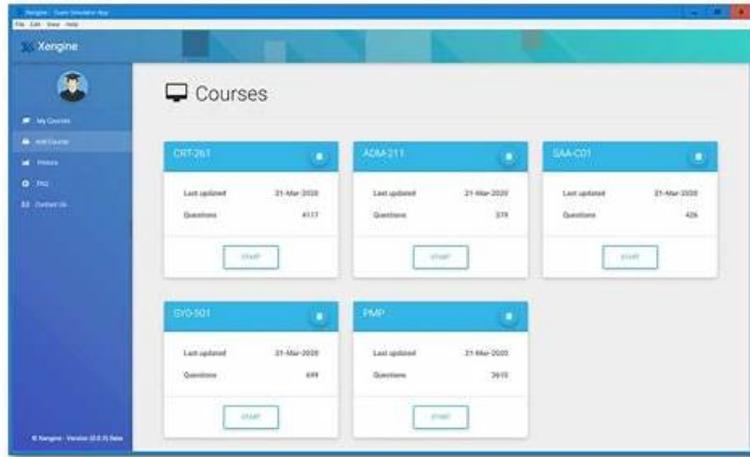


# Authentic H12-893\_V1.0 Exam Hub & New H12-893\_V1.0 Exam Pdf



DOWNLOAD the newest Exam4Labs H12-893\_V1.0 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=13Pqs1QZdME5HvVkbVdI\\_R0n9shgByMY2](https://drive.google.com/open?id=13Pqs1QZdME5HvVkbVdI_R0n9shgByMY2)

As we know, our products can be recognized as the most helpful and the greatest H12-893\_V1.0 test engine across the globe. Even though you are happy to hear this good news, you may think our price is higher than others. We can guarantee that we will keep the most appropriate price because we want to expand our reputation of H12-893\_V1.0 Preparation test in this line and create a global brand about the products. What's more, we will often offer abundant discounts of H12-893\_V1.0 study guide to express our gratitude to our customers. So choose us, you will receive unexpected surprise.

Exam4Labs's H12-893\_V1.0 exam training materials are proved to be effective by some professionals and examinees that have passed H12-893\_V1.0 exam. Exam4Labs's H12-893\_V1.0 exam dumps are almost the same with real exam paper. It can help you pass H12-893\_V1.0 certification exam. After you purchase our H12-893\_V1.0 VCE Dumps, if you fail H12-893\_V1.0 certification exam or there are any problems of H12-893\_V1.0 test training materials, we will give a full refund to you. We believe that our Exam4Labs's H12-893\_V1.0 vce dumps will help you.

>> **Authentic H12-893\_V1.0 Exam Hub** <<

## New H12-893\_V1.0 Exam Pdf, H12-893\_V1.0 Interactive Practice Exam

You can easily download these formats of Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 actual dumps and use them to prepare for the Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 certification test. You do not need to enroll yourself in expensive H12-893\_V1.0 Exam Training classes. With the Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 valid dumps, you can easily prepare well for the actual HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 exam at home.

## Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

### NEW QUESTION # 59

V-STP prevents loops caused by incorrect configurations or connections in an M-LAG.

- A. FALSE
- **B. TRUE**

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

V-STP (Virtual Spanning Tree Protocol) is a Huawei-specific enhancement of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) designed to prevent Layer 2 loops in complex network topologies, including Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (M-LAG) deployments on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches.

M-LAG Overview: M-LAG allows two switches to appear as a single logical device, connecting to downstream devices via Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs). Without proper loop prevention, incorrect configurations (e.g., misconfigured ports) or physical

connections (e.g., redundant links) can cause broadcast storms.

V-STP Role: V-STP extends STP to handle virtualized environments and M-LAG scenarios. It ensures that only one path is active in a loop-prone topology by blocking redundant links, preventing loops caused by misconfigurations or unintended connections. In M-LAG, V-STP coordinates with the peer-link to maintain a loop-free topology.

The statement is TRUE (A) because V-STP is designed to prevent loops in M-LAG deployments due to incorrect configurations or connections.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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

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

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 61

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

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

Which of the following servers are built into iMaster NCE-Fabric to provide related services? (Select All that Apply)

- A. DHCP server
- B. DNS server
- C. Version file server
- D. RADIUS authentication server

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric is an SDN controller for the CloudFabric Solution, providing network orchestration and management. It includes built-in servers to support its operations. Let's evaluate each option:

A . DNS server: This is false. iMaster NCE-Fabric does not include a built-in DNS server; it relies on external DNS services for name resolution, configured during deployment. FALSE.

B . RADIUS authentication server: This is false. RADIUS authentication is typically handled by external AAA servers; iMaster NCE-Fabric integrates with them but does not embed a RADIUS server. FALSE.

C . DHCP server: This is true. iMaster NCE-Fabric includes a built-in DHCP server to assign temporary IP addresses during Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) or initial device configuration. TRUE.

D . Version file server: This is true. A version file server is built into iMaster NCE-Fabric to store and deliver software images or configuration files for device upgrades and management. TRUE.

Thus, C (DHCP server) and D (Version file server) are built into iMaster NCE-Fabric.

#### NEW QUESTION # 63

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 must be configured based on V-STP.
- C. M-LAG networking can be classified into single-level M-LAG networking and multi-level M-LAG networking.
- D. Multi-level M-LAG is mainly used to construct a large Layer 2 network in a DCN or directly connect DCNs at Layer 2.

**Answer: B**

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 # 64

.....



myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,  
myportal.utt.edu.tt, lms.ait.edu.za, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.maoyestudio.com,  
www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that Exam4Labs H12-893\_V1.0 dumps now are free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=13Pqs1QZdME5HvVkbVdI\\_R0n9shgByMY2](https://drive.google.com/open?id=13Pqs1QZdME5HvVkbVdI_R0n9shgByMY2)