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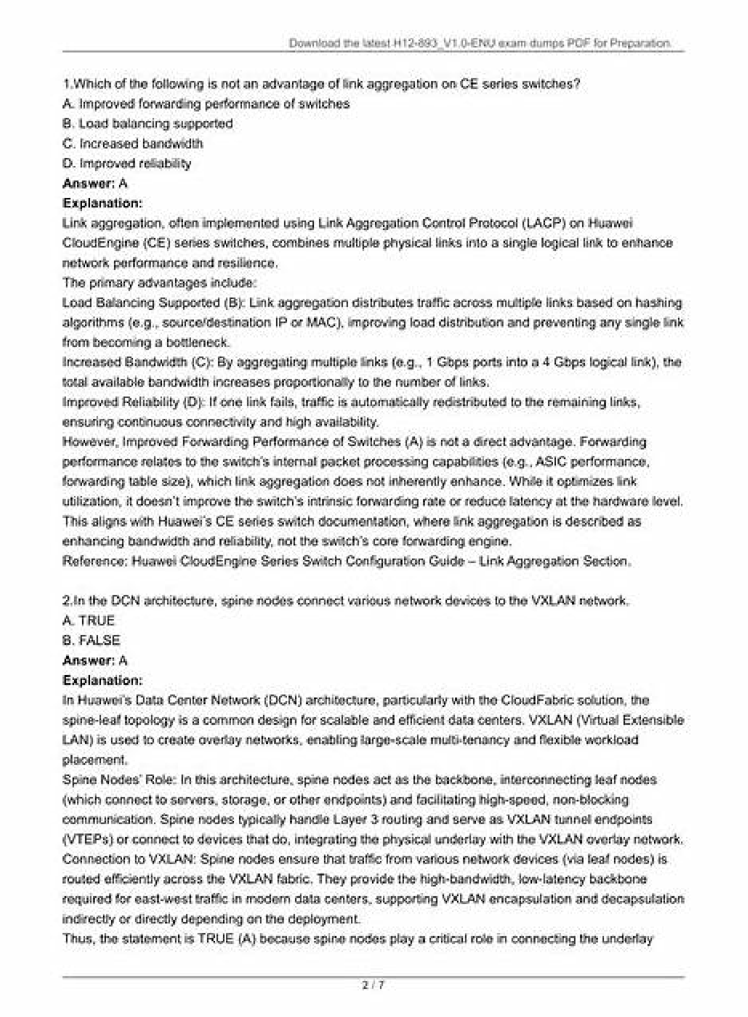

1.Which of the following is not an advantage of link aggregation on CE series switches?
A. Improved forwarding performance of switches
B. Load balancing supported
C. Increased bandwidth
D. Improved reliability

Answer: A

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.

Reference: Huawei CloudEngine Series Switch Configuration Guide – Link Aggregation Section.

2.In the DCN architecture, spine nodes connect various network devices to the VXLAN network.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.

最新的 HCIP-Data Center H12-893_V1.0 免費考試真題 (Q42-Q47):

問題 #42
Linux consists of the user space and kernel space. Which of the following functions are included in the kernel space? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Data encapsulation
- B. Data encryption
- C. Bit stream transmission
- D. The NIC driver sends data frames.

答案： A,C,D

解題說明：
In Linux, the operating system is divided into user space (where applications run) and kernel space (where the OS core functions execute with privileged access to hardware). Let's evaluate each function:
A . The NIC Driver Sends Data Frames: Network Interface Card (NIC) drivers operate in kernel space, managing hardware interactions like sending and receiving data frames. This is a low-level task requiring direct hardware access, handled by the kernel's network stack. Included in Kernel Space.
B . Data Encapsulation: Data encapsulation (e.g., adding headers in the TCP/IP stack) occurs in the kernel's network subsystem

(e.g., via the protocol stack like IP or TCP). This process prepares packets for transmission and is a kernel-space function. Included in Kernel Space.
C . Bit Stream Transmission: This refers to the physical transmission of bits over the network, managed by the NIC hardware and its driver in kernel space. The kernel coordinates with the NIC to send bit streams, making this a kernel-space function. Included in Kernel Space.
D . Data Encryption: Encryption (e.g., via OpenSSL or application-level VPNs) typically occurs in user space, where applications or libraries handle cryptographic operations. While the kernel supports encryption (e.g., IPsec in the network stack), the actual encryption logic is often offloaded to user-space tools, not a core kernel function in standard contexts. Not Typically in Kernel Space.
Thus, A, B, and C are functions included in the kernel space, aligning with Linux architecture in Huawei's DCN context.

問題 #43
M-LAG configuration consistency check classifies device configurations into key configurations (Type 1) and common configurations (Type 2). This check can be performed in strict or loose mode based on the processing mode when key configurations are inconsistent. Which of the following statements is false about M-LAG configuration consistency check?

- A. If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
- B. If Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, certain problems may occur, such as loops and long-period packet loss when the status is normal.
- C. If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the M-LAG running status may be abnormal. Compared with Type 1 configuration problems, Type 2 configuration problems are more likely to be detected and have less impact on the network.
- D. In loose mode, if Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the member interface on the M-LAG backup device is in Error-Down state and an alarm is generated, indicating that Type 1 configurations on the two devices are inconsistent.

