



Vendor: Huawei

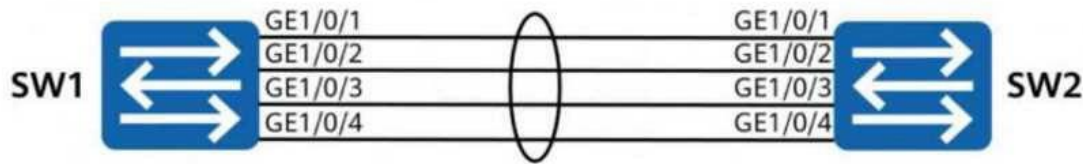
Exam Code: H12-811_V2.0

Exam Name: HCIA-Datacom V2.0

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

On an STP network, an administrator wants SW2 to be elected as the root bridge. Which of the following methods can be used to achieve this goal?



- A. Set a lower port priority on SW2.
- B. Set a higher system priority on SW2.
- C. Set a lower system priority on SW2.
- D. Set a lower root path cost on SW2.

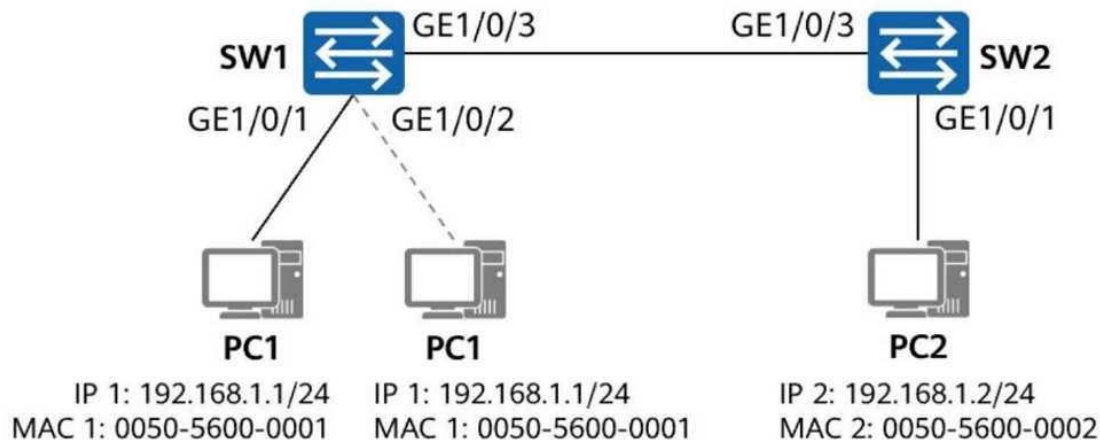
Answer: C

Explanation:

In STP, the root bridge is elected based on the lowest bridge ID (BID). A BID is composed of the bridge priority and the MAC address of the switch. The device with the smallest BID becomes the root bridge. Therefore, if an administrator wants SW2 to become the root bridge, the most direct and correct method is to configure a lower system priority on SW2, making option C correct.

QUESTION 2

The figure shows the simplified topology of an enterprise campus network. On this network, the aging time of dynamic MAC address entries on switches is 300 seconds. The administrator connects PC1 to GE1/0/1 of SW1 and successfully pings the IP address of PC2 from PC1. Then, the administrator disconnects the Ethernet cable of PC1 from GE1/0/1 of SW1, immediately connects the cable to GE1/0/2 of SW1, and pings the IP address of PC2 from PC1. Which of the following operations does SW1 perform after receiving a data frame from PC1 when PC1 is connected to GE1/0/2 of SW1?



- A. SW1 saves the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/1, and also keeps the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/2.
- B. SW1 saves the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/2 and deletes the mapping between the MAC address of PC1 and GE1/0/1.
- C. SW1 deletes all MAC address entries and relearns them from all ports.

