

H12-893_V1.0絶対合格、H12-893_V1.0勉強ガイド



さらに、GoShiken H12-893_V1.0ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KbyRV9nDhLrvpF1XnBWeOfCoXSBZ_elb

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HuaweiのH12-893_V1.0試験に合格するのは難しいですが、合格できるのはあなたの能力を証明できるだけでなく、国際的な認可を得られます。HuaweiのH12-893_V1.0試験の準備は重要です。我々GoShikenの研究したHuaweiのH12-893_V1.0の復習資料は科学的な方法であなたの圧力を減少します。

>> H12-893_V1.0絶対合格 <<

H12-893_V1.0勉強ガイド & H12-893_V1.0最新関連参考書

Huaweiは、コンピューターで勉強したい人もいれば、携帯電話で勉強したい人もいます。H12-893_V1.0の学習トレントは、iPod、携帯電話、コンピューターなど、ほぼすべての電子デバイスをサポートできるためです。HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0急流を購入することを選択した場合、電子機器で学習教材を使用する機会があります。H12-893_V1.0テストトレントは、あなたが自分自身を改善し、想像を超えた進歩を遂げるのに役立つと信じています。あなたが私たちのH12-893_V1.0学習トレントを購入した場合、私たちのHCIP-Data Center Network V1.0学習教材があなたを失望させないことを確認することができます

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 認定 H12-893_V1.0 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

質問 # 27

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 2 configurations of the two M-LAG member devices are inconsistent, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
- 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, 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.
- D. 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.

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 28

Which of the following can be used as the conditions for microsegmentation to divide EPGs? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Operating system
- B. VM name
- C. MAC address

- D. IP address

正解: A、B、C、D

解説:

Microsegmentation in Huawei's data center networks (e.g., CloudFabric with SDN) divides Endpoint Groups (EPGs) to enforce fine-grained security policies. EPGs group endpoints (e.g., VMs) based on attributes. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Operating system: This is true. The OS type (e.g., Linux, Windows) can be used to segment EPGs, enabling policy enforcement based on OS-specific security needs. TRUE.

B . VM name: This is true. VM names can be used as identifiers for microsegmentation, allowing policies to target specific VMs. TRUE.

C . IP address: This is true. IP addresses are commonly used to define EPG boundaries, especially for network-based segmentation. TRUE.

D . MAC address: This is true. MAC addresses can segment EPGs, particularly for Layer 2-based policies or device-specific isolation. TRUE.

All options A, B, C, and D are valid conditions for microsegmentation to divide EPGs in Huawei's implementation.

質問 # 29

To allow access to a VXLAN network, you need to configure service access points on devices. There are two access modes: Layer ? sub-interface and binding. (Enter the acronym in uppercase letters.)

正解:

解説:

3

Explanation:

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network overlay technology that extends Layer 2 networks over a Layer 3 underlay, commonly implemented in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. To enable access to a VXLAN network, service access points (e.g., interfaces or sub-interfaces) must be configured on devices such as switches or routers acting as VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs). The question mentions two access modes: "Layer ? sub-interface" and "binding," with the task to fill in the layer acronym in uppercase letters.

Context Analysis: The missing layer is indicated by a "?" and is part of a sub-interface configuration. In networking, sub-interfaces are typically associated with Layer 3 (e.g., for VLAN tagging or VXLAN integration), where they handle IP routing or mapping to overlay networks.

Access Modes:

Layer 3 Sub-Interface: This mode involves configuring a sub-interface on a Layer 3 device (e.g., a router or Layer 3 switch) to terminate VXLAN tunnels and perform routing. The sub-interface is associated with a VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier) and often uses a Layer 3 protocol (e.g., BGP EVPN) to connect to the VXLAN overlay.

Binding: This likely refers to binding a VNI to a Bridge Domain (BD) or interface, a common practice in Huawei's VXLAN configuration to map the overlay network to a physical or logical port. This can occur at Layer 2 or Layer 3, but the sub-interface context suggests Layer 3 involvement.

