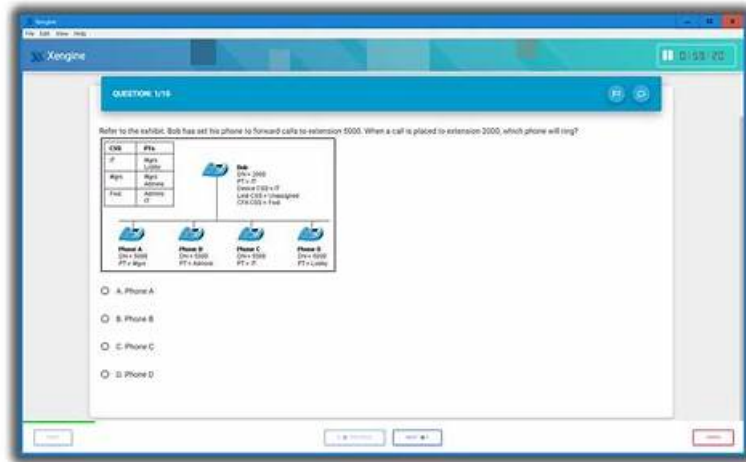


# H12-893\_V1.0 Ausbildungsressourcen - H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfungsunterlagen



2025 Die neuesten Pass4Test H12-893\_V1.0 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und H12-893\_V1.0 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=17Ey3HrzKqI4A2RpK1XZhBS6TuwZafbD8>

Um die Interessen zu schützen, bietet unsere Website die online Prüfungen zur Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test, die von den erfahrungsreichen IT-Experten nach den Bedürfnissen bearbeitet werden. Sie werden Ihnen nicht nur helfen, die Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfung zu bestehen und auch eine bessere Zukunft zu haben.

## Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfungsplan:

| Thema   | Einzelheiten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thema 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Center Network O&amp;M: Aimed at Data Center Network Engineers, this section evaluates their understanding of operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) challenges in data center networks. It introduces Huawei's intelligent O&amp;M solutions, including iMaster NCE-Fabric and iMaster NCE-FabricInsight, and discusses typical O&amp;M scenarios, management, monitoring, troubleshooting practices, and automated O&amp;M strategies through network service programmability.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Thema 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Thema 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |
| Thema 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfungsunterlagen, H12-893\_V1.0 Pruefungssimulationen

Nur kontinuierlich zu verbessern kann man immer an der führenden Stelle stehen. Und es ist auch unsere Firmenphilosophie. Deshalb prüfen wir regelmäßig nach, ob die Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfung aktualisiert hat. Wenn sie aktualisiert hat, informieren wir unsere Kunden sofort darüber. Dadurch lassen Sie die neueste Informationen über Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfung erfahren. Aller Kundendienst der Aktualisierung nach der Kauf der Huawei H12-893\_V1.0 Software ist kostenlos innerhalb einem Jahr.

### Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 H12-893\_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q51-Q56):

#### 51. Frage

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 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.
- 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, an alarm that indicates key and common configuration inconsistencies is generated.
- D. 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.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

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.

## 52. Frage

Which of the following statements is false about centralized gateway deployment using BGP EVPN?

- A. 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.
- 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 configuring a VTEP, you need to create a Layer 2 BD and bind a VNI to the Layer 2 BD.
- **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.**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

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.

## 53. Frage

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.)

**Antwort:**

Begründung:

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.

#### 54. Frage

Which of the following statements are true about common storage types used by enterprises?

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

Antwort: B,D

Begründung:

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.

#### 55. Frage

In an M-LAG, two CE series switches send M-LAG synchronization packets through the peer-link to synchronize information with each other in real time. Which of the following entries need to be included in the M-LAG synchronization packets to ensure that traffic forwarding is not affected if either device fails? (Select All that Apply)

- A. MAC address entries
- B. ARP entries
- C. Routing entries
- D. IGMP entries

Antwort: A,B

Begründung:

Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group (M-LAG) is a high-availability technology on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches, where two switches appear as a single logical device to downstream devices. The peer-link between the M-LAG peers

A . MAC Address Entries: MAC address tables map device MACs to ports. In M-LAG, synchronizing MAC entries ensures that both switches know the location of connected devices. If one switch fails, the surviving switch can forward Layer 2 traffic without relearning MAC addresses, preventing disruptions. Required.

C. IGMP Entries: IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) entries track multicast group memberships. While useful for multicast traffic, they are not critical for basic unicast traffic forwarding in M-LAG failover scenarios. Huawei documentation indicates IGMP synchronization is optional and context-specific, not mandatory for general traffic continuity. Not Required.

Thus, A (MAC address entries) and D (ARP entries) are essential for M-LAG synchronization to maintain traffic forwarding during failover, per Huawei CE switch M-LAG design.

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