

## Exam Questions H19-301\_V3.0

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Certification V3.0

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### NEW QUESTION 1

What are the functions provided by the multi-DC controller for enterprises' distributed multi- DC and multi-cloud service scenarios?

- A. Hybrid cloud simulation and verification
- B. Intelligent O&M
- C. Three-layer network visibility
- D. Uniform orchestration

**Answer:** BCD

#### Explanation:

Huawei's multi-DC controller enables distributed multi-cloud and multi-data center management with key capabilities:

(A) Hybrid Cloud Simulation and Verification (False): Huawei's solution does not include full simulation capabilities but offers real-time monitoring.

(B) Intelligent O&M (True): Uses AI-driven analytics to provide predictive maintenance and fault diagnosis.

(C) Three-Layer Network Visibility (True): Provides end-to-end visibility at the infrastructure, network, and service layers.

(D) Uniform Orchestration (True): Automates network resource allocation across multiple data centers.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Multi-DC Controller Features

### NEW QUESTION 2

MACsec is an important feature to ensure security and reliability. Which model of CloudEngine S6730 Series can support MACsec?

- A. S6730-H48X6C
- B. S6730-H24X6C
- C. S6730-S24X6Q
- D. S6730-H24X4Y4C

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

MACsec (Media Access Control Security) is a Layer 2 encryption protocol that ensures secure communication between devices in a network. It provides data confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection at the Ethernet layer.

The following models in the Huawei CloudEngine S6730 series support MACsec:

S6730-H48X6C : This switch supports MACsec on its high-speed ports, ensuring secure communication for critical applications.

S6730-H24X6C : Similar to the H48X6C, this model also supports MACsec, making it suitable for environments requiring robust security.

S6730-H24X4Y4C : This model also includes MACsec support, providing advanced security features for enterprise networks.

However, the S6730-S24X6Q does not support MACsec. It is designed for scenarios where Layer 2 encryption is not a primary requirement.

Thus, the correct answers are A , B , and D . References:

Huawei CloudEngine S6730 Series Switch Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

### NEW QUESTION 3

DCs can be classified based on the number of standard racks. Which type is a DC with 3000-10000 racks classified to?

- A. Ultra-large DC
- B. Small DC
- C. Large DC
- D. Midsize DC

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Classification of Data Centers (DCs):

Data centers are classified into categories such as small, midsize, large, and ultra-large based on the number of standard racks they house.

Rack Classification Criteria: Small DC: Less than 500 racks. Midsize DC: 500-1000 racks. Large DC: 1000-3000 racks.

Ultra-large DC: 3000-10000 racks.

Conclusion: A data center with 3000-10000 racks falls under the ultra-large DC category. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei Data Center Network Documentation.

### NEW QUESTION 4

Huawei CloudEngine 8700 is the highest-density modular access switch in the industry. How many 10G ports can one unit of Huawei CloudEngine 8700-10 provide at maximum?

- A. 384
- B. 480
- C. 288
- D. 336

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The CloudEngine 8700-10 is part of Huawei's high-density modular access switch lineup, designed for large-scale campus networks. It supports up to 480 10G ports in a single chassis, making it the highest-density modular access switch in the industry. This high port density enables organizations to consolidate their network infrastructure, reducing space and power requirements while supporting growing bandwidth demands.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Huawei Campus Switch Portfolio." Huawei CloudEngine 8700 Series Product Documentation, Port Density Specifications.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements are TRUE about Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation?

- A. The handover delay can be as low as 30 ms.
- B. The solution can be used to carry the train control signal system.
- C. Backhaul is unavailable when a train is traveling at 160 km/h.
- D. Highly reliable active-active links are available.

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation is designed to provide high reliability and low latency for mission-critical applications such as train control systems.

Option A: The handover delay in Huawei's solution can indeed be as low as 30 ms. This ensures seamless connectivity during transitions between base stations, which is crucial for real-time applications like train control signaling.

Option B: The solution supports carrying train control signal systems, ensuring safe and efficient operations.

Option C: This statement is incorrect. Huawei's wireless backhaul solution supports high-speed mobility, including trains traveling at speeds up to 160 km/h or higher, without losing connectivity.

Option D: Active-active links are a key feature of the solution, providing redundancy and ensuring high reliability even in challenging environments.

References:

Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: Wireless Backhaul Solutions for Rail Transportation

Huawei Case Studies: Rail Transportation Networks

#### NEW QUESTION 6

The SD-WAN multi-fed and selective receiving technology applies only to 5G links.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Huawei's SD-WAN multi-fed and selective receiving technology is not limited to 5G links. This technology can be applied to various types of WAN links, including MPLS, Internet, LTE, and 5G, to optimize traffic steering and improve reliability. The multi-fed feature allows multiple links to be used simultaneously, while selective receiving ensures that the best path is chosen for each application based on real-time conditions. This flexibility makes the technology applicable across diverse network environments, not just 5G.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "SD-WAN Multi-Fed and Selective Receiving Technology."

Huawei SD-WAN Solution Documentation, Link Aggregation and Optimization.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

What is the normal operating temperature of Huawei NetEngine 8000 M6 routers with DC power supply?

