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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	• 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.
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	• 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.

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Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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. VRRP
- C. BFD
- D. M-LAG

Answer: A

Explanation:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

Answer: C,D

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 # 38

A hypervisor virtualizes the following physical resources: memory, and input/output (I/O) resources. (Enter the acronym in uppercase letters.)

Answer:

Explanation:

CPU

Explanation:

A hypervisor is a software layer that creates and manages virtual machines (VMs) by abstracting physical resources from the underlying hardware. The question specifies that the hypervisor virtualizes "memory" and "input/output (I/O) resources," and the task is to provide the missing resource acronym in uppercase letters. In virtualization contexts, including Huawei's FusionCompute or OpenStack with KVM, the primary physical resources virtualized by a hypervisor are:

CPU: The central processing unit (CPU) is virtualized to allocate processing power to VMs, enabling multi-tenancy and workload isolation.

Memory: Virtualized to provide RAM allocation to VMs, abstracted via memory management units (MMUs).

I/O Resources: Input/output resources (e.g., NICs, disks) are virtualized to allow VMs to communicate and store data, often through virtual NICs (vNICs) or virtual disks.

The question lists "memory" and "I/O resources" explicitly, implying the missing resource is CPU, as it completes the standard triad of virtualized resources in hypervisor design. Thus, the answer is CPU.

NEW QUESTION # 39

In the CloudFabric Solution, SecoManager and iMaster NCE-Fabric are deployed independently. After SecoManager is installed, it needs to be manually interconnected with iMaster NCE-Fabric.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, SecoManager (Security Manager) and iMaster NCE-Fabric (Network Controller) are components of the SDN ecosystem. SecoManager handles security policy management, while iMaster NCE-Fabric manages network orchestration.

Deployment: These components can be deployed independently but are designed to integrate seamlessly. Huawei's architecture supports automated interconnection after installation, leveraging northbound/southbound APIs or pre-configured integration workflows.

Interconnection: Manual interconnection is not required post-installation; the system automates the process once both are deployed and configured within the same management domain (e.g., via IP addressing and authentication).

The statement is FALSE (B) because interconnection is automated, not manual.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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