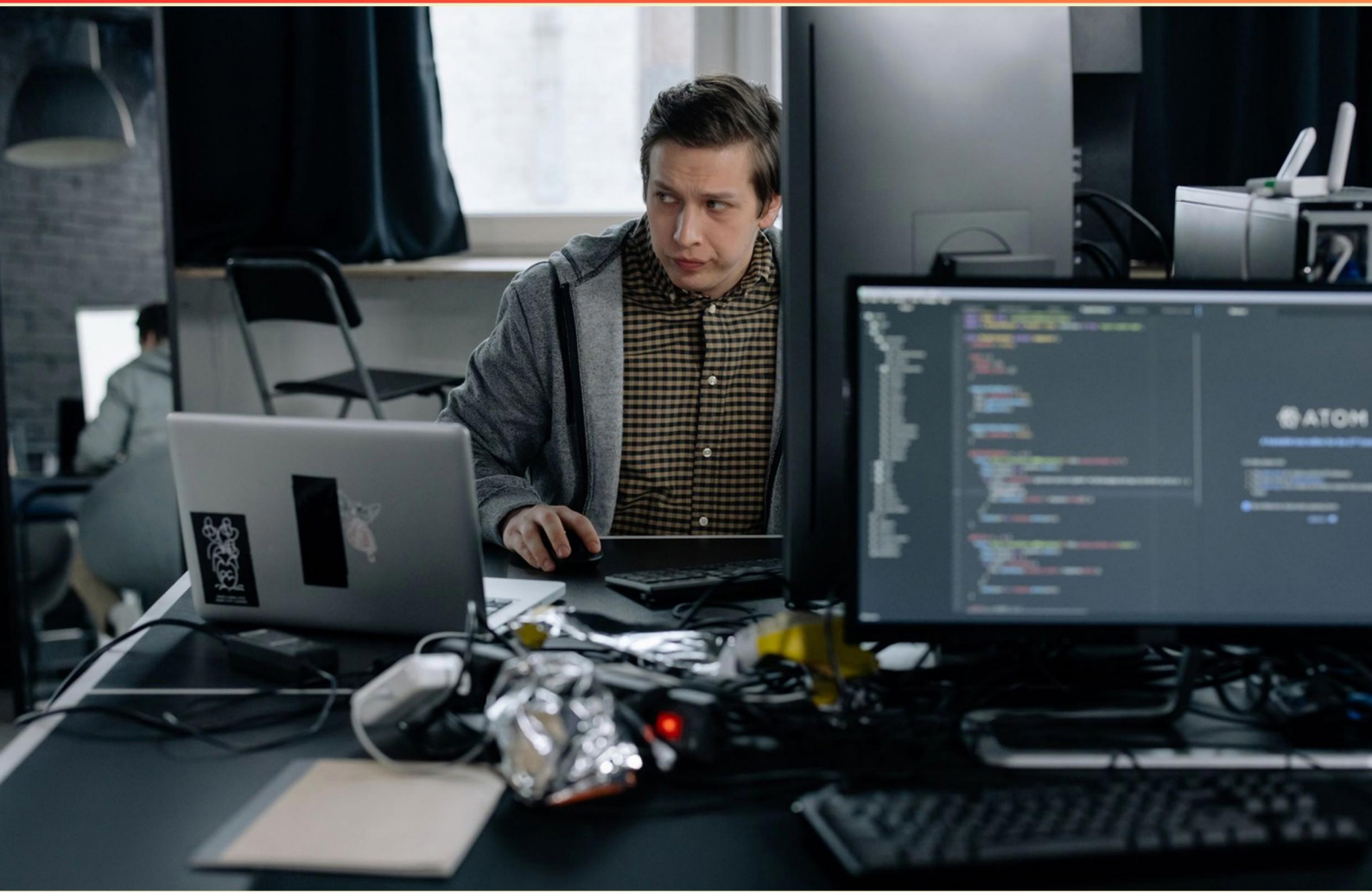


HUAWEI CERTIFIED ICT PROFESSIONAL (HCIP) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statements about a route-policy are accurate?**
 - A. Each node can contain multiple apply clauses
 - B. The operator between nodes is AND
 - C. Nodes can have multiple if-match clauses
 - D. Packets pass through as long as they match any node
- 2. What command is used to configure the listening address of the SDN controller?**
 - A. sdn controller souce-address
 - B. openflow listening-ip
 - C. controller-ip
 - D. sdn listening-ip
- 3. Which action is NOT part of BGP routing policy implementation?**
 - A. Route filtering and aggregation
 - B. Path selection through AS Path attributes
 - C. Preference assignment with local preference parameter
 - D. Addressing in multiple IP spaces
- 4. When hosts and servers in the same zone communicate with each other, NAT is required.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Depends on the configuration
- 5. Which of the following is a drawback of traditional STP?**
 - A. Fast convergence times
 - B. Loop-free topology
 - C. Slow convergence speed
 - D. High bandwidth usage

- 6. Which of the following methods is NOT a way to collect data?**
- A. Automatic collection
 - B. Analysis by data mining
 - C. Centralized collection by NMS
 - D. Port mirroring
- 7. What is the broadcast domain of VXLAN commonly referred to as?**
- A. Broadcast domain
 - B. Switching domain
 - C. Bridge domain
 - D. VLAN domain
- 8. Which device in MPLS is responsible for adding or deleting labels from packets?**
- A. Label distribution router
 - B. Label edge router (LER)
 - C. Label switching router (LSR)
 - D. Label transmission router
- 9. How does an edge port behave in RSTP?**
- A. It delays entering the Forwarding state
 - B. It can become Forwarding from the Disable state instantly
 - C. It must process BPDUs before transitioning
 - D. It can only respond to neighbor requests
- 10. Which of the following protocols is typically used for reservation and resource allocation?**
- A. RTP
 - B. SIP
 - C. RSVP
 - D. IGMP

Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which statements about a route-policy are accurate?

- A. Each node can contain multiple apply clauses
- B. The operator between nodes is AND
- C. Nodes can have multiple if-match clauses
- D. Packets pass through as long as they match any node**