- A. 0??C to +45??C
- B. -20??C to +65??C
- C. -40??C to +65??C
- D. -20??C to +45??C

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The Huawei NetEngine 8000 M6 series routers are designed for robust performance in various environmental conditions. For models with DC power supply, the normal operating temperature range is -20??C to +65??C.

Below is an explanation of the other options:

0??C to +45??C : This range is too narrow and does not reflect the router's actual capabilities.

-40??C to +65??C : This range applies to extreme environments and is typically associated with AC-powered models or specialized variants.

-20??C to +45??C : This range is incorrect for DC-powered models, as the upper limit is lower than the actual specification.

Thus, the correct answer is B, as the operating temperature for DC-powered NetEngine 8000 M6 routers is -20??C to +65??C.

References:

Huawei NetEngine 8000 M6 Series Router Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 8

The Adaptive Security Engine (ASE) is used to dynamically allocate CPU resources to service modules, maximizing resource utilization. In addition, component-based function delivery is available.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Huawei's Adaptive Security Engine (ASE) is a key feature in its security products, such as firewalls. ASE dynamically allocates CPU resources to different service modules (e.g., firewall, intrusion prevention, antivirus) based on real-time traffic demands. This ensures optimal resource utilization and performance. Additionally, ASE supports component-based function delivery, allowing administrators to enable or disable specific security features as needed. This flexibility enhances scalability and reduces unnecessary resource consumption.

The statement accurately describes the functionality of ASE, making it TRUE. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Adaptive Security Engine Features." Huawei Security Product Documentation, ASE Overview.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

A local area network (LAN) connects computers, servers, and network devices in a geographic area, generally within several thousand square meters. A typical LAN can be a company's office network, an Internet caf??'s network, or a home network.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A Local Area Network (LAN) connects devices within a limited geographic area such as an office, campus, or home.

LANs typically include: Switches

Routers Access Points

Computers, printers, and other end devices

LANs operate using Ethernet or Wi-Fi and provide high-speed communication and resource sharing within the network.

Unlike WANs (Wide Area Networks), LANs do not rely on carrier-leased connections and cover smaller areas.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – LAN and Network Fundamentals

#### NEW QUESTION 10

In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, overlay topologies can be planned based on services. Different service topologies are independent of each other.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Understanding Overlay Topologies in SD-WAN:

In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, overlay networks are created on top of the physical underlay network. These overlays can be customized based on specific services or applications.

Service Independence:

Different service topologies (e.g., voice, video, data) are independent of each other, allowing granular control over traffic paths, QoS policies, and security settings.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because overlay topologies in Huawei's SD-WAN solution are service-specific and operate independently.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: SD-WAN Solutions.

Huawei SD-WAN Solution Brochure.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following series of switches are multi-GE switches? (Select All that Apply)

- A. S5731-H
- B. S5736-S
- C. S6730-H
- D. S5732-H

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

Understanding Multi-GE Switches:

Multi-GE switches support ports with speeds higher than 1 Gbps but lower than 10 Gbps, such as 2.5 Gbps or 5 Gbps. These switches are ideal for high-density Wi-Fi 6 deployments and other bandwidth-intensive applications.

Analysis of Each Series:

S5731-H: This series includes multi-GE ports, making it suitable for high-speed access and aggregation scenarios.

S5736-S: This series does not include multi-GE ports; it primarily supports standard 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps interfaces.

S6730-H: This series supports multi-GE ports and is designed for high-performance campus networks.

S5732-H: This series includes multi-GE ports and is optimized for enterprise campus and branch networks.

Conclusion: The S5731-H, S6730-H, and S5732-H series switches are multi-GE switches. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 6: Switch Product Portfolio. Huawei Campus Switch Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 15

Wired and wireless convergence is one of the trends of campus network development. Switches with WAC cards can implement Wired and Wireless Network Convergence at both hardware and software levels.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Wired and wireless convergence is a key trend in modern campus networks, enabling unified management and seamless connectivity across wired and wireless devices. Huawei switches equipped with Wireless Access Controller (WAC) cards integrate wired and wireless functions into a single platform. This integration provides:

Hardware-level convergence: Combines switching and wireless control capabilities in one device.

Software-level convergence: Enables centralized management, policy enforcement, and traffic optimization for both wired and wireless networks.

This approach simplifies network architecture, reduces costs, and improves operational efficiency, making it a preferred solution for converged campus networks.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Wired and Wireless Convergence Trends."

Huawei Campus Network Solution Documentation, WAC Card Features.



#### NEW QUESTION 18

A router forwards packets based on its routing table. To implement route-based packet forwarding, a router needs to obtain routes. Which of the following are common types of routes that a router can obtain?

- A. Dynamic route
- B. Blackhole route
- C. Direct route
- D. Static route

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

A router forwards packets based on its routing table, which contains different types of routes. Common types of routes include:

Dynamic route: Learned from routing protocols like OSPF, BGP, and RIP.

Direct route: Automatically generated when an interface is assigned an IP address. Static route: Manually configured by administrators to forward traffic to a specific destination.

A blackhole route (B) is not commonly used for forwarding but is instead a special type of route that discards traffic, preventing loops or attacks.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – Routing Basics and Types of Routes

#### NEW QUESTION 20

The maximum SD-WAN forwarding performance of the AR8140 is 20 Gbit/s.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The Huawei AR8140 is a high-performance SD-WAN router designed for large enterprises. It supports:

Maximum SD-WAN forwarding performance of 20 Gbit/s.

