area, the position of the option field is 1, and the position of E is 0.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 8

the following aboutWhat are the wrong technical claims about URPF, IPSG and DAI?

A. DAI does not support manual configuration of binding tables.

B. A. IPSG checks the source IP address and source MA of IP packetsC address, DAI only checks the correspondence between IP and MAC.

C. URPF can be used to prevent DDoS false origin attacks.

D. IPSG technology checks IP packets to prevent source IP spoofing attacks.DAI checks the source of ARP packet filtering attacks.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 9

In the intra-domain MPLS VPNI network, when the data packet enters the public network and is forwarded, it will be encapsulated with two layers of MPLS labels. The description of the two layers of labels in the following options is wrong?

A. The outer label of MPLS VPN is called the private network label, and the inner label is called the public network label.

B. By default, the outer label is popped before the data packet is forwarded to the last hop device.

C. The outer label is used for Correctly send packets to the corresponding VPN on the PE device

D. The outer label of MPLS VPN is assigned by the LDP protocol or statically, and the inner label is assigned by the MP-BGP neighbor of the opposite end

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following descriptions about the process of sending and receiving data frames in switch interface Access mode is correct?

A. In Access mode, the data frame with the label is directly discarded when it is received.

B. In Access mode, the VLAN tag of the data frame will be stripped off when sending.

C. Only data frames without labels are received in Access mode.

D. When the data frame enters the switch interface, the switch will learn the destination MAC address in the data frame.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 11

The MAC address table of the switch with default configuration is empty at this time, and the host A connected to the switch sends the first unicast data frame, then what operation will the switch perform after receiving the instruction?

A. The switch will drop the frame

B. The switch will record the source MAC address of the data frame and flood the data frame

C. The switch will forward the data out an interface according to the destination MAC address of the data frame

D. The switch will buffer the data frame and forward it after waiting for the destination host to send the data frame

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 12

The following description about BGP loop protection is correct: (multiple choice)

A. A BGP router will not announce any updates from EBGP peers to its EBGP peers.

B. Any updates from IBGP peers. Routing information from peers will be advertised to other IBGP peers

C. Non-RR BGP The router will not advertise anything from the IBGP Updates from peers to other IBGsP peer

D. Through AS-PATH attribute, discarding any updates received from EBGP peers that contain their own AS number in the AS-PATH attribute

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 13

The description about configuring BGP4+ is correct: (Not sure)

A. BGP4+ does not support route reflectors.

B. The next hop of a BGP4 route can use Link-Local address.

C. BGP4When configuring the reflector, the roles of the reflector and the client must be the same as the BCP4 configuration.

D. BGP4 specifies peer must use Link-Local address.

E. BGP4+ ofThe Router-ID is the same as the Router-ID of BGP4.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

BGP4+ is BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is an extension of IPv6 unicast network to control the propagation and selection of routes in IPv6 unicast network.

BGP4+ supports RR.

QUESTION NO: 14

If a Huawei switch runs the RSTP protocol, when will the BPDUs on a port of the switch be aged out?

A. On an interface, RSTP does not age out BPDUs

B. after more than 6 seconds.

C. existAfter MaxAge times out

D. existHello after time out

E. existForward After Delay times out

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following descriptions about the OSPF protocol are correct?

A. AS-External-LSA does not belong to any area

B. The cost value of the second type of external route is only the AS external cost value, ignoring the AS internal cost value

C. AS-External-LSA describes the path to the AS external route, and the flooding range is AS external

D. AS-External-LSA Describes the path from the router to the ASBR

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 16

The MSTP switch regards the RSTP switch as an MSTP domain composed of a single switch, and the MSTP switch parses the RSTBPDU into MSTBPDU, where the IRPC is 0.

A. True

B. false

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 17

When the ACL in the RP has multiple matching rules (rules) , which of the following statements is true about the matching order? (confirmed)

A. By default, matching is performed according to the "depth first" principle.

B. By default, match pe first rmit, then match the order of deny.

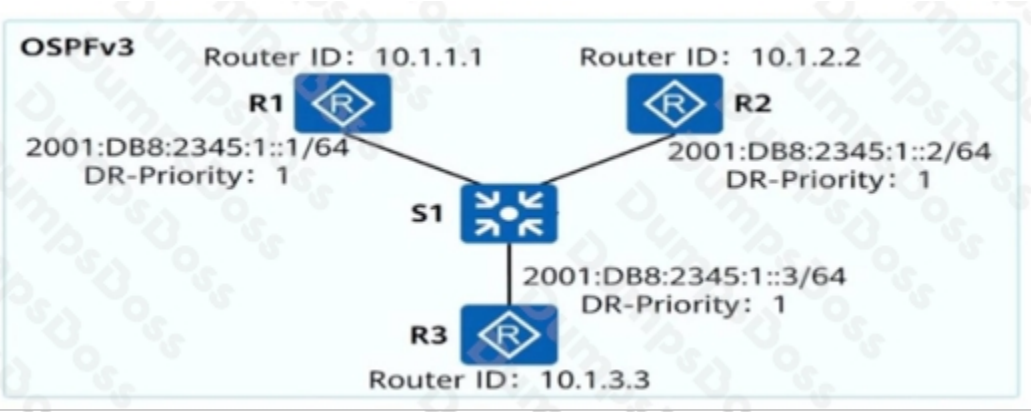
C. By default, according to Rule-ID, matching from small to large.

D. There is only one matching order and cannot be modified.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 18

The engineer uses 3 routers to test IPv6 services. He wants to realize the interconnection of IPv6 networks by running OSPFV3. Which of the following statements about the election of the network DR is correct?



A. After the network converges, R1 is DR

B. After the network converges, a new broadcast link is set to R4, and the priority of R4 is 150. When the network converges again, R4 is DR

C. After the network converges, R1 is powered off and restarted, and when the network converges again, R3 is the DR

D. After the network converges, the engineer modifies the priority of R1 to 100, the priority of R2 to 10, and the default value of R3. When the network is closed again, R1 is DR, R2 is BDR

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 19

What is the protocol number of the IP header of the VRRP packet?

A. 116

B. 118

C. 112

D. 114

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 20

Which scenarios can use AS-path-filter?

A. A carried by routeSPATH attribute to filter routes received from BGP neighbors. For example the command peer xxxx as-path-fliter import

B. Route apply clause in policy

C. A carried by routeSPATH attribute to filter routes sent to BGP neighbors. For example the command peer xxxx as-path-ilter export

D. if-match clause in Route-policy

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

AS-path-filter is only used to match the as-path attribute, no action is taken. So B is wrong.