



Huawei H12-821_V1.0 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On an enterprise WLAN where Portal authentication is deployed, an AC functions as an access device and communicates with a Portal server using the Portal protocol. Which of the following statements are true about the Portal protocol?

Options:

- A- The HTTP or HTTPS protocol can be used as the Portal access or authentication protocol.
- B- By default, the access device processes Portal protocol packets through port 2000.
- C- By default, the device uses the destination port number 50100 to proactively send packets to the Portal server.
- D- Portal protocol packets are transmitted over TCP.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Portal Authentication:

Portal authentication uses a web-based mechanism where clients are redirected to a login page.

Communication between the access device and Portal server uses HTTP or HTTPS protocols.

Correct Statements:

Option A: HTTP or HTTPS is used for Portal authentication.

Option D: Portal protocol packets are transmitted over TCP for reliable communication.

Incorrect Statements:

Option B: Port 2000 is not the default for processing Portal packets.

Option C: The default destination port for communication with the Portal server is not 50100.

HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: WLAN Portal Authentication

Huawei WLAN Authentication Protocols

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On an IS-IS network, two directly connected routers establish a neighbor relationship through the three-way handshake mechanism by default, regardless of whether the network type is P2P or broadcast.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

IS-IS Three-Way Handshake:

IS-IS uses a three-way handshake to establish neighbor relationships.

This process is applied on both point-to-point (P2P) and broadcast network types to confirm bidirectional communication.

P2P Networks:

Routers directly exchange IS-IS Hello (IIH) packets to establish adjacency.

Broadcast Networks:

IS-IS also uses the three-way handshake on broadcast networks to ensure that the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) election and adjacency formation are correct.

HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: IS-IS Adjacency Establishment

Huawei IS-IS Network Configuration

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

By default, if no router ID is configured but multiple loopback interface addresses are configured, BGP selects the largest loopback interface address as the router ID.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

BGP Router ID Selection Rules:

If a router ID is not manually configured:

The largest loopback address is selected as the router ID.

If no loopback interfaces exist, the largest active physical interface address is selected.

Default Behavior:

This ensures that a stable and unique router ID is chosen automatically, even without manual configuration.

HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Router ID

Huawei Routing Device Configuration

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What parameters can a DHCPv6 server assign to a DHCPv6 client?

Options:

- A- Gateway address
- B- DNS server address
- C- IPV6 address/prefix
- D- SNTP server address

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

Understanding DHCPv6:

DHCPv6 (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6) is used to assign configuration parameters to IPv6 clients.

It supports both stateful and stateless modes:

Stateful: Assigns IPv6 addresses and other configuration parameters.

Stateless: Assigns only configuration parameters (e.g., DNS server) without providing IPv6 addresses.

Analysis of Parameters:

A . Gateway address:

False. DHCPv6 does not assign the default gateway. Instead, the default gateway is advertised by routers using Router Advertisement (RA) messages in IPv6.

B . DNS server address:

True. DHCPv6 can assign the IPv6 address of DNS servers to the client.

C . IPv6 address/prefix:

True. In stateful mode, DHCPv6 assigns IPv6 addresses and prefixes to clients.

D . SNTP server address:

True. DHCPv6 can assign the address of an SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol) server to synchronize time on the client.

Conclusion:

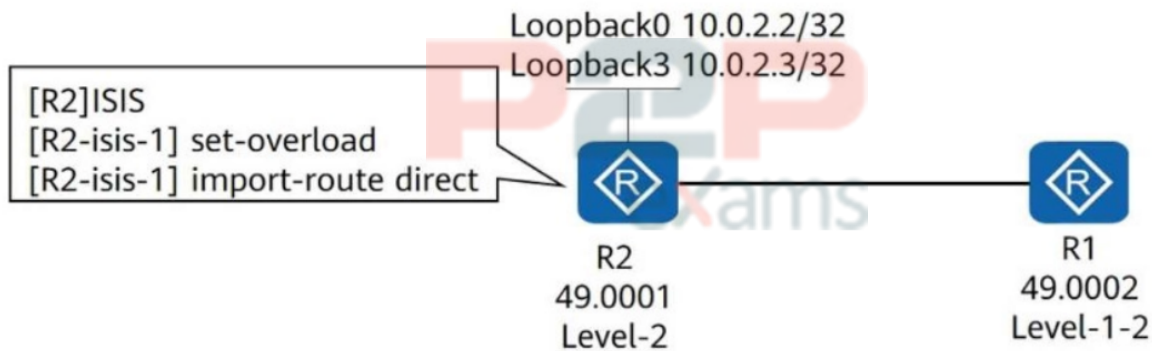
The correct parameters that a DHCPv6 server can assign to a client are: B. DNS server address,

C. IPv6 address/prefix, D. SNTP server address.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

See the network shown in the following figure.



R1 and R2 run IS-IS and establish an adjacency. IS-IS is enabled on Loopback0 of R2 but disabled on Loopback3 of R2. The configurations shown in the figure are performed in the IS-IS process of R2. Which option best statements are true?

Options:

- A- The routing table of R1 contains the route 10.0.2.3/32.
- B- The routing table of R1 does not contain the route 10.0.2.3/32.
- C- The routing table of R1 does not contain the routes 10.0.2.2/32 and 10.0.2.3/32.
- D- The routing table of R1 contains the route 10.0.2.2/32.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

In the provided configuration, IS-IS is enabled on Loopback0 but not on Loopback3 of R2. As a result, R2 will advertise the route 10.0.2.2/32 (from Loopback0) to R1 through IS-IS. However, the route 10.0.2.3/32 will not be advertised because IS-IS is not enabled on that loopback interface. The import-route direct command does not override this behavior .

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In special scenarios, when advertising routes to an IBGP peer, a BGP device needs to set the next hop to its IP address to prevent blackhole routes. Which of the following commands can be run in this case?

Options:

- A- peer next-hop-local
- B- peer mpls-local-ifnet
- C- peer private-nexthop
- D- peer next-hop-invariable

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Blackhole Route Issue in BGP:

In IBGP, the next hop of a route learned from an EBGp peer is not changed by default. If an IBGP peer cannot reach the next hop, blackhole routes may occur.

To prevent this, the peer next-hop-local command is used to set the next hop to the local router's IP address.

Other Commands:

peer mpls-local-ifnet: Used in MPLS networks to set the next hop as the local interface address.

peer private-nexthop: Allows advertising private IP addresses as the next hop.

peer next-hop-invariable: Ensures the next hop is not modified during route advertisement, which is the opposite of what is required here.

HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Next Hop Behavior

Huawei BGP Configuration Commands

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements regarding different LSA types is false?

Options:

- A- LS Request packets contain only LS Type, LS ID, and Advertising Router.
- B- LS Ack packets contain complete LSA information.
- C- DD packets contain only LSA summary information, including LS Type, LS ID, Advertising Router, and LS Sequence Number.
- D- LS Update packets contain complete LSA information.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

LS Ack (Link State Acknowledgment) packets are used to acknowledge received LSAs and do not contain complete LSA information. Instead, they contain only the headers of LSAs being acknowledged. This contrasts with LS Update packets, which carry full LSA details. The misunderstanding of LS Ack functionality makes this statement false .

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Similar to the OSPF DR, the IS-IS DIS needs to be elected on a broadcast network. However, the OSPF DR is preemptive by default, whereas the IS-IS DIS is not preemptive by default.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

DIS and DR Election

The IS-IS Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is responsible for generating and updating pseudonode LSPs on a broadcast network.

Unlike OSPF DR, the IS-IS DIS does not preempt by default. This behavior avoids unnecessary flapping in the network due to frequent DIS re-elections.

