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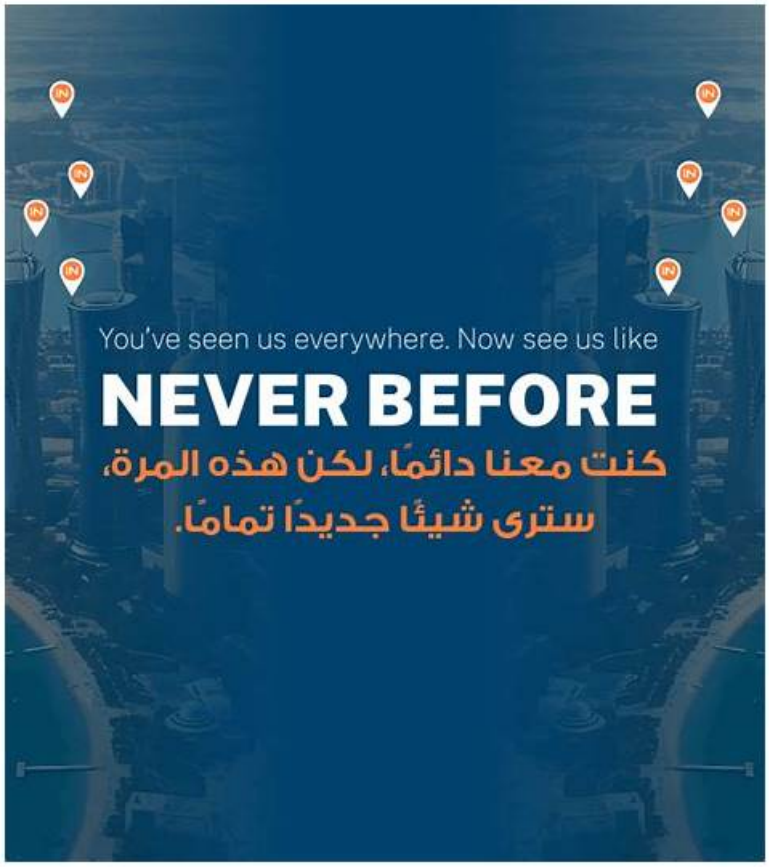

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Almost everyone is trying to get the Huawei H12-893_V1.0 certification to update their CV or get the desired job. Every student faces just one problem and that is not finding updated study material. Applicants are always confused about where to buy real Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Dumps Questions and prepare for the HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 (H12-893_V1.0) exam in less time. Nowadays everyone is interested in getting the HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 (H12-893_V1.0) certificate because it has multiple benefits for Huawei career.

Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• 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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which of the following can be deployed to enhance DC reliability? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Power supply redundancy
- B. Controller cluster
- C. M-LAG
- D. Monitor Link

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Reliability in Huawei's CloudFabric data centers is enhanced through various mechanisms. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Power supply redundancy: This is true. Redundant power supplies (e.g., dual PSUs) ensure uninterrupted operation during power failures, a key reliability feature. TRUE.
B . M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation): This is true. M-LAG provides high availability by allowing active-active forwarding and failover between switches, enhancing network reliability. TRUE.
C . Monitor Link: This is false. Monitor Link is a Huawei feature for link status monitoring, not a direct reliability enhancement

mechanism like redundancy or clustering. FALSE.
D . Controller cluster: This is true. A clustered SDN controller (e.g., iMaster NCE-Fabric) ensures high availability and failover, improving network management reliability. TRUE.
Thus, A, B, and D enhance DC reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 11
Linux consists of the user space and kernel space. Which of the following functions are included in the kernel space? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Bit stream transmission
- B. Data encryption
- C. The NIC driver sends data frames.
- D. Data encapsulation

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
In Linux, the operating system is divided into user space (where applications run) and kernel space (where the OS core functions execute with privileged access to hardware). Let's evaluate each function:
A . The NIC Driver Sends Data Frames: Network Interface Card (NIC) drivers operate in kernel space, managing hardware interactions like sending and receiving data frames. This is a low-level task requiring direct hardware access, handled by the kernel's network stack. Included in Kernel Space.
B . Data Encapsulation: Data encapsulation (e.g., adding headers in the TCP/IP stack) occurs in the kernel's network subsystem (e.g., via the protocol stack like IP or TCP). This process prepares packets for transmission and is a kernel-space function. Included in Kernel Space.
C . Bit Stream Transmission: This refers to the physical transmission of bits over the network, managed by the NIC hardware and its driver in kernel space. The kernel coordinates with the NIC to send bit streams, making this a kernel-space function. Included in Kernel Space.
D . Data Encryption: Encryption (e.g., via OpenSSL or application-level VPNs) typically occurs in user space, where applications or libraries handle cryptographic operations. While the kernel supports encryption (e.g., IPsec in the network stack), the actual encryption logic is often offloaded to user-space tools, not a core kernel function in standard contexts. Not Typically in Kernel Space.
Thus, A, B, and C are functions included in the kernel space, aligning with Linux architecture in Huawei's DCN context.