Multiple WAN interfaces, including 5G, LTE, MPLS, and Internet links. Advanced traffic steering for cloud and SaaS applications.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei AR8140 Specifications

#### NEW QUESTION 22

WLAN is a wireless local area network constructed using wireless technologies, including Wi-Fi, infrared, Bluetooth, and ZigBee.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) is specifically defined as a network that uses radio frequency (RF) technologies, primarily Wi-Fi, to provide wireless connectivity. While technologies like infrared, Bluetooth, and ZigBee are wireless communication methods, they are not part of the WLAN definition.

Wi-Fi : Operates in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands and is the primary technology used in WLANs.

Infrared : Uses light waves for short-range communication and is not part of WLAN standards.

Bluetooth : Designed for short-range personal area networks (PANs), not LANs. ZigBee : Used for low-power, low-data-rate IoT applications, not WLANs.

Thus, the statement is FALSE, as WLANs are exclusively based on RF technologies like Wi-Fi.

References:

IEEE 802.11 WLAN Standards, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following public cloud platforms is not supported by Huawei virtual router AR1000V?

- A. Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- B. Alibaba Cloud
- C. Baidu Cloud
- D. Tencent Cloud

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The AR1000V is a virtual router designed for deployment in public and private cloud environments. It supports integration with major cloud platforms, including:

Amazon Web Services (AWS): Fully supported for hybrid cloud and SD-WAN deployments. Alibaba Cloud: Supported for seamless connectivity in Alibaba's cloud ecosystem.

Tencent Cloud: Supported for enterprise-grade cloud networking.

However, Baidu Cloud is not officially supported by the AR1000V, making it the correct answer. This limitation may be due to compatibility or strategic partnerships with other cloud providers.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AR1000V Cloud Platform Compatibility."

Huawei AR1000V Product Documentation, Supported Cloud Platforms.

#### NEW QUESTION 30

As more and more enterprise DCNs step into the AI era, more and more spine switch port bandwidth upgrades to 400G from 100G and leaf switch port bandwidth upgrades to 25G from 10G. If the customer requires the 25G TOR switch, which Huawei model can we propose?

- A. CE6820
- B. CE6870
- C. CE6881

D. CE6863E

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Huawei's CloudEngine series switches are designed to meet the evolving demands of modern data center networks (DCNs). For customers requiring 25G Top-of-Rack (TOR) switches, the CE6881 is the ideal choice. Key details about the models mentioned:

CE6820: A lower-end switch that does not support 25G ports. CE6870: Primarily supports 10G and 40G ports, not 25G.

CE6881: Specifically designed for 25G access and 100G uplinks, making it suitable for AI-era DCNs.

CE6863E: Focuses on high-density 100G/400G switching, not 25G TOR requirements. The CE6881 aligns perfectly with the need for 25G TOR switches, enabling higher bandwidth and scalability for AI and cloud workloads.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Data Center Switch Portfolio." Huawei CloudEngine Series Product Documentation, CE6881 Specifications.

**NEW QUESTION 35**

Which of the following switches does not support two power modules?

A. S5735-L

B. S5732-H

C. S5731-S24P4X

D. S5736-S24T4XC

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Huawei CloudEngine S5735-L series switches are entry-level switches designed for small to medium-sized networks. These switches do not support dual power modules, as they are intended for environments where redundancy is not a primary requirement.

In contrast:

The S5732-H, S5731-S24P4X, and S5736-S24T4XC switches all support dual power modules, providing redundancy and ensuring stable operation in more demanding environments.

Thus, the switch that does not support two power modules is the S5735-L. References:

Huawei CloudEngine S5735-L Series Switch Hardware Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 40**

As one of the important advantages of Huawei L3 autonomous driving solution, quick intelligent O&M improves network performance. Which options are the capabilities of Huawei intelligent O&M to improve network performance?

A. Intelligent HQoS

B. Intelligent network optimization

C. Real-time experience visualization

D. Precise fault analysis

**Answer:** ABCD

**Explanation:**

Huawei's L3 autonomous driving solution leverages AI and automation to enhance network performance through intelligent O&M. Below is an explanation of each capability: Intelligent HQoS : Hierarchical Quality of Service (HQoS) ensures optimal resource allocation for critical applications. Intelligent HQoS dynamically adjusts policies based on real-time traffic conditions, improving application performance and user experience. Intelligent network optimization : AI-driven algorithms analyze network traffic patterns and optimize routing, bandwidth allocation, and load balancing to maximize efficiency and reduce latency.

Real-time experience visualization : Visualization tools provide real-time insights into network performance and user experience. This enables administrators to quickly identify bottlenecks and take corrective actions.

Precise fault analysis : Advanced diagnostics and AI-powered analytics pinpoint the root cause of network issues with high accuracy, enabling faster troubleshooting and resolution. All four options represent key capabilities of Huawei's intelligent O&M solution. References:

Huawei Autonomous Driving Network Solution White Paper, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 44**

SecoManager is a security controller developed by Huawei for a variety of security scenarios. Which are the features of SecoManager?

