Huawei
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Product Version

1. **Up to Date products, reliable and verified.**
2. **Questions and Answers in PDF Format.**

Latest Version: 14.0

Question: 1

Which of the following inter-AS MPLS L3VPN solutions does not require MPLS to run between ASBRs?

A. Option C
B. Option D
C. Option A
D. Option B

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
Inter-AS MPLS L3VPN solutions enable communication between different Autonomous Systems (AS) while maintaining VPN separation. The three primary solutions for inter-AS MPLS L3VPN are:
Option A (Back-to-Back VRF)
MPLS is not required between ASBRs.
VPN routes are exchanged without label switching.
Each ASBR has a VRF instance configured and forwards traffic using plain IP routing.
Option B (eBGP Redistribution of Labeled VPNv4 Routes)
MPLS is not required between ASBRs.
ASBRs exchange labeled VPNv4 routes using eBGP.
The ASBR does not perform label switching but simply forwards packets based on VPNv4 labels.
Option C (Multi-Hop MP-BGP for VPNv4 Routes)
MPLS is required between ASBRs.
ASBRs establish label-switched paths (LSPs) to forward VPN traffic across AS boundaries.
Since Option B relies on labeled VPNv4 routes via eBGP and does not need MPLS between ASBRs, the correct answer is D.
Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom Study Guide - MPLS VPN Inter-AS Solutions

Question: 2

Port isolation can be deployed on an Ethernet network to implement both Layer 2 communication and Layer 3 isolation, making the networking more flexible.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
Port isolation is a feature used to enhance security and network segmentation by restricting communication between certain switch ports at Layer 2 while allowing them to communicate through Layer 3.
Layer 2 Communication: Devices within the same VLAN can communicate with an upstream gateway or router.
Layer 3 Isolation: Devices cannot communicate directly at Layer 2 but must pass through a Layer 3 device (e.g., a router or firewall).
Use Case: Typically used in enterprise networks, hotel networks, and campus networks to prevent unwanted direct communication between clients.
Thus, the statement is correct, and the answer is TRUE.
Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom Official Guide - Ethernet Port Isolation

Question: 3

Which of the following types of EVPN routes does not carry MPLS labels?

A. Ethernet A-D route
B. MAC/IP advertisement route
C. Ethernet segment route
D. Inclusive multicast route

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
Ethernet VPN (EVPN) is an advanced L2VPN technology that enhances MAC learning and forwarding in data center and enterprise networks. Different EVPN route types are used for various functions:
Ethernet A-D (Auto-Discovery) Route: Used for auto-discovery of PE devices and does carry labels.
MAC/IP Advertisement Route: Distributes MAC-to-IP mappings and carries labels for forwarding decisions.
Ethernet Segment Route: Does not carry MPLS labels as it is used to signal multi-homing and redundancy information.
Inclusive Multicast Route: Used for multicast forwarding and carries labels for tunnel identification.
Since Ethernet Segment Route is used only for multi-homing signaling and does not carry MPLS labels, the correct answer is C.
Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom Study Guide - EVPN Route Types

Question: 4

Which of the following number sequences can be matched by the regular expression 100.s?

A. 100
B. 10000
C. 1000
D. 1001

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
The regular expression 100.s follows these rules:
100 matches exactly the sequence 100.
. (dot) represents any single character (digit, letter, or symbol).
s specifically looks for the character s, but it is not included in the given choices.
Now, analyzing each option:
✔ 1000 matches → 1000 (fourth character matches . as a wildcard).
✘ 100 does not match → No extra character after 100.
✘ 10000 does not match → Too many extra characters.
✘ 1001 does not match → s is not present.
Thus, 1000 is the correct answer (C).
Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom Regex Guide - Regular Expressions in Networking

Question: 5

Which of the following statements about IPSG is incorrect?

A. IPSG can be used to check the validity of IP packets. If IP packets are invalid, the device reports an alarm to an NMS.
B. IPSG is a source IP address filtering technology based on Layer 3 interfaces.
C. IPSG can be used to prevent hosts from changing IP addresses.
D. IPSG can defend against IP address spoofing attacks.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
IP Source Guard (IPSG) is a Layer 3 security feature used to protect against IP address spoofing by filtering packets based on bound IP-MAC mappings.
Correct Statements:✔ IPSG is a Layer 3 filtering mechanism that checks if the source IP address of a packet matches the learned or configured bindings (Option B).✔ IPSG prevents unauthorized IP address changes by enforcing binding rules (Option C).✔ IPSG defends against IP spoofing attacks by dropping packets from unauthorized sources (Option D).
Incorrect Statement: Option A is incorrect because IPSG does not send alarms to an NMS when an invalid packet is detected. Instead, it drops the packet.
Thus, the correct answer is A.

Reference: Huawei HCIE Datacom Security Guide - IP Source Guard (IPSG)

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