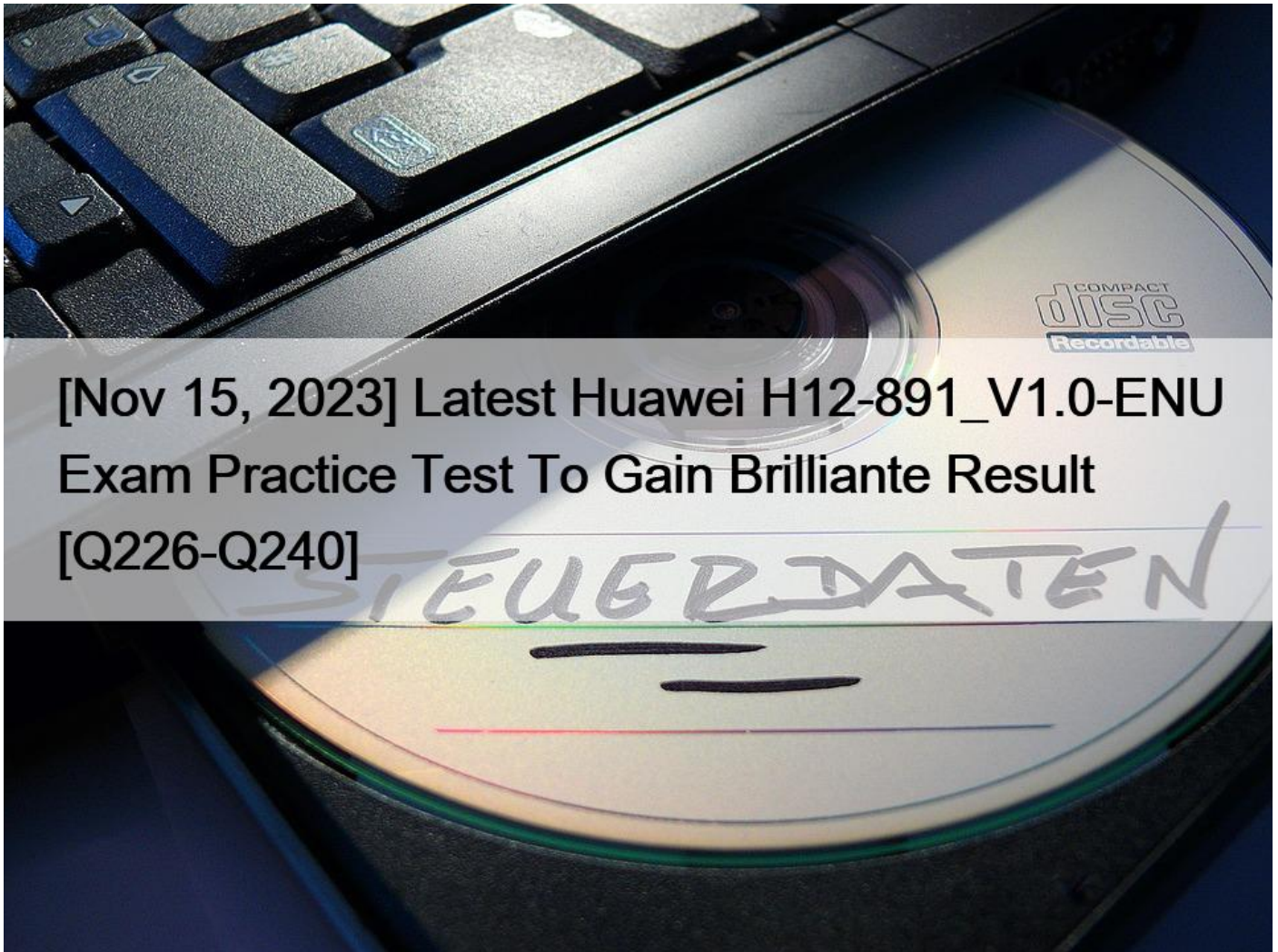


[Nov 15, 2023 Latest Huawei H12-891_V1.0-ENU Exam Practice Test To Gain Brilliante Result [Q226-Q240]



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Huawei H12-891_V1.0-ENU certification exam is a challenging exam that requires a lot of preparation and dedication. However, passing H12-891_V1.0-ENU exam can help professionals advance their careers and increase their earning potential. It is an excellent certification to have for those who wish to work with Huawei technologies and want to be recognized as experts in the field of data communication.

NO.226 What does RT do in MPLS VPN? Multiple choice questions).

- * Allows the peer PE to decide which VPNv4 routes to import into a particular VRF
- * Allows peer PE to decide which VPNv4 routes not to import into a particular VRF
- * Allows the peer CE to decide which VPNv4 routes to import into a particular VRF

- * Allows the peer CE to decide which VPNv4 routes not to import into a particular VRF

NO.227 In broadcast networks, elections to DIS begin only after a neighbor relationship has been established

- * True
- * False

NO.228 What about the description of IGMP Snooping, is it correct?

