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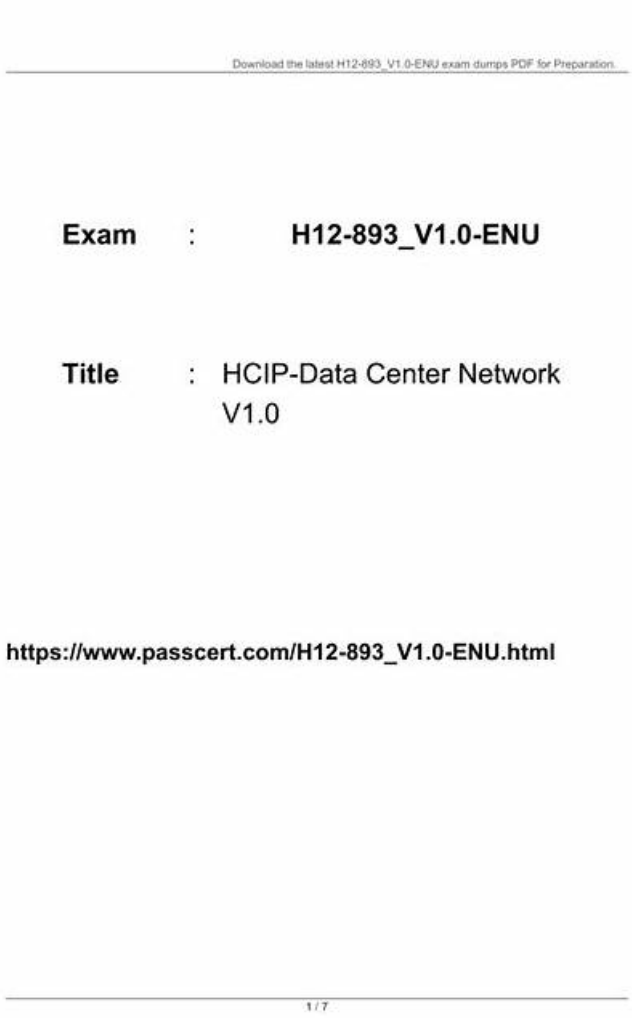

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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.

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Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
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. 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 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
- 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: C

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 # 23
Which of the following is not an advantage of link aggregation on CE series switches?

- A. Improved forwarding performance of switches
- B. Improved reliability
- C. Increased bandwidth
- D. Load balancing supported

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.

NEW QUESTION # 24

In the VPC interworking scenario, traffic is checked and filtered only by the firewall in the source or destination VPC.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) enable isolated network environments, and interworking scenarios involve traffic between VPCs. The statement claims that traffic is checked and filtered only by the firewall in the source or destination VPC. Let's evaluate:
VPC Interworking: Traffic between VPCs can be routed via a gateway (e.g., a Layer 3 gateway or centralized router) and may involve multiple security checkpoints depending on the design. Firewalls can be deployed in the source VPC, destination VPC, or a centralized location (e.g., a service chain or border gateway).
Firewall Role: The statement implies exclusivity (only one firewall), but in practice, traffic may be filtered by firewalls at both ends, a centralized firewall, or additional security devices (e.g., VAS nodes) in the path. For example, inter-VPC traffic might pass through a firewall in the source VPC for egress filtering and another in the destination VPC for ingress filtering, or a shared firewall in a hub-and-spoke model. Huawei's security architecture (e.g., with SecoManager) supports distributed or centralized filtering, not limited to a single VPC's firewall.
The statement is FALSE (B) because traffic is not restricted to being checked and filtered only by the firewall in the source or destination VPC; multiple firewalls or security devices may be involved.

NEW QUESTION # 25
iMaster NCE-Fabric is Huawei's DC controller. Tenants can use it to create VPCs and deploy logical networks as required. After logical NEs are deployed, the corresponding network configurations are delivered to underlying network devices. Which of the following statements is false about the delivered network configurations?

- A. Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 3 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to Layer 3 gateway configurations such as VBDIF interface and VPN instance configurations on physical devices.
- B. A logical port is equivalent to an independent physical port that is used by a host to connect to a VXLAN network. It corresponds to the Layer 2 sub-interface configuration on a physical device.
- C. An end port represents an online host. It corresponds to the traffic encapsulation type (whether a VLAN tag is carried) configured on a Layer 2 sub-interface of a physical device.
- D. Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 2 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to BD and Layer 2 VNI configurations on physical devices.

Answer: A

Explanation:
iMaster NCE-Fabric automates network configuration delivery in Huawei's CloudFabric. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 3 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to Layer 3 gateway configurations such as VBDIF interface and VPN instance configurations on physical devices: This is false. Logical switches in iMaster NCE-Fabric primarily handle Layer 2 communication (e.g., bridging within a VNI), corresponding to Bridge Domains (BDs) and Layer 2 VNIs. Layer 3 communication is managed by gateways, not logical switches. FALSE.
B . An end port represents an online host. It corresponds to the traffic encapsulation type (whether a VLAN tag is carried) configured on a Layer 2 sub-interface of a physical device: This is true. End ports map to host connections, with encapsulation (VLAN-tagged or untagged) configured on sub-interfaces. TRUE.
C . A logical port is equivalent to an independent physical port that is used by a host to connect to a VXLAN network. It corresponds to the Layer 2 sub-interface configuration on a physical device: This is true. Logical ports represent host connections, mapped to Layer 2 sub-interfaces for VXLAN access. TRUE.
D . Logical switches are mainly used for Layer 2 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to BD and Layer 2 VNI configurations on physical devices: This is true. Logical switches facilitate Layer 2 connectivity, aligning with BD and VNI settings. TRUE.
Thus, A is the false statement because logical switches are for Layer 2, not Layer 3, communication.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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 # 27
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