When considering the function of a route-policy, the statement that packets pass through as long as they match any node is accurate because of how route-policy processing is designed. In networking, a route-policy is a structured set of rules that determines how routes are selected, manipulated, or filtered based on specific criteria. The processing of these rules is often evaluated on a per-node basis. In the context of route-policies, nodes act like decision points where specific conditions are tested. When a packet meets the conditions defined in any node, it is allowed to pass through, allowing for flexible routing decisions based on varying criteria across different nodes. This design enables more dynamic handling of traffic since any matching condition can lead to further routing actions or decisions. The other statements present limitations or nuances that do not align with the overarching functioning of route-policies. For example, the assertion about multiple apply clauses in a single node may imply a restriction that is not typical in route-policy design. Similarly, the operator used in evaluating nodes typically encompasses more complex logical structures than just a simple AND, allowing for various interactions between nodes. Lastly, while nodes can contain multiple if-match clauses, having multiple criteria in a single node does not exclude the possibility of other nodes having their specific actions and

2. What command is used to configure the listening address of the SDN controller?

- A. sdn controller souce-address
- B. openflow listening-ip**
- C. controller-ip
- D. sdn listening-ip

The command used to configure the listening address of the Software Defined Networking (SDN) controller is indeed associated with OpenFlow. Specifically, the correct command specifies the IP address that the SDN controller will use to listen for incoming OpenFlow connections. This is essential for the controller to communicate with the network devices and manage their operations effectively. In the context of SDN, configuring the listening address ensures that the controller can accept connections from OpenFlow-enabled switches and routers. It is this command that directly pertains to the OpenFlow protocol, which is foundational for the communication between the controller and the data plane devices. Understanding this command is crucial for network engineers working with SDN architectures, as it defines the endpoint for control plane communications. By utilizing the appropriate command to set the listening address, administrators ensure that their network control layer is correctly configured to interface with the rest of their network management and operations systems.

