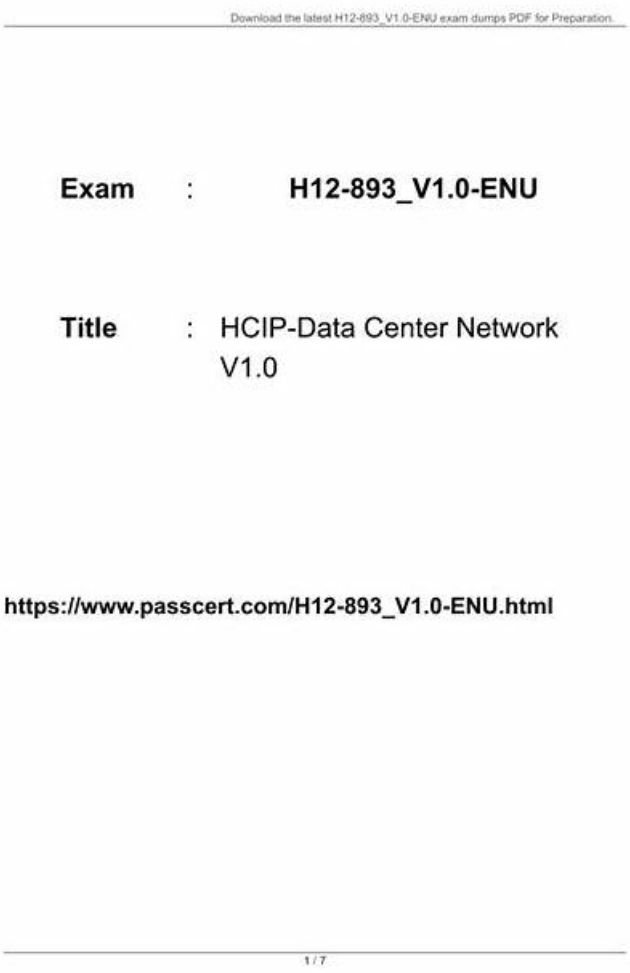
Reliable H12-893_V1.0 Test Topics, Latest H12-893_V1.0 Study Plan



DOWNLOAD the newest RealVCE H12-893_V1.0 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qFq0KJsaDJ1JzOC5oowAgeWR_gEI-7l9

Choosing our H12-893_V1.0 learning guide is not only an enrichment of learning content, but also an opportunity to improve our own discovery space. Our H12-893_V1.0 study dumps could bring huge impact to your personal development, because in the process of we are looking for a job, hold a certificate you have more advantage than your competitors, the company will be a greater probability of you. After using our H12-893_V1.0 Study Dumps, users can devote more time and energy to focus on their major and makes themselves more and more prominent in the professional field. Therefore, our H12-893_V1.0 exam materials can help you achieve multiple returns in the future, provide you with more opportunities to pursue higher life goals, and create a higher quality of life.

Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
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.

Latest H12-893_V1.0 Study Plan | New H12-893_V1.0 Test Notes

Our company has dedicated ourselves to develop the H12-893_V1.0 study materials for all candidates to pass the exam easier, also has made great achievement after more than ten years' development. As the certification has been of great value, a right H12-893_V1.0 study material can be your strong forward momentum to help you pass the exam like a hot knife through butter. On the contrary, it might be time-consuming and tired to prepare for the H12-893_V1.0 Exam without a specialist study material. So it's would be the best decision to choose our H12-893_V1.0 study materials as your learning partner.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which of the following statements is false about centralized gateway deployment using BGP EVPN?

- A. When configuring a VTEP, you need to create a Layer 2 BD and bind a VNI to the Layer 2 BD.
- B. A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEP IP addresses and can be established if the local and remote VTEP IP addresses are reachable to each other at Layer 3.
- C. When BGP EVPN is used to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel, the local and remote VTEPs first establish a BGP EVPN peer relationship and then exchange BGP EVPN routes to transmit VNI and VTEP IP address information. A VXLAN tunnel is then dynamically established between them.
- D. When configuring a VTEP, you need to create an EVPN Instance in the Layer 2 BD and configure an RD for the local EVPN instance. You do not need to configure an RT.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Centralized gateway deployment using BGP EVPN in Huawei's data center networks (e.g., CloudFabric) involves a gateway handling Layer 3 routing for VXLAN overlays. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . When configuring a VTEP, you need to create a Layer 2 BD and bind a VNI to the Layer 2 BD: A Bridge Domain (BD) is a Layer 2 broadcast domain in VXLAN, and a Virtual Network Identifier (VNI) is bound to it to segment traffic. This is a standard step when configuring a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) to map the overlay network. TRUE.