A. Identification of the real attack source IP addresses of botnets based on machine learning, enhancing defense against CC attacks

B. Policy redundancy analysis

C. High-performance collection, query, and storage of session logs and threat logs

D. Unified management of multiple security devices, including firewalls, IPS devices, and anti-DDoS devices

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

SecoManager is Huawei's security controller, designed to provide centralized management and intelligent orchestration for various security devices. Below is an analysis of each option:

Identification of the real attack source IP addresses of botnets based on machine learning, enhancing defense against CC attacks : SecoManager uses AI and machine learning to analyze traffic patterns and identify malicious activities, such as botnet attacks and CC (Challenge Collapsar) attacks.

Policy redundancy analysis : This is not a feature of SecoManager. While it provides policy management, redundancy analysis is typically handled by other tools or controllers.

High-performance collection, query, and storage of session logs and threat logs : SecoManager collects and analyzes logs from security devices, enabling administrators to monitor threats and troubleshoot issues efficiently.

Unified management of multiple security devices, including firewalls, IPS devices, and anti-DDoS devices : SecoManager integrates with various security devices, providing a single platform for configuration, monitoring, and policy enforcement.

Thus, the correct answers are A, C, and D. References:

Huawei SecoManager Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 46

What is the maximum forwarding rate supported by Huawei AC6805?

- A. 120 Gbps
- B. 40 Gbps
- C. 100 Gbps
- D. 60 Gbps

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The AC6805 is a high-performance wireless access controller (AC) designed for large-scale enterprise networks. It supports a maximum forwarding rate of 120 Gbps, enabling it to handle high-density wireless traffic efficiently. This capability makes the AC6805 suitable for environments with thousands of concurrent users, such as stadiums, airports, and large campuses. Its high forwarding rate ensures minimal latency and optimal performance for mission-critical applications.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Wireless Access Controller Specifications."

Huawei AC6805 Product Documentation, Forwarding Rate Details.

#### NEW QUESTION 48

In order to increase the redundancy of leaf switches, we can use stack or M-LAG technology. However, Huawei CloudEngine 6881 can't support M-LAG.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Redundancy Technologies for Leaf Switches:

To enhance redundancy in data center networks, technologies like stacking and M-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group) are commonly used.

Huawei CloudEngine 6881 Capabilities:

The CloudEngine 6881 series switches do support M-LAG, enabling active-active redundancy between two switches. This ensures high availability and load balancing. Conclusion: The statement is FALSE because the CloudEngine 6881 supports M-LAG. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei CloudEngine 6881 Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 51

What are the differentiators of Huawei CloudFabric 3.0 data center network solution?

- A. Full-lifecycle automation
- B. Network-wide intelligent O&M
- C. All-wireless access
- D. All-Ethernet storage and HPC network

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

Huawei's CloudFabric 3.0 is a next-generation data center network solution with several key differentiators:

Full-lifecycle automation: Automates tasks across the entire lifecycle, from deployment to operations, reducing manual intervention and errors.

Network-wide intelligent O&M: Leverages AI to provide real-time monitoring, fault prediction, and optimization, enhancing reliability and efficiency.

All-Ethernet storage and HPC network: Supports converged Ethernet-based storage and high-performance computing (HPC), eliminating the need for separate Fibre Channel networks.

While all-wireless access is a feature of campus networks, it is not a differentiator of CloudFabric 3.0, which focuses on wired data center networks.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "CloudFabric 3.0 Key Features." Huawei CloudFabric Solution Documentation, Differentiators.

#### NEW QUESTION 56

Labels are used in MPLS forwarding. Which option can be used to configure labels?

- A. Static routing
- B. Manual configuration
- C. Direct routes
- D. Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) uses labels to forward packets efficiently along predefined paths called Label Switched Paths (LSPs). These labels are assigned dynamically using protocols like Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) or RSVP-TE (Resource Reservation Protocol - Traffic Engineering). While static routing and manual configuration

can define paths, they do not involve dynamic label assignment. Similarly, direct routes are not related to MPLS label distribution. LDP is specifically designed to exchange label information between routers, enabling MPLS forwarding.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "MPLS Architecture and Label Distribution."

Huawei MPLS Technology Documentation, LDP Configuration.

#### NEW QUESTION 57

Huawei NetEngine AR6100 series routers are mainly used in small- and medium-sized branches.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Huawei NetEngine AR6100 series is a line of enterprise-class SD-WAN routers designed for:

Small- and medium-sized branch offices, offering cost-effective connectivity.

Supports SD-WAN features for intelligent traffic steering, application acceleration, and cloud access.

Integrates security functions, including firewalls, IPS, and VPNs, for branch security. Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei NetEngine AR Series

Overview

**NEW QUESTION 62**

MOX is a general term for various ministries, one of government WAN scenarios and market opportunities for routers. In the MOX government network scenario, which Huawei model is the backbone router we normally recommend?

- A. NetEngine 8000 MIC
- B. NetEngine 8000 M6
- C. NetEngine 8000 X
- D. NetEngine 8000 F1A

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Overview of MOX Government Network Scenario:

MOX refers to government ministries and organizations requiring robust, scalable, and secure WAN solutions for their backbone networks.

Recommended Backbone Router:

The NetEngine 8000 X series is specifically designed for high-capacity, high-reliability backbone networks. It supports advanced features like SRv6, FlexE, and large-scale routing, making it ideal for government WANs.

