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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	• 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	• 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.
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.
Topic 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.
Topic 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 Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following components is not required to provide necessary computing, storage, and network resources for VMs during VM creation?

- A. Nova
- B. Cinder
- C. Ceilometer
- D. Neutron

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question pertains to OpenStack, a common virtualization platform in Huawei's HCIP-Data Center Network curriculum, where components collaborate to create and manage virtual machines (VMs). Let's analyze each component's role in providing computing, storage, and network resources during VM creation:

A . Nova: Nova is the compute service in OpenStack, responsible for managing VM lifecycles, including provisioning CPU and memory resources. It's essential for providing computing resources during VM creation. Required.

B . Neutron: Neutron is the networking service, handling virtual network creation, IP allocation, and connectivity (e.g., VXLAN or VLAN) for VMs. It's critical for providing network resources during VM creation. Required.

C . Ceilometer: Ceilometer is the telemetry service, used for monitoring, metering, and collecting usage data (e.g., CPU utilization, disk I/O) of VMs. While useful for billing or optimization, it does not directly provide computing, storage, or network resources during VM creation. Not Required.

D . Cinder: Cinder is the block storage service, providing persistent storage volumes for VMs (e.g., for OS disks or data). It's essential for providing storage resources during VM creation if a volume is attached. Required.

Thus, C (Ceilometer) is not required to provision the core resources (computing, storage, network) for VM creation, as its role is monitoring, not resource allocation.

NEW QUESTION # 18

In Huawei CloudFabric Solution, iMaster NCE-Fabric uses SNMP to collect alarms and logs of physical devices and vSwitches.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, iMaster NCE-Fabric is the SDN controller responsible for managing physical devices and virtual switches (vSwitches). The method of data collection is critical for network monitoring.

SNMP Usage: Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a traditional method for collecting alarms and logs from network devices. However, Huawei's modern SDN controllers, including iMaster NCE-Fabric, primarily use telemetry (e.g., gRPC, NETCONF) for real-time data collection from physical devices and vSwitches. Telemetry provides higher efficiency and granularity compared to SNMP.

CloudFabric Approach: The solution leverages telemetry-based data collection, as documented in FabricInsight and iMaster NCE-Fabric guides, to gather alarms, logs, and performance metrics. SNMP may be supported as a legacy option but is not the primary method in this context.

The statement is FALSE (B) because iMaster NCE-Fabric predominantly uses telemetry, not SNMP, for collecting alarms and logs.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following O&M functions are supported in Huawei CloudFabric Solution? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Network connectivity detection, such as IP ping and MAC ping
- B. Single-path detection
- C. Multi-path detection
- D. Visualization of entries (MAC/IP) on logical routers and switches

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Huawei's CloudFabric Solution, managed by iMaster NCE-Fabric, provides robust Operations and Maintenance (O&M) capabilities. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Multi-path detection: This is true. CloudFabric supports multi-path detection (e.g., using ECMP) to verify load balancing and path diversity in the network. TRUE.

B . Network connectivity detection, such as IP ping and MAC ping: This is true. Tools like IP ping and MAC ping are supported for troubleshooting connectivity between devices and endpoints. TRUE.

C . Single-path detection: This is false. While multi-path detection is supported, single-path detection is not a distinct O&M function; connectivity checks typically involve multiple paths or end-to-end verification. FALSE.

D . Visualization of entries (MAC/IP) on logical routers and switches: This is true. CloudFabric provides visualization of MAC and IP entries on logical network elements, aiding in network management and troubleshooting. TRUE.

Thus, A, B, and D are supported O&M functions.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following technologies are Layer 4 load balancing technologies? (Select All that Apply)

- A. LVS
- B. HAProxy
- C. PPP
- D. Nginx

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Layer 4 load balancing operates at the transport layer (OSI Layer 4), using TCP/UDP protocols to distribute traffic based on information like IP addresses and port numbers, without inspecting the application-layer content (Layer 7). Let's evaluate each option:

A . Nginx: Nginx is a versatile web server and reverse proxy that supports both Layer 4 and Layer 7 load balancing. In its Layer 4 mode (e.g., with the stream module), it balances TCP/UDP traffic, making it a Layer 4 load balancing technology. This is widely used in Huawei's CloudFabric DCN solutions for traffic distribution. TRUE.

B . PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol): PPP is a Layer 2 protocol used for establishing direct connections between two nodes, typically in WAN scenarios (e.g., dial-up or VPNs). It does not perform load balancing at Layer 4 or any layer, as it's a point-to-point encapsulation protocol. FALSE.

C . LVS (Linux Virtual Server): LVS is a high-performance, open-source load balancing solution integrated into the Linux kernel. It operates at Layer 4, using techniques like NAT, IP tunneling, or direct routing to distribute TCP/UDP traffic across backend servers. It's a core Layer 4 technology in enterprise DCNs. TRUE.

D . HAProxy: HAProxy is a high-availability load balancer that supports both Layer 4 (TCP mode) and Layer 7 (HTTP mode). In TCP mode, it balances traffic based on Layer 4 attributes, making it a Layer 4 load balancing technology. It's commonly deployed in Huawei DCN environments. TRUE.

Thus, A (Nginx), C (LVS), and D (HAProxy) are Layer 4 load balancing technologies. PPP is not.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following servers are built into iMaster NCE-Fabric to provide related services? (Select All that Apply)

- A. DNS server
- B. Version file server
- C. RADIUS authentication server
- D. DHCP server

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Huawei's iMaster NCE-Fabric is an SDN controller for the CloudFabric Solution, providing network orchestration and management. It includes built-in servers to support its operations. Let's evaluate each option:

A . DNS server: This is false. iMaster NCE-Fabric does not include a built-in DNS server; it relies on external DNS services for name resolution, configured during deployment. FALSE.

B . RADIUS authentication server: This is false. RADIUS authentication is typically handled by external AAA servers; iMaster NCE-Fabric integrates with them but does not embed a RADIUS server. FALSE.

C . DHCP server: This is true. iMaster NCE-Fabric includes a built-in DHCP server to assign temporary IP addresses during Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) or initial device configuration. TRUE.

D . Version file server: This is true. A version file server is built into iMaster NCE-Fabric to store and deliver software images or configuration files for device upgrades and management. TRUE.

Thus, C (DHCP server) and D (Version file server) are built into iMaster NCE-Fabric.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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