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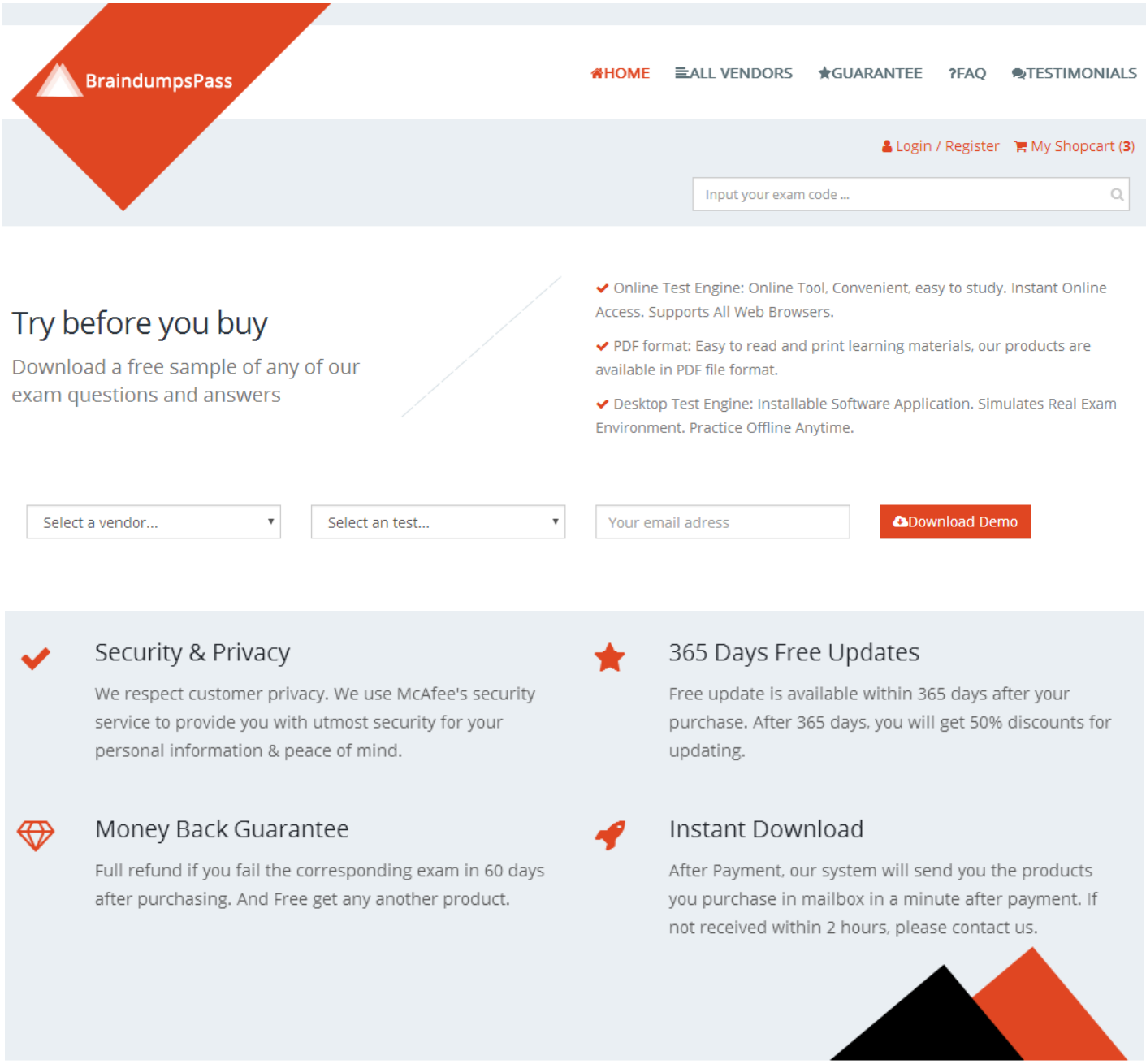