D. SW1 does not update the MAC address table until the original entry ages out.

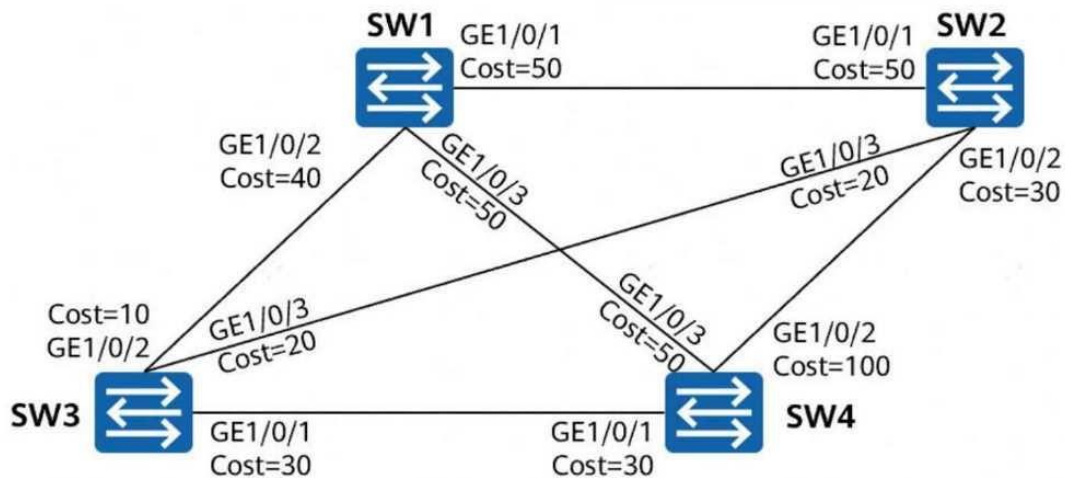
Answer: B

Explanation:

An Ethernet switch learns MAC address entries dynamically by examining the source MAC address of incoming frames. When SW1 first receives frames from PC1 on GE1/0/1, it creates a MAC address table entry mapping PC1's MAC address to that port. If PC1 later sends frames that arrive on GE1/0/2, SW1 updates the learned entry to reflect the new incoming interface. Therefore, option B is correct: SW1 saves the mapping between PC1's MAC address and GE1/0/2 and removes or overwrites the old mapping associated with GE1/0/1.

QUESTION 3

On the switched network shown in the figure, STP is enabled on all devices. SW1 is the root bridge. The port costs are shown in the figure. Other parameters retain the default values. After the network is stable, which of the following paths is used by SW1 to send traffic to SW4?



- A. SW1 -> SW2 -> SW4
- B. SW1 -> SW3 -> SW4
- C. SW1 -> SW2 -> SW3 -> SW4
- D. SW1 -> SW4

Answer: B

Explanation:

After STP convergence, only ports in the forwarding state participate in active traffic forwarding, while redundant ports may be placed into the blocking or discarding state to eliminate loops. According to the topology and STP role election shown in the question, the valid forwarding path from SW1 to SW4 is SW1 -> SW3 -> SW4, so option B is correct.

QUESTION 4

If the neighbor relationship between R1 and R2 has reached the Full state in OSPF, which of the following statements are true? (Select all that apply)

- A. R1 and R2 have different router IDs.
- B. R1 and R2 belong to the same area.
- C. R1 and R2 use the same process ID.

