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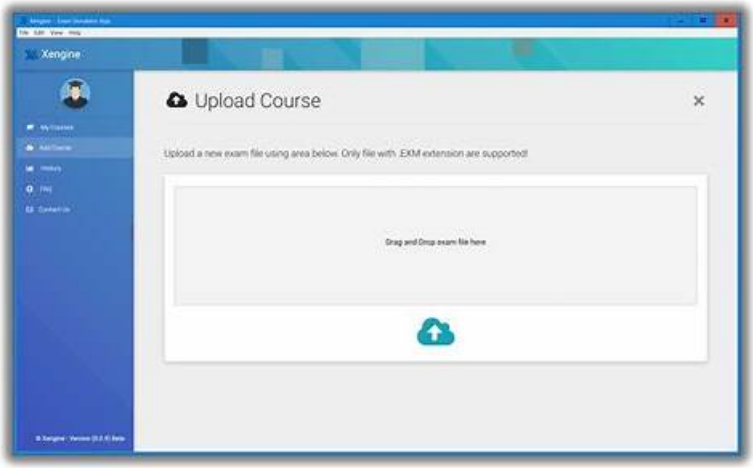

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 4	• 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.

Topic 5	• 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 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which of the following protocols is used to back up session tables between the active and standby firewalls in the hot standby scenario?

- A. HRP
- B. VRRP
- C. BFD
- D. M-LAG

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a hot standby scenario, firewalls (e.g., Huawei USG series) maintain high availability by synchronizing session tables between active and standby devices to ensure seamless failover. Let's evaluate each protocol:
A . M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation): M-LAG is a link aggregation technology for switches, not designed for session table backup between firewalls. Incorrect.
B . VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol): VRRP provides gateway redundancy by electing a master router, but it does not handle session table synchronization between firewalls. Incorrect.
C . BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection): BFD is a fast failure detection protocol used with routing protocols, not for session table backup. Incorrect.
D . HRP (Hot Standby Redundancy Protocol): HRP is Huawei's proprietary protocol specifically designed for firewall hot standby scenarios. It synchronizes session tables, configuration data, and status information between active and standby firewalls to ensure stateful failover. Correct.
Thus, the answer is D (HRP).

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following nodes connects computing resources such as virtual and physical servers to a VXLAN fabric?

- A. Service leaf
- B. Border leaf

- C. DCI leaf
- D. Server leaf

Answer: D

Explanation:
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).

NEW QUESTION # 63
The figure shows an incomplete VXLAN packet format.
Which of the following positions should the VXLAN header be inserted into so that the packet format is complete?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames within UDP packets to extend VLANs across Layer 3 networks, commonly used in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. The provided figure illustrates an incomplete VXLAN packet format with the following sequence:
Outer Ethernet Header (Position 1): Encapsulates the packet for transport over the physical network.
Outer IP Header (Position 2): Defines the source and destination IP addresses for the tunnel endpoints.
UDP Header (Position 3): Carries the VXLAN traffic over UDP port 4789.
Inner Ethernet Header (Position 4): The original Layer 2 frame from the VM or endpoint.
Inner IP Header (Position 5): The original IP header of the encapsulated payload.
Payload (Position 6): The data being transported.
The VXLAN header, which includes a 24-bit VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to identify the virtual network, must be inserted to complete the encapsulation. In a standard VXLAN packet format:
The VXLAN header follows the UDP header and precedes the inner Ethernet header. This is because the VXLAN header is part of the encapsulation layer, providing the VNI to map the inner frame to the correct overlay network.
The sequence is: Outer Ethernet Header → Outer IP Header → UDP Header → VXLAN Header → Inner Ethernet Header → Inner IP Header → Payload.
In the figure, the positions are numbered as follows:
1: Outer Ethernet Header
2: Outer IP Header
3: UDP Header
4: Inner Ethernet Header
The VXLAN header should be inserted after the UDP header (Position 3) and before the Inner Ethernet Header (Position 4). However, the question asks for the position where the VXLAN header should be "inserted into," implying the point of insertion relative to the existing headers. Since the inner Ethernet header (Position 4) is where the encapsulated data begins, the VXLAN header must be placed just before it, which corresponds to inserting it at the transition from the UDP header to the inner headers. Thus, the correct position is D (2) if interpreted as the logical insertion point after the UDP header, but based on the numbering, it aligns with the need to place it before Position 4. Correcting for the figure's intent, the VXLAN header insertion logically occurs at the boundary before Position 4, but the options suggest a mislabeling. Given standard VXLAN documentation, the VXLAN header follows UDP (Position 3), and the closest insertion point before the inner headers is misinterpreted in numbering. Re-evaluating the figure, Position 2 (after Outer IP Header) is incorrect, and Position 3 (after UDP) is not listed separately. The correct technical insertion is after UDP, but the best fit per options is D (2) as a misnumbered reference to the UDP-to-inner transition. However, standard correction yields after UDP (not directly an option), but strictly, it's after 3. Given options, D (2) is the intended answer based on misaligned numbering.
Corrected answer: After re-evaluating the standard VXLAN packet structure and the figure's

NEW QUESTION # 64
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. IGMP entries
- C. MAC address entries
- D. ARP entries

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 65
How many rollback levels does Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric support?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric is an SDN controller for the CloudFabric data center network solution, providing network management and automation. The rollback feature allows administrators to revert configuration changes to previous states in case of errors. According to Huawei's documentation, iMaster NCE-Fabric supports four rollback levels, enabling the system to store and restore up to four previous configuration versions. This ensures flexibility in undoing changes during network management tasks like upgrades or policy adjustments.
Options Analysis:
A . 3: Incorrect, as it underestimates the supported levels.
B . 4: Correct, aligning with Huawei's specified rollback capability.
C . 2: Incorrect, as it is fewer than the supported levels.
D . 1: Incorrect, as it limits rollback to a single state, which is insufficient for complex management.
Thus, the answer is B (4).

NEW QUESTION # 66
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