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Exam : **H12-841_V1.5**

Title : HCIP-Datacom-Campus Network Planning and Deployment V1.5

Vendor : Huawei

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
(When you configure a virtualized campus network on iMaster NCE-Campus, Fit APs can immediately go online after you add them to iMaster NCE-Campus.)
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B
Explanation:
In a Huawei virtualized campus network managed byiMaster NCE-Campus,Fit APs do not go online immediatelyafter being added to the management platform. According to HCIP Datacom Campus Network documentation, Fit APs depend on awireless access controller (AC)for control, configuration delivery, and service provisioning. Simply adding a Fit AP to iMaster NCE-Campus only completes thedevice registration step, not the full service enablement process.
After a Fit AP is added, several additional steps are required before it can go online and provide wireless services. First, the AP must successfullydiscover and establish a control tunnel with the AC. Then, the AP typically needs to beapproved, assigned to a site, and bound to the correctAP group. Configuration data such as radio parameters, SSIDs, security policies, and authentication profiles must also be delivered from the AC to the AP.
In addition, firmware version checks or upgrades may occur during the onboarding process to ensure compatibility with the controller and management platform. Only after these steps are completed can the Fit AP enter thenormal online stateand start providing WLAN services.
This multi-step process ensures centralized control, consistent configuration, and reliable operation across large-scale campus networks, but it also means Fit APs cannot immediately go online upon being added to iMaster NCE-Campus.
Therefore, the statement is incorrect, and the correct answer isFALSE.

QUESTION NO: 2
(Which of the following encryption algorithms isnot supportedby IPsec VPN?)
A. DSA
B. 3DES
C. DES
D. AES
Answer: A
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 200 to 250 words of Explanation From HCIP Datacom Campus Network documents knowledge without any URL or Links:
IPsec VPN supports a variety ofsymmetric encryption algorithmsto protect data confidentiality during transmission. Commonly supported algorithms includeDES,3DES, andAES, all of which are used to encrypt the payload of IP packets in ESP.
AESis the most widely recommended algorithm due to its strong security and high performance.3DESand DESare legacy algorithms that are still supported for compatibility reasons, although they are considered less secure and are gradually being phased out in modern deployments.
DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm), however, isnot an encryption algorithm. It is an asymmetric algorithm used fordigital signatures and authentication, not for encrypting data.

IPsec uses DSA only indirectly in certificate-based authentication scenarios, but it is never used as a data encryption algorithm in IPsec VPNs.
According to HCIP Datacom Campus Network documentation, IPsec VPN encryption relies exclusively on symmetric encryption algorithms such as DES, 3DES, and AES.
Therefore,DSA is not supported as an IPsec encryption algorithm, makingoption Athe correct answer.

QUESTION NO: 3
(Based on the VXLAN tunnel creation mode, what are the different types of VXLAN tunnels?)
A. Stateless VXLAN tunnel
B. Static VXLAN tunnel
C. Dynamic VXLAN tunnel
D. Stateful VXLAN tunnel
Answer: B C
Explanation:
In HCIP Datacom Campus Network VXLAN architecture, VXLAN tunnels are classified based onhow the tunnel endpoints are created and maintained, which is referred to as the VXLAN tunnel creation mode.
According to Huawei VXLAN design principles, there aretwo valid VXLAN tunnel types: static VXLAN tunnels and dynamic VXLAN tunnels.
Astatic VXLAN tunnelis manually configured by an administrator. In this mode, the source VTEP IP address, destination VTEP IP address, and related parameters are explicitly specified on devices. Static VXLAN tunnels are typically used in small-scale networks or test environments where the number of VTEPs is limited and network topology is simple. However, static configuration lacks scalability and flexibility, making it unsuitable for large campus fabrics.
Adynamic VXLAN tunnelis automatically created based on control-plane learning mechanisms, such asBGP EVPN. In this mode, VTEPs learn remote VTEP IP addresses dynamically through EVPN route advertisements (for example, Type 3 routes). When a remote VTEP becomes reachable at the underlay Layer
3 level, the VXLAN tunnel is automatically established without manual intervention. This mode is widely used in modern campus and data center networks due to its scalability and automation capabilities.
Options A and D are incorrect becausestatelessandstatefulare not official VXLAN tunnel creation classifications in Huawei's VXLAN implementation. VXLAN itself is an encapsulation mechanism, and tunnel state is not categorized in this manner.
Therefore, the correct VXLAN tunnel types based on creation mode arestatic VXLAN tunnels and dynamic VXLAN tunnels.

