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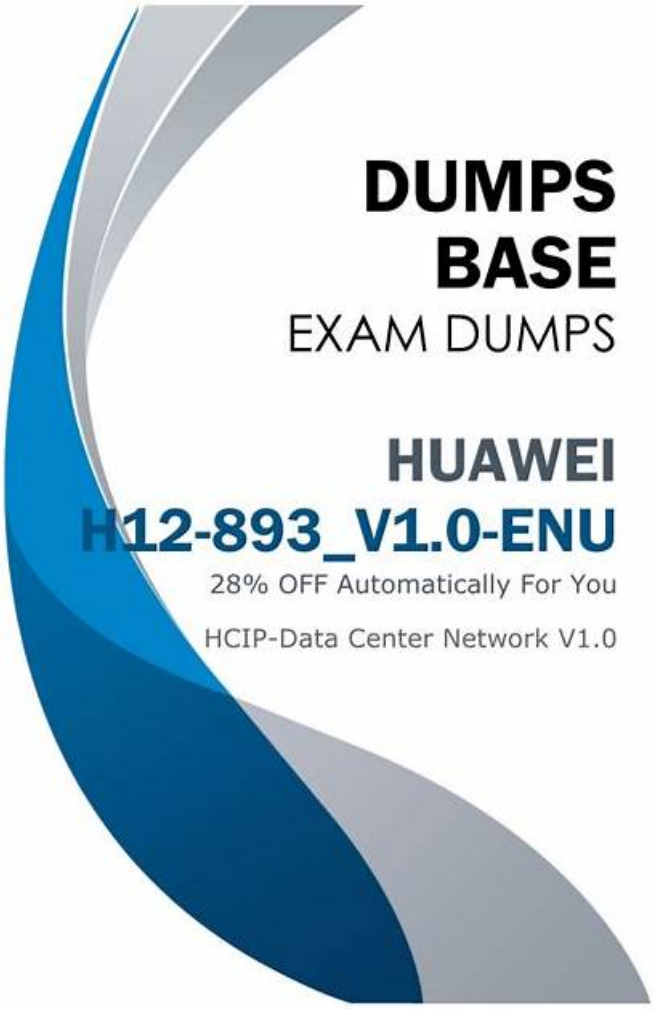

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Huawei Valid H12-893_V1.0 Test Forum: HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 - Pass4suresVCE Exam Tool Guaranteed

These Huawei H12-893_V1.0 exam questions are modeled after the H12-893_V1.0 test. They will assist you in learning how to

manage your time during the examination. Pass4suresVCE enabled all users to regulate time during their HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 H12-893_V1.0 test. And it can be accomplished via practice, as practice makes perfect. Therefore, you must practice passing the H12-893_V1.0 exam.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which of the following statements is false about the routing design for the underlay network during DCN deployment?

- A. When EBGP is used on the underlay network, each group of active-active leaf nodes is deployed in an AS.
- B. OSPF is recommended for small and midsize DCNs, and EBGP is recommended for large and midsize networks.
- C. When OSPF is used on the underlay network, only single-area OSPF can be deployed.
- D. Compared with OSPF, EBGP involves fewer calculations and offers better scalability.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The underlay network in Huawei's DCNs (e.g., CloudFabric) uses routing protocols like OSPF or BGP. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . OSPF is recommended for small and midsize DCNs, and EBGP is recommended for large and midsize networks: This is true. OSPF suits smaller networks (<300 switches), while EBGP is better for large networks (>300 switches) due to scalability. TRUE.
B . When OSPF is used on the underlay network, only single-area OSPF can be deployed: This is false. Multi-area OSPF can be deployed to manage larger networks, reducing routing table size and improving stability, a common practice in Huawei DCNs. FALSE.
C . Compared with OSPF, EBGP involves fewer calculations and offers better scalability: This is true. EBGP's path-vector nature requires fewer computational resources than OSPF's link-state calculations and scales better with large topologies. TRUE.
D . When EBGP is used on the underlay network, each group of active-active leaf nodes is deployed in an AS: This is true. In EBGP designs, active-active leaf nodes (e.g., M-LAG) are typically in the same Autonomous System (AS) to simplify routing, using iBGP or route reflectors. TRUE.
Thus, B is the false statement because multi-area OSPF is supported, not just single-area.

NEW QUESTION # 14
In an M-LAG, two CE series switches send M-LAG synchronization packets through the peer-link to synchronize information with each other in real time. Which of the following entries need to be included in the M-LAG synchronization packets to ensure that traffic forwarding is not affected if either device fails? (Select All that Apply)

- A. ARP entries
- B. Routing entries
- C. MAC address entries
- D. IGMP entries

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group (M-LAG) is a high-availability technology on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches, where two switches appear as a single logical device to downstream devices. The peer-link between the M-LAG peers synchronizes critical information to ensure seamless failover if one device fails. Let's evaluate the entries:
A . MAC Address Entries: MAC address tables map device MACs to ports. In M-LAG, synchronizing MAC entries ensures that both switches know the location of connected devices. If one switch fails, the surviving switch can forward Layer 2 traffic without relearning MAC addresses, preventing disruptions. Required.
B . Routing Entries: Routing entries (e.g., OSPF or BGP routes) are maintained at Layer 3 and typically synchronized via routing protocols, not M-LAG peer-link packets. M-LAG operates at Layer 2, and while Layer 3 can be overlaid (e.g., with VXLAN), routing table synchronization is not a standard M-LAG requirement. Not Required.
C . IGMP Entries: IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) entries track multicast group memberships. While useful for multicast traffic, they are not critical for basic unicast traffic forwarding in M-LAG failover scenarios. Huawei documentation indicates IGMP synchronization is optional and context-specific, not mandatory for general traffic continuity. Not Required.
D . ARP Entries: ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) entries map IP addresses to MAC addresses, crucial for Layer 2/Layer 3 communication. Synchronizing ARP entries ensures the surviving switch can resolve IP-to-MAC mappings post-failover, avoiding ARP flooding or traffic loss. Required.
Thus, A (MAC address entries) and D (ARP entries) are essential for M-LAG synchronization to maintain traffic forwarding during

failover, per Huawei CE switch M-LAG design.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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 # 16
Which of the following statements is false about the overlay technology and VXLAN protocol?

- A. VXLAN expands the number of subnets to 16 million and supports multi-tenancy.
- B. A VXLAN network is built based on UDP.
- C. VXLAN uses ECMP of the underlay network to improve network forwarding performance.
- D. A VXLAN tunnel endpoint that performs encapsulation is called a VNI.

Answer: D

Explanation:
VXLAN is an overlay technology that encapsulates Layer 2 frames within UDP packets to create scalable virtual networks, widely used in Huawei's data center architectures. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . A VXLAN tunnel endpoint that performs encapsulation is called a VNI: This is incorrect. A VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) is the device (physical or virtual) that performs encapsulation and decapsulation. The VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) is a 24-bit field in the VXLAN header that identifies the virtual network, not the endpoint. FALSE.
B . VXLAN uses ECMP of the underlay network to improve network forwarding performance: Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing in the underlay network allows VXLAN to distribute traffic across multiple paths, enhancing load balancing and performance. This is a standard feature in Huawei's VXLAN implementations. TRUE.
C . A VXLAN network is built based on UDP: VXLAN encapsulates Ethernet frames within UDP packets (using port 4789), making it a UDP-based overlay protocol. This is a core characteristic of VXLAN. TRUE.
D . VXLAN expands the number of subnets to 16 million and supports multi-tenancy: With a 24-bit VNI, VXLAN supports up to 16 million (2