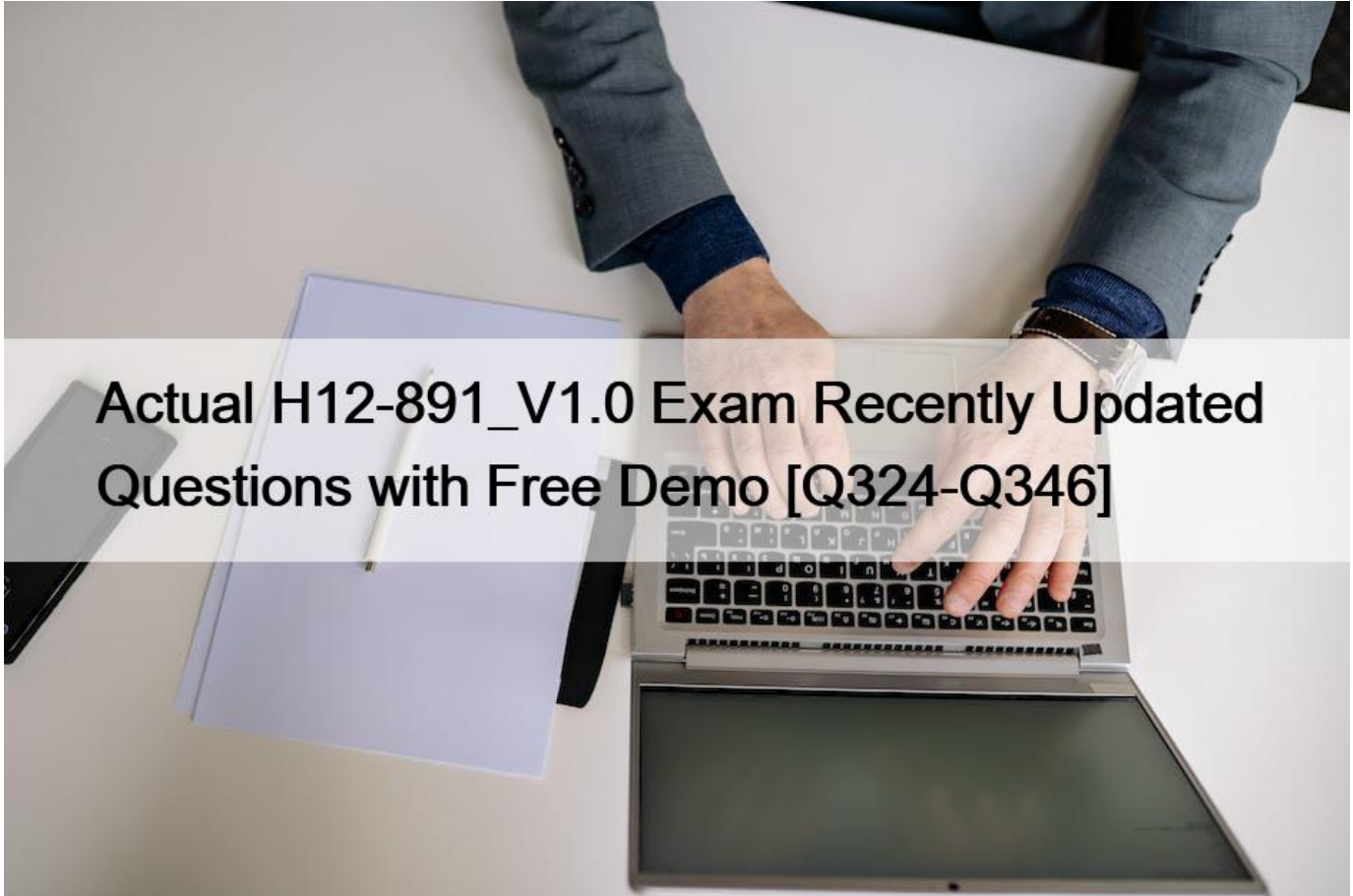


## Actual H12-891\_V1.0 Exam Recently Updated Questions with Free Demo [Q324-Q346]



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Free Huawei H12-891\_V1.0 Exam Questions Self-Assess Preparation

### QUESTION 324

When configuring ISIS zone authentication, which ISIS message will carry the authentication letter? ( Single choice questions).

- \* ISIS ?Level-1 ?SNP ?LSP?
- \* ISIS ?Level-2 ?SNP ?LSP?
- \* Hello message of ISIS&#8217;s Level-1.
- \* Hello message of ISIS&#8217;s Level-2

### QUESTION 325

BGP routing policies can control the publication and acceptance of routes

- \* TRUE
- \* FLASE

### QUESTION 326

What's wrong about vrrp timers is ?

