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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

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Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which of the following statements are true about a routing design that employs OSPF on the underlay network of a DC? (Select All that Apply)

- A. It is recommended that all devices be planned in Area 0.
- B. This routing design is recommended when the DC has more than 300 switches.
- C. The network type of spine and leaf nodes can be set to P2P in order to accelerate convergence.
- D. Typically, the IP address of Loopback0 is configured as the VTEP IP address and the same IP address is planned for active-active leaf nodes in the same group.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a routing protocol used in the underlay network of Huawei's CloudFabric DCNs. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Typically, the IP address of Loopback0 is configured as the VTEP IP address and the same IP address is planned for active-active leaf nodes in the same group: This is true. Loopback0 IP is commonly used as the VTEP IP for stability, and in active-active leaf node groups (e.g., M-LAG), the same IP can be configured with VRRP or anycast to ensure consistency. TRUE.
B . The network type of spine and leaf nodes can be set to P2P in order to accelerate convergence: This is true. Setting OSPF network type to Point-to-Point (P2P) on spine-leaf links reduces overhead (e.g., no DR/BDR election) and speeds up convergence, a recommended practice in Huawei DCNs. TRUE.
C . This routing design is recommended when the DC has more than 300 switches: This is false. OSPF is suitable for smaller to medium-sized DCNs (e.g., up to 200-300 switches). For larger networks (>300 switches), EBGP is preferred due to better scalability and reduced complexity. FALSE.
D . It is recommended that all devices be planned in Area 0: This is false. While a single Area 0 is possible for small DCNs, multi-area OSPF is recommended for larger networks to manage scalability and reduce routing table size, avoiding a flat Area 0 design. FALSE.
Thus, A and B are true statements about OSPF routing design in a DC underlay.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following are advantages of iMaster NCE-FabricInsight's telemetry-based performance metric collection? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Efficient transmission
- B. One-off subscription and continuous data push
- C. Quasi-real-time data collection
- D. Intelligent data analysis and automated troubleshooting

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
iMaster NCE-FabricInsight uses telemetry for performance metric collection, offering advanced monitoring in Huawei's CloudFabric Solution. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Efficient transmission: This is true. Telemetry uses streaming data (e.g., gRPC) to reduce overhead compared to traditional polling, enabling efficient transmission of metrics. TRUE.
B . Quasi-real-time data collection: This is true. Telemetry provides near-real-time data (e.g., sub-second updates), improving responsiveness over periodic SNMP polling. TRUE.
C . Intelligent data analysis and automated troubleshooting: This is false. While FabricInsight performs intelligent analysis, automated troubleshooting is a feature of the broader iMaster NCE platform, not specifically a telemetry advantage. Telemetry enables data collection, not the automation itself. FALSE.
D . One-off subscription and continuous data push: This is true. Telemetry operates on a subscription model where a one-time setup leads to continuous data push from devices, reducing manual intervention. TRUE.
Thus, A, B, and D are advantages of telemetry-based performance metric collection.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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 # 26
Which of the following is not an advantage of link aggregation on CE series switches?

- A. Load balancing supported
- B. Improved reliability
- C. Increased bandwidth
- 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 # 27
In the VPC interworking scenario, traffic is checked and filtered only by the firewall in the source or destination VPC.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) enable isolated network environments, and interworking scenarios involve traffic between VPCs. The statement claims that traffic is checked and filtered only by the firewall in the source or destination VPC. Let's evaluate:
VPC Interworking: Traffic between VPCs can be routed via a gateway (e.g., a Layer 3 gateway or centralized router) and may involve multiple security checkpoints depending on the design. Firewalls can be deployed in the source VPC, destination VPC, or a centralized location (e.g., a service chain or border gateway).
Firewall Role: The statement implies exclusivity (only one firewall), but in practice, traffic may be filtered by firewalls at both ends, a centralized firewall, or additional security devices (e.g., VAS nodes) in the path. For example, inter-VPC traffic might pass through a firewall in the source VPC for egress filtering and another in the destination VPC for ingress filtering, or a shared firewall in a hub-and-spoke model. Huawei's security architecture (e.g., with SecoManager) supports distributed or centralized filtering, not limited to a single VPC's firewall.
The statement is FALSE (B) because traffic is not restricted to being checked and filtered only by the firewall in the source or destination VPC; multiple firewalls or security devices may be involved.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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