3. Which action is NOT part of BGP routing policy implementation?

- A. Route filtering and aggregation
- B. Path selection through AS Path attributes
- C. Preference assignment with local preference parameter

D. Addressing in multiple IP spaces

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) routing policy implementation encompasses various actions that network operators can employ to control the selection and dissemination of routes. Each action is vital to maintaining effective routing within an Autonomous System (AS) and between different ASes. Choosing the route filtering and aggregation option is crucial for ensuring that only the most pertinent routes are advertised, improving the efficiency and stability of routing tables. Path selection through AS Path attributes helps prevent routing loops and ensures that the best or most preferred paths are chosen based on the unique route histories. Additionally, preference assignment with a local preference parameter allows network administrators to influence outbound traffic by prioritizing certain routes over others within their AS, further refining the routing decisions made by BGP. The action stated as NOT part of BGP routing policy implementation—addressing in multiple IP spaces—does not directly relate to the policy mechanisms and features intrinsic to BGP routing. BGP focuses primarily on the management of routes and their propagation rather than the specific addressing schemes used within various IP address spaces. While BGP can operate with different IP addressing schemes, the addressing itself is not a policy implementation task but rather a fundamental aspect of network architecture.

4. When hosts and servers in the same zone communicate with each other, NAT is required.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Depends on the configuration

When hosts and servers are in the same zone, they typically communicate using their private IP addresses without the need for Network Address Translation (NAT). NAT is primarily used in scenarios where there is a need to map private IP addresses to a public IP address for access to external networks, such as the internet. In a local network environment, devices that are on the same subnet can communicate directly using their local IP addresses. Therefore, NAT is not necessary for communication within the same zone, making the statement false. Other options might suggest situations where NAT could be applicable, such as in certain configurations or specific network designs. However, in general networking principles, direct communication between hosts and servers within the same local network zone does not require NAT.

5. Which of the following is a drawback of traditional STP?

- A. Fast convergence times
- B. Loop-free topology
- C. Slow convergence speed**
- D. High bandwidth usage

Traditional Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has a significant drawback related to convergence speed. When a topology change occurs within a network, STP can take a considerable amount of time to react to that change and reconfigure the network accordingly. This slow convergence can lead to issues such as brief network outages or disruptions, especially in large environments where multiple switches are interconnected. As network conditions change—like a link going down or a switch being added—the protocol must undergo a process that includes listening, learning, and forwarding states, which spans several seconds. This delay can impact real-time applications and overall network performance, making slow convergence a notable issue in dynamic network environments where rapid failover is critical. In contrast, characteristics such as fast convergence times and loop-free topology are strengths of STP rather than drawbacks. High bandwidth usage is not inherently an issue with traditional STP; if anything, it helps maintain a loop-free network without requiring excess bandwidth for control messages. Therefore, the slow convergence speed accurately represents a significant limitation of traditional STP in today's networking scenarios.

6. Which of the following methods is NOT a way to collect data?

- A. Automatic collection
- B. Analysis by data mining**
- C. Centralized collection by NMS
- D. Port mirroring

The method that is not a way to collect data is analysis by data mining. Data mining refers to the process of analyzing large sets of data to discover patterns, trends, and relationships within that data. It involves applying algorithms and techniques to extract meaningful insights from the data that has already been collected. However, data mining does not directly collect data; instead, it makes use of data that has been previously gathered. In contrast, automatic collection, centralized collection by Network Management Systems (NMS), and port mirroring are all methods designed specifically for the collection of data. Automatic collection involves using software or tools that automatically gather data without manual intervention. Centralized collection by NMS refers to the aggregation of data from various network devices into a single management system for easier monitoring and management. Port mirroring is a method where the network traffic on one port is replicated to another port to monitor and analyze that traffic in real-time. Therefore, the distinction lies in understanding that while analysis by data mining is focused on interpreting already collected data, the other options explicitly represent methods of gathering data from various sources.

