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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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 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 Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
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 # 61
VXLAN is a network virtualization technology that uses MAC-in-UDP encapsulation. What is the destination port number used during UDP encapsulation?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network overlay technology that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames within UDP packets to extend Layer 2 networks over Layer 3 infrastructure, widely used in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. The encapsulation process, often referred to as "MAC-in-UDP," involves wrapping the original Ethernet frame (including MAC addresses) inside a UDP packet.
UDP Encapsulation: The VXLAN header follows the UDP header, and the destination UDP port number identifies VXLAN traffic. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has officially assigned UDP port 4789 as the default destination port for VXLAN.
Options Analysis:
A . 4787: This is not a standard VXLAN port and is not recognized by IANA or Huawei documentation.

B . 4789: This is the correct and widely adopted destination port for VXLAN, as specified in RFC 7348 and implemented in Huawei's VXLAN configurations.
C . 4790: This port is not associated with VXLAN and is unused in this context.
D . 4788: This is not a standard VXLAN port; it may be confused with other protocols but is not correct for VXLAN.
Thus, the destination port number used during UDP encapsulation in VXLAN is B (4789), aligning with Huawei's VXLAN implementation standards.

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following statements is false about M-LAG deployment?

- A. In multi-level M-LAG networking, you can manually configure the root bridge to prevent STP loops.
- B. Multi-level M-LAG is mainly used to construct a large Layer 2 network in a DCN or directly connect DCNs at Layer 2.
- C. M-LAG networking can be classified into single-level M-LAG networking and multi-level M-LAG networking.
- D. Multi-level M-LAG must be configured based on V-STP.

Answer: D

Explanation:
M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation) on Huawei CE series switches enhances high availability and load balancing by making two switches appear as one. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Multi-level M-LAG is mainly used to construct a large Layer 2 network in a DCN or directly connect DCNs at Layer 2: This is true. Multi-level M-LAG extends the topology across multiple layers or data centers, facilitating large Layer 2 domains, a common use case in Huawei DCNs. TRUE.
B . In multi-level M-LAG networking, you can manually configure the root bridge to prevent STP loops: This is true. Manual configuration of the root bridge (e.g., using STP priority) is supported to optimize path selection and prevent loops, especially in complex M-LAG setups. TRUE.
C . Multi-level M-LAG must be configured based on V-STP: This is false. While V-STP can be used to prevent loops, M-LAG does not require V-STP specifically. Standard STP, RSTP, or MSTP can also be configured, depending on the network design. The requirement is loop prevention, not a mandatory V-STP dependency. FALSE.
D . M-LAG networking can be classified into single-level M-LAG networking and multi-level M-LAG networking: This is true. Single-level M-LAG connects two switches directly to devices, while multi-level M-LAG extends across additional layers or devices, a recognized classification in Huawei documentation. TRUE.
Thus, C is the false statement because multi-level M-LAG does not mandate V-STP configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 63
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 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.
- B. If Type 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which of the following statements are false about heartbeat link faults in an M-LAG? (Select All that Apply)

- A. An alarm is triggered.
- B. The fault that two master devices exist cannot be detected in the case of a peer-link fault.
- C. The fault protection mechanism is triggered.
- D. Services are affected.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In Huawei's M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation), the heartbeat link (or peer-link) ensures communication between member devices. A fault in this link can impact M-LAG operation. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . The fault that two master devices exist cannot be detected in the case of a peer-link fault: This is false. A peer-link fault can be detected, and mechanisms like dual-master detection (e.g., via Inter-Chassis Communication Link or ICC) can identify if both devices assume master roles, triggering corrective actions. FALSE.
B . An alarm is triggered: This is true. A peer-link fault generates an alarm to notify administrators, as it's a critical failure in M-LAG operation, per Huawei's fault management system. TRUE.
C . The fault protection mechanism is triggered: This is true. Huawei M-LAG includes protection mechanisms (e.g., failover to backup links or shutdown of conflicting interfaces) to mitigate peer-link faults and maintain service continuity. TRUE.
D . Services are affected: This is false. With proper configuration (e.g., redundant links or fast failover), services should not be affected by a peer-link fault, as M-LAG is designed for high availability. Impact depends on redundancy, but the design goal is uninterrupted service. FALSE.
Thus, A and D are false statements because dual-master faults can be detected, and services are not necessarily affected with adequate redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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