D. R1 and R2 have the same LSDB in the same area.

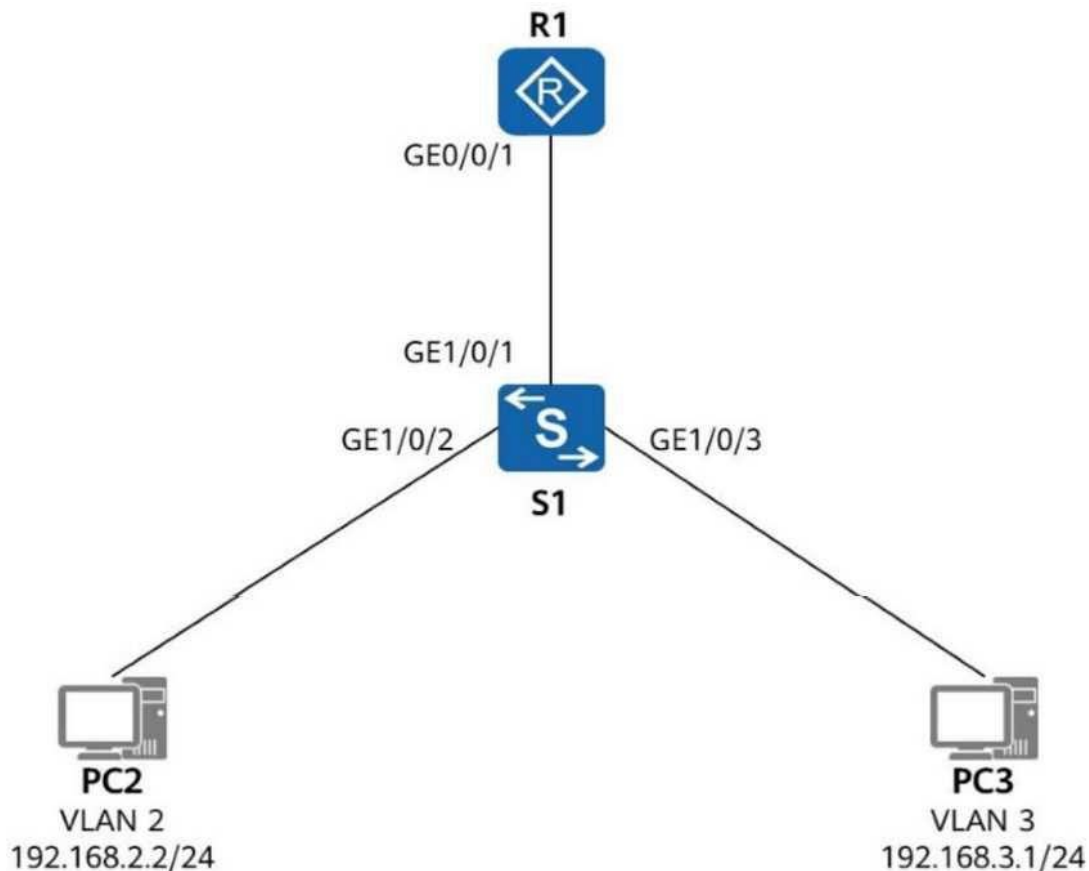
Answer: ABD

Explanation:

When two OSPF routers reach the Full state, it means that adjacency establishment has been successfully completed and the routers have synchronized the necessary link-state information for that area. For this to happen, the two routers must have different router IDs, so option A is correct. They must also belong to the same OSPF area on the interfaces used to form the adjacency, making option B correct. Once adjacency reaches Full state, the routers have synchronized their link-state databases for that area, so option D is also correct.

QUESTION 5

On the network shown in the figure, R1 serves as the gateway for PC2 and PC3, and directly connects to S1 through a physical link. GE1/0/1 on S1 is configured as a trunk interface and permits traffic of VLANs 2 and 3. Its PVID retains the default value. Which of the following statements are true if PC2 and PC3 can communicate with each other? (Select all that apply)



- A. Sub-interfaces GE0/0/1.2 and GE0/0/1.3 have been created on R1.
- B. S1 has MAC address entries of PC2 and PC3.
- C. R1 can terminate data frames of VLAN 2 and VLAN 3.
- D. PC2 and PC3 must be connected to different physical switches.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

This scenario describes the classic router-on-a-stick inter-VLAN routing design. A single physical interface on R1 connects to switch S1, and multiple sub-interfaces are created on that physical interface to serve as gateways for multiple VLANs. Therefore, if R1 provides Layer 3 gateway functions for VLAN 2 and VLAN 3, sub-interfaces such as GE0/0/1.2 and GE0/0/1.3 must be configured, so option A is correct.

Because PC2 and PC3 are connected to switch S1, S1 learns their source MAC addresses dynamically and stores them in its MAC address table, making option B correct. R1 receives tagged frames from different VLANs on the trunk link and, through its sub-interfaces, can identify and terminate frames for VLAN 2 and VLAN 3, so option C is also correct.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following statements are true about the Python code shown below? (Select all that apply)

```
import paramiko

import time

ssh = paramiko.SSHClient()

ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())

ssh.connect('192.168.1.254', username='python', password='Huawei@123')

channel = ssh.invoke_shell()

channel.send('screen-length 0 temporary\n')

time.sleep(1)

output = channel.recv(65535).decode('utf-8')

print(output)

ssh.close()
```

- A. ssh.close() is used to terminate the SSH connection.
- B. ssh.connect('192.168.1.254', username='python', password='Huawei@123') is used to set up a connection with the device whose IP address is 192.168.1.254.
- C. import paramiko and import time are used to import the modules required by the code.
- D. channel = ssh.invoke_shell() is used to create an interactive shell session.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

All four statements are correct. The code uses the Paramiko library to automate SSH login to a network device. import paramiko and import time load the Python modules required for SSH communication and delay control, so option C is correct. The statement ssh = paramiko.SSHClient() creates an SSH client object, and ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy()) allows the client to accept an unknown host key automatically in this example scenario.