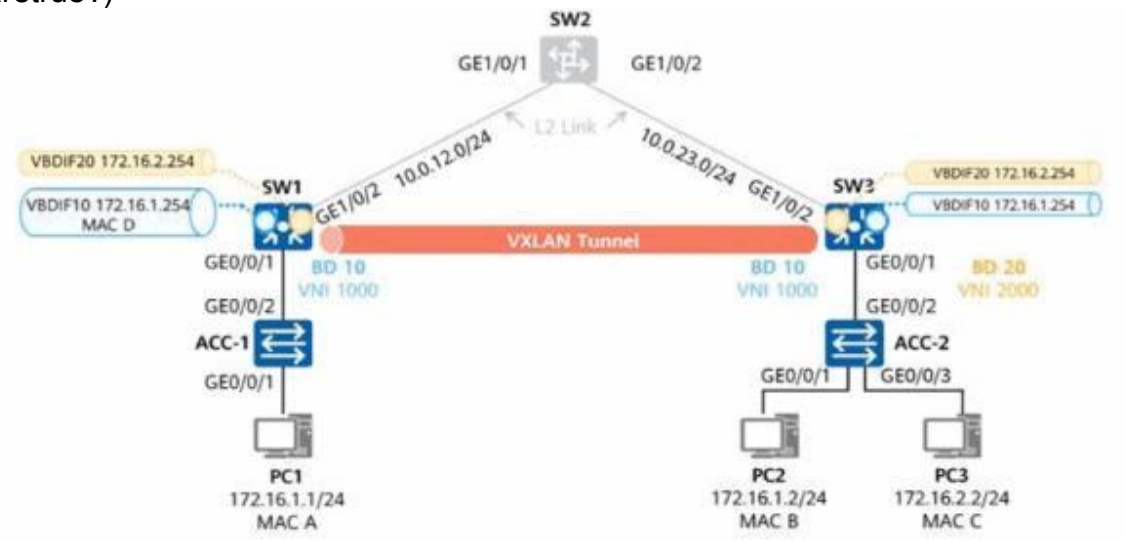
QUESTION NO: 4
(VXLAN identifies tenants using VNIs, which are 24 bits long. A tenant can have one or more VNIs, and VXLAN supports a maximum of 12 million tenants.)
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B

Explanation:
VXLAN uses theVXLAN Network Identifier (VNI)to identify and isolate virtual Layer 2 or Layer 3 networks in an overlay environment. The VNI field is24 bits long, which allows a theoretical maximum of2²# (approximately 16 million) VNIs. This is a significant improvement over traditional VLAN technology, which supports only 4094 VLAN IDs, and is one of the main reasons VXLAN is adopted in large-scale campus and data center networks.
It is correct thata tenant can be mapped to one or more VNIs. For example, a tenant may use multiple VNIs to represent different broadcast domains or service segments, such as separate VNIs for different subnets or application tiers. However, the statement becomes incorrect when it claims that VXLAN supports a maximum of12 million tenants.
VXLAN does not directly define a fixed maximum number of tenants. VNIs represent virtual networks, not tenants themselves. The actual number of tenants supported depends on how VNIs are allocated and how the network design maps tenants to VNIs. In theory, the upper limit of VNIs is close to 16 million, not 12 million, and the number of tenants is typically much lower and design-dependent.
Therefore, while the description of VNIs being 24 bits long is correct, the conclusion about supporting a maximum of 12 million tenants is incorrect, making the overall statement false.

QUESTION NO: 5
(Refer to the following routing entries queried using a command on the VTEP. Which of the following statements about these routes are true?) Network(EthTagId/IpPrefix/IpPrefixLen) NextHop
*>i 0:172.16.2.0:24 1.1.1.2
*>i 0:172.16.13.0:24 1.1.1.2
*>i 0:192.168.122.0:30 1.1.1.2
A. These routes carry the L2VNI.
B. These routes carry the L3VNI.
C. These routes are Type 2 routes and carry host IP addresses.
D. These routes are Type 5 routes and carry network segment or mask information.
Answer: B D
Explanation:
In VXLAN BGP EVPN, different EVPN route types carry different kinds of reachability information. The displayed entries areIP prefix routesbecause each record shows anIP prefix and prefix length(for example,
172.16.2.0:24 and 192.168.122.0:30) rather than a MAC address with a host /32. In HCIP Datacom Campus Network VXLAN EVPN, such network-segment routes are advertised usingEVPN Route Type 5 (IP Prefix Route). Type 5 routes are used to distributeLayer 3 reachabilitybetween VTEPs for inter-subnet/inter-VRF routing, and they inherently carrynetwork/mask information, which makes statement D correct.
These routes are associated with theL3 VXLAN forwarding plane, meaning they belong to theL3VNI(the VPN instance/VRF context). L3VNI is used for routing between IP subnets in an EVPN VXLAN fabric, while L2VNI is used for pure Layer 2 bridging within a broadcast domain. Because the entries shown are IP prefixes (not MAC learning information), they align withL3VNI-based routing, so statement B is correct and statement A is incorrect.
Statement C is incorrect becauseType 2routes are MAC/IP Advertisement routes typically

used for host reachability (often /32) and include MAC information, which is not present in these entries.