B . A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEP IP addresses and can be established if the local and remote VTEP IP addresses are reachable to each other at Layer 3: VXLAN tunnels are established between VTEPs using their IP addresses as endpoints. Layer 3 reachability (e.g., via underlay routing) is required for tunnel establishment. TRUE.
C . When BGP EVPN is used to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel, the local and remote VTEPs first establish a BGP EVPN peer relationship and then exchange BGP EVPN routes to transmit VNI and VTEP IP address information. A VXLAN tunnel is then dynamically established between them: In BGP EVPN, VTEPs establish a BGP peer relationship, exchange routes (e.g., Type 2 for MAC/IP or Type 3 for multicast), and share VNI and VTEP IP details, enabling dynamic tunnel setup. TRUE.
D . When configuring a VTEP, you need to create an EVPN Instance in the Layer 2 BD and configure an RD for the local EVPN instance. You do not need to configure an RT: An EVPN Instance (EVI) is created within a BD, and a Route Distinguisher (RD) is configured to make routes unique. However, Route Targets (RTs) are also required to control route import/export between EVPN peers, ensuring proper VNI and route distribution. Stating that RT configuration is not needed is incorrect, as RTs are essential for BGP EVPN operation. FALSE.
Thus, D is the false statement because RT configuration is necessary in centralized gateway deployment with BGP EVPN.

NEW QUESTION # 57
In the CloudFabric Solution, SecoManager and iMaster NCE-Fabric are deployed independently. After SecoManager is installed, it needs to be manually interconnected with iMaster NCE-Fabric.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, SecoManager (Security Manager) and iMaster NCE-Fabric (Network Controller) are components of the SDN ecosystem. SecoManager handles security policy management, while iMaster NCE-Fabric manages network orchestration.
Deployment: These components can be deployed independently but are designed to integrate seamlessly. Huawei's architecture supports automated interconnection after installation, leveraging northbound/southbound APIs or pre-configured integration workflows.
Interconnection: Manual interconnection is not required post-installation; the system automates the process once both are deployed and configured within the same management domain (e.g., via IP addressing and authentication).
The statement is FALSE (B) because interconnection is automated, not manual.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Both M-LAG and stacking technologies can overcome the disadvantages of traditional DCNs. However, M-LAG is a better choice to ensure 24/7 service continuity.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Traditional data center networks (DCNs) often suffer from single points of failure, limited scalability, and traffic bottlenecks. Both M-LAG and stacking address these issues, but their suitability for 24/7 service continuity differs.
M-LAG Benefits: M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation) on Huawei CE switches allows two devices to act as a single logical switch, providing active-active forwarding, high availability, and rapid failover (e.g., via peer-link synchronization). It supports non-stop service during device failures, making it ideal for 24/7 continuity.
Stacking Benefits: Stacking combines multiple switches into a single logical unit, sharing a control plane. While it improves scalability and simplifies management, a stack master failure can disrupt the entire stack unless redundancy is perfectly configured, potentially affecting service continuity.
Comparison: M-LAG's decentralized design and real-time synchronization offer better fault isolation and recovery compared to stacking, where a master switch failure impacts the stack. Huawei documentation highlights M-LAG's superiority for high-availability scenarios like 24/7 operations.
The statement is TRUE (A) because M-LAG is indeed a better choice than stacking for ensuring 24/7 service continuity due to its robust failover and redundancy features.

NEW QUESTION # 59
In the DCN architecture, spine nodes connect various network devices to the VXLAN network.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei's Data Center Network (DCN) architecture, particularly with the CloudFabric solution, the spine-leaf topology is a common design for scalable and efficient data centers. VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is used to create overlay networks, enabling large-scale multi-tenancy and flexible workload placement.
Spine Nodes' Role: In this architecture, spine nodes act as the backbone, interconnecting leaf nodes (which connect to servers, storage, or other endpoints) and facilitating high-speed, non-blocking communication. Spine nodes typically handle Layer 3 routing and serve as VXLAN tunnel endpoints (VTEPs) or connect to devices that do, integrating the physical underlay with the VXLAN overlay network.
Connection to VXLAN: Spine nodes ensure that traffic from various network devices (via leaf nodes) is routed efficiently across the VXLAN fabric. They provide the high-bandwidth, low-latency backbone required for east-west traffic in modern data centers, supporting VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation indirectly or directly depending on the deployment.
Thus, the statement is TRUE (A) because spine nodes play a critical role in connecting the underlay network (various devices via leaf nodes) to the VXLAN overlay, as per Huawei's DCN design principles.

