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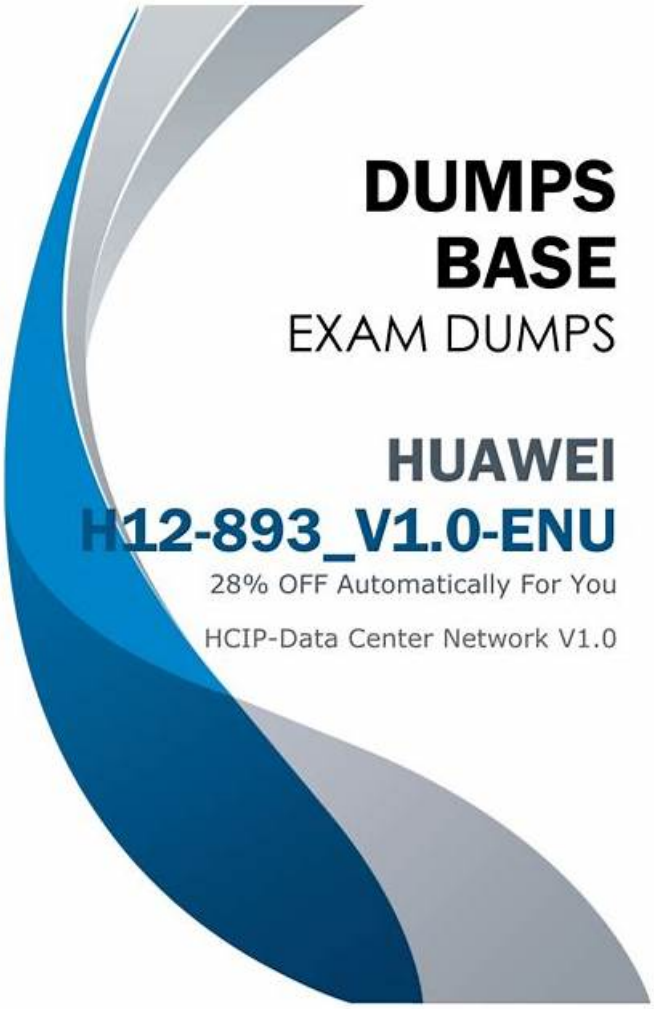

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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following statements is false about M-LAG deployment?

- A. Multi-level M-LAG must be configured based on V-STP.
- B. In multi-level M-LAG networking, you can manually configure the root bridge to prevent STP loops.
- C. M-LAG networking can be classified into single-level M-LAG networking and multi-level M-LAG networking.
- D. Multi-level M-LAG is mainly used to construct a large Layer 2 network in a DCN or directly connect DCNs at Layer 2.

Answer: A

Explanation:
M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation) on Huawei CE series switches enhances high availability and load balancing by making two switches appear as one. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Multi-level M-LAG is mainly used to construct a large Layer 2 network in a DCN or directly connect DCNs at Layer 2: This is true. Multi-level M-LAG extends the topology across multiple layers or data centers, facilitating large Layer 2 domains, a common use case in Huawei DCNs. TRUE.
B . In multi-level M-LAG networking, you can manually configure the root bridge to prevent STP loops: This is true. Manual configuration of the root bridge (e.g., using STP priority) is supported to optimize path selection and prevent loops, especially in complex M-LAG setups. TRUE.
C . Multi-level M-LAG must be configured based on V-STP: This is false. While V-STP can be used to prevent loops, M-LAG does not require V-STP specifically. Standard STP, RSTP, or MSTP can also be configured, depending on the network design. The requirement is loop prevention, not a mandatory V-STP dependency. FALSE.
D . M-LAG networking can be classified into single-level M-LAG networking and multi-level M-LAG networking: This is true. Single-level M-LAG connects two switches directly to devices, while multi-level M-LAG extends across additional layers or devices, a recognized classification in Huawei documentation. TRUE.
Thus, C is the false statement because multi-level M-LAG does not mandate V-STP configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Assume that a VXLAN tunnel is monitored on a Huawei CE series switch and that the tunnel status is Down or the tunnel fails to be dynamically established. In this scenario, which of the following statements are true about how to check the cause of the fault? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Run the display vxlan statistics command to check the cause of the fault.
- B. Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check the causes of at most the latest five failures to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel.
- C. Run the display vxlan peer command to check the cause of the fault on the peer device of the tunnel.
- D. Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check at most the latest five reasons why a VXLAN tunnel goes Down.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
On Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches, VXLAN tunnel monitoring and troubleshooting involve specific commands to diagnose issues such as tunnel Down status or failed dynamic establishment. Let's evaluate each option:
A . Run the display vxlan statistics command to check the cause of the fault: This command provides statistics on VXLAN tunnel traffic, including packet drops, encapsulation/decapsulation counts, and errors. It helps identify issues like misconfiguration or network congestion, making it a valid troubleshooting tool. TRUE.
B . Run the display vxlan peer command to check the cause of the fault on the peer device of the tunnel: This command displays information about VXLAN peers, including their IP addresses, VNIs, and reachability status. Checking the peer device's status can reveal connectivity or configuration mismatches, aiding fault diagnosis. TRUE.
C . Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check the causes of at most the latest five failures to dynamically establish a VXLAN tunnel: This command logs and displays troubleshooting details, including the latest five failure reasons for dynamic tunnel setup (e.g., BGP EVPN issues or reachability problems). This is a standard feature on Huawei CE switches. TRUE.
D . Run the display vxlan troubleshooting command to check at most the latest five reasons why a VXLAN tunnel goes Down: This command also tracks reasons for tunnel Down events (e.g., underlay failure, peer unreachability), limited to the latest five incidents. This is consistent with Huawei's troubleshooting capabilities. TRUE.
All options A, B, C, and D are true, as they represent valid commands and approaches to troubleshoot VXLAN tunnel issues on Huawei CE switches.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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 # 17
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. The NIC driver sends data frames.
- B. Bit stream transmission
- C. Data encapsulation
- D. Data encryption

Answer: A,B,C

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 # 18
Which of the following statements is false about VM service traffic in the computing scenario?

- A. Inter-VPC traffic must pass through the firewall.
- B. Traffic between vSwitches on virtual servers and server leaf nodes is VLAN encapsulated.
- C. Traffic inside a fabric is VXLAN encapsulated.
- D. Traffic between VAS devices and service leaf nodes is VLAN encapsulated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei's CloudFabric computing scenario, VM service traffic involves virtualized environments with VXLAN overlays and traditional VLANs. Let's evaluate each statement:
A . Traffic inside a fabric is VXLAN encapsulated: This is true. Within a CloudFabric network, VXLAN encapsulation is used to transport traffic across the fabric, enabling overlay networking for VMs. TRUE.
B . Inter-VPC traffic must pass through the firewall: This is false. Inter-VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) traffic can be routed directly between VPCs using a gateway or router (e.g., with EVPN Type 5 routes) without necessarily passing through a firewall, depending on security policies. Firewalls are optional for inter-VPC traffic, not mandatory. FALSE.
C . Traffic between VAS devices and service leaf nodes is VLAN encapsulated: This is true. Value-Added Services (VAS) devices (e.g., load balancers) often connect to service leaf nodes using VLAN encapsulation, especially in traditional or hybrid deployments. TRUE.
D . Traffic between vSwitches on virtual servers and server leaf nodes is VLAN encapsulated: This is true. Traffic from virtual switches (vSwitches) on hypervisors to physical server leaf nodes typically uses VLAN encapsulation over the physical NICs, before VXLAN overlay if applicable. TRUE.
Thus, B is the false statement because inter-VPC traffic does not always require a firewall.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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