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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Huawei CloudFabric Solution: Targeting IT Solution Architects, this section introduces Huawei's CloudFabric solution, addressing evolving trends and challenges in data center networks. It highlights the solution's components, key features, and advantages in modern data centers.
Topic 2	• Technical Principles and Applications of Virtualization: This section assesses the skills of IT Solution Architects and Data Center Network Engineers in understanding server and network virtualization concepts, benefits, and implementation strategies within data centers. It also introduces Huawei's FusionCompute platform, its features, functionalities, and applications in virtualization scenarios.
Topic 3	• Data Center Network Technology and Application: This section evaluates the skills of IT Solution Architects and Data Center Network Engineers in understanding the fundamental concepts, evolution, and significance of data centers in modern enterprises. It delves into the overall architecture, including computing, storage, and networking components, and highlights typical application scenarios in sectors like finance, government, and large enterprises. Additionally, it introduces core concepts of data center networking (DCN), focusing on the Spine-Leaf architecture, and provides an overview of essential data center technologies such as VXLAN-based network layers, Underlay and Overlay networks, integrated cabling designs (ToR, EoR, MoR), equipment room modules, and the role of iMaster NCE in managing network devices.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
V-STP prevents loops caused by incorrect configurations or connections in an M-LAG.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:
V-STP (Virtual Spanning Tree Protocol) is a Huawei-specific enhancement of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) designed to prevent Layer 2 loops in complex network topologies, including Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (M-LAG) deployments on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches.
M-LAG Overview: M-LAG allows two switches to appear as a single logical device, connecting to downstream devices via Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs). Without proper loop prevention, incorrect configurations (e.g., misconfigured ports) or physical connections (e.g., redundant links) can cause broadcast storms.
V-STP Role: V-STP extends STP to handle virtualized environments and M-LAG scenarios. It ensures that only one path is active in a loop-prone topology by blocking redundant links, preventing loops caused by misconfigurations or unintended connections. In M-LAG, V-STP coordinates with the peer-link to maintain a loop-free topology.
The statement is TRUE (A) because V-STP is designed to prevent loops in M-LAG deployments due to incorrect configurations or connections.

NEW QUESTION # 62
In EVPN, Type 5 routes are used only by hosts on a VXLAN network to access external networks.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
EVPN (Ethernet VPN) is a control plane technology used with VXLAN to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 services in data center networks, including Huawei's implementations. EVPN routes are categorized into types, with Type 5 routes (IP Prefix routes) serving a specific purpose:
Type 5 Routes: These routes advertise IP prefixes and are used for inter-subnet routing, allowing communication between different VXLAN Virtual Network Identifiers (VNIs) or between VXLAN networks and external networks. They carry a Layer 3 VNI and

IP prefix information, enabling routers or gateways to perform Layer 3 forwarding.
Usage Scope: Type 5 routes are not limited to hosts on a VXLAN network accessing external networks. They are also used by network devices (e.g., gateways, routers) within the EVPN domain to facilitate routing between subnets, including intra-VXLAN communication. For example, a centralized gateway or distributed gateway can use Type 5 routes to route traffic within the data center or to external networks, not just host-initiated access.
The statement is FALSE (B) because Type 5 routes are not exclusively for hosts on a VXLAN network to access external networks; they support broader Layer 3 routing functions across the EVPN domain.

