Huawei

H12-811_V2.0

HCIA-Datacom V2.0

Questions & Answers (Demo)

Version: 4.0

Question: 1

The undo command can be used in the CLI of a Huawei device to restore default settings, disable functions, or delete configurations. Which of the following are correct undo commands? (Select all that apply)

A.
<HUAWEI> system-view
[HUAWEI] undo system-view
<HUAWEI>

B.
[HUAWEI] interface GE 1/0/1
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1] ip address 10.12.1.1 24
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1] undo ip address

C.
[HUAWEI] interface GE 1/0/1
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1] undo portswitch
[HUAWEI-GE1/0/1]

D.
[HUAWEI] sysname TEST
[TEST] undo sysname
[HUAWEI]

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B, C, D

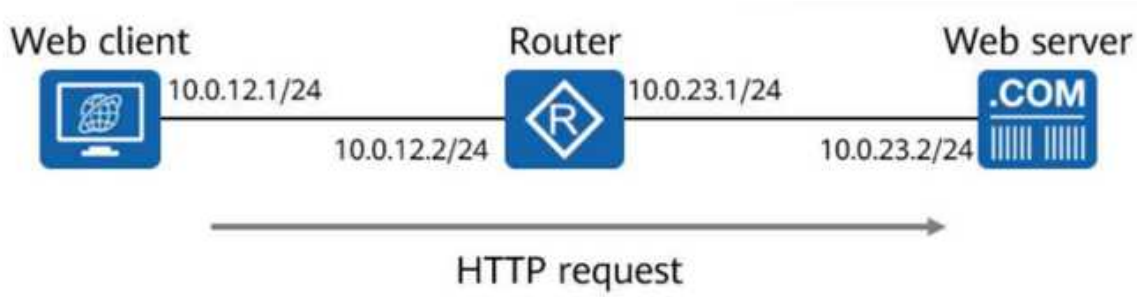
Explanation:

On Huawei devices, the undo command is used to remove a previously applied configuration, disable a function, or restore a parameter to its default state. In option B, undo ip address is a valid interface-view command that removes the IP address configured on the interface. In option C, undo portswitch is also a valid interface command on switch interfaces that converts a Layer 2 interface into a Layer 3 interface when supported by the device. In option D, undo sysname restores the device name to the default hostname, which is valid in system view.

Option A is incorrect because system-view is a command used to enter system view from user view, but undo system-view is not a valid command for exiting that view. Exiting system view is done with commands such as quit, return, or by using shortcut keys. This question checks the understanding that undo only applies to configurable features and parameters, not to view-switching commands in the CLI hierarchy.

Question: 2

In the figure, a web client sends an HTTP request to a web server, and the router in between performs operations on the HTTP request. Which of the following statements are false about the router's operations? (Select all that apply)



A. The router encapsulates a new destination IP address before sending the data.
B. The router removes the data frame header and checks the destination IP address.
C. The router searches the IP routing table based on the port number in the transport layer header.
D. The router checks the content of the application-layer data and determines the port from which to send the data.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:

A router works mainly at the network layer. When it receives a frame, it removes the Layer 2 header and trailer, examines the destination IP address in the Layer 3 header, consults the routing table, selects the outgoing interface, and then re-encapsulates the packet into a new Layer 2 frame for the next hop. Therefore, statement B is true and is not part of the answer.

Statement A is false because the router does not create a new destination IP address during normal forwarding. The source and destination IP addresses remain unchanged end to end unless special functions such as NAT are used. Statement C is false because routing-table lookup is based on the destination IP address, not on TCP or UDP port numbers. Statement D is also false because normal IP routing does not inspect application-layer content to determine the outgoing interface. That decision is made from the network-layer destination address and the routing table. This question tests the layered forwarding logic of routers in TCP/IP networks.

Question: 3

You can enter a question mark (?) in the CLI of a Huawei switch to obtain online help. Which of the following statements is true about the meaning of <cr> in the output of the command sysname SW1?

[HUAWEI] sysname SW1?

<cr>

A. There are too many parameters in that position.

B. There is no keyword or parameter in that position.

C. The entered keywords are incorrect.

D. The command is incomplete.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the Huawei command-line interface, the question mark ? provides real-time command help based on the current input. When the output shows <cr>, it means that the command can end at that point

by pressing Enter. In other words, there is no additional keyword or parameter required in that position. Therefore, option B is correct.

In the example sysname SW1?, the device interprets SW1 as a complete and valid hostname parameter for the sysname command. Since nothing else is required after the hostname, the CLI displays <cr> to indicate command completion is allowed. This behavior is common in Huawei devices and is important for daily operation and troubleshooting because it helps engineers understand whether a command is complete, whether more arguments are needed, or whether optional parameters are available. Options about incorrect keywords or incomplete commands do not apply here, because the entered command syntax is already valid. Understanding <cr> is a basic but important CLI skill in HCIA-Datacom operations.

Question: 4

The essence of communication is the transmission and exchange of information between two or more points. The three elements of communication are the sender, content, and transmission channel of the information. The receiver of the information is not included among these elements.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

This statement is false because the receiver is one of the fundamental elements of communication. In basic communication theory, a complete communication process requires at least four essential elements: the sender, the information or message content, the transmission medium or channel, and the receiver. If the receiver is missing, communication cannot be completed because there is no endpoint to accept, interpret, or respond to the transmitted information.

In datacom networks, this concept maps directly to real networking scenarios. A source host generates data, the data is carried over some medium such as copper, fiber, or wireless, and a destination host receives the data. Network devices such as switches and routers assist the forwarding process, but the fundamental communication model still includes both communicating endpoints. HCIA-Datacom emphasizes the complete sender-to-receiver process when introducing network communication basics, protocol encapsulation, and forwarding. Therefore, excluding the receiver from the communication elements is conceptually incorrect. The correct understanding is that sender, receiver, information content, and channel together form the essential basis of

communication.

Question: 5

In TCP/IP-based end-to-end communication, only the source and destination hosts process the header information added at the transport layer. Routers along the path will definitely not process this information.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the standard TCP/IP forwarding model, transport-layer headers such as TCP and UDP headers are added by the source host and are mainly interpreted by the destination host. Routers that forward packets between the source and destination operate primarily at the network layer, using the destination IP address in the IP header to make forwarding decisions. Therefore, under normal routing behavior, routers do not process transport-layer header information when deciding how to forward packets.

This is a key concept in layered communication. The source host encapsulates application data with a transport-layer header, then with an IP header, and finally with a data-link header. Each router along the path removes only the Layer 2 frame header, checks the Layer 3 destination IP information, decrements TTL, recalculates the IP header checksum when required, and forwards the packet. The transport-layer content remains unchanged in normal forwarding. HCIA-Datacom uses this principle to explain end-to-end communication and layer responsibilities. Although advanced devices may inspect higher-layer information for security or policy purposes, standard router forwarding in the basic TCP/IP model does not depend on transport-layer processing.