- \*  $MASTER\ DOWN = (3 * ADVER\_INTERVAL) + Skew\_time$
- \*  $Skew\ Time = (255 - Priority) / 255$
- \* By default, the time period for VRRP advertisement messages is 2 seconds
- \* By default, the VRRP preemption delay is 1 seconds

### QUESTION 327

Regarding the sliding window of TCP, what are the following descriptions that are enough to be wrong? ( Multiple choice question)

- \* The sender declares the initial window size
- \* The sender does not need to transmit messages of full window size
- \* The TCP sliding window allows multiple packets to be sent before an acknowledgment is received
- \* After the retransmission timer times out, the sender has not received an acknowledgment and will retransmit unacknowledged data
- \* The receiver needs to acknowledge the sender's packet
- \* Sliding window size can only be increased or remain unchanged

### QUESTION 328

The RSTP protocol provides a variety of protection functions, such as when the edge port is configured as a protection state, the edge port receives the BPDU packet processing method;

- \* Directly discard the BPDU packet
- \* Close the port
- \* After parsing the BPDU message, the relevant information is obtained
- \* Forward BPDU packets as required

### QUESTION 329

Level-1-2IS transmits Level-2LSP to the Level-1 area if the AT location 1 in Level-2LSP is delivered It means that the Level-1IS in the area can be accessed to the outer area through Level-1-2IIS

- \* True
- \* False

### QUESTION 330

What messages does an NMS (Network Management Station) running SNMPV1 send to the agent?

- \* Trap, Get ? Set
- \* Get, Set ? Getnext
- \* Get, Set, Getnext ? GetBulk
- \* Get, Set ? GetBulk
- \* ? Trap

### QUESTION 331

The duplicate address detection feature for NDP in the following description is incorrect?

- \* IPv6 unicast address is called a tentative address after it is assigned to an interface and before it is detected by duplicate addresses
- \* Duplicate address detection is implemented via RS and RA messages
- \* IPv6 duplicate address detection technology is similar to free ARP in IPv4

- \* The interface needs to perform duplicate address detection before enabling any of the unicast IPv6 addresses

### QUESTION 332

The following about the Router-LSA of OSPFv3 is correct?( Single choice questions).

- \* The router-LSA data area contains the Link-Local address
- \* The router-LSA data area contains the Interface ID of the neighbor on this side
- \* Similar to OSPFv2, the Option field exists in the header of LSA, not in the data area of Router-LSA
- \* When LS type= Ox0001 in the head of LSA, the data area representing LSA is Router-LSA

### QUESTION 333

Regarding the description of the hello message in the PIM-SM message, the error is ?

- \* Hello messages are sent to multicast address 224005
- \* Elect dr in multiple router segments with hello messages
- \* Routers periodically use hello messages to stay in touch
- \* In a PIM-SM network, a newly started multicast router needs to use hello messages to discover neighbors and maintain neighbor relationships

### QUESTION 334

When there are multiple redundant links in an IS-IS network, multiple equivalent routes may occur. Regarding equivalent routing within an IS-IS network, which of the following descriptions is wrong?

- \* When the number of equivalent routes present in the networking is greater than the number configured by the command, and these routes have the same priority, the next hop device System IID large routes are preferred for load sharing
- \* After you configure the equivalent routing priority, when the IS-S device forwards traffic to the destination segment, it will not use load sharing, but forward the traffic to the next hop with the highest priority
- \* For each of the equivalent routes, you can assign a priority, with the highest priority routes preferred and the rest as backup routes
- \* If load sharing is configured, traffic is evenly distributed across each link

### QUESTION 335

The following statement about static VXLAN tunnel configuration is correct?

- \* A BD needs to create an NVE country, and when there are multiple BDs, multiple NVE interfaces must be created
- \* An NVE interface can be associated with multiple VNIs, so you can create only one NVE interface when there are multiple BDs
- \* For a VXLAN tunnel, you need to create a corresponding NVE interface, in which you explicitly specify the source IP address and the destination IP address , so there are multiple VXLAN tunnels on the VTEP that must be vE interfaces The destination address of the VXLAN tunnel is specified in the
- \* NVE interface, and multiple VXLAN tunnels can create only one NVE interface

### QUESTION 336

All interfaces of the router have OSPF enabled, the Cost value of the link is identified in the figure, and the Loopback0 socket for R2 is advertised in area 1 , then R1 reaches 10022/32 with a Cost value of ?



- \* 50
- \* 150
- \* 200
- \* 100

### QUESTION 337

What is the correct description of the scene shown in the following figure?