NEW QUESTION # 63
Which of the following statements are false about heartbeat link faults in an M-LAG? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Services are affected.
- B. An alarm is triggered.
- C. The fault that two master devices exist cannot be detected in the case of a peer-link fault.
- D. The fault protection mechanism is triggered.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In Huawei's M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation), the heartbeat link (or peer-link) ensures communication between member devices. A fault in this link can impact M-LAG operation. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . The fault that two master devices exist cannot be detected in the case of a peer-link fault: This is false. A peer-link fault can be detected, and mechanisms like dual-master detection (e.g., via Inter-Chassis Communication Link or ICC) can identify if both devices assume master roles, triggering corrective actions. FALSE.
B . An alarm is triggered: This is true. A peer-link fault generates an alarm to notify administrators, as it's a critical failure in M-LAG operation, per Huawei's fault management system. TRUE.
C . The fault protection mechanism is triggered: This is true. Huawei M-LAG includes protection mechanisms (e.g., failover to backup links or shutdown of conflicting interfaces) to mitigate peer-link faults and maintain service continuity. TRUE.
D . Services are affected: This is false. With proper configuration (e.g., redundant links or fast failover), services should not be affected by a peer-link fault, as M-LAG is designed for high availability. Impact depends on redundancy, but the design goal is uninterrupted service. FALSE.
Thus, A and D are false statements because dual-master faults can be detected, and services are not necessarily affected with adequate redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which of the following technologies are open-source virtualization technologies? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Hyper-V
- B. Xen
- C. KVM
- D. FusionSphere

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Virtualization technologies enable the creation of virtual machines (VMs) by abstracting hardware resources. Open-source technologies are freely available with accessible source code. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Hyper-V: Hyper-V is a hypervisor developed by Microsoft, integrated into Windows Server and available as a standalone product. It is proprietary, not open-source, as its source code is not publicly available. Not Open-Source.
B . Xen: Xen is an open-source hypervisor maintained by the Xen Project under the Linux Foundation. It supports multiple guest operating systems and is widely used in cloud environments (e.g., Citrix XenServer builds on it). Its source code is freely available. Open-Source.
C . FusionSphere: FusionSphere is Huawei's proprietary virtualization and cloud computing platform, based on OpenStack and other components. While it integrates open-source elements (e.g., KVM), FusionSphere itself is a commercial product, not fully open-source. Not Open-Source.
D . KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine): KVM is an open-source virtualization technology integrated into the Linux kernel. It turns Linux into a Type-1 hypervisor, and its source code is available under the GNU General Public License. It's widely used in Huawei's virtualization solutions. Open-Source.
Thus, B (Xen) and D (KVM) are open-source virtualization technologies.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Assume that a VXLAN tunnel is monitored on a Huawei CE series switch and that the tunnel status is Down or the tunnel fails to be dynamically established. In this scenario, which of the following statements are true about how to check the cause of the fault? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check the causes of at most the latest five failures to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel.
- B. Run the display vxlan statistics command to check the cause of the fault.
- C. Run the display vxlan peer command to check the cause of the fault on the peer device of the tunnel.
- D. Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check at most the latest five reasons why a VXLAN tunnel goes Down.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
On Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches, VXLAN tunnel monitoring and troubleshooting involve specific commands to diagnose issues such as tunnel Down status or failed dynamic establishment. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Run the display vxlan statistics command to check the cause of the fault: This command provides statistics on VXLAN tunnel traffic, including packet drops, encapsulation/decapsulation counts, and errors. It helps identify issues like misconfiguration or network congestion, making it a valid troubleshooting tool. TRUE.
B . Run the display vxlan peer command to check the cause of the fault on the peer device of the tunnel: This command displays information about VXLAN peers, including their IP addresses, VNIs, and reachability status. Checking the peer device's status can reveal connectivity or configuration mismatches, aiding fault diagnosis. TRUE.
C . Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check the causes of at most the latest five failures to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel: This command logs and displays troubleshooting details, including the latest five failure reasons for dynamic tunnel setup (e.g., BGP EVPN issues or reachability problems). This is a standard feature on Huawei CE switches. TRUE.
D . Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check at most the latest five reasons why a VXLAN tunnel goes Down: This command also tracks reasons for tunnel Down events (e.g., underlay failure, peer unreachability), limited to the latest five incidents. This is consistent with Huawei's troubleshooting capabilities. TRUE.
All options A, B, C, and D are true, as they represent valid commands and approaches to troubleshoot VXLAN tunnel issues on Huawei CE switches.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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