

Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Fragen&Antworten, H12-893_V1.0 PDF



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>> Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Fragen&Antworten <<

Die seit kurzem aktuellsten Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsunterlagen, 100% Garantie für Ihren Erfolg in der HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 Prüfungen!

Wegen der Beliebtheit der Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung haben viele Leute an der Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung teilgenommen. Sie können ganz unbesorgt die Fragen und Antworten zur Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft benutzen, die Ihnen helfen, die Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Prüfung ganz einfach zu bestehen, und Ihnen auch viele Bequemlichkeiten bringen. Es ist allen bekannt, dass ZertSoft eine spezielle Website ist, die Fragen und Antworten zur Huawei H12-893_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung bietet.

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	• 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.

Thema 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.
Thema 4	• 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 5	• 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.
Thema 6	• 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.

Huawei HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0 H12-893_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q53-Q58):

53. Frage

Which of the following statements is false about M-LAG deployment?

- 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.
- **B. Multi-level M-LAG must be configured based on V-STP.**
- C. M-LAG networking can be classified into single-level M-LAG networking and multi-level M-LAG networking.
- D. In multi-level M-LAG networking, you can manually configure the root bridge to prevent STP loops.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

54. 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. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Antwort: D

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.

55. Frage

In the spine-leaf DCN architecture, the border leaf node and service leaf node can be deployed on the same device.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In Huawei's spine-leaf data center network (DCN) architecture, the topology consists of spine nodes (core) and leaf nodes (access/aggregation). Leaf nodes can serve different roles:

Border Leaf Node: Connects the DCN to external networks or other domains, handling Layer 3 routing.

Service LeafNode: Connects to internal services (e.g., servers, VMs), often handling Layer 2/Layer 3 traffic.

In practice, a single physical device can be configured to perform both roles (border and service) if it has the necessary interfaces and routing capabilities. Huawei's CloudFabric documentation supports this flexibility, allowing a leaf switch to act as both a border and service node based on configuration (e.g., using VRFs or VXLAN gateways). This reduces hardware costs and simplifies deployment in smaller DCNs.

The statement is TRUE (A) because the border leaf and service leaf roles can be deployed on the same device in a spine-leaf architecture.

56. 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. 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.**
- C. When configuring a VTEP, you need to create a Layer 2 BD and bind a VNI to the Layer 2 BD.
- D. 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.

Antwort: B

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.

57. Frage

In ZTP networking, which of the following addresses can be delivered by a DHCP server? (Select All that Apply)

- **A. DNS server address**
- **B. Default gateway address**
- **C. Temporary management IP address**
- D. SFTP server address

Antwort: A,B,C

Begründung:

Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) in Huawei's CloudFabric automates device setup using DHCP. Let's evaluate each option:

A . Default gateway address: This is true. DHCP can deliver the default gateway address to configure routing for the device. TRUE.

B . SFTP server address: This is false. SFTP server addresses are not standard DHCP options; they may be configured manually or via other protocols (e.g., TFTP for boot files). FALSE.

C . DNS server address: This is true. DHCP can provide DNS server addresses (Option 6) for name resolution during ZTP. TRUE.

D . Temporary management IP address: This is true. DHCP assigns temporary IPs (e.g., Option 50) for management during initial

Thus, A, C, and D can be delivered by a DHCP server in ZTP.

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