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H12-893_V1.0HCIP-Data Center Network V1.0

Huawei h12-893 v1.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Data Center Network Basics	3
Topic 2, Data Center Network Construction	9
Topic 3, Data Center Network O&M	1
Topic 4, Data Center Network Security	1
Topic 5, Data Center Network SDN	9
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QUESTION NO: 1

A spine-leaf data center network must continue forwarding traffic when one leaf-to-spine physical link fails, while also using the available parallel paths during normal operation. Which underlay design best satisfies this requirement?

- A. Use Layer 2 trunks between leaf and spine switches
- B. Use Layer 3 routed links with equal-cost multipath routing between leaf and spine switches
- C. Use a single default route from every leaf switch to one spine switch
- D. Use one static route with a single next hop on every leaf switch

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Use Layer 3 routed links with equal-cost multipath routing between leaf and spine switches is correct. A routed underlay can advertise multiple equal-cost paths and rapidly select an alternate path after a link failure. A Layer 2 trunk extending across the fabric increases failure-domain and loop-prevention complexity. A single default route cannot provide resilient multipath forwarding between all fabric nodes, and a static route with one next hop does not use parallel paths.

QUESTION NO: 2

A tenant gateway leaf switch must advertise a summarized internal prefix to an external network through a border leaf. The external network must not receive individual host MAC/IP information from the VXLAN fabric. Which EVPN route type is appropriate for advertising the summarized Layer 3 reachability information?

- A. EVPN Type 1 route
- B. EVPN Type 2 route
- C. EVPN Type 3 route
- D. EVPN Type 5 route

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

EVPN Type 5 route is correct. A Type 5 IP Prefix route advertises Layer 3 prefix reachability and is suitable for summarized tenant routes and external connectivity. A Type 2 route carries MAC and optionally IP information for an individual endpoint, which is not appropriate for advertising a summarized prefix. Type 3 is used for inclusive multicast membership, and Type 1 supports Ethernet segment and multihoming procedures.