Conclusion: The correct answer is Option C, as the NetEngine 8000 X is the recommended

backbone router for MOX scenarios. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Product Portfolio. Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series Product Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 64**

Which of the following are the hardware characteristics of the S8700? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Ultra-high PoE++ output capability, supporting ultra-long-distance high-performance PoE transmission.
- B. The main control boards work in 1:1 backup mode.
- C. When a main control board is removed and then installed, no packet loss occurs and the performance does not deteriorate.
- D. Service subcards are integrated on the main control board panel, separating the forwarding plane from the control plane and enriching port combinations.
- E. Cards with ultra-high-density GE optical/GE electrical/10GE optical ports.

**Answer:** ABD

**Explanation:**

Overview of the S8700 Switch:

The S8700 series is part of Huawei's high-end campus core switches, designed for large-scale enterprise networks. It offers advanced hardware features to meet demanding requirements.

Analysis of Each Option:

Option A: The S8700 supports ultra-high PoE++ output capability, enabling long-distance power delivery for devices such as Wi-Fi access points and IP cameras.

Option B: The main control boards in the S8700 operate in 1:1 backup mode, ensuring seamless failover without packet loss or performance degradation.

Option C: This statement is incorrect. Service subcards are not integrated on the main control board panel; they are separate components that enhance flexibility.

Option D: The S8700 supports ultra-high-density cards with GE optical, GE electrical, and 10GE optical ports, providing versatile connectivity options.

Conclusion: The correct hardware characteristics are Options A, B, and D. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 6: Core Switch Product Portfolio.

Huawei S8700 Series Switch Product Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Huawei's data center autonomous driving network sits at which level?

- A. L1: assisted O&M
- B. L2: partially autonomous network
- C. L4: highly autonomous network
- D. L0: manual O&M
- E. L3: conditional autonomous network

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Understanding Autonomous Driving Network Levels:

The Autonomous Driving Network (ADN) framework defines six levels of automation, ranging from L0 (manual operations) to L5 (full autonomy).

Huawei's Data Center ADN Level:

Huawei's data center autonomous driving network solution is designed to achieve L4: highly autonomous network capabilities. At this level, the network can self-optimize, self-heal, and handle most tasks without human intervention, requiring minimal oversight for complex scenarios.

Conclusion: The correct answer is Option C, as Huawei's data center ADN operates at L4. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei Autonomous Driving Network White Paper.

**NEW QUESTION 68**

Among the core values of the hyper-converged data center network solution, which of the following improvements is the result of full-lifecycle automation?

- A. 100% unleashing of computing power



- B. TTM reduced by 90%
- C. Proactive prediction of 90% of faults
- D. Storage performance improved by 90%

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Hyper-converged data center network solutions emphasize automation across the entire lifecycle, from deployment to operations. Below is an analysis of each option:

100% unleashing of computing power : While automation can optimize resource allocation, achieving 100% utilization of computing power is not directly tied to full-lifecycle automation.

TTM reduced by 90% : Full-lifecycle automation streamlines processes such as provisioning, configuration, and scaling, significantly reducing Time-to-Market (TTM). This is a direct benefit of automation.

Proactive prediction of 90% of faults : Proactive fault prediction is typically achieved through AI-driven analytics, not solely through automation.

Storage performance improved by 90% : Improvements in storage performance are more closely related to advancements in hardware (e.g., NVMe over Fabrics) and software optimizations, rather than automation.

Thus, the correct answer is B , as full-lifecycle automation primarily reduces TTM. References:

Huawei Hyper-Converged Data Center Network Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 71**

Transportation industry is one of the key industries Huawei CloudWAN solution and products focus on. Which is not the railway services and market opportunities for routers?

- A. Integrated information network
- B. Vehicle-ground communication network
- C. Interconnection load balancing between backbone clouds
- D. Railway signal bearer network

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Huawei's CloudWAN solutions target various railway services and market opportunities. Below is an analysis of each option:

Integrated information network : This refers to the unified network infrastructure that integrates multiple railway systems, such as passenger information, ticketing, and security. It is a key focus area for Huawei routers.

Vehicle-ground communication network : This involves communication between trains and ground stations, enabling real-time monitoring, diagnostics, and control. It is a critical railway service supported by Huawei routers.

Interconnection load balancing between backbone clouds : This is more relevant to cloud data center interconnections rather than railway-specific services. It is not a primary focus for railway services.

Railway signal bearer network : This refers to the network that carries signaling and control information for safe train operations. It is a core railway service supported by Huawei routers.

Thus, the correct answer is C , as interconnection load balancing between backbone clouds is not directly related to railway services.

References:

Huawei CloudWAN Solution for Transportation Industry, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 73**

Which of the following statements are TRUE about iStack and CSS?

- A. CSS enables two or more CSS-capable switches that are connected using CSS cables to function as a single logical switch for data forwarding.
- B. iStack enables multiple iStack-capable switches that are connected using iStack cables to function as a single logical switch for data forwarding.
- C. CSS enables two CSS-capable switches to function as a single logical switch
- D. Only two switches can set up a CSS
- E. Generally, modular switches support CSS, and fixed switches support iStack.
- F. iStack enables two iStack-capable switches to function as a single logical switch
- G. Only two switches can set up a stack
- H. Generally, modular switches support iStack, and fixed switches support CSS.