答案：A

解題說明：
To identify the false statement, we evaluate each option based on standard M-LAG documentation, such as Huawei's and Arista's guidelines, which are commonly referenced in HCIP-Data Center Network training.
Option A: In loose mode, if Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the member interface on the M-LAG backup device is in Error-Down state and an alarm is generated, indicating that Type 1 configurations on the two devices are inconsistent.
Evaluation: This statement is true. In loose mode, inconsistencies in Type 1 (key) configurations are still critical, as they can affect M-LAG operation. According to Huawei M-LAG Configuration Guide, when Type 1 configurations are inconsistent in loose mode, the system may place the member interface on the backup device into an Error-Down state and generate an alarm to alert administrators. This ensures that critical issues are flagged, even in loose mode, to prevent loops or packet loss.
Conclusion: True.
Option B: If Type 1 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, certain problems may occur, such as loops and long-period packet loss when the status is normal.
Evaluation: This statement is true. Type 1 configurations are essential for M-LAG operation, and inconsistencies can lead to severe network issues. For example, mismatched LACP settings or VLAN mappings can create loops or cause packet loss, as noted in Arista M-LAG Documentation. These problems can persist even when the system appears normal, making consistency checks critical for troubleshooting and O&M.
Conclusion: True.
Option C: If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, the M-LAG running status may be abnormal. Compared with Type 1 configuration problems, Type 2 configuration problems are more likely to be detected and have less impact on the network.
Evaluation: This statement is true. Type 2 (common) configurations, such as QoS or STP settings, are less critical but can still affect network performance. According to Huawei M-LAG Best Practices, Type 2 inconsistencies are often detected during consistency checks but have a lower impact on M-LAG operation compared to Type 1 issues. They are also more likely to be flagged during monitoring, as they are less severe and easier to resolve.
Conclusion: True.
Option D: If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
Evaluation: This statement is false. While Type 2 (common) configuration inconsistencies are detected during consistency checks, they do not typically trigger alarms, especially alarms that specifically indicate both key and common configuration inconsistencies. According to Huawei M-LAG Configuration Guide and Arista M-LAG Documentation, Type 2 inconsistencies may be logged or

reported in system logs but are not severe enough to generate critical alarms unless they significantly impact network operation. Alarms are more commonly associated with Type 1 (key) configuration inconsistencies, as they pose a higher risk to M-LAG functionality.
Conclusion: False.

問題 #44
In the computing scenario of Huawei CloudFabric Solution, which of the following services are optional for controller interconnection? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Interconnection with the VMM
- B. Interconnection with FabricInsight
- C. Interconnection with eSight
- D. Interconnection with the authentication server

答案：B,C

解題說明：
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, the iMaster NCE-Fabric controller manages the network in computing scenarios (e.g., virtualized environments). Controller interconnection with external systems can be mandatory or optional depending on functionality. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Interconnection with FabricInsight: This is optional. FabricInsight is an analytics and assurance tool that enhances visibility and troubleshooting but is not required for basic controller operations in the computing scenario. OPTIONAL.
B . Interconnection with the authentication server: This is mandatory. Authentication servers (e.g., RADIUS, TACACS+) are essential for securing access to the controller and managed devices, a core requirement in computing scenarios. NOT OPTIONAL.
C . Interconnection with eSight: This is optional. eSight is a network management platform that provides additional monitoring and management capabilities, but it is not necessary for core controller functionality. OPTIONAL.
D . Interconnection with the VMM (Virtual Machine Manager): This is mandatory. Interconnection with a VMM (e.g., FusionCompute, OpenStack) is required to manage virtualized computing resources and orchestrate network services in the computing scenario. NOT OPTIONAL.
Thus, A (Interconnection with FabricInsight) and C (Interconnection with eSight) are optional services for controller interconnection.

問題 #45
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. The network type of spine and leaf nodes can be set to P2P in order to accelerate convergence.
- B. This routing design is recommended when the DC has more than 300 switches.
- C. 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.
- D. It is recommended that all devices be planned in Area 0.

答案：A,C

解題說明：
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.

問題 #46

"1-3-5" troubleshooting of the CloudFabric intelligent O&M solution can detect, locate, and rectify faults from multiple dimensions. Which of the following are not dimensions supported by this function? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Configuration
- B. Device
- C. Service
- D. Protocol
- E. Application

答案：E

解題說明：
Huawei's CloudFabric intelligent O&M solution, leveraging iMaster NCE-Fabric and FabricInsight, uses the "1-3-5" principle (detect within 1 minute, locate within 3 minutes, rectify within 5 minutes) to handle faults. This approach analyzes faults across multiple dimensions. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Device: This is supported. The solution monitors device-level metrics (e.g., CPU, memory) to detect and locate faults. SUPPORTED.
B . Protocol: This is supported. Protocol issues (e.g., OSPF conflicts, BGP errors) are analyzed for fault detection and resolution. SUPPORTED.
C . Service: This is supported. Service-level faults (e.g., tenant connectivity, VPC issues) are tracked and addressed. SUPPORTED.
D . Application: This is not supported. The "1-3-5" troubleshooting focuses on network infrastructure (devices, protocols, services, configurations), not application-layer issues, which are outside its scope. NOT SUPPORTED.
E . Configuration: This is supported. Configuration errors (e.g., mismatched VNIs) are detected and rectified as part of the process. SUPPORTED.
Thus, D (Application) is not a dimension supported by the "1-3-5" troubleshooting function.

問題 #47

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