The command ssh.connect('192.168.1.254', username='python', password='Huawei@123') establishes an SSH connection to the target device, so option B is correct. Then channel = ssh.invoke_shell() opens an interactive shell channel, which is commonly used to send CLI

commands and receive output just as an administrator would in a terminal session, making option D correct. The command `channel.send('screen-length 0 temporary\n')` disables page-by-page output for the current session, which is useful in network automation. Finally, `ssh.close()` closes the SSH session and releases the connection, so option A is correct. HCIA-Datcom automation knowledge often uses Paramiko examples to demonstrate basic Python-based device O&M.

QUESTION 7

Both SNMP Trap and Inform Request are used by managed devices to send alarms to the NMS. Inform Request requires an acknowledgment from the NMS, whereas Trap does not.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

This statement is true. In SNMP, both Trap and Inform messages are used by managed devices to proactively report alarms or events to the Network Management System (NMS). However, their reliability behavior is different. A Trap is sent without requiring an acknowledgment from the NMS. Once it is transmitted, the sender does not confirm whether the manager actually received it.

By contrast, an Inform Request requires the NMS to send a response confirming receipt. If the managed device does not receive the acknowledgment within the expected time, it can retransmit the Inform message. Because of this, Inform is considered more reliable than Trap, although it also introduces slightly more overhead. HCIA-Datcom highlights this difference when explaining SNMP-based monitoring and alarm reporting. In real network O&M scenarios, the choice between Trap and Inform depends on the required balance between reliability and simplicity. This question tests a very standard SNMP knowledge point: Trap is unacknowledged, while Inform is acknowledged. Understanding this distinction helps network engineers choose suitable alarm reporting mechanisms in enterprise monitoring platforms.

QUESTION 8

During WLAN deployment, a Fit AP fails to go online on the WAC. You log in to the WAC and run the `display ap online-fail-record` command to locate the fault. The command output shows that the cause is Insufficient license resources. This means that the license resources on the WAC are insufficient and that you need to expand the license capacity.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

This statement is true. On a Huawei WAC, the number of APs that can go online is controlled by the available license resources. If a Fit AP fails to come online and the command `display ap online-fail-record` shows Insufficient license resources, it means the controller does not currently have enough licensed capacity to allow additional APs to register successfully.

In this case, the administrator must expand the license capacity or adjust existing license allocation so that the AP can be admitted. This is a common WLAN deployment issue, especially when new APs are added without first verifying the current AP license limit on the WAC. HCIA-Datcom troubleshooting methodology emphasizes interpreting controller diagnostics and fault records accurately. An AP can fail to go online for many reasons, including CAPWAP reachability problems, version mismatch, authentication issues, or licensing limitations. When the failure reason explicitly indicates insufficient license resources, the troubleshooting direction is clear: the

controller's AP license capacity must be checked and, if necessary, increased. This question tests the ability to map a specific WAC alarm record to the correct operational response.

QUESTION 9

PC1 and PC2 are connected to the same switch, but they cannot learn each other's ARP information. This may be caused by incorrect VLAN configuration on the switch.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

This statement is true. ARP is a Layer 2 broadcast-based protocol used to resolve an IPv4 address into a MAC address within the same broadcast domain. If two PCs are connected to the same switch but cannot learn each other's ARP entries, one likely reason is an incorrect VLAN configuration.

For example, if PC1 and PC2 are placed in different VLANs, or if one interface is configured with the wrong access VLAN, ARP broadcast frames from one PC will not reach the other PC because VLANs separate Layer 2 broadcast domains. As a result, the ARP request will not be received by the peer, and the MAC address cannot be resolved. Other causes may also exist, such as incorrect IP addressing, port isolation, or security policies, but VLAN misconfiguration is a very common and valid cause in campus switching scenarios. HCIA-Datacom teaches that ARP communication depends on correct Layer 2 domain membership, and VLAN planning or interface configuration errors often directly affect host-to-host communication even when both hosts are physically connected to the same switch.

QUESTION 10

Assume that you cannot configure an IP address for GE1/0/1 on a Huawei switch. Which of the following commands can you run in the interface view to resolve this problem?

- A. port link-type trunk
- B. undo portswitch
- C. port link-type access
- D. port link-type hybrid

Answer: B

Explanation:

On Huawei switches, a physical Ethernet interface usually works as a Layer 2 switch port by default. A Layer 2 interface cannot be assigned an IP address directly. If an administrator wants to configure an IP address on such an interface, the interface must first be converted into a Layer 3 interface. The command used for this is undo portswitch, so option B is correct.

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