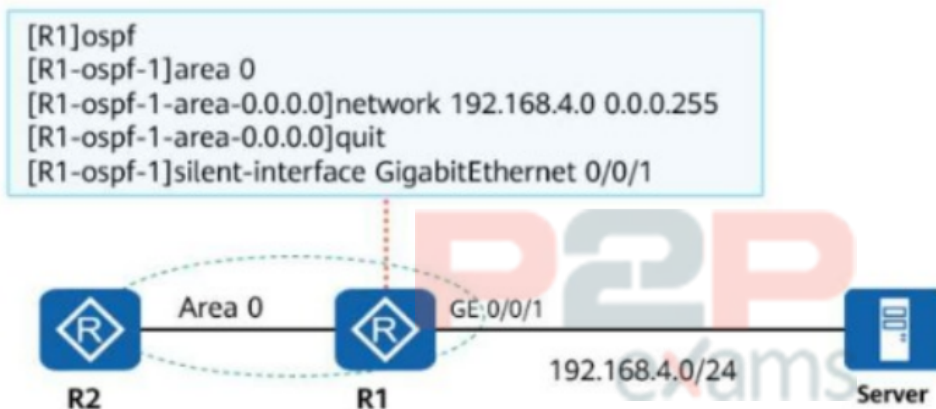
HCIP-Datacom-Core Reference

The characteristics of DIS and DR behavior are explained in IS-IS network operation chapters.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following figure shows the OSPF network of an enterprise and the OSPF configurations of R1. Which of the following statements is false about the network?



Options:

- A- R2 can access the server.
- B- GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot send OSPF packets.
- C- The network segment to which GE 0/0/1 of R1 belongs cannot be advertised.
- D- GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot accept OSPF packets.

Answer:

C

Explanation:**Silent Interface Explanation**

The silent-interface command is used to prevent OSPF from sending or receiving OSPF packets on the specified interface (GE 0/0/1). This disables OSPF adjacency establishment and stops route advertisement for that interface.

Network Observations

Statement A: R2 can access the server.

This is correct, as the silent interface does not impact data traffic, only OSPF-related communication.

Statement B: GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot send OSPF packets.

Correct due to the silent-interface configuration.

Statement C: The network segment to which GE 0/0/1 of R1 belongs cannot be advertised.

This is correct, as the silent interface prevents route advertisement.

Statement D: GE 0/0/1 of R1 cannot accept OSPF packets.

Correct, as the silent interface configuration blocks packet reception.

HCIP-Datcom-Core Reference

OSPF interface command behavior is outlined in the configuration and lab examples sections.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements is false about the default processing of the next hop address when a BGP device advertises a route?

Options:

A- When advertising a locally originated route to an IBGP peer, a BGP device sets the next hop

address to the IP address of its interface connected to the peer.

B- When advertising a non-labeled route received from an EBGp peer to an IBGP peer, a BGP device changes the next hop address to the IP address of its interface connected to the IBGP peer.

C- When advertising a route to an EBGp peer, a BGP device sets the next hop address to the IP address of its interface connected to the peer.

D- A BGP device does not change the next hop address of a route if the route is received from an IBGP peer and is to be sent to another IBGP peer.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Default Next Hop Behavior in BGP:

Locally Originated Routes (A): The next hop is set to the advertising router's interface IP address.

Routes Received from EBGp (B): The next hop is not changed when these routes are advertised to IBGP peers. (This makes Option B false.)

Routes Advertised to EBGp (C): The next hop is set to the interface IP address of the advertising router.

Routes Advertised Between IBGP Peers (D): The next hop is not modified by default.

Incorrect Statement:

Option B is incorrect because the next hop of a non-labeled route received from an EBGp peer is not changed when it is advertised to IBGP peers.

HCIA-Datcom Study Guide, Chapter: BGP Next Hop Behavior

Huawei BGP Routing Principles

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