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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.

H12-893_V1.0 Sample Questions Answers - H12-893_V1.0 Exam Quiz

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

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which of the following can be used as the conditions for microsegmentation to divide EPGs? (Select All that Apply)

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

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 # 62
Which of the following is not an advantage of link aggregation on CE series switches?

- A. Improved reliability
- B. Increased bandwidth
- C. Load balancing supported
- D. Improved forwarding performance of switches

Answer: D

Explanation:
Link aggregation, often implemented using Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches, combines multiple physical links into a single logical link to enhance network performance and resilience. The primary

advantages include:
Load Balancing Supported (B): Link aggregation distributes traffic across multiple links based on hashing algorithms (e.g., source/destination IP or MAC), improving load distribution and preventing any single link from becoming a bottleneck.
Increased Bandwidth (C): By aggregating multiple links (e.g., 1 Gbps ports into a 4 Gbps logical link), the total available bandwidth increases proportionally to the number of links.
Improved Reliability (D): If one link fails, traffic is automatically redistributed to the remaining links, ensuring continuous connectivity and high availability.
However, Improved Forwarding Performance of Switches (A) is not a direct advantage. Forwarding performance relates to the switch's internal packet processing capabilities (e.g., ASIC performance, forwarding table size), which link aggregation does not inherently enhance. While it optimizes link utilization, it doesn't improve the switch's intrinsic forwarding rate or reduce latency at the hardware level. This aligns with Huawei's CE series switch documentation, where link aggregation is described as enhancing bandwidth and reliability, not the switch's core forwarding engine.

NEW QUESTION # 63
In Huawei CloudFabric Solution, OSPF or BGP can be used on the underlay network of a DC.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, the underlay network provides the physical infrastructure for VXLAN overlays. Both OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) and BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) are supported routing protocols:
OSPF: Suitable for smaller to medium-sized DCNs, offering fast convergence and simplicity.
BGP: Preferred for large-scale DCNs, providing scalability and multi-tenancy support (e.g., EBGP for inter-AS or iBGP for intra-DC).
Huawei documentation confirms flexibility in choosing OSPF or BGP based on network size and requirements. The statement is TRUE (A).

NEW QUESTION # 64
In the CloudFabric Solution, SecoManager and iMaster NCE-Fabric are deployed independently. After SecoManager is installed, it needs to be manually interconnected with iMaster NCE-Fabric.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, SecoManager (Security Manager) and iMaster NCE-Fabric (Network Controller) are components of the SDN ecosystem. SecoManager handles security policy management, while iMaster NCE-Fabric manages network orchestration.
Deployment: These components can be deployed independently but are designed to integrate seamlessly. Huawei's architecture supports automated interconnection after installation, leveraging northbound/southbound APIs or pre-configured integration workflows.
Interconnection: Manual interconnection is not required post-installation; the system automates the process once both are deployed and configured within the same management domain (e.g., via IP addressing and authentication).
The statement is FALSE (B) because interconnection is automated, not manual.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Which of the following are the application scenarios of Huawei CloudFabric Solution? (Select All that Apply)

- A. OpenFlow network
- B. Cloud-network integration
- C. Computing
- D. Container network

- E. Hosting

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Huawei's CloudFabric Solution supports various data center scenarios. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Container network: This is true. CloudFabric supports containerized environments (e.g., Kubernetes) with VXLAN and SDN integration. TRUE.
B . OpenFlow network: This is false. CloudFabric primarily uses BGP-EVPN and proprietary protocols, not OpenFlow, which is more associated with other SDN platforms. FALSE.
C . Hosting: This is true. CloudFabric is suitable for hosting environments, providing multi-tenant network services. TRUE.
D . Cloud-network integration: This is true. It integrates with cloud platforms (e.g., OpenStack) for unified management. TRUE.
E . Computing: This is false. While it supports computing resources, "computing" is not a primary scenario; it's an enabler (e.g., server connectivity). FALSE.
Thus, A, C, and D are application scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 66
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