

H12-893_V1.0 Deutsch Prüfung & H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsübungen



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Die Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist sehr schwierig. Obwohl die Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfung sehr schwer ist, gibt es noch viele Prüfungsanmelder. Warum? Weil Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfung eine sehr wichtige Prüfung. Für ITer gibt es negativen Einfluss für die Arbeit. Diese Zertifizierung können Ihnen viele Vorteile bringen. Und es kann auch Ihnen erhöhte Chance schaffen. Zusammenfassend nehmen Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfung großen Einfluss auf Ihre Karriere. Wollen Sie diese so wichtige Prüfung ablegen?

Wenn Sie eine gute Lernwebsite suchen, die Ihnen hilft, die H12-893_V1.0 Prüfung zu bestehen, ist ZertSoft die beste Wahl. Per ZertSoft können Sie die Spitzenfertigkeiten in der IT-Branche meistern und die Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung leicht bestehen. Es ist allen bekannt, dass diese Prüfung schwer zu bestehen ist. Und die Erfolgsquote für die Prüfung ist sehr niedrig. Aber Sie können geeignete Lernhilfe und Fragen und Antworten zur Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft wählen. Diese Schulungsunterlagen sind nicht nur vollständig, sondern umfasst auch viele Wissensgebiete. Ihre Ähnlichkeit mit den echten Prüfungen ist sehr hoch. Das wird von der Praxis bewiesen. Wenn Sie die Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen wollen, wählen Sie doch ZertSoft. Ganz richtig!

>> H12-893_V1.0 Deutsch Prüfung <<

H12-893_V1.0 Ressourcen Prüfung - H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsguide & H12-893_V1.0 Beste Fragen

Sie können im Internet kostenlos die Lerntipps und einen Teil der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft als Probe herunterladen.

Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.

Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

12. Frage

Which of the following technologies are Layer 4 load balancing technologies? (Select All that Apply)

- A. PPP
- B. HAProxy
- C. Nginx
- D. LVS

Antwort: B,C,D

Begründung:

Layer 4 load balancing operates at the transport layer (OSI Layer 4), using TCP/UDP protocols to distribute traffic based on information like IP addresses and port numbers, without inspecting the application-layer content (Layer 7). Let's evaluate each option:

A . Nginx: Nginx is a versatile web server and reverse proxy that supports both Layer 4 and Layer 7 load balancing. In its Layer 4 mode (e.g., with the stream module), it balances TCP/UDP traffic, making it a Layer 4 load balancing technology. This is widely used in Huawei's CloudFabric DCN solutions for traffic distribution. TRUE.

B . PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol): PPP is a Layer 2 protocol used for establishing direct connections between two nodes, typically in WAN scenarios (e.g., dial-up or VPNs). It does not perform load balancing at Layer 4 or any layer, as it's a point-to-point encapsulation protocol. FALSE.

C . LVS (Linux Virtual Server): LVS is a high-performance, open-source load balancing solution integrated into the Linux kernel. It operates at Layer 4, using techniques like NAT, IP tunneling, or direct routing to distribute TCP/UDP traffic across backend servers. It's a core Layer 4 technology in enterprise DCNs. TRUE.

D . HAProxy: HAProxy is a high-availability load balancer that supports both Layer 4 (TCP mode) and Layer 7 (HTTP mode). In TCP mode, it balances traffic based on Layer 4 attributes, making it a Layer 4 load balancing technology. It's commonly deployed in Huawei DCN environments. TRUE.

Thus, A (Nginx), C (LVS), and D (HAProxy) are Layer 4 load balancing technologies. PPP is not.

13. Frage

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

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

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.

14. Frage

A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEP IP addresses. During VXLAN tunnel establishment, the local and remote VTEPs attempt to obtain each other's IP addresses. If the VTEP IP addresses are reachable to each other at Layer 3, a VXLAN tunnel can be established.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Antwort: B

Begründung:

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) tunnels are used to encapsulate Layer 2 traffic over a Layer 3 network, a key feature in Huawei's data center solutions. The endpoints of a VXLAN tunnel are VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs), identified by their IP addresses.

Tunnel Identification: A VXLAN tunnel is uniquely identified by the pair of VTEP IP addresses (local and remote), along with the VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier). This pair ensures the tunnel is specific to the communication path between the two VTEPs.

Tunnel Establishment: During setup, VTEPs exchange information to learn each other's IP addresses. This can occur manually (static configuration) or dynamically (e.g., via BGP EVPN). The underlay network must provide Layer 3 reachability between the VTEP IP addresses, typically using routing protocols (e.g., OSPF, BGP) to ensure IP connectivity.

Reachability Condition: If the local and remote VTEP IP addresses are reachable at Layer 3, the tunnel can be established, allowing encapsulation and decapsulation of VXLAN traffic. This is a fundamental requirement in Huawei's VXLAN implementation.

The statement is TRUE (A) because a VXLAN tunnel's identification and establishment depend on reachable VTEP IP address pairs at Layer 3.

15. Frage

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

- A. This mode has low networking requirements.
- B. iMaster NCE-Fabric automatically generates configuration script files.
- 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.

- D. Layer 2 and Layer 3 basic services in a VPC are orchestrated on the Easy page.

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

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.

16. Frage

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, 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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

Conclusion: True.

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.

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