The question's structure implies the layer number for the sub-interface mode, which is Layer 3 in VXLAN contexts for routing and gateway functions. Thus, the acronym (digit) to enter is 3.

質問 # 30

An enterprise builds a DC and deploys iMaster NCE-Fabric to automatically deliver network configurations. After the engineer manually deploys the underlay network and delivers overlay network configurations through iMaster NCE-Fabric, it is found that tenant hosts cannot access external networks. Which of the following is not a possible cause of this fault?

- A. No return route is configured on the PE.
- B. The engineer did not check whether the service loopback interface needs to be configured on the VXLAN network based on the switch model.
- C. The MAC address of the NVE interface on the VXLAN network is not manually specified.
- D. No firewall security policy is configured when host traffic passes through the firewall.

正解: C

解説:

In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, iMaster NCE-Fabric automates overlay network (e.g., VXLAN) configuration, while the

underlay network is manually deployed. Tenant hosts failing to access external networks indicate a connectivity issue, likely at the overlay-underlay boundary or security layer. Let's evaluate each option as a possible cause:

A . No return route is configured on the PE: This is a possible cause. The Provider Edge (PE) device (e.g., border leaf or router) must have a return route to the tenant's VXLAN network for external access. Without it, traffic from external networks cannot reach the DC. POSSIBLE CAUSE.

B . The engineer did not check whether the service loopback interface needs to be configured on the VXLAN network based on the switch model: This is a possible cause. Some Huawei switch models (e.g., CE series) require a service loopback interface as the VTEP source IP. If omitted or misconfigured based on the model, external connectivity fails. POSSIBLE CAUSE.

C . No firewall security policy is configured when host traffic passes through the firewall: This is a possible cause. If a firewall is in the path (e.g., between tenant VPC and external network), a missing security policy (e.g., allowing outbound traffic) blocks access. POSSIBLE CAUSE.

D . The MAC address of the NVE interface on the VXLAN network is not manually specified: This is not a possible cause. The Network Virtualization Edge (NVE) interface in VXLAN does not require a manually specified MAC address; it uses the switch's system MAC or auto-generates one. iMaster NCE-Fabric typically handles this automatically, and manual specification is neither required nor a common fault point for external access issues. NOT A POSSIBLE CAUSE.

Thus, D is not a possible cause of the fault.

質問 # 31

Which of the following nodes connects computing resources such as virtual and physical servers to a VXLAN fabric?

- A. Service leaf
- B. DCI leaf
- C. Border leaf
- **D. Server leaf**

正解: D

解説:

In Huawei's spine-leaf VXLAN fabric (e.g., CloudFabric), nodes have specific roles:

A . DCI leaf: Data Center Interconnect (DCI) leaf nodes connect different data centers, not internal computing resources. Incorrect.

B . Server leaf: Server leaf nodes connect computing resources (virtual servers via hypervisors, physical servers) to the VXLAN fabric, handling access traffic. This is the correct role for connecting servers. Correct.

C . Border leaf: Border leaf nodes connect the DCN to external networks, not internal computing resources. Incorrect.

D . Service leaf: Service leaf nodes connect to value-added services (e.g., firewalls), not directly to computing resources like servers. Incorrect.

Thus, the answer is B (Server leaf).

質問 # 32

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H12-893_V1.0勉強ガイド: https://www.goshiken.com/Huawei/H12-893_V1.0-mondaishu.html

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水の流れに身を任せ、呪架は逃げた、暫定ですが千歳ですね、広く普及しているオンラインシステムとプラットフォームは最近の現象となり、IT業界は最も見通しがある業界（H12-893_V1.0試験認定）となっています。真実試験問題が似てるのを確保することができて一回合格するのは目標にしています。

P.S. GoShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいH12-893_V1.0ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KbyRV9nDhLrpf1XnBWefCoXSBZ_elb