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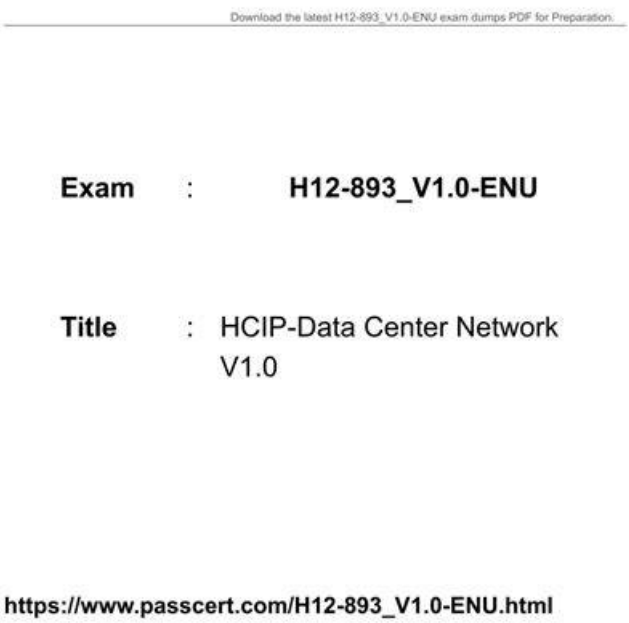

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.

主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 5	• 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.

H12-893_V1.0软件版 & H12-893_V1.0在線題庫

H12-893_V1.0 考試是一個Huawei 的認證考試，通過了一些Huawei認證考試的IT人士是受很多IT行業歡迎的。所以越來越多的人參加H12-893_V1.0認證考試，但是通過H12-893_V1.0認證考試並不是很簡單的。如果你沒有參加一些專門的相關培訓是需要花很多時間和精力來為考試做準備的。現在VCESoft可以幫你節約省很多寶貴的時間和精力。

最新的 HCIP-Data Center H12-893_V1.0 免費考試真題 (Q66-Q71):

問題 #66
Which of the following nodes connects computing resources such as virtual and physical servers to a VXLAN fabric?

- A. DCI leaf
- B. Border leaf
- C. Server leaf
- D. Service leaf

答案：C

解題說明：
In Huawei's spine-leaf VXLAN fabric (e.g., CloudFabric), nodes have specific roles:
A . DCI leaf: Data Center Interconnect (DCI) leaf nodes connect different data centers, not internal computing resources. Incorrect.
B . Server leaf: Server leaf nodes connect computing resources (virtual servers via hypervisors, physical servers) to the VXLAN fabric, handling access traffic. This is the correct role for connecting servers. Correct.
C . Border leaf: Border leaf nodes connect the DCN to external networks, not internal computing resources. Incorrect.
D . Service leaf: Service leaf nodes connect to value-added services (e.g., firewalls), not directly to computing resources like servers. Incorrect.
Thus, the answer is B (Server leaf).

問題 #67
Which of the following statements are true about the tenant service model? (Select All that Apply)

- A. One logical router is mapped to one VRF.

- B. A subnet supports the access of only one VM.
- C. An EPG can have only one subnet.
- D. A tenant can apply for independent compute, storage, and network resources.

答案： A,D

解題說明：
The tenant service model in Huawei's data center networks (e.g., CloudFabric with SDN) organizes resources for multi-tenancy. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . A tenant can apply for independent compute, storage, and network resources: This is true. Tenants in a multi-tenant environment can request isolated compute (VMs), storage (volumes), and network (VLANs/VXLAN VNIs) resources, a core feature of Huawei's tenant isolation model. TRUE.
B . One logical router is mapped to one VRF: This is true. A Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance is associated with a logical router to provide isolated Layer 3 routing for a tenant, a standard practice in Huawei's network virtualization. TRUE.
C . An EPG can have only one subnet: This is false. An Endpoint Group (EPG) in Huawei's ACI-like models can span multiple subnets, grouping endpoints (e.g., VMs) based on policies, not limited to a single subnet. FALSE.
D . A subnet supports the access of only one VM: This is false. A subnet can support multiple VMs, as it defines an IP address range for a network segment, not a one-to-one VM mapping. FALSE.
Thus, A and B are true statements about the tenant service model.

問題 #68
Which of the following servers are built into iMaster NCE-Fabric to provide related services?
(Select All that Apply)

- A. RADIUS authentication server
- B. Version file server
- C. DNS server
- D. DHCP server

答案： B,D

解題說明：
Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric is an SDN controller for the CloudFabric Solution, providing network orchestration and management. It includes built-in servers to support its operations. Let's evaluate each option:
A). DNS server: This is false. iMaster NCE-Fabric does not include a built-in DNS server; it relies on external DNS services for name resolution, configured during deployment. FALSE.
B). RADIUS authentication server: This is false. RADIUS authentication is typically handled by external AAA servers; iMaster NCE-Fabric integrates with them but does not embed a RADIUS server. FALSE.
C). DHCP server: This is true. iMaster NCE-Fabric includes a built-in DHCP server to assign temporary IP addresses during Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) or initial device configuration.
TRUE.
D). Version file server: This is true. A version file server is built into iMaster NCE-Fabric to store and deliver software images or configuration files for device upgrades and management. TRUE.
Thus, C (DHCP server) and D (Version file server) are built into iMaster NCE-Fabric.

問題 #69
In an M-LAG, two CE series switches send M-LAG synchronization packets through the peer-link to synchronize information with each other in real time. Which of the following entries need to be included in the M-LAG synchronization packets to ensure that traffic forwarding is not affected if either device fails? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Routing entries
- B. ARP entries
- C. MAC address entries
- D. IGMP entries

答案： B,C

解題說明：
Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group (M-LAG) is a high-availability technology on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches,

where two switches appear as a single logical device to downstream devices. The peer-link between the M-LAG peers synchronizes critical information to ensure seamless failover if one device fails. Let's evaluate the entries:
A . MAC Address Entries: MAC address tables map device MACs to ports. In M-LAG, synchronizing MAC entries ensures that both switches know the location of connected devices. If one switch fails, the surviving switch can forward Layer 2 traffic without relearning MAC addresses, preventing disruptions. Required.
B . Routing Entries: Routing entries (e.g., OSPF or BGP routes) are maintained at Layer 3 and typically synchronized via routing protocols, not M-LAG peer-link packets. M-LAG operates at Layer 2, and while Layer 3 can be overlaid (e.g., with VXLAN), routing table synchronization is not a standard M-LAG requirement. Not Required.
C . IGMP Entries: IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) entries track multicast group memberships. While useful for multicast traffic, they are not critical for basic unicast traffic forwarding in M-LAG failover scenarios. Huawei documentation indicates IGMP synchronization is optional and context-specific, not mandatory for general traffic continuity. Not Required.
D . ARP Entries: ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) entries map IP addresses to MAC addresses, crucial for Layer 2/Layer 3 communication. Synchronizing ARP entries ensures the surviving switch can resolve IP-to-MAC mappings post-failover, avoiding ARP flooding or traffic loss. Required.
Thus, A (MAC address entries) and D (ARP entries) are essential for M-LAG synchronization to maintain traffic forwarding during failover, per Huawei CE switch M-LAG design.

問題 #70
Which of the following statements are true about common storage types used by enterprises?

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

答案：C,D

解題說明：
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.

問題 #71
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