- * IGMP Snooping solves the problem of multicast messages broadcasting in layer 3
- * IGMP Snooping does not consume the CPU of the switch
- * IGMP Snooping establishes a MAC multicast address table by listening for IGMP packets sent by the host
- * IGMP Snooping runs at the link layer and is a multicast constraint mechanism on Layer 2 Ethernet switches that manages and controls multicast groups

NO.229 When configuring AS-Path-Filter, ip as-path-filter 10 permit_100\$ indicates a matching route received from the AS100 but not from the AS100

- * TRUE
- * FALSE

NO.230 CORRECT TEXT

The following about BGP routing, describing the error, is?

- * non-aggregate routes take precedence over aggregate routes
- * In PrefVal, Local_Preference is equal to the case if the route is generated locally, IBGP Routing, the BGP preference for EBGP routing, is generated effectively referring to route priority.
- * See the following entry in the BGP routing table: * 172161.11/32 000010 0? Indicates that the route is available non-optimal
- * For next_hop unreachable routes when invalid routes, do not participate in the preferred.

NO.231 In order to reduce the number of OSPF routes in certain areas, the OSPF protocol has developed special area functions, and the following description of the characteristics of OSPF special areas is correct

- * ASBR-Summary-LSA is allowed to be published to the NSSA region
- * AS-External-LSA is allowed to be published to the Stub region
- * Any OSPF zone can be configured as a special zone
- * Zone can be equipped with zhiyi

NO.232 CORRECT TEXT

Regarding how the device handles messages in the MPLS network model, what is the following description of the error?

- * The label forwarding path LSP is determined and established by various protocols during the forwarding of messages. There is certainly no stripping of the label on the
- * LSR. Both
- * LER and LSR are labeled.
- * For IP packets entering the MPLS domain, the device discards them.

NO.233 When deploying the ISIS protocol in an IPv6 environment, the following statement is correct (single choice).

- * By default, the DIS priority for broadcast network interfaces at Level-1 and Level-2 is 1
- * In broadcast networks, IPv4 and IPv6. The DIS priority for IPv6 can be set separately
- * In the same broadcast network. If each router supports both IPv4 and IPv6. The DIS for IPv4 and IPv6 must be the same device
- * IS-IS is configured under the interface port is ISIS silent, this interface will not send ISIS packets, but will receive ISIS packets

NO.234 The following description of Link ID, Data, Type, and Metric in Router-LSA is correct : (Multiple select).

- * Metric describes the overhead of this connection
- * The Link ID represents the local identity of this connection, and the different connection types. The Link ID represents different meanings
- * Data is used to describe additional information for this connection, and different connection types describe different information
- * Type indicates the type of connection

NO.235 Mainstream Layer 2 tunneling technologies include VXLAN TRILL, NVGB and MPLS.

- * FALSE
- * TRUE

NO.236 Cross-device link aggregation realizes the back-to-back transmission of data traffic and the mutual spare of the heap member switches, but due to the limited bandwidth of the heap cable between the heap devices, the forwarding efficiency can be improved in the following ways?

- * Enable traffic to be forwarded locally first
- * Connect the stacking device via a stacking card
- * Configure the stacking system MAC address switching
- * Enables the stacking multi-master check function

NO.237 Which of the following statements about RADIUS is correct? (Single choice questions).

- * MAC authentication does not require a username password, so you cannot use RADIUS to authenticate the user.
- * RADIUS supports both wired and wireless access modes.
- * SEPARATION OF RADIUS PROTOCOL AUTHENTICATION, AUTHORIZATION, AND AUDIT.
- * RADIUS authentication and Portal authentication cannot be used together because the Portal server can typically be used to authenticate users when portal authentication is deployed.

NO.238 A routing tool can define multiple entries.

Which tool will automatically add a deny-any entry at the end of the configuration?

- * Route policy
- * Community-tilter
- * IP-prefix
- * AS-path-filter

NO.239 What is the exact description of the SSM features?

- * Using SSM, the receiver can use INCLUDE in IGMPv3 to indicate that the source
- * SSM he wishes to join is an extension of the DVMP protocol. to efficiently transmit one-to-many communication traffic
- * SSM requires MSDP to discover active sources in other PIM domains
- * Routing multicast traffic in the SSM is done by relying on the number of sources, and the RP is used for the receiver to answer the corresponding number of sources

NO.240 The following statement about VXLAN gateways is incorrect

- * Layer 2 gateway: Used to solve the problem of tenant access to the VXLAN virtual network, it can also be used for subnet communication of the same VXLAN virtual network.
- * Layer 3 gateway: Used for cross-subnet communication of VXLAN virtual networks and access to external networks.
- * VXLAN Layer 3 gateways can be divided into centralized gateways and distributed gateways.
- * Layer 2 gateway and VPN instance binding.

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