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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 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.
Topic 3	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 4	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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following statements are true about the tenant service model? (Select All that Apply)

- A. A subnet supports the access of only one VM.
- B. An EPG can have only one subnet.
- C. One logical router is mapped to one VRF.
- D. A tenant can apply for independent compute, storage, and network resources.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The tenant service model in Huawei's data center networks (e.g., CloudFabric with SDN) organizes resources for multi-tenancy.

Let's evaluate each statement:

A . A tenant can apply for independent compute, storage, and network resources: This is true. Tenants in a multi-tenant environment can request isolated compute (VMs), storage (volumes), and network (VLANs/VXLAN VNIs) resources, a core feature of Huawei's tenant isolation model. TRUE.

B . One logical router is mapped to one VRF: This is true. A Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance is associated with a logical router to provide isolated Layer 3 routing for a tenant, a standard practice in Huawei's network virtualization. TRUE.

C . An EPG can have only one subnet: This is false. An Endpoint Group (EPG) in Huawei's ACI-like models can span multiple subnets, grouping endpoints (e.g., VMs) based on policies, not limited to a single subnet. FALSE.

D . A subnet supports the access of only one VM: This is false. A subnet can support multiple VMs, as it defines an IP address range for a network segment, not a one-to-one VM mapping. FALSE.

Thus, A and B are true statements about the tenant service model.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 39

In network overlay, both endpoints of a VXLAN tunnel are physical switches.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a network overlay, VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) tunnels extend Layer 2 networks over a Layer 3 underlay, commonly implemented in Huawei's data center solutions. The endpoints of a VXLAN tunnel are VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs), which encapsulate and decapsulate traffic.

VTEP Roles: VTEPs can be physical switches (e.g., Huawei CloudEngine series), virtual switches (e.g., Open vSwitch on a hypervisor), or routers with VXLAN support. The endpoints are defined by their IP addresses, not their physical nature.

Deployment Flexibility: In modern data centers, VXLAN tunnels often connect physical switches to virtualized environments where VTEPs reside on hypervisors or servers hosting VMs. For example, a VM's vNIC might connect to a virtual switch (VTEP) that tunnels to a physical switch VTEP. Thus, both endpoints are not always physical switches; one or both can be virtual.

The statement is FALSE (B) because both endpoints of a VXLAN tunnel are not necessarily physical switches; they can include virtual VTEPs in hypervisors or other devices.

NEW QUESTION # 40

V-STP prevents loops caused by incorrect configurations or connections in an M-LAG.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

V-STP (Virtual Spanning Tree Protocol) is a Huawei-specific enhancement of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) designed to prevent Layer 2 loops in complex network topologies, including Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (M-LAG) deployments on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches.

M-LAG Overview: M-LAG allows two switches to appear as a single logical device, connecting to downstream devices via Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs). Without proper loop prevention, incorrect configurations (e.g., misconfigured ports) or physical connections (e.g., redundant links) can cause broadcast storms.

V-STP Role: V-STP extends STP to handle virtualized environments and M-LAG scenarios. It ensures that only one path is active in a loop-prone topology by blocking redundant links, preventing loops caused by misconfigurations or unintended connections. In

M-LAG, V-STP coordinates with the peer-link to maintain a loop-free topology.

The statement is TRUE (A) because V-STP is designed to prevent loops in M-LAG deployments due to incorrect configurations or connections.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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