NEW QUESTION # 12
Which of the following statements are true about common storage types used by enterprises?

- A. FTP servers are typically used for file storage.
- B. Block storage typically applies to remote backup storage.
- C. Block storage applies to databases that require high I/O.
- D. Object storage devices are typically disk arrays.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth
A . FTP servers are typically used for file storage.
This is correct. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) servers are indeed a common way to store and share files. They are widely used for basic file storage and transfer needs.
B . Object storage devices are typically disk arrays.
This is incorrect. Object storage devices are not typically disk arrays in the traditional sense. Object storage is designed for massive amounts of unstructured data. While they use disks for persistence, they present data as objects with metadata, rather than as blocks or files. Object storage solutions often use distributed systems across many servers, not just a single array.
C . Block storage applies to databases that require high I/O.
This is correct. Block storage is ideal for applications that demand high I/O performance, such as databases. Block storage provides raw, unformatted data blocks, giving applications direct control and low latency.
D . Block storage typically applies to remote backup storage.
This is partially true, but not the typical primary use case. While block storage can be used for remote backups, it is generally considered less efficient and more expensive than object storage for this purpose. Object storage is better suited for large,

unstructured backup datasets. Block storage is better for applications that need fast read/write speeds, such as databases and virtual machines.
Therefore, the correct answers are A and C.
Reference to Huawei Data Center Network documents:
Huawei storage product documentation detailing block storage (e.g., OceanStor Dorado), file storage, and object storage (e.g., OceanStor Pacific) characteristics and use cases.
Huawei white papers on data center storage architectures, which compare and contrast different storage types.
Huawei HCIP-Storage training materials, which will have very detailed information regarding each of the storage types, and their use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 13
A VXLAN tunnel is identified by a pair of VTEP IP addresses. During VXLAN tunnel establishment, the local and remote VTEPs attempt to obtain each other's IP addresses. If the VTEP IP addresses are reachable to each other at Layer 3, a VXLAN tunnel can be established.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) tunnels are used to encapsulate Layer 2 traffic over a Layer 3 network, a key feature in Huawei's data center solutions. The endpoints of a VXLAN tunnel are VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs), identified by their IP addresses.
Tunnel Identification: A VXLAN tunnel is uniquely identified by the pair of VTEP IP addresses (local and remote), along with the VNI (VXLAN Network Identifier). This pair ensures the tunnel is specific to the communication path between the two VTEPs.
Tunnel Establishment: During setup, VTEPs exchange information to learn each other's IP addresses. This can occur manually (static configuration) or dynamically (e.g., via BGP EVPN). The underlay network must provide Layer 3 reachability between the VTEP IP addresses, typically using routing protocols (e.g., OSPF, BGP) to ensure IP connectivity.
Reachability Condition: If the local and remote VTEP IP addresses are reachable at Layer 3, the tunnel can be established, allowing encapsulation and decapsulation of VXLAN traffic. This is a fundamental requirement in Huawei's VXLAN implementation.
The statement is TRUE (A) because a VXLAN tunnel's identification and establishment depend on reachable VTEP IP address pairs at Layer 3.

NEW QUESTION # 14
In ZTP networking, which of the following addresses can be delivered by a DHCP server? (Select All that Apply)

- A. SFTP server address
- B. Default gateway address
- C. DNS server address
- D. Temporary management IP address

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) in Huawei's CloudFabric automates device setup using DHCP. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Default gateway address: This is true. DHCP can deliver the default gateway address to configure routing for the device. TRUE.
B . SFTP server address: This is false. SFTP server addresses are not standard DHCP options; they may be configured manually or via other protocols (e.g., TFTP for boot files). FALSE.
C . DNS server address: This is true. DHCP can provide DNS server addresses (Option 6) for name resolution during ZTP. TRUE.
D . Temporary management IP address: This is true. DHCP assigns temporary IPs (e.g., Option 50) for management during initial provisioning in ZTP. TRUE.
Thus, A, C, and D can be delivered by a DHCP server in ZTP.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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