

HCIP-Intelligent Vision V1.0

Huawei H12-521 V1.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Intelligent Vision Products	5
Topic 2, Intelligent Vision Solution Design	11
Topic 3, Intelligent Vision Solution Delivery	5
Topic 4, Mix Questions	2
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QUESTION NO: 1

On a Lite Edge network, service TOR switches need to support the static LACP mode, and eth-trunk needs to be configured on the switches.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. In a Lite Edge deployment, the service-plane TOR switch provides the network attachment for service traffic and commonly uses multiple physical links to provide both increased usable bandwidth and link-level resiliency. Huawei Eth-Trunk is the link-aggregation mechanism used to place those member interfaces into one logical interface. For the aggregation to operate as a coordinated bundle, the TOR must support LACP and the corresponding Eth-Trunk must be created and configured on the switch.

Static LACP mode is appropriate where the design requires LACP negotiation while retaining a fixed, planned aggregation topology. It lets the devices exchange LACP control information, identify compatible member links, and maintain forwarding through the aggregated logical interface. This is particularly important at the edge service access layer, where predictable connectivity between compute or service nodes and the TOR is required. The configuration is therefore not merely a generic switch feature: static LACP capability and Eth-Trunk configuration are explicit functional prerequisites for the aggregated service links described in the Lite Edge design.

Huawei documents Eth-Trunk and LACP as link-aggregation technologies for combining Ethernet interfaces into a logical link; see the [Huawei switch documentation portal](#) and Huawei's [enterprise networking product documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three statements correctly describe the relationship between IVS3800 node roles and management availability? Select three.

- A. A server containing CSPOM is a management node.
- B. Management nodes are deployed in cluster mode.
- C. A server without CSPOM can be used as a service node.
- D. A system containing only management nodes is an allowed deployment.
- E. Any server carrying service workloads must contain CSPOM.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Management nodes contain CSPOM and are deployed in cluster mode. Clustered management deployment supports high availability for the management plane. Servers without CSPOM are service nodes and are used for platform service workloads.

A system containing only management nodes is not allowed. The presence of service workloads does not by itself make a server a service node; CSPOM remains the decisive role distinction.