NEW QUESTION # 60
In the computing scenario of Huawei CloudFabric Solution, which of the following services are optional for controller interconnection? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Interconnection with eSight
- B. Interconnection with the VMM
- C. Interconnection with FabricInsight
- D. Interconnection with the authentication server

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, the iMaster NCE-Fabric controller manages the network in computing scenarios (e.g., virtualized environments). Controller interconnection with external systems can be mandatory or optional depending on functionality. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Interconnection with FabricInsight: This is optional. FabricInsight is an analytics and assurance tool that enhances visibility and troubleshooting but is not required for basic controller operations in the computing scenario. OPTIONAL.
B . Interconnection with the authentication server: This is mandatory. Authentication servers (e.g., RADIUS, TACACS+) are essential for securing access to the controller and managed devices, a core requirement in computing scenarios. NOT OPTIONAL.
C . Interconnection with eSight: This is optional. eSight is a network management platform that provides additional monitoring and management capabilities, but it is not necessary for core controller functionality. OPTIONAL.
D . Interconnection with the VMM (Virtual Machine Manager): This is mandatory. Interconnection with a VMM (e.g., FusionCompute, OpenStack) is required to manage virtualized computing resources and orchestrate network services in the computing scenario. NOT OPTIONAL.
Thus, A (Interconnection with FabricInsight) and C (Interconnection with eSight) are optional services for controller interconnection.

NEW QUESTION # 61
.....

- HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 test dumps - exam questions for Huawei H12-893_V1.0 □ Open □ www.vce4dumps.com □ enter ▹ H12-893_V1.0 ◃ and obtain a free download □H12-893_V1.0 Best Practice
- Exam H12-893_V1.0 Success ↗ H12-893_V1.0 Valid Exam Answers □ H12-893_V1.0 Exam Questions □ Go to website ➽ www.pdfvce.com □ open and search for □ H12-893_V1.0 □ to download for free □Exam H12-893_V1.0 Questions
- Pdf H12-893_V1.0 Version □ New H12-893_V1.0 Test Notes □ H12-893_V1.0 Valid Exam Answers □ Enter 《 www.prepawaypdf.com 》 and search for ✔ H12-893_V1.0 □✔□ to download for free □H12-893_V1.0 Actual Braindumps
- Exam H12-893_V1.0 Questions ✉ H12-893_V1.0 Study Plan □ H12-893_V1.0 Exam Discount Voucher □ Download ➥ H12-893_V1.0 □ for free by simply entering ➡ www.pdfvce.com □□□ website □H12-893_V1.0 Latest Exam Pattern
- How to Prepare For H12-893_V1.0 HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0? □ ➥ www.vce4dumps.com □ is best website to obtain ▸ H12-893_V1.0 ◂ for free download □Latest H12-893_V1.0 Version
- Free PDF 2026 H12-893_V1.0: HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Updated Reliable Test Topics □ Open website ➤ www.pdfvce.com □ and search for □ H12-893_V1.0 □ for free download □H12-893_V1.0 Answers Real Questions
- H12-893_V1.0 Latest Exam Pattern □ H12-893_V1.0 Exam Discount Voucher □ H12-893_V1.0 Valid Exam Answers □ Easily obtain ☀ H12-893_V1.0 □☀□ for free download through 《 www.troytecdumps.com 》 □Exam H12-893_V1.0 Questions
- HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 test dumps - exam questions for Huawei H12-893_V1.0 □ The page for free download of ➽ H12-893_V1.0 □ on □ www.pdfvce.com □ will open immediately □H12-893_V1.0 Latest Study Notes
- How to Prepare For H12-893_V1.0 HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0? □ Search for ➡ H12-893_V1.0 □□□ and download it for free on ➤ www.pdfdumps.com □ website □H12-893_V1.0 Test Assessment
- Pass Guaranteed 2026 H12-893_V1.0: HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 –Trustable Reliable Test Topics □ Search for ☀ H12-893_V1.0 □☀□ and download it for free immediately on 【 www.pdfvce.com 】 □H12-893_V1.0 Answers Real Questions
- H12-893_V1.0 Valid Test Sims □ Exam H12-893_V1.0 Questions □ H12-893_V1.0 Latest Study Notes □ Search for 【 H12-893_V1.0 】 and easily obtain a free download on ➽ www.prepawayexam.com □ ↩H12-893_V1.0 Latest Exam Pattern
- pastebin.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, lms.ait.edu.za, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.posteezy.com, learningskill.site, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free & New H12-893_V1.0 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by RealVCE: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qFq0KJsaDJ1JzOC5oowAgeWR_gEI-7l9