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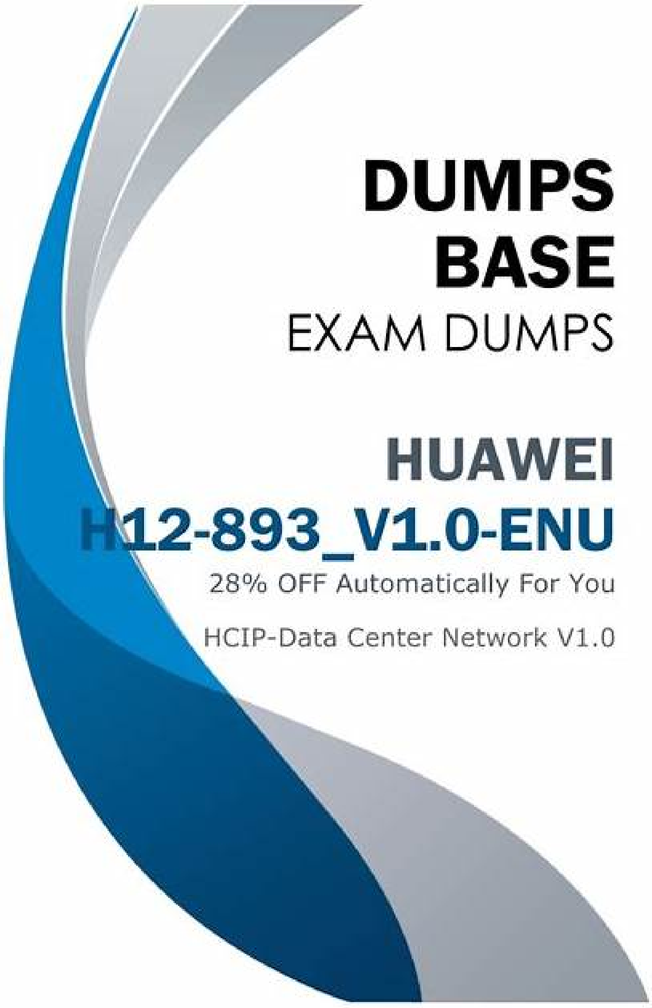

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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 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	• 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 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.

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Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
iMaster NCE-Fabric is Huawei's DC controller. Tenants can use it to create VPCs and deploy logical networks as required. After logical NEs are deployed, the corresponding network configurations are delivered to underlying network devices. Which of the following statements is false about the delivered network configurations?

- A. Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 2 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to BD and Layer 2 VNI configurations on physical devices.
- B. A logical port is equivalent to an independent physical port that is used by a host to connect to a VXLAN network. It corresponds to the Layer 2 sub-interface configuration on a physical device.
- C. An end port represents an online host. It corresponds to the traffic encapsulation type (whether a VLAN tag is carried) configured on a Layer 2 sub-interface of a physical device.
- D. Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 3 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to Layer 3 gateway configurations such as VBDIF interface and VPN instance configurations on physical devices.

Answer: D

Explanation:
iMaster NCE-Fabric automates network configuration delivery in Huawei's CloudFabric. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 3 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to Layer 3 gateway configurations such as VBDIF interface and VPN instance configurations on physical devices: This is false. Logical switches in iMaster NCE-Fabric primarily handle Layer 2 communication (e.g., bridging within a VNI), corresponding to Bridge Domains (BDs) and Layer 2 VNIs. Layer 3 communication is managed by gateways, not logical switches. FALSE.
B . An end port represents an online host. It corresponds to the traffic encapsulation type (whether a VLAN tag is carried) configured on a Layer 2 sub-interface of a physical device: This is true. End ports map to host connections, with encapsulation

(VLAN-tagged or untagged) configured on sub-interfaces. TRUE.
C . A logical port is equivalent to an independent physical port that is used by a host to connect to a VXLAN network. It corresponds to the Layer 2 sub-interface configuration on a physical device: This is true. Logical ports represent host connections, mapped to Layer 2 sub-interfaces for VXLAN access. TRUE.
D . Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 2 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to BD and Layer 2 VNI configurations on physical devices: This is true. Logical switches facilitate Layer 2 connectivity, aligning with BD and VNI settings. TRUE.
Thus, A is the false statement because logical switches are for Layer 2, not Layer 3, communication.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which of the following is not included in the physical architecture of a server?

- A. OS
- B. Application
- C. Hardware
- D. VMmonitor

Answer: B

Explanation:
The physical architecture of a server refers to the tangible and low-level components that constitute the server itself, distinct from logical or software layers. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Application: Applications are software running on top of an operating system or virtual machine, not part of the server's physical architecture. They belong to the logical or user layer, not the physical structure. Not Included.
B . VMmonitor (Hypervisor): Assuming "VMmonitor" refers to a hypervisor (e.g., KVM or Xen), it's a software layer, but in Type-1 hypervisor scenarios, it runs directly on hardware, managing VMs. In Huawei's context, it's considered part of the server's operational architecture when deployed physically. Included.
C . OS (Operating System): The OS (e.g., Linux, Windows) runs directly on server hardware or within a VM. In bare-metal servers, it's a core component of the physical deployment. Included.
D . Hardware: Hardware (e.g., CPU, RAM, NICs, disks) is the foundational physical architecture of a server, providing the physical resources for all operations. Included.
Thus, A (Application) is not part of the physical architecture, as it's a higher-level software entity, not a physical component.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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 # 47
In EVPN Type 3 routes, the MPLS Label field carries a Layer 3 VNI.

- A. TRUE

- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
EVPN (Ethernet VPN) is a control plane technology used with VXLAN in Huawei's data center networks to provide Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity. EVPN routes are advertised using BGP, with different types serving specific purposes. Type 3 routes (Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag routes) are used for multicast or BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast) traffic handling in VXLAN networks.
MPLS Label Field: In MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching), the label field is used to identify the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) or virtual circuit. In EVPN with VXLAN, MPLS labels can be used in underlay networks, but VXLAN itself relies on a VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) in the VXLAN header for overlay segmentation.
Layer 3 VNI: A Layer 3 VNI is associated with inter-subnet routing in EVPN, typically carried in Type 5 routes (IP Prefix routes) for Layer 3 forwarding. Type 3 routes, however, focus on multicast distribution and carry a Layer 2 VNI or multicast group information, not a Layer 3 VNI.
MPLS Label in Type 3 Routes: The MPLS label in Type 3 routes, if used, identifies the VXLAN tunnel or multicast group, not a Layer 3 VNI. The Layer 3 VNI is specific to Type 5 routes for routing between subnets, not Type 3's multicast focus.
Thus, the statement is FALSE (B) because the MPLS Label field in EVPN Type 3 routes does not carry a Layer 3 VNI; it relates to Layer 2 multicast or tunnel identification.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which of the following can be used as the conditions for microsegmentation to divide EPGs? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Operating system
- B. IP address
- C. VM name
- 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 # 49

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