- \* R1 simultaneously exists level-1 and Level-2 LSDB
- \* R1 can ping the interface address of R2 loopback 0
- \* R1 has a route to R2 loopback 010022/32
- \* There is no neighbor relationship between R1 and R2

### QUESTION 338

Regarding the Stub region and the NSSA region of the OSPF protocol , the following statement is incorrect with a single choice

- \* Neither the Stub region nor the NSSA region allows injection of Type4 LSA
- \* Type5 LSA injection is not allowed in the Stub region, while Type5LSA injection is allowed in the NSSA region
- \* Type7LSA injection is not allowed in the Stub region, while Type7LSA injection is allowed in the NSSA region
- \* Both the Stub region and the NSSA region allow injection of Type3 LSA

### QUESTION 339

/R1Jospf11RL-osp- jarea.2[RLospf-1-arca-0002]network1001310000 As shown in the configuration, the administrator configured OSPF but RI on R1 You cannot learn routes for other routing rings. Then the possible cause is the question).

- \* This router does not have an OSPF process number configured
- \* This router is configured with a different zone ID than its neighbor router's zone ID
- \* This router does not have authentication features configured, but neighbor routers configure authentication features
- \* The declared network address of this router does not match the interface mask

### QUESTION 340

BGP authentication can prevent illegal routers from establishing neighbors with BGP routers, BGP authentication can be divided into MD5 authentication and Keychain authentication, please ask which BGP messages will be carried below BGPKeychain authentication information?( Multiple select).

- \* Update
- \* Notification
- \* Keepalive
- \* Open

### QUESTION 341

The correct description about the prefix list is:

- \* The prefix list is used to filter P prefixes and can match both prefix numbers and prefix lengths
- \* The prefix list is used to filter IP prefixes, and cannot match both the prefix number and the prefix length
- \* The prefix list cannot be used for packet filtering
- \* The prefix list can be used to filter packets

### QUESTION 342

Regarding route Policy, the following description is correct as ?( Multiple selection) Multiple selection

- \* Advanced ACLs can be applied in route-policy to filter routes
- \* The table entry exceed::0 less-equal 128 indicates that all IPv6 routes are allowed through
- \* If more than one node is defined in Route-policy, at least one node in each node should have a matching pattern of permit
- \* Route-Policy can filter only the default route

### QUESTION 343

As shown in the following figure, R1 and R2 establish a neighbor relationship for Level2, which is critical:

placed as follows, then the following about The route entry for R2 is correct



```
R1
interface LoopBack0
ipv6 enable
ipv6 address 2019::1/64
#
interface LoopBack1
ipv6 enable
ipv6 address 2010::1/64
#
interface LoopBack2
ipv6 enable
ipv6 address 2021::1/64
#
interface LoopBack3
ipv6 enable
ipv6 address 2022::1/64
#
isis 1
ipv6 import-route direct
#

R2
acl ipv6 number 2000
rule 5 permit source 2019::/64
rule 10 permit source 2020::/64
rule 15 deny source 2021::/64
rule 20 permit
#
isis 1
ipv6 filter-policy 2000 import
#
```

- \* The 0:/64 router appears in the IP routing table
- \* 2022:/64 Routers appear in the IP routing table c.2019:/64 Routers appear in the P routing table
- \* 2021:-/64 Router will appear in the P routing table

### QUESTION 344

What improvements have been made to the IGMPv2 protocol compared to IGMPv1? ( Multiple Choice)

- \* Added maximum response time field
- \* Added high group messages
- \* Added specific group query message
- \* Added a specific source group query packet

### QUESTION 345

IPv6 multicast introduces the concept of multicast scope, which of the following ways is the multicast scope concept implemented?

Multi-select

- \* When the group source sends IPv6 multicast data, the TTL value of the packet is set to limit the transmission range of the group
- \* There is a special field in the IPv6 multicast address that specifies the propagation range of multicast.
- \* Multicast scope is just a concept of spreading scope, and there is no specific technical implementation.
- \* During network configuration, the administrator uses the configuration command at the edge of the network to limit the multicast scope.

### QUESTION 346

The following description of the BGP route reflector is ?( Multiple choice questions).

- \* Cluster\_List is an optional non-staging property for ring protection within the cluster.
- \* The route learned from the client, all non-clients and clients published to this RR.
- \* A network of bones is divided into multiple reflection clusters, each of which configures the other RRs as non-clients, and establishes an IBGP full connection between the RRs.
- \* The Originator\_ID attribute is generated by the Route Reflector (RR) for inter-cluster ring protection.

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