QUESTION NO: 6
(As shown in the figure, distributed VXLAN gateways are used, and thearp-proxy local enablecommand is configured onVBDIF 10 of SW1. Which of the following statements aretrue?)



A. The ARP entry on PC1 is 172.16.1.2 # MAC B.
B. After SW1 receives the packets sent from PC1 to PC2, SW1 searches the Layer 2 forwarding table and forwards the packets.
C. The ARP entry on PC1 is 172.16.1.2 # MAC D.
D. After SW1 receives the packets sent from PC1 to PC2, SW1 searches the Layer 3 forwarding table and forwards the packets.
Answer: C D
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (200-250 words):
In this scenario,distributed VXLAN gatewaysare deployed, andlocal ARP proxyis enabled onVBDIF 10 of SW1. PC1 (172.16.1.1/24) needs to communicate with PC2 (172.16.1.2/24), which is located behind aremote distributed gateway (SW3).
Witharp-proxy local enable, SW1 doesnot flood ARP requests across the VXLAN tunnel. Instead, SW1 responds locally to PC1's ARP request using theMAC address of its own VBDIF interface. Therefore, PC1 learns172.16.1.2 mapped to MAC D, which is the MAC address ofVBDIF 10 on SW1, not MAC B (the actual MAC of PC2). This makesstatement C trueandstatement A false.
Once PC1 sends traffic to PC2, the destination MAC in the frame isMAC D, meaning the packet is delivered to thelocal Layer 3 gateway. SW1 then performsLayer 3 routing, not Layer 2 switching. SW1 looks up the Layer 3 forwarding table, determines the remote VTEP, encapsulates the packet into VXLAN, and forwards it across the VXLAN tunnel.
Therefore,statement D is true, whilestatement B is false.
This behavior aligns with HCIP Datacom Campus Network documentation fordistributed gateways with ARP proxy enabled, where traffic is routed locally and optimized across the

VXLAN fabric.

QUESTION NO: 7
(On a CloudCampus virtualized campus network, which of the following modes can be used by a fabric to connect to external networks?Choose all that apply.)
A. Layer 3 shared egress
B. Layer 2 exclusive egress
C. Layer 2 shared egress
D. Layer 3 exclusive egress
Answer: A C D
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 200 to 250 words of Explanation From HCIP Datacom Campus Network documents knowledge without any URL or Links:
CloudCampus virtualized campus networks support multiplefabric egress modesto connect VXLAN fabrics to external networks. These modes determine how traffic exits the fabric and whether egress resources are shared among multiple virtual networks.
Layer 3 shared egressallows multiple VNs to share the same Layer 3 egress interface, improving resource utilization and simplifying external connectivity.Layer 3 exclusive egressdedicates an independent Layer 3 interface to a specific VN, providing stronger isolation and higher security.
Layer 2 shared egressenables multiple VNs to access an external Layer 2 network through a shared interface. This mode is commonly used when the external network does not support Layer 3 integration.
Layer 2 exclusive egressis not supported in the CloudCampus solution because Layer 2 resources are typically designed to be shared to optimize scalability and simplify deployment.
Therefore, the correct answers are A, C, and D.

QUESTION NO: 8
(Which of the following statements about the underlay network of a VXLAN-based virtualized campus network isfalse?)
A. When iMaster NCE-Campus is used to implement automatic orchestration of routing domains on the underlay network, only OSPF is supported.
B. When iMaster NCE-Campus is used to implement automatic orchestration of the routing domain on the underlay network, only OSPF single-area deployment is supported.
C. The virtualized campus network solution introduces VXLAN technology, which uses MAC-in-UDP encapsulation to build a logical network over a traditional IP network.
D. The underlay network provides IP reachability so that VXLAN-encapsulated service packets can be transmitted between VTEPs.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 200 to 250 words of Explanation From HCIP Datacom Campus Network documents knowledge without any URL or Links:
In a VXLAN-based virtualized campus network, theunderlay networkis responsible for providing basic IP connectivity between VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs). Statement D correctly describes this fundamental role of the underlay. Statement C is also correct, as

VXLAN usesMAC-in-UDP encapsulationto overlay Layer 2 networks on top of a traditional IP infrastructure.
When iMaster NCE-Campus is used for automatic orchestration of the underlay routing domain,multiple routing protocols can be supported, depending on the solution version and design. Therefore, statementA is false, because OSPF is not the only supported routing protocol.
Statement B is correct in the context of standard automated deployment: iMaster NCE-Campus supports OSPF single-area deploymentfor simplified orchestration and maintenance of the underlay network.
According to HCIP Datacom Campus Network architecture principles, the underlay must be stable, simple, and highly available, but it is not limited to a single routing protocol.
Thus,option Ais the incorrect statement and the correct answer.

