H12-893_V1.0시험대비덤프최신데모, H12-893_V1.0덤프최신버전

참고: PassTIP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 H12-893_V1.0 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fTsUMAoFEvZF3MfwWrzeAaVusB-JOvFq

최근 IT 업종에 종사하는 분들이 점점 늘어가는 추세하에 경쟁이 점점 치열해지고 있습니다. IT인증시험은 국제에서 인정받는 효력있는 자격증을 취득하는 과정으로서 널리 알려져 있습니다. PassTIP의 Huawei인증 H12-893_V1.0 덤프는IT인증시험의 한 과목인 Huawei인증 H12-893_V1.0시험에 대비하여 만들어진 시험전 공부자료인데 높은 시험적중율과 친근한 가격으로 많은 사랑을 받고 있습니다.

PassTIP의Huawei H12-893_V1.0교육 자료는 고객들에게 높게 평가 되어 왔습니다. 그리고 이미 많은 분들이 구매하셨고Huawei H12-893_V1.0시험에서 패스하여 검증된 자료임을 확신 합니다. Huawei H12-893_V1.0시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면IT 직종에 종사하고 계신 고객님의 성공을 위한 중요한 요소들 중의 하나가 될 것이라는 것을 잘 알고 있음으로 더욱 믿음직스러운 덤프로 거듭나기 위해 최선을 다해드리겠습니다.

>> H12-893_V1.0시험대비 덤프 최신 데모 <<

H12-893_V1.0덤프최신버전, H12-893_V1.0완벽한 덤프문제

제일 빠른 시일내에 제일 간단한 방법으로Huawei인증 H12-893_V1.0시험을 패스하는 방법이 없냐구요? PassTIP의 Huawei인증 H12-893_V1.0덤프를 공부하시면 가능합니다. PassTIP의Huawei인증 H12-893_V1.0덤프는 많은 분들이 검증한 가장 유력한Huawei인증 H12-893_V1.0시험공부자료입니다. 덤프의 문제만 기억하시면 패스는 문제없기에 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험을 패스하여 자격증 취득이 가능합니다.

Huawei H12-893_V1.0 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 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.

주제 3	• 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.
주제 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.

최신 HCIP-Data Center H12-893_V1.0 무료샘플문제 (Q34-Q39):

질문 # 34
Which of the following technologies are open-source virtualization technologies? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Xen
- B. KVM
- C. FusionSphere
- D. Hyper-V

정답： A,B

설명:
Virtualization technologies enable the creation of virtual machines (VMs) by abstracting hardware resources. Open-source technologies are freely available with accessible source code. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Hyper-V: Hyper-V is a hypervisor developed by Microsoft, integrated into Windows Server and available as a standalone product. It is proprietary, not open-source, as its source code is not publicly available. Not Open-Source.
B . Xen: Xen is an open-source hypervisor maintained by the Xen Project under the Linux Foundation. It supports multiple guest operating systems and is widely used in cloud environments (e.g., Citrix XenServer builds on it). Its source code is freely available. Open-Source.
C . FusionSphere: FusionSphere is Huawei's proprietary virtualization and cloud computing platform, based on OpenStack and other components. While it integrates open-source elements (e.g., KVM), FusionSphere itself is a commercial product, not fully open-source. Not Open-Source.
D . KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine): KVM is an open-source virtualization technology integrated into the Linux kernel. It turns Linux into a Type-1 hypervisor, and its source code is available under the GNU General Public License. It's widely used in Huawei's virtualization solutions. Open-Source.
Thus, B (Xen) and D (KVM) are open-source virtualization technologies.

질문 # 35
Which of the following are the application scenarios of Huawei CloudFabric Solution? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Hosting
- B. Cloud-network integration
- C. Computing
- D. OpenFlow network
- E. Container network

정답： A,B,E

설명:
Huawei's CloudFabric Solution supports various data center scenarios. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Container network: This is true. CloudFabric supports containerized environments (e.g., Kubernetes) with VXLAN and SDN integration. TRUE.
B . OpenFlow network: This is false. CloudFabric primarily uses BGP-EVPN and proprietary protocols, not OpenFlow, which is

more associated with other SDN platforms. FALSE.
C . Hosting: This is true. CloudFabric is suitable for hosting environments, providing multi-tenant network services. TRUE.
D . Cloud-network integration: This is true. It integrates with cloud platforms (e.g., OpenStack) for unified management. TRUE.
E . Computing: This is false. While it supports computing resources, "computing" is not a primary scenario; it's an enabler (e.g., server connectivity). FALSE.
Thus, A, C, and D are application scenarios.

질문 # 36
Which of the following statements is false about VXLAN tunnel establishment?

- A. For a static tunnel, you need to manually configure the local and remote VNIs.
- B. After a tunnel is established, if one end of the tunnel goes Down, the other end may not go Down.
- C. A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEPs.
- D. Dynamic tunnels depend on EVPN Type 5 routes to transmit information.