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

iStack (Intelligent Stacking) and CSS (Cluster Switching System) are two high-availability networking technologies used to logically combine multiple switches for better redundancy and scalability.

(A) True – CSS (Cluster Switching System) allows two or more modular switches to function as one logical switch. CSS-capable switches connect using CSS cables.

(B) True – iStack allows multiple fixed switches to be stacked together into a single logical unit using iStack cables.

(C) True – CSS is supported by modular switches, while iStack is supported by fixed switches. Only two switches can form a CSS cluster.

(D) False – iStack supports more than two switches, making this statement incorrect. Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, iStack & CSS Section

**NEW QUESTION 74**

Huawei keeps innovating and advancing datacom technologies, with 26 years of expertise. Currently, Huawei has 14 research centers worldwide.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Huawei's Expertise in Datacom Technologies:

Huawei has been a leader in data communication technologies for over two decades, investing heavily in research and development.

Research Centers Worldwide:

As of the latest documentation, Huawei operates 14 research centers globally. These centers focus on innovation in areas such as 5G, AI, cloud computing, and networking technologies.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE, as Huawei has indeed established 14 research centers worldwide and has over 26 years of expertise in datacom technologies. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 1: Huawei Overview. Huawei Annual Report and Official Website.

#### NEW QUESTION 76

Which of the following statements is FALSE about Huawei's AI roaming technology?

- A. It ensures that different types of STAs can obtain the optimal roaming experience and increases the wireless speeds of roaming STAs by 30%.
- B. Roaming steering policies are inflexible.
- C. It supports differentiated steering based on STA profiles.
- D. It requires STAs to support 802.11V.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Huawei's AI roaming technology enhances wireless network performance by optimizing roaming behavior for client devices (STAs). Key features include:

Optimal roaming experience: Ensures seamless roaming for different types of STAs, improving wireless speeds by up to 30%.

Flexible steering policies: Supports dynamic and differentiated steering based on STA profiles, making option B FALSE.

\* 802.11V support: Requires STAs to support the 802.11V standard for efficient roaming. The claim that roaming steering policies are inflexible is incorrect, as AI roaming leverages intelligent algorithms to adapt policies dynamically based on network conditions and device characteristics.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AI Roaming Technology and Benefits." Huawei WLAN Solution Documentation, AI Roaming Features.

#### NEW QUESTION 80

OSPF routers exchange link status information instead of directly exchanging routes.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a link-state routing protocol. Instead of directly exchanging routes, OSPF routers share link-state advertisements (LSAs) that describe the state of their links (e.g., connected networks and costs). Each router uses this information to build a complete topology map of the network and calculate the shortest path to each destination using the SPF (Shortest Path First) algorithm.

The statement accurately describes how OSPF operates, making it TRUE. References:

Huawei OSPF Protocol Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 83

Which of the following AR models supports SRv6?

- A. AR6300
- B. AR6140E
- C. AR8140
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Understanding SRv6 Support in AR Routers:

SRv6 (Segment Routing over IPv6) is a next-generation networking technology that simplifies traffic engineering and improves scalability in WANs.

Analysis of Each Model:

AR6300: This high-end AR router supports SRv6, making it suitable for advanced SD-WAN and WAN deployments.

AR6140E: This model does not support SRv6. AR8140: This model also does not support SRv6.

None of the above: This is incorrect because the AR6300 supports SRv6. Conclusion: The correct answer is Option A, as the AR6300 supports SRv6. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Product Portfolio. Huawei AR Router Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 87

Huawei CloudCampus 3.0 solution implements a fully-wireless intelligent cloud campus network, inspiring digital innovation. Which of the following benefits description of Huawei CloudCampus 3.0 solution is not correct?

- A. One global network: 40% lower private line costs
- B. L3 autonomous driving: 90% fewer complaints
- C. Low-carbon intelligence: 60% smaller energy consumption of the entire network
- D. Fully-wireless experience: 40% higher productivity

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Overview of Huawei CloudCampus 3.0:

Huawei CloudCampus 3.0 is designed to provide a fully-wireless, intelligent, and cloud-based campus network solution. It focuses on improving efficiency, reducing costs, and enabling digital transformation.

Analyzing Each Option:

Option A: "One global network: 40% lower private line costs" is correct. Huawei CloudCampus 3.0 reduces private line costs by leveraging cloud-based technologies and SD-WAN solutions.

Option B: "L3 autonomous driving: 90% fewer complaints" is correct. The solution uses AI-driven automation to minimize network issues and improve user satisfaction.

Option C: "Low-carbon intelligence: 60% smaller energy consumption of the entire network" is not correct. While Huawei emphasizes energy efficiency, the claim of a 60% reduction in energy consumption is exaggerated and not supported by official documentation.

Option D: "Fully-wireless experience: 40% higher productivity" is correct. The fully-wireless architecture enhances user experience and productivity.

Conclusion: The incorrect benefit description is Option C. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: Campus Network Solutions. Huawei CloudCampus Solution Brochure.