QUESTION NO: 9
(Which of the following negotiation modes are supported in IKEv1 negotiation phase 1?)
A. Normal mode
B. Main mode
C. Aggressive mode
D. Quick mode
Answer: B C
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 200 to 250 words of Explanation From HCIP Datacom Campus Network documents knowledge without any URL or Links:
IKEv1 negotiation consists of two phases.Phase 1is responsible for establishing a secure IKE Security Association (SA), including peer authentication, key exchange, and protection of subsequent negotiations. In Huawei IPsec implementations, IKEv1 Phase 1 supportsMain modeandAggressive mode.
Main modeuses six message exchanges to securely negotiate parameters, protect identity information, and establish a trusted channel. It provides higher security and is commonly used in site-to-site IPsec VPN scenarios.Aggressive mode, on the other hand, completes negotiation using only three message exchanges, offering faster setup at the cost of reduced identity protection.
Quick modeis not part of IKEv1 Phase 1; it is used inPhase 2to negotiate IPsec SAs for data traffic protection.Normal modeis not a valid IKEv1 negotiation mode.
According to HCIP Datacom Campus Network documentation and standard IPsec principles, the supported IKEv1 Phase 1 negotiation modes areMain mode and Aggressive mode, makingoptions B and Ccorrect.

QUESTION NO: 10
(In the Huawei CloudCampus Solution, which of the following deployment modes are supported by Huawei switches?)
A. Huawei registration center
B. DHCP Option 148
C. Web interface
D. CLI

Answer: A B
Explanation:
In the Huawei CloudCampus Solution, switches must be able toautomatically connect to and be managed by iMaster NCE-Campus. To achieve this, Huawei provides specificdeployment and onboarding modesthat allow switches to discover the controller and establish a management relationship. According to HCIP Datacom Campus Network documentation, Huawei switches supportHuawei registration centerandDHCP Option 148as standard deployment modes.
TheHuawei registration centeris a cloud-based mechanism that enables devices to automatically register with iMaster NCE-Campus after they are powered on and connected to the network. Once registered, the controller can identify, authenticate, and centrally manage the switches without requiring manual configuration. This mode is commonly used in cloud-managed or large-scale deployments where zero-touch provisioning is required.
DHCP Option 148is another supported deployment mode. Through this option, the DHCP server provides the address information of iMaster NCE-Campus to the switch during IP address allocation. After receiving this information, the switch automatically establishes a management connection with the controller. This method is widely used in enterprise campus environments where DHCP services are already available.
In contrast, theWeb interfaceandCLIare local device management methods, not deployment modes in the CloudCampus architecture. They are mainly used for basic configuration, troubleshooting, or initial setup, rather than for controller-based deployment.
Therefore, the correct deployment modes supported by Huawei switches in the CloudCampus Solution areHuawei registration centerandDHCP Option 148.

QUESTION NO: 11
(A supermarket chain wants to manage all its branch networks through iMaster NCE-Campus. However, it does not want to purchase physical servers or software. In this case, which of the following deployment modes is recommended?)
A. On-premise
B. Cloud management
C. Huawei public cloud
D. MSP-owned cloud
Answer: C
Explanation:
iMaster NCE-Campus supports multiple deployment modes to meet the needs of different enterprise customers, including on-premise deployment, MSP-owned cloud deployment, and Huawei public cloud deployment. The choice of deployment mode mainly depends on whether the customer wants to invest in infrastructure, manage the platform independently, or use a fully hosted service.
In this scenario, the supermarket chain explicitlydoes not want to purchase physical servers or software, which means an on-premise deployment is not suitable. On-premise mode requires customers to prepare hardware resources, install software, and maintain the system themselves. Similarly, an MSP-owned cloud deployment typically involves a managed service provider hosting the platform, which may still require contractual dependency on a third party and is not the most straightforward option for enterprises seeking minimal

investment and simplified operations.
According to HCIP Datacom Campus Network documentation, theHuawei public cloud deploymentis recommended for customers who want acloud-based, subscription-oriented solution. In this mode, iMaster NCE-Campus is hosted and operated on Huawei Cloud. Customers only need to register and subscribe to the service, without purchasing servers, storage, or management software. Huawei is responsible for system maintenance, upgrades, security, and high availability.
This deployment model is especially suitable forretail chains and multi-branch enterprises, such as supermarkets, because it enables centralized management of geographically distributed branch networks with low initial investment and fast rollout.
Therefore, the recommended deployment mode in this case isHuawei public cloud, making optionCthe correct answer.