정답： D

설명:
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) tunnels are used to encapsulate Layer 2 traffic over a Layer 3 network, a key component in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEPs: This is true. A VXLAN tunnel is identified by the pair of VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) IP addresses (local and remote), along with the VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier). This ensures unique tunnel identification. TRUE.
B . After a tunnel is established, if one end of the tunnel goes Down, the other end may not go Down: This is true. VXLAN tunnels are unidirectional, and the status of one end does not automatically affect the other unless the underlay network connectivity (e.g., Layer 3 reachability) is lost. The remote VTEP may remain operational if it can still encapsulate/decapsulate traffic. TRUE.
C . For a static tunnel, you need to manually configure the local and remote VNIs: This is true. In a static VXLAN tunnel, administrators must manually configure the VNI and VTEP IP addresses on both ends, as there is no dynamic control plane (e.g., BGP EVPN) to automate the process. TRUE.
D . Dynamic tunnels depend on EVPN Type 5 routes to transmit information: This is false. Dynamic VXLAN tunnels rely on BGP EVPN as the control plane, but Type 5 routes (IP Prefix routes) are specifically used for advertising host IP routes and external network routes, not for general tunnel establishment. Dynamic tunnel setup primarily uses Type 2 (MAC/IP Advertisement) and Type 3 (Multicast) routes to exchange VNI and VTEP information. Type 5 routes are relevant for Layer 3 routing, not the initial tunnel setup. FALSE.
Thus, D is the false statement because dynamic tunnels depend on EVPN Type 2 and Type 3 routes, not Type 5, for initial establishment.

질문 # 37
Which of the following O&M functions are supported in Huawei CloudFabric Solution? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Visualization of entries (MAC/IP) on logical routers and switches
- B. Single-path detection
- C. Network connectivity detection, such as IP ping and MAC ping
- D. Multi-path detection

정답： A,C,D

설명:
Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, managed by iMaster NCE-Fabric, provides robust Operations and Maintenance (O&M) capabilities. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Multi-path detection: This is true. CloudFabric supports multi-path detection (e.g., using ECMP) to verify load balancing and path diversity in the network. TRUE.
B . Network connectivity detection, such as IP ping and MAC ping: This is true. Tools like IP ping and MAC ping are supported for troubleshooting connectivity between devices and endpoints. TRUE.
C . Single-path detection: This is false. While multi-path detection is supported, single-path detection is not a distinct O&M function; connectivity checks typically involve multiple paths or end-to-end verification. FALSE.
D . Visualization of entries (MAC/IP) on logical routers and switches: This is true. CloudFabric provides visualization of MAC and IP entries on logical network elements, aiding in network management and troubleshooting. TRUE.
Thus, A, B, and D are supported O&M functions.

질문 # 38
The figure shows an incomplete VXLAN packet format.
Which of the following positions should the VXLAN header be inserted into so that the packet format is complete?

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

정답：B

설명：
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames within UDP packets to extend VLANs across Layer 3 networks, commonly used in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. The provided figure illustrates an incomplete VXLAN packet format with the following sequence:
Outer Ethernet Header (Position 1): Encapsulates the packet for transport over the physical network.
Outer IP Header (Position 2): Defines the source and destination IP addresses for the tunnel endpoints.
UDP Header (Position 3): Carries the VXLAN traffic over UDP port 4789.
Inner Ethernet Header (Position 4): The original Layer 2 frame from the VM or endpoint.
Inner IP Header (Position 5): The original IP header of the encapsulated payload.
Payload (Position 6): The data being transported.
The VXLAN header, which includes a 24-bit VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to identify the virtual network, must be inserted to complete the encapsulation. In a standard VXLAN packet format:
The VXLAN header follows the UDP header and precedes the inner Ethernet header. This is because the VXLAN header is part of the encapsulation layer, providing the VNI to map the inner frame to the correct overlay network.
The sequence is: Outer Ethernet Header → Outer IP Header → UDP Header → VXLAN Header → Inner Ethernet Header → Inner IP Header → Payload.
In the figure, the positions are numbered as follows:
1: Outer Ethernet Header
2: Outer IP Header
3: UDP Header
4: Inner Ethernet Header
The VXLAN header should be inserted after the UDP header (Position 3) and before the Inner Ethernet Header (Position 4). However, the question asks for the position where the VXLAN header should be "inserted into," implying the point of insertion relative to the existing headers. Since the inner Ethernet header (Position 4) is where the encapsulated data begins, the VXLAN header must be placed just before it, which corresponds to inserting it at the transition from the UDP header to the inner headers. Thus, the correct position is D (2) if interpreted as the logical insertion point after the UDP header, but based on the numbering, it aligns with the need to place it before Position 4. Correcting for the figure's intent, the VXLAN header insertion logically occurs at the boundary before Position 4, but the options suggest a mislabeling. Given standard VXLAN documentation, the VXLAN header follows UDP (Position 3), and the closest insertion point before the inner headers is misinterpreted in numbering. Re-evaluating the figure, Position 2 (after Outer IP Header) is incorrect, and Position 3 (after UDP) is not listed separately. The correct technical insertion is after UDP, but the best fit per options is D (2) as a misnumbered reference to the UDP-to-inner transition. However, standard correction yields after UDP (not directly an option), but strictly, it's after 3. Given options, D (2) is the intended answer based on misaligned numbering.
Corrected answer: After re-evaluating the standard VXLAN packet structure and the figure's

질문 # 39
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- H12-893_V1.0최신버전 덤프자료 □ H12-893_V1.0적중율 높은 시험대비덤프 □ H12-893_V1.0인증시험 인기 시험자료 □ 오픈 웹 사이트➽ www.itdumpskr.com □검색“ H12-893_V1.0 ”무료 다운로드H12-893_V1.0인증공부문제
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- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, nycpc.org, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, ncon.edu.sa, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, learnfxacademy.co.uk, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

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