H12-893_V1.0模擬問題 & H12-893_V1.0全真問題集

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 2	• 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.

トピック 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.
トピック 4	• 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.

H12-893_V1.0全真問題集、H12-893_V1.0基礎訓練

JapancertのHuaweiのH12-893_V1.0の試験問題は同じシラバスに従って、実際のHuaweiのH12-893_V1.0認証試験にも従っています。弊社はずっとトレーニング資料をアップグレードしていますから、提供して差し上げた製品は一年間の無料更新サービスの景品があります。あなたはいつでもサブスクリプションの期間を延長することができますから、より多くの時間を取って充分に試験を準備できます。Japancertというサイトのトレーニング資料を利用するかどうかがまだ決まっていなかったら、Japancertのウェブで一部の試験問題と解答を無料にダウンローしてみることができます。あなたに向いていることを確かめてから買うのも遅くないですよ。あなたが決して後悔しないことを保証します。

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 認定 H12-893_V1.0 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34
BGP EVPN defines several types of BGP EVPN routes by extending BGP. Type ? routes are used to advertise host IP routes and external network routes. (Enter only digits.)

正解：

解説：
5
Explanation:
BGP EVPN (Ethernet VPN) extends BGP to provide control plane functionality for VXLAN overlays, including in Huawei's data center networks. EVPN defines several route types to advertise different types of information:
Type 1: Auto-discovery routes for EVPN instances.
Type 2: MAC/IP Advertisement routes for host reachability.
Type 3: Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag routes for multicast traffic.
Type 4: Ethernet Segment routes for multi-homing.
Type 5: IP Prefix routes for advertising host IP routes and external network routes, enabling inter-subnet and external connectivity.
The question specifies routes used to advertise "host IP routes and external network routes," which aligns with Type 5 routes. These routes carry IP prefix information and a Layer 3 VNI, facilitating Layer 3 routing within the EVPN domain or to external networks.
Thus, the answer is 5.

質問 # 35
Which of the following technologies are open-source virtualization technologies? (Select All that Apply)

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

正解：B、C

解説：
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.

質問 # 36
Which of the following statements is false about the routing design for the underlay network during DCN deployment?

- A. When EBGP is used on the underlay network, each group of active-active leaf nodes is deployed in an AS.
- B. Compared with OSPF, EBGP involves fewer calculations and offers better scalability.
- C. When OSPF is used on the underlay network, only single-area OSPF can be deployed.
- D. OSPF is recommended for small and midsize DCNs, and EBGP is recommended for large and midsize networks.

正解：C

解説：
The underlay network in Huawei's DCNs (e.g., CloudFabric) uses routing protocols like OSPF or BGP. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . OSPF is recommended for small and midsize DCNs, and EBGP is recommended for large and midsize networks: This is true. OSPF suits smaller networks (<300 switches), while EBGP is better for large networks (>300 switches) due to scalability. TRUE.
B . When OSPF is used on the underlay network, only single-area OSPF can be deployed: This is false. Multi-area OSPF can be deployed to manage larger networks, reducing routing table size and improving stability, a common practice in Huawei DCNs. FALSE.
C . Compared with OSPF, EBGP involves fewer calculations and offers better scalability: This is true. EBGP's path-vector nature requires fewer computational resources than OSPF's link-state calculations and scales better with large topologies. TRUE.
D . When EBGP is used on the underlay network, each group of active-active leaf nodes is deployed in an AS: This is true. In EBGP designs, active-active leaf nodes (e.g., M-LAG) are typically in the same Autonomous System (AS) to simplify routing, using iBGP or route reflectors. TRUE.
Thus, B is the false statement because multi-area OSPF is supported, not just single-area.

質問 # 37
Which of the following statements is false about VXLAN tunnel establishment?

- A. After a tunnel is established, if one end of the tunnel goes Down, the other end may not go Down.
- B. Dynamic tunnels depend on EVPN Type 5 routes to transmit information.
- C. A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEPs.
- D. For a static tunnel, you need to manually configure the local and remote VNIs.

正解：B

解説：
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) tunnels are used to encapsulate Layer 2 traffic over a Layer 3 network, a key component in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEPs: This is true. A VXLAN tunnel is identified by the pair of VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) IP addresses (local and remote), along with the VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier). This ensures unique tunnel identification. TRUE.
B . After a tunnel is established, if one end of the tunnel goes Down, the other end may not go Down: This is true. VXLAN tunnels are unidirectional, and the status of one end does not automatically affect the other unless the underlay network connectivity (e.g.,

Layer 3 reachability) is lost. The remote VTEP may remain operational if it can still encapsulate/decapsulate traffic. TRUE.
C . For a static tunnel, you need to manually configure the local and remote VNIs: This is true. In a static VXLAN tunnel, administrators must manually configure the VNI and VTEP IP addresses on both ends, as there is no dynamic control plane (e.g., BGP EVPN) to automate the process. TRUE.
D . Dynamic tunnels depend on EVPN Type 5 routes to transmit information: This is false. Dynamic VXLAN tunnels rely on BGP EVPN as the control plane, but Type 5 routes (IP Prefix routes) are specifically used for advertising host IP routes and external network routes, not for general tunnel establishment. Dynamic tunnel setup primarily uses Type 2 (MAC/IP Advertisement) and Type 3 (Multicast) routes to exchange VNI and VTEP information. Type 5 routes are relevant for Layer 3 routing, not the initial tunnel setup. FALSE.
Thus, D is the false statement because dynamic tunnels depend on EVPN Type 2 and Type 3 routes, not Type 5, for initial establishment.

質問 # 38
Which of the following nodes is a backbone node of a DC and provides high-speed IP forwarding?

- A. Spine
- B. DC1 leaf
- C. Service leaf
- D. Border leaf

正解：A

解説：
In Huawei's spine-leaf DCN architecture, nodes have distinct roles:
A . Spine: The spine nodes form the backbone of the data center, providing high-speed IP forwarding between leaf nodes. They handle east-west traffic with non-blocking connectivity, making them the core backbone nodes. Correct.
B . DC1 leaf: This is not a standard node type; it may be a typo or misnomer. Leaf nodes connect to endpoints, not act as backbones. Incorrect.
C . Service leaf: Service leaf nodes connect to internal services (e.g., servers), not the backbone, focusing on access rather than high-speed forwarding. Incorrect.
D . Border leaf: Border leaf nodes connect to external networks, handling routing, not serving as the internal backbone. Incorrect.
Thus, the answer is A (Spine).

質問 # 39
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強書

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