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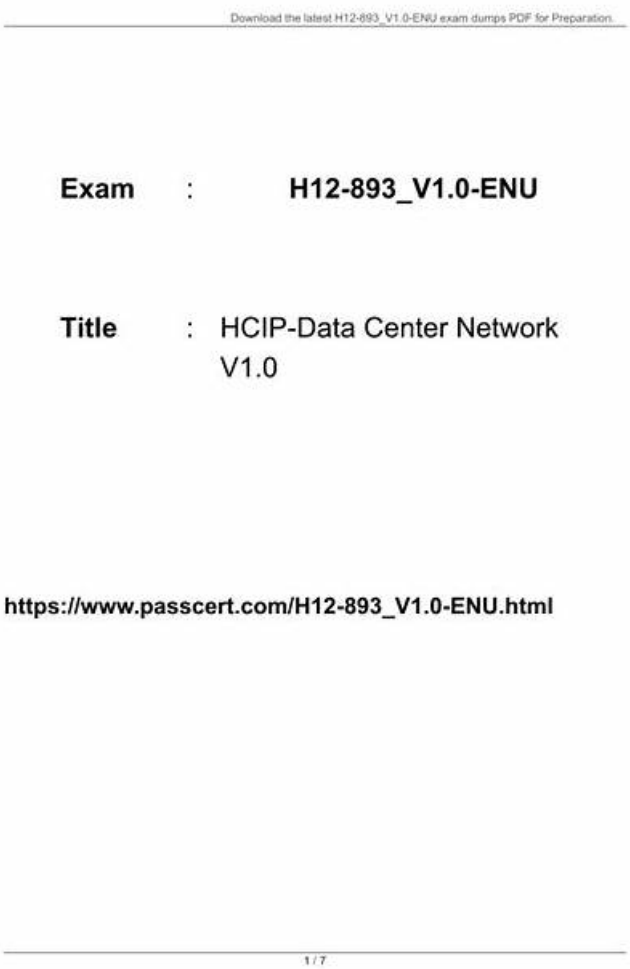

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Center Network Planning and Deployment: This section assesses Data Center Network Engineers' skills in planning, designing, and deploying data center networks using the CloudFabric solution. It covers network architecture design, data planning, underlay and overlay network design, security considerations, management strategies, and provides a deployment guide for the CloudFabric solution in computing scenarios, including pre-configuration, service provisioning, and simplified deployment processes.
Topic 2	• Technical Principles and Application of M-LAG: This section introduces Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (M-LAG) concepts to Data Center Network Engineers, covering its basic principles, configurations, benefits in enhancing network reliability, mechanisms for failure protection within M-LAG setups, deployment processes, considerations, and best practices for M-LAG in data centers.
Topic 3	• Technical Principles and Applications of VXLAN: Aimed at Data Center Network Engineers, this section evaluates their understanding of the necessity, development, and foundational concepts of VXLAN technology in addressing traditional network limitations. It also delves into the principles of Ethernet VPN (EVPN) as a control plane for VXLAN and presents practical VXLAN deployment examples in common data center scenarios.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Data Center Network O&M: Aimed at Data Center Network Engineers, this section evaluates their understanding of operation and maintenance (O&M) challenges in data center networks. It introduces Huawei's intelligent O&M solutions, including iMaster NCE-Fabric and iMaster NCE-FabricInsight, and discusses typical O&M scenarios, management, monitoring, troubleshooting practices, and automated O&M strategies through network service programmability.
Topic 6	• 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 (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following statements are true about IP address planning for a DC? (Select All that Apply)

- A. IP address allocation should be simple and easy to manage, reflect network layers, and simplify network management and network expansion.
- B. Service addresses refer to the IP addresses of servers, hosts, and gateways.
- C. IP addresses must be contiguous. The routes with contiguous IP addresses can be summarized easily on a hierarchical network.
- D. IP addresses with a 24-bit mask are recommended for use as interconnection IP addresses.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
IP address planning is critical in Huawei's CloudFabric data center networks to ensure scalability and efficiency. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Service addresses refer to the IP addresses of servers, hosts, and gateways: This is true. Service addresses are assigned to endpoints (servers, hosts) and gateways, distinguishing them from management or interconnection IPs in DC planning. TRUE.
B . IP addresses with a 24-bit mask are recommended for use as interconnection IP addresses: This is false. A 24-bit mask (/24) is typically used for service subnets, while interconnection IPs (e.g., between spine and leaf) often use smaller masks (e.g., /31 or /30) to conserve addresses and align with point-to-point links. FALSE.
C . IP addresses must be contiguous. The routes with contiguous IP addresses can be summarized easily on a hierarchical network: This is false. Contiguity is desirable for summarization but not mandatory; non-contiguous blocks can still be managed with proper routing design (e.g., using BGP). FALSE.
D . IP address allocation should be simple and easy to manage, reflect network layers, and simplify network management and network expansion: This is true. Huawei recommends structured allocation (e.g., by layer or function) to streamline management and support future growth. TRUE.
Thus, A and D are true statements about IP address planning.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which of the following statements are true about common storage types used by enterprises?

- A. FTP servers are typically used for file storage.
- B. Block storage applies to databases that require high I/O.
- C. Block storage typically applies to remote backup storage.
- D. Object storage devices are typically disk arrays.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth
A . FTP servers are typically used for file storage.
This is correct. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) servers are indeed a common way to store and share files. They are widely used for basic file storage and transfer needs.
B . Object storage devices are typically disk arrays.
This is incorrect. Object storage devices are not typically disk arrays in the traditional sense. Object storage is designed for massive amounts of unstructured data. While they use disks for persistence, they present data as objects with metadata, rather than as blocks or files. Object storage solutions often use distributed systems across many servers, not just a single array.
C . Block storage applies to databases that require high I/O.
This is correct. Block storage is ideal for applications that demand high I/O performance, such as databases. Block storage provides raw, unformatted data blocks, giving applications direct control and low latency.
D . Block storage typically applies to remote backup storage.
This is partially true, but not the typical primary use case. While block storage can be used for remote backups, it is generally considered less efficient and more expensive than object storage for this purpose. Object storage is better suited for large, unstructured backup datasets. Block storage is better for applications that need fast read/write speeds, such as databases and virtual machines.
Therefore, the correct answers are A and C.
Reference to Huawei Data Center Network documents:
Huawei storage product documentation detailing block storage (e.g., OceanStor Dorado), file storage, and object storage (e.g., OceanStor Pacific) characteristics and use cases.
Huawei white papers on data center storage architectures, which compare and contrast different storage types.
Huawei HCIP-Storage training materials, which will have very detailed information regarding each of the storage types, and their use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 46
How many rollback levels does Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric support?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric is an SDN controller for the CloudFabric data center network solution, providing network management and automation. The rollback feature allows administrators to revert configuration changes to previous states in case of errors. According to Huawei's documentation, iMaster NCE-Fabric supports four rollback levels, enabling the system to store and restore up to four previous configuration versions. This ensures flexibility in undoing changes during network management tasks like upgrades or policy adjustments.
Options Analysis:
A . 3: Incorrect, as it underestimates the supported levels.
B . 4: Correct, aligning with Huawei's specified rollback capability.
C . 2: Incorrect, as it is fewer than the supported levels.
D . 1: Incorrect, as it limits rollback to a single state, which is insufficient for complex management.
Thus, the answer is B (4).

NEW QUESTION # 47
A vNIC can transmit data only in bit stream mode.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:
A vNIC (virtual Network Interface Card) is a software-emulated network interface used by virtual machines to communicate over a virtual or physical network. The statement's reference to "bit stream mode" is ambiguous but likely implies raw, low-level bit transmission without higher-layer processing.
vNIC Functionality: A vNIC operates at a higher abstraction level than physical NICs. It interfaces with the hypervisor's virtual switch (e.g., Open vSwitch in Huawei environments) and handles data in frames or packets (e.g., Ethernet frames), not just raw bit streams. The hypervisor or host NIC handles the physical bit stream transmission.
Data Transmission: vNICs support various modes depending on configuration (e.g., VirtIO, SR-IOV passthrough), transmitting structured data (frames/packets) rather than solely raw bits. Bit stream transmission is a physical-layer task, not the vNIC's sole mode.
Thus, the statement is FALSE (B) because a vNIC does not transmit data only in bit stream mode; it handles higher-level data structures, with bit-level transmission managed by underlying hardware.

NEW QUESTION # 48
M-LAG configuration consistency check classifies device configurations into key configurations (Type 1) and common configurations (Type 2). This check can be performed in strict or loose mode based on the processing mode when key configurations are inconsistent. Which of the following statements is false about M-LAG configuration consistency check?

- A. If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the M-LAG running status may be abnormal. Compared with Type 1 configuration problems, Type 2 configuration problems are more likely to be detected and have less impact on the network.
- B. In loose mode, if Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the member interface on the M-LAG backup device is in Error-Down state and an alarm is generated, indicating that Type 1 configurations on the two devices are inconsistent.
- C. If Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, certain problems may occur, such as loops and long-period packet loss when the status is normal.
- D. If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To identify the false statement, we evaluate each option based on standard M-LAG documentation, such as Huawei's and Arista's guidelines, which are commonly referenced in HCIP-Data Center Network training.
Option A: In loose mode, if Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the member interface on the M-LAG backup device is in Error-Down state and an alarm is generated, indicating that Type 1 configurations on the two devices

are inconsistent.
Evaluation: This statement is true. In loose mode, inconsistencies in Type 1 (key) configurations are still critical, as they can affect M-LAG operation. According to Huawei M-LAG Configuration Guide, when Type 1 configurations are inconsistent in loose mode, the system may place the member interface on the backup device into an Error-Down state and generate an alarm to alert administrators. This ensures that critical issues are flagged, even in loose mode, to prevent loops or packet loss.
Conclusion: True.
Option B: If Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, certain problems may occur, such as loops and long-period packet loss when the status is normal.
Evaluation: This statement is true. Type 1 configurations are essential for M-LAG operation, and inconsistencies can lead to severe network issues. For example, mismatched LACP settings or VLAN mappings can create loops or cause packet loss, as noted in Arista M-LAG Documentation. These problems can persist even when the system appears normal, making consistency checks critical for troubleshooting and O&M.
Conclusion: True.
Option C: If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the M-LAG running status may be abnormal. Compared with Type 1 configuration problems, Type 2 configuration problems are more likely to be detected and have less impact on the network.
Evaluation: This statement is true. Type 2 (common) configurations, such as QoS or STP settings, are less critical but can still affect network performance. According to Huawei M-LAG Best Practices, Type 2 inconsistencies are often detected during consistency checks but have a lower impact on M-LAG operation compared to Type 1 issues. They are also more likely to be flagged during monitoring, as they are less severe and easier to resolve.
Conclusion: True.
Option D: If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
Evaluation: This statement is false. While Type 2 (common) configuration inconsistencies are detected during consistency checks, they do not typically trigger alarms, especially alarms that specifically indicate both key and common configuration inconsistencies. According to Huawei M-LAG Configuration Guide and Arista M-LAG Documentation, Type 2 inconsistencies may be logged or reported in system logs but are not severe enough to generate critical alarms unless they significantly impact network operation. Alarms are more commonly associated with Type 1 (key) configuration inconsistencies, as they pose a higher risk to M-LAG functionality.
Conclusion: False.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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Questions

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