7. What is the broadcast domain of VXLAN commonly referred to as?

- A. Broadcast domain
- B. Switching domain
- C. Bridge domain**
- D. VLAN domain

In the context of VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN), the term "bridge domain" is used to describe the broadcast domain. A bridge domain in VXLAN encapsulates Layer 2 segments and allows for the communication of Ethernet frames across different physical networks while maintaining the characteristics of a traditional Layer 2 network. Each bridge domain is essentially a logical grouping of MAC addresses and is used to manage how traffic is forwarded within the VXLAN overlay network. When a VXLAN segment spans multiple physical devices, the bridge domain ensures that broadcast, multicast, and unicast traffic is properly handled within the encapsulated packets, allowing for Layer 2 connectivity. While the other terms may be related to network functions, they do not specifically define the unique concept of how broadcast traffic is managed within the VXLAN framework. For instance, a broadcast domain refers to a broader category of network traffic management, but it does not capture the specific mechanisms and encapsulation that occur within a VXLAN bridge domain.

8. Which device in MPLS is responsible for adding or deleting labels from packets?

- A. Label distribution router
- B. Label edge router (LER)**
- C. Label switching router (LSR)
- D. Label transmission router

The device responsible for adding or deleting labels from packets in an MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) network is the Label Edge Router (LER). LERs play a critical role at the edges of an MPLS network, where they handle the ingress and egress of packets. When a packet enters the MPLS network, the LER assigns it a label based on the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) defined for that packet. This process is known as label imposition. Conversely, when a packet exits the MPLS network, the LER removes the label, a process known as label popping. This capability to manipulate labels is essential for determining the path the packets will take through the network. In summary, the LER is uniquely responsible for both adding labels to packets as they enter the MPLS network and removing them as they leave, facilitating the efficient routing of data based on pre-defined labels rather than on the entire IP packet headers.

9. How does an edge port behave in RSTP?

- A. It delays entering the Forwarding state
- B. It can become Forwarding from the Disable state instantly**
- C. It must process BPDUs before transitioning
- D. It can only respond to neighbor requests

In the context of Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), an edge port has a distinct behavior that sets it apart from other types of ports in a bridge or switch. One of the key features of an edge port is its ability to transition directly to the Forwarding state from the Disable state without the need for a delay or intermediate states, which is significant for quick network recovery and efficient data transmission. When an edge port is configured, it implies that the port is connected to a device that is not participating in the spanning tree topology, such as a host or a computer. This classification allows the port to bypass the traditional listening and learning phases of normal port states, enabling it to become active more swiftly. As a result, the port can immediately begin forwarding traffic, leading to quicker convergence and reduced latency in the network. This capability is particularly beneficial in environments where rapid connections and disconnections occur, as it minimizes the time that devices spend waiting for spanning tree protocol calculations. The other options describe behaviors or requirements that do not apply to edge ports in RSTP. For instance, edge ports do not process Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) in the way that non-edge ports do, nor do they experience delays in moving to the Forward

10. Which of the following protocols is typically used for reservation and resource allocation?

- A. RTP
- B. SIP
- C. RSVP**
- D. IGMP

RSVP, or Resource Reservation Protocol, is specifically designed for reserving resources across a network. It enables applications to request and establish paths with guaranteed performance levels by facilitating resource allocation in an integrated services network. RSVP allows for mechanisms that dynamically establish and maintain these reservations, ensuring that quality of service (QoS) parameters are met during data transmission. The correct choice underscores how RSVP communicates between endpoints and network routers to handle bandwidth reservations, making it critical for applications that require reliable and predictable network performance, such as video conferencing and real-time streaming services. This capability to manage and prioritize resources distinguishes RSVP from the other listed protocols, which serve different functions within network communications. For instance, RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is primarily focused on the delivery of audio and video over IP networks, without the inherent mechanism for resource reservation. SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) is utilized for signaling and controlling multimedia communication sessions but does not engage in resource allocation. IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) is concerned with the management of multicast group memberships rather than resource reservation. Each of these protocols serves distinct purposes in networking, highlighting how RSVP's specific role in resource allocation sets it apart.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://huaweiictprohcip.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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