

H12-893_V1.0模擬解説集 & H12-893_V1.0資格問題対応



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もし君はHuaweiのH12-893_V1.0認定試験に合格するのを通じて、競争が激しいIT業種での地位を高めて、IT技能を增強するなら、JapancertのHuaweiのH12-893_V1.0試験トレーニング資料を選んだほうがいいです。長年の努力を通じて、JapancertのHuaweiのH12-893_V1.0認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。Japancertを選ぶのは成功を選ぶのに等しいです。

学習の目的は何ですか？なぜ勉強する必要があるのですか？なぜH12-893_V1.0試験に長い間勉強したのですか？多くの人が考えるように、いつか三角形の面積の式を忘れても、私たちはまだ非常によく生きることができますが、H12-893_V1.0試験を学び知識を取得しようとする知識がなければ、どのようにできますか？将来の生活に良い機会がありますか？したがって、試験は必要です。テストH12-893_V1.0認定を取得し、認定を取得し、私たちがより良く証明し、将来の人生への道を開くために。

>> H12-893_V1.0模擬解説集 <<

H12-893_V1.0資格問題対応、H12-893_V1.0ファンデーション

HuaweiのH12-893_V1.0試験トレントを購入した後、10分以内にできるだけ早く製品をお届けすることを保証します。そのため、長時間待つ必要がなく、配達時間や遅延を心配する必要はありません。H12-893_V1.0準備トレントをすぐにオンラインでお客様に転送します。このサービスは、JapancertのH12-893_V1.0テストブレインダンプが人々の心をつかむ理由でもあります。さらに、H12-893_V1.0トレーニングガイドで20〜30時間だけ学習すれば、HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0試験に自信を持って合格することができます。

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 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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 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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 認定 H12-893_V1.0 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 # 12

Which of the following are the application scenarios of Huawei CloudFabric Solution? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Computing
- B. Container network
- C. Cloud-network integration
- D. OpenFlow network
- E. Hosting

正解: B、C、E

解説:

Huawei's CloudFabric Solution supports various data center scenarios. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Container network: This is true. CloudFabric supports containerized environments (e.g., Kubernetes) with VXLAN and SDN integration. TRUE.

B . OpenFlow network: This is false. CloudFabric primarily uses BGP-EVPN and proprietary protocols, not OpenFlow, which is more associated with other SDN platforms. FALSE.

C . Hosting: This is true. CloudFabric is suitable for hosting environments, providing multi-tenant network services. TRUE.

D . Cloud-network integration: This is true. It integrates with cloud platforms (e.g., OpenStack) for unified management. TRUE.

E . Computing: This is false. While it supports computing resources, "computing" is not a primary scenario; it's an enabler (e.g., server connectivity). FALSE.

Thus, A, C, and D are application scenarios.

質問 # 13

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. MAC address
- D. VM name

正解: A、B、C、D

解説:

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.

質問 # 14

In the DCN architecture, spine nodes connect various network devices to the VXLAN network.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

正解: A

解説:

In Huawei's Data Center Network (DCN) architecture, particularly with the CloudFabric solution, the spine-leaf topology is a common design for scalable and efficient data centers. VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is used to create overlay networks, enabling large-scale multi-tenancy and flexible workload placement.

Spine Nodes' Role: In this architecture, spine nodes act as the backbone, interconnecting leaf nodes (which connect to servers, storage, or other endpoints) and facilitating high-speed, non-blocking communication. Spine nodes typically handle Layer 3 routing and serve as VXLAN tunnel endpoints (VTEPs) or connect to devices that do, integrating the physical underlay with the VXLAN overlay network.

Connection to VXLAN: Spine nodes ensure that traffic from various network devices (via leaf nodes) is routed efficiently across the VXLAN fabric. They provide the high-bandwidth, low-latency backbone required for east-west traffic in modern data centers, supporting VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation indirectly or directly depending on the deployment.

Thus, the statement is TRUE (A) because spine nodes play a critical role in connecting the underlay network (various devices via leaf nodes) to the VXLAN overlay, as per Huawei's DCN design principles.

質問 # 15

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

正解: B、C

解説:

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.

質問 # 16

Which of the following statements are true about the Easy mode? (Select All that Apply)

- A. On iMaster NCE-Fabric, you need to manually create and configure fabric resource pools, managed devices, device groups, device roles, tenants, and VPCs one by one in the Configuration Wizard menu.
- B. Layer 2 and Layer 3 basic services in a VPC are orchestrated on the Easy page.
- C. iMaster NCE-Fabric automatically generates configuration script files.
- D. This mode has low networking requirements.

正解: B、C、D

解説:

The Easy mode in Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric simplifies network deployment for basic VXLAN fabrics. Let's evaluate each statement:

A . This mode has low networking requirements: This is true. Easy mode is designed for simple topologies (e.g., small spine-leaf networks) with minimal configuration complexity. TRUE.

B . iMaster NCE-Fabric automatically generates configuration script files: This is true. Easy mode automates script generation based on user inputs, reducing manual effort. TRUE.

C . On iMaster NCE-Fabric, you need to manually create and configure fabric resource pools, managed devices, device groups, device roles, tenants, and VPCs one by one in the Configuration Wizard menu: This is false. Easy mode automates these tasks, minimizing manual configuration compared to advanced modes. FALSE.

D . Layer 2 and Layer 3 basic services in a VPC are orchestrated on the Easy page: This is true. Easy mode supports automated orchestration of L2 (e.g., BDs) and L3 (e.g., gateways) services within a VPC. TRUE.

Thus, A, B, and D are true statements about Easy mode.

質問 # 17

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H12-893_V1.0資格問題対応: https://www.japancert.com/H12-893_V1.0.html

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