#### NEW QUESTION 91

Compared with non-Huawei switches that use subcards to expand uplink ports, Huawei S6730-H24X6CI and S6730-H48X6C support six 100GE uplink ports and have higher reliability, which is an advantage in project response.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Comparison of Uplink Ports and Reliability:

Non-Huawei switches often rely on subcards to expand uplink ports, which can introduce complexity and potential points of failure.

Huawei S6730-H24X6CI and S6730-H48X6C switches come with built-in six 100GE uplink ports, eliminating the need for additional subcards. This design simplifies deployment and enhances reliability.

Advantages in Project Response:

Built-in uplink ports reduce configuration time and improve operational efficiency. Higher reliability ensures consistent performance, which is crucial for mission-critical applications.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because the S6730-H series switches offer built-in 100GE uplink ports and superior reliability compared to non-Huawei switches. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 6: Switch Product Portfolio. Huawei Campus Switch Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 96

SecoManager is a security controller developed by Huawei for a variety of security scenarios. Based on different scenarios, SecoManager has several deployment modes. Which of the following is not the SecoManager deployment mode?

- A. Independent deployment
- B. Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-IP
- C. Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Campus
- D. Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Fabric

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

SecoManager supports multiple deployment modes to meet the needs of different security scenarios. Below is an analysis of each option:

Independent deployment : SecoManager can be deployed as a standalone solution for managing security devices across the network.

Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-IP : SecoManager can integrate with iMaster NCE-IP to provide unified management of IP/MPLS networks and security policies. Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Campus : This is not a supported deployment mode for SecoManager. SecoManager focuses on security management, while iMaster NCE-Campus is tailored for campus network management.

Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Fabric : SecoManager can integrate with iMaster NCE-Fabric to manage security policies in cloud data centers and intent-driven networks. Thus, the correct answer is C , as SecoManager does not support integration with iMaster NCE-Campus.

References:

Huawei SecoManager Deployment Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 97

Which of the following AP models have 2.5GE uplink ports?

- A. AirEngine 5760-51
- B. AirEngine 6761-21
- C. AirEngine 5761-21
- D. AirEngine 6761-21T
- E. AirEngine 5762-12

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

Huawei's AirEngine series access points (APs) are designed for high-performance wireless networking. Some models include 2.5GE uplink ports to support higher bandwidth requirements for modern applications like video streaming and IoT. The following models support 2.5GE uplink ports:

AirEngine 5760-51: High-performance Wi-Fi 6 AP with 2.5GE ports. AirEngine 5761-21: Compact Wi-Fi 6 AP with 2.5GE ports. AirEngine 6761-21T: Outdoor Wi-Fi 6 AP with 2.5GE ports.

The AirEngine 6761-21 and AirEngine 5762-12 do not support 2.5GE uplink ports, making them unsuitable for scenarios requiring higher bandwidth.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AirEngine Series Features and Specifications."

Huawei AirEngine Product Documentation, Uplink Port Details.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

Huawei's hybrid optical-electrical cables 2.0 support ultra-long-distance transmission and power supply. The PoE+ power supply distance can be extended to 600 meters.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Huawei's Hybrid Optical-Electrical Cables 2.0 provide both data transmission and power supply in a single cable, enabling: Ultra-long PoE+ power supply up to 600 meters, significantly extending traditional PoE+ limits (~100m). Reduces the need for additional power outlets, simplifying deployment in large-scale campuses and outdoor scenarios. Supports Wi-Fi 6 APs, cameras, and IoT devices over long distances.  
Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Hybrid Optical-Electrical Cables Section

**NEW QUESTION 104**

In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, to reduce the impact of packet loss on user services, you are advised to enable Forward Error Correction (FEC) for all traffic.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

While Forward Error Correction (FEC) is a valuable feature in Huawei's SD-WAN solution for mitigating packet loss, it is not recommended to enable FEC for all traffic. FEC introduces additional overhead by transmitting redundant data, which can consume bandwidth and degrade performance for non-critical traffic. Instead, FEC should be selectively enabled for sensitive applications (e.g., real-time voice and video) where packet loss has a significant impact. This approach balances performance and resource utilization effectively. References: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "SD-WAN Packet Loss Mitigation Techniques." Huawei SD-WAN Solution Documentation, FEC Configuration Guidelines.

**NEW QUESTION 107**

Which of the following statements are TRUE about Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation? (Select All that Apply)

- A. The handover delay can be as low as 30 ms.
- B. Highly reliable active-active links are available.
- C. The solution can be used to carry the train control signal system.
- D. Backhaul is unavailable when a train is traveling at 160 km/h.

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

Overview of Huawei's Wireless Backhaul Solution:  
Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation ensures reliable communication for train control systems, passenger services, and other applications.  
Analysis of Each Statement:  
Option A: The handover delay in Huawei's solution can indeed be as low as 30 ms, ensuring seamless connectivity during train movement.  
Option B: The solution supports highly reliable active-active links, providing redundancy and fault tolerance.  
Option C: The solution is designed to carry critical systems like train control signals, ensuring safety and efficiency.  
Option D: This is incorrect because Huawei's solution supports backhaul even at speeds of 160 km/h or higher, making it suitable for high-speed rail networks.  
Conclusion: The correct statements are Options A, B, and C. References: HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 10: Rail Transportation Solutions. Huawei Rail Transportation Solution Brochure.

**NEW QUESTION 111**

In 2021, China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) released the IPv6 Enhanced standard system, and Huawei helped set up the IPv6 national standard team.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In 2021, the China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) introduced the IPv6 Enhanced standard system to drive IPv6+ adoption. Huawei played a major role in the standardization process, contributing expertise in areas such as SRv6, network slicing, and intelligent O&M. This initiative aligns with China's strategy to accelerate IPv6 deployment for next-generation networks.  
Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – IPv6 Enhanced Standardization

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Which of the following are the four highlights ("EASY") of Huawei's CloudFabric Easy Solution?

- A. Easy-Maintenance
- B. Expandability
- C. Simplification
- D. Easy Sales
- E. Automation

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

Huawei's CloudFabric Easy Solution is designed to simplify data center network deployment and operations. The "EASY" framework highlights the following four key aspects:  
Easy-Maintenance : The solution emphasizes simplified operations and maintenance (O&M) through automation and intelligent tools. For example, it leverages AI-powered analytics to predict and resolve issues proactively.  
Simplification : CloudFabric Easy focuses on reducing complexity in network design, deployment, and management. It achieves this by integrating advanced technologies like intent-driven networking (IDN) and zero-touch provisioning (ZTP).



Automation : Automation is a cornerstone of the solution, enabling tasks like configuration, provisioning, and troubleshooting to be performed automatically. This minimizes human intervention and reduces the risk of errors.

While "expandability" and "easy sales" are important considerations in network design and marketing, they are not part of the official "EASY" highlights of the CloudFabric Easy Solution.

References:

Huawei CloudFabric Easy Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 117

MACsec is an important feature to ensure security and reliability. Which of the following routers can support MACsec?

- A. NetEngine 8000 MIA
- B. NetEngine 8000 F1A
- C. NetEngine 8000 MIC
- D. NetEngine 8000 M6

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

MACsec (Media Access Control Security) is a Layer 2 encryption protocol that ensures secure communication between devices in a network. It provides data confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection at the Ethernet layer. Below is an analysis of each option: NetEngine 8000 MIA : This model supports MACsec, making it suitable for secure WAN and data center interconnections.

NetEngine 8000 F1A : This model also supports MACsec, enabling secure high-speed connections.

NetEngine 8000 MIC : The MIC series does not support MACsec, as it is primarily designed for modular interfaces without encryption capabilities.

NetEngine 8000 M6 : This model supports MACsec, ensuring secure communication for enterprise networks.

Thus, the correct answers are A , B , and D . References:

Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series Router Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 122

Compared with non-Huawei switches that use subcards to expand uplink ports, Huawei S6730-H24X6C / S6730-H48X6C supports six 100GE uplink ports and has higher reliability, which is an advantage in project response.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Huawei's S6730-H24X6C and S6730-H48X6C switches are part of the CloudEngine S series and are designed for high-performance campus networks. These models support six fixed 100GE uplink ports, eliminating the need for additional subcards to expand uplink capacity. This design offers several advantages:

Higher reliability: Fixed ports reduce points of failure compared to modular subcards. Simplified deployment: No need for additional hardware or configuration.

Better performance: Optimized for high-speed connectivity and scalability.

Non-Huawei switches that rely on subcards may face limitations in terms of reliability and flexibility, making Huawei's fixed-port design a competitive advantage.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Huawei Campus Switch Portfolio." Huawei CloudEngine S6730 Series Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 124

On a network where SNMP is used for network management, each managed device needs to run an agent process. Which protocol message do the management process and agent process communicate with each other through?

- A. NETCONF
- B. HTTP
- C. YANG
- D. SNMP

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a widely used protocol for managing and monitoring network devices. In an SNMP-based network:

Each managed device runs an agent process that collects and stores management information.

The management process (typically running on a Network Management System, or NMS)

communicates with the agent using SNMP messages.

SNMP defines several types of messages, such as GET, SET, and TRAP, which allow the NMS to query or modify device configurations and receive notifications from the agent. Other options like NETCONF, HTTP, and YANG are unrelated to SNMP communication. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Network Management Protocols and SNMP."

Huawei Network Management Documentation, SNMP Overview.

#### NEW QUESTION 127

Which of the following are the four highlights ("EASY") of Huawei's CloudFabric Easy Solution? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Easy Maintenance
- B. Expandability
- C. Simplification
- D. Easy Sales
- E. Automation

**Answer:** ACE

#### Explanation:

Overview of Huawei CloudFabric Easy Solution:

Huawei CloudFabric Easy Solution is designed to simplify data center networking through automation, ease of use, and scalability. Its key highlights are summarized under the acronym "EASY."

Explanation of Each Highlight:

EasY-Maintenance:The solution simplifies network operations and maintenance, reducing complexity and operational costs.

Expandability:While expandability is important, it is not one of the four "EASY" highlights explicitly mentioned in the official documentation.

Simplification:The solution focuses on simplifying network deployment, configuration, and management.

Easy Sales:This is not part of the "EASY" highlights. The term refers to technical benefits rather than sales processes.

Automation:The solution leverages automation to streamline tasks such as provisioning, monitoring, and troubleshooting.

Conclusion:The four highlights of Huawei CloudFabric Easy Solution are EasY- Maintenance, Simplification, and Automation.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Network Solutions.

Huawei CloudFabric Solution Brochure.

### NEW QUESTION 132

Which