

Huawei H12-893_V1.0考試指南 & H12-893_V1.0測試



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>>> Huawei H12-893_V1.0考試指南 <<<

H12-893_V1.0測試 - H12-893_V1.0最新考題

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 (Q59-Q64):

問題 #59

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

- A. Layer 2 and Layer 3 basic services in a VPC are orchestrated on the Easy page.
- B. This mode has low networking requirements.
- C. iMaster NCE-Fabric automatically generates configuration script files.
- D. 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.

答案: A,B,C

解題說明:

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.

問題 #60

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

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

答案: B

解題說明:

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.

問題 #61

BGP EVPN defines several types of BGP EVPN routes by extending BGP. Type ? routes are used to advertise host IP routes and external network routes. (Enter only digits.)

答案:

解題說明:

5

Explanation:

BGP EVPN (Ethernet VPN) extends BGP to provide control plane functionality for VXLAN overlays, including in Huawei's data center networks. EVPN defines several route types to advertise different types of information:

Type 1: Auto-discovery routes for EVPN instances.

Type 2: MAC/IP Advertisement routes for host reachability.

Type 3: Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag routes for multicast traffic.

Type 4: Ethernet Segment routes for multi-homing.

Type 5: IP Prefix routes for advertising host IP routes and external network routes, enabling inter-subnet and external connectivity.

The question specifies routes used to advertise "host IP routes and external network routes," which aligns with Type 5 routes. These routes carry IP prefix information and a Layer 3 VNI, facilitating Layer 3 routing within the EVPN domain or to external networks. Thus, the answer is 5.

問題 #62

In ZTP networking, which of the following addresses can be delivered by a DHCP server? (Select All that Apply)

- A. DNS server address
- B. Temporary management IP address
- C. SFTP server address
- D. Default gateway address

答案: A,B,D

解題說明:

Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) in Huawei's CloudFabric automates device setup using DHCP. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Default gateway address: This is true. DHCP can deliver the default gateway address to configure routing for the device. TRUE.

B . SFTP server address: This is false. SFTP server addresses are not standard DHCP options; they may be configured manually or via other protocols (e.g., TFTP for boot files). FALSE.

C . DNS server address: This is true. DHCP can provide DNS server addresses (Option 6) for name resolution during ZTP. TRUE.

D . Temporary management IP address: This is true. DHCP assigns temporary IPs (e.g., Option 50) for management during initial provisioning in ZTP. TRUE.

Thus, A, C, and D can be delivered by a DHCP server in ZTP.

問題 #63

Both M-LAG and stacking technologies can overcome the disadvantages of traditional DCNs. However, M-LAG is a better choice to ensure 24/7 service continuity.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

答案: B

解題說明:

Traditional data center networks (DCNs) often suffer from single points of failure, limited scalability, and traffic bottlenecks. Both M-LAG and stacking address these issues, but their suitability for 24/7 service continuity differs.

M-LAG Benefits: M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation) on Huawei CE switches allows two devices to act as a single logical switch, providing active-active forwarding, high availability, and rapid failover (e.g., via peer-link synchronization). It supports non-stop service during device failures, making it ideal for 24/7 continuity.

Stacking Benefits: Stacking combines multiple switches into a single logical unit, sharing a control plane. While it improves scalability and simplifies management, a stack master failure can disrupt the entire stack unless redundancy is perfectly configured, potentially

The statement is TRUE (A) because M-LAG is indeed a better choice than stacking for ensuring 24/7 service continuity due to its robust failover and redundancy features.

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