

H12-893_V1.0 Lernhilfe, H12-893_V1.0 Online Praxisprüfung



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Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 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.

Thema 5	• 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.
Thema 6	• 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.

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Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q18-Q23):

18. Frage

Which of the following operations need to be performed before deployment in Easy mode? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Configure an SSH fingerprint verification policy.
- B. Pre-configure the access ports.
- C. Load the license.
- D. Disable data synchronization upon going online for the first time.

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

The Easy mode in Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric simplifies VXLAN fabric deployment with automated configuration. Certain pre-deployment steps are required. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Disable data synchronization upon going online for the first time: This is false. Data synchronization is typically enabled by default to ensure consistency; disabling it is not a standard pre-deployment step and is optional based on specific needs. FALSE.

B . Load the license: This is true. A valid license must be loaded into iMaster NCE-Fabric before deployment to unlock features, including Easy mode functionality. TRUE.

C . Pre-configure the access ports: This is true. Access ports on devices (e.g., server leaf nodes) need to be pre-configured (e.g., with VLANs or basic settings) to ensure connectivity before Easy mode automation begins. TRUE.

D . Configure an SSH fingerprint verification policy: This is false. SSH fingerprint verification is part of security configuration but is not a mandatory pre-deployment step for Easy mode; it can be set post-deployment or is automated. FALSE.

Thus, B (Load the license) and C (Pre-configure the access ports) are required operations before deployment in Easy mode.

19. Frage

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

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

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.

20. Frage

Which of the following protocols is used to back up session tables between the active and standby firewalls in the hot standby scenario?

- A. HRP
- B. BFD
- C. VRRP
- D. M-LAG

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In a hot standby scenario, firewalls (e.g., Huawei USG series) maintain high availability by synchronizing session tables between active and standby devices to ensure seamless failover. Let's evaluate each protocol:

A . M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation): M-LAG is a link aggregation technology for switches, not designed for session table backup between firewalls. Incorrect.

B . VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol): VRRP provides gateway redundancy by electing a master router, but it does not handle session table synchronization between firewalls. Incorrect.

C . BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection): BFD is a fast failure detection protocol used with routing protocols, not for session table backup. Incorrect.

D . HRP (Hot Standby Redundancy Protocol): HRP is Huawei's proprietary protocol specifically designed for firewall hot standby scenarios. It synchronizes session tables, configuration data, and status information between active and standby firewalls to ensure stateful failover. Correct.

Thus, the answer is D (HRP).

21. Frage

The figure shows an incomplete VXLAN packet format.

Which of the following positions should the VXLAN header be inserted into so that the packet format is complete?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Antwort: D

Begründung:

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates Layer 2 Ethernet frames within UDP packets to extend VLANs across Layer 3 networks, commonly used in Huawei's CloudFabric data center solutions. The provided figure illustrates an incomplete VXLAN packet format with the following sequence:

Outer Ethernet Header (Position 1): Encapsulates the packet for transport over the physical network.

Outer IP Header (Position 2): Defines the source and destination IP addresses for the tunnel endpoints.

UDP Header (Position 3): Carries the VXLAN traffic over UDP port 4789.

Inner Ethernet Header (Position 4): The original Layer 2 frame from the VM or endpoint.

Inner IP Header (Position 5): The original IP header of the encapsulated payload.

Payload (Position 6): The data being transported.

The VXLAN header, which includes a 24-bit VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to identify the virtual network, must be inserted to complete the encapsulation. In a standard VXLAN packet format:

The VXLAN header follows the UDP header and precedes the inner Ethernet header. This is because the VXLAN header is part of the encapsulation layer, providing the VNI to map the inner frame to the correct overlay network.

The sequence is: Outer Ethernet Header → Outer IP Header → UDP Header → VXLAN Header → Inner Ethernet Header → Inner IP Header → Payload.

In the figure, the positions are numbered as follows:

1: Outer Ethernet Header

2: Outer IP Header

3: UDP Header

4: Inner Ethernet Header

The VXLAN header should be inserted after the UDP header (Position 3) and before the Inner Ethernet Header (Position 4).

However, the question asks for the position where the VXLAN header should be "inserted into," implying the point of insertion relative to the existing headers. Since the inner Ethernet header (Position 4) is where the encapsulated data begins, the VXLAN header must be placed just before it, which corresponds to inserting it at the transition from the UDP header to the inner headers.

Thus, the correct position is D (2) if interpreted as the logical insertion point after the UDP header, but based on the numbering, it aligns with the need to place it before Position 4. Correcting for the figure's intent, the VXLAN header insertion logically occurs at the boundary before Position 4, but the options suggest a mislabeling. Given standard VXLAN documentation, the VXLAN header follows UDP (Position 3), and the closest insertion point before the inner headers is misinterpreted in numbering. Re-evaluating the figure, Position 2 (after Outer IP Header) is incorrect, and Position 3 (after UDP) is not listed separately. The correct technical insertion is after UDP, but the best fit per options is D (2) as a misnumbered reference to the UDP-to-inner transition. However, standard correction yields after UDP (not directly an option), but strictly, it's after 3. Given options, D (2) is the intended answer based on misaligned numbering.

Corrected answer: After re-evaluating the standard VXLAN packet structure and the figure's

22. Frage

Which of the following is not an advantage of link aggregation on CE series switches?

- A. Improved reliability
- **B. Improved forwarding performance of switches**
- C. Increased bandwidth
- D. Load balancing supported

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Link aggregation, often implemented using Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on Huawei CloudEngine (CE) series switches, combines multiple physical links into a single logical link to enhance network performance and resilience. The primary advantages include:

Load Balancing Supported (B): Link aggregation distributes traffic across multiple links based on hashing algorithms (e.g., source/destination IP or MAC), improving load distribution and preventing any single link from becoming a bottleneck.

Increased Bandwidth (C): By aggregating multiple links (e.g., 1 Gbps ports into a 4 Gbps logical link), the total available bandwidth increases proportionally to the number of links.

Improved Reliability (D): If one link fails, traffic is automatically redistributed to the remaining links, ensuring continuous connectivity and high availability.

However, Improved Forwarding Performance of Switches (A) is not a direct advantage. Forwarding performance relates to the switch's internal packet processing capabilities (e.g., ASIC performance, forwarding table size), which link aggregation does not inherently enhance. While it optimizes link utilization, it doesn't improve the switch's intrinsic forwarding rate or reduce latency at the

hardware level. This aligns with Huawei's CE series switch documentation, where link aggregation is described as enhancing bandwidth and reliability, not the switch's core forwarding engine.

23. Frage

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Aufgrund der großen Übereinstimmung mit den echten Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen und -antworten (HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0) können wir Ihnen 100%-Pass-Garantie versprechen. Wir aktualisieren jeden Tag nach den Informationen von Prüfungsabsolventen oder Mitarbeitern aus dem Testcenter unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Fragenpool (HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0). Wir extrahieren jeden Tag die Informationen der tatsächlichen Prüfungen und integrieren in unsere Produkte.

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