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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Center Network Planning and Deployment: This section assesses Data Center Network Engineers' skills in planning, designing, and deploying data center networks using the CloudFabric solution. It covers network architecture design, data planning, underlay and overlay network design, security considerations, management strategies, and provides a deployment guide for the CloudFabric solution in computing scenarios, including pre-configuration, service provisioning, and simplified deployment processes.

Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• 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.

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Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

In the spine-leaf DCN architecture, the border leaf node and service leaf node can be deployed on the same device.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei's spine-leaf data center network (DCN) architecture, the topology consists of spine nodes (core) and leaf nodes (access/aggregation). Leaf nodes can serve different roles:

Border Leaf Node: Connects the DCN to external networks or other domains, handling Layer 3 routing.

Service Leaf Node: Connects to internal services (e.g., servers, VMs), often handling Layer 2/Layer 3 traffic.

In practice, a single physical device can be configured to perform both roles (border and service) if it has the necessary interfaces

and routing capabilities. Huawei's CloudFabric documentation supports this flexibility, allowing a leaf switch to act as both a border and service node based on configuration (e.g., using VRFs or VXLAN gateways). This reduces hardware costs and simplifies deployment in smaller DCNs.

The statement is TRUE (A) because the border leaf and service leaf roles can be deployed on the same device in a spine-leaf architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following is not included in the physical architecture of a server?

- A. Application
- B. Hardware
- C. OS
- D. VMmonitor

Answer: A

Explanation:

The physical architecture of a server refers to the tangible and low-level components that constitute the server itself, distinct from logical or software layers. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Application: Applications are software running on top of an operating system or virtual machine, not part of the server's physical architecture. They belong to the logical or user layer, not the physical structure. Not Included.

B . VMmonitor (Hypervisor): Assuming "VMmonitor" refers to a hypervisor (e.g., KVM or Xen), it's a software layer, but in Type-1 hypervisor scenarios, it runs directly on hardware, managing VMs. In Huawei's context, it's considered part of the server's operational architecture when deployed physically. Included.

C . OS (Operating System): The OS (e.g., Linux, Windows) runs directly on server hardware or within a VM. In bare-metal servers, it's a core component of the physical deployment. Included.

D . Hardware: Hardware (e.g., CPU, RAM, NICs, disks) is the foundational physical architecture of a server, providing the physical resources for all operations. Included.

Thus, A (Application) is not part of the physical architecture, as it's a higher-level software entity, not a physical component.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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 2 communication between hosts on a VXLAN network. These switches correspond to BD and Layer 2 VNI 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. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 25

Which of the following issues can be identified by the health function of iMaster NCE-FabricInsight? (Select All that Apply)

- A. OSPF router ID conflict
- B. Switch CPU usage threshold exceeded
- C. Switch ARP entry threshold exceeded
- D. Routing loop on the network

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

iMaster NCE-FabricInsight is Huawei's network assurance and analytics tool, integrated with CloudFabric, that uses telemetry to monitor network health. The health function identifies various issues. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Switch ARP entry threshold exceeded: This is true. FabricInsight monitors ARP table usage and can detect when the threshold is exceeded, indicating potential resource issues. TRUE.

B . OSPF router ID conflict: This is true. FabricInsight can detect OSPF router ID conflicts, which cause routing instability, through health checks on control plane data. TRUE.

C . Switch CPU usage threshold exceeded: This is true. FabricInsight tracks device performance metrics, including CPU usage, and flags thresholds to prevent performance degradation. TRUE.

D . Routing loop on the network: This is true. FabricInsight analyzes traffic patterns and routing tables to identify loops, leveraging telemetry data for network-wide health assessment. TRUE.

All options A, B, C, and D can be identified by the health function of iMaster NCE-FabricInsight.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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