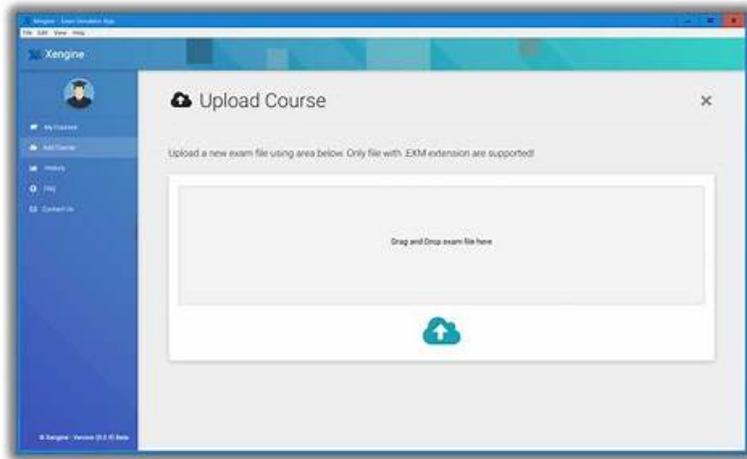# Practice Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Fee & Learning H12-893_V1.0 Mode

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

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 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 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	• 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 6	• 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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which of the following can be used as the conditions for microsegmentation to divide EPGs? (Select All that Apply)

- A. MAC address
- B. VM name
- C. IP address
- D. Operating system

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
Microsegmentation in Huawei's data center networks (e.g., CloudFabric with SDN) divides Endpoint Groups (EPGs) to enforce fine-grained security policies. EPGs group endpoints (e.g., VMs) based on attributes. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Operating system: This is true. The OS type (e.g., Linux, Windows) can be used to segment EPGs, enabling policy enforcement based on OS-specific security needs. TRUE.
B . VM name: This is true. VM names can be used as identifiers for microsegmentation, allowing policies to target specific VMs. TRUE.
C . IP address: This is true. IP addresses are commonly used to define EPG boundaries, especially for network-based segmentation. TRUE.
D . MAC address: This is true. MAC addresses can segment EPGs, particularly for Layer 2-based policies or device-specific isolation. TRUE.
All options A, B, C, and D are valid conditions for microsegmentation to divide EPGs in Huawei's implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 34
In EVPN Type 3 routes, the MPLS Label field carries a Layer 3 VNI.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
EVPN (Ethernet VPN) is a control plane technology used with VXLAN in Huawei's data center networks to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity. EVPN routes are advertised using BGP, with different types serving specific purposes. Type 3 routes (Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag routes) are used for multicast or BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast) traffic handling in VXLAN networks.
MPLS Label Field: In MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching), the label field is used to identify the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) or virtual circuit. In EVPN with VXLAN, MPLS labels can be used in underlay networks, but VXLAN itself relies on a VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) in the VXLAN header for overlay segmentation.
Layer 3 VNI: A Layer 3 VNI is associated with inter-subnet routing in EVPN, typically carried in Type 5 routes (IP Prefix routes) for Layer 3 forwarding. Type 3 routes, however, focus on multicast distribution and carry a Layer 2 VNI or multicast group information, not a Layer 3 VNI.
MPLS Label in Type 3 Routes: The MPLS label in Type 3 routes, if used, identifies the VXLAN tunnel or multicast group, not a Layer 3 VNI. The Layer 3 VNI is specific to Type 5 routes for routing between subnets, not Type 3's multicast focus.
Thus, the statement is FALSE (B) because the MPLS Label field in EVPN Type 3 routes does not carry a Layer 3 VNI; it relates to Layer 2 multicast or tunnel identification.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which of the following issues can be identified by the health function of iMaster NCE-FabricInsight? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Switch CPU usage threshold exceeded
- B. Switch ARP entry threshold exceeded
- C. Routing loop on the network
- D. OSPF router ID conflict

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
iMaster NCE-FabricInsight is Huawei's network assurance and analytics tool, integrated with CloudFabric, that uses telemetry to monitor network health. The health function identifies various issues. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Switch ARP entry threshold exceeded: This is true. FabricInsight monitors ARP table usage and can detect when the threshold is exceeded, indicating potential resource issues. TRUE.
B . OSPF router ID conflict: This is true. FabricInsight can detect OSPF router ID conflicts, which cause routing instability, through health checks on control plane data. TRUE.
C . Switch CPU usage threshold exceeded: This is true. FabricInsight tracks device performance metrics, including CPU usage, and flags thresholds to prevent performance degradation. TRUE.
D . Routing loop on the network: This is true. FabricInsight analyzes traffic patterns and routing tables to identify loops, leveraging telemetry data for network-wide health assessment. TRUE.
All options A, B, C, and D can be identified by the health function of iMaster NCE-FabricInsight.

NEW QUESTION # 36
In the spine-leaf DCN architecture, the border leaf node and service leaf node can be deployed on the same device.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei's spine-leaf data center network (DCN) architecture, the topology consists of spine nodes (core) and leaf nodes (access/aggregation). Leaf nodes can serve different roles:
Border Leaf Node: Connects the DCN to external networks or other domains, handling Layer 3 routing.
Service Leaf Node: Connects to internal services (e.g., servers, VMs), often handling Layer 2/Layer 3 traffic.
In practice, a single physical device can be configured to perform both roles (border and service) if it has the necessary interfaces and routing capabilities. Huawei's CloudFabric documentation supports this flexibility, allowing a leaf switch to act as both a border and service node based on configuration (e.g., using VRFs or VXLAN gateways). This reduces hardware costs and simplifies deployment in smaller DCNs.
The statement is TRUE (A) because the border leaf and service leaf roles can be deployed on the same device in a spine-leaf

architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following statements is false about centralized gateway deployment using BGP EVPN?

- A. When BGP EVPN is used to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel, the local and remote VTEPs first establish a BGP EVPN peer relationship and then exchange BGP EVPN routes to transmit VNI and VTEP IP address information. A VXLAN tunnel is then dynamically established between them.
- B. When configuring a VTEP, you need to create a Layer 2 BD and bind a VNI to the Layer 2 BD.
- C. When configuring a VTEP, you need to create an EVPN Instance in the Layer 2 BD and configure an RD for the local EVPN instance. You do not need to configure an RT.
- D. A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEP IP addresses and can be established if the local and remote VTEP IP addresses are reachable to each other at Layer 3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Centralized gateway deployment using BGP EVPN in Huawei's data center networks (e.g., CloudFabric) involves a gateway handling Layer 3 routing for VXLAN overlays. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . When configuring a VTEP, you need to create a Layer 2 BD and bind a VNI to the Layer 2 BD: A Bridge Domain (BD) is a Layer 2 broadcast domain in VXLAN, and a Virtual Network Identifier (VNI) is bound to it to segment traffic. This is a standard step when configuring a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) to map the overlay network. TRUE.
B . A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEP IP addresses and can be established if the local and remote VTEP IP addresses are reachable to each other at Layer 3: VXLAN tunnels are established between VTEPs using their IP addresses as endpoints. Layer 3 reachability (e.g., via underlay routing) is required for tunnel establishment. TRUE.
C . When BGP EVPN is used to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel, the local and remote VTEPs first establish a BGP EVPN peer relationship and then exchange BGP EVPN routes to transmit VNI and VTEP IP address information. A VXLAN tunnel is then dynamically established between them: In BGP EVPN, VTEPs establish a BGP peer relationship, exchange routes (e.g., Type 2 for MAC/IP or Type 3 for multicast), and share VNI and VTEP IP details, enabling dynamic tunnel setup. TRUE.
D . When configuring a VTEP, you need to create an EVPN Instance in the Layer 2 BD and configure an RD for the local EVPN instance. You do not need to configure an RT: An EVPN Instance (EVI) is created within a BD, and a Route Distinguisher (RD) is configured to make routes unique. However, Route Targets (RTs) are also required to control route import/export between EVPN peers, ensuring proper VNI and route distribution. Stating that RT configuration is not needed is incorrect, as RTs are essential for BGP EVPN operation. FALSE.
Thus, D is the false statement because RT configuration is necessary in centralized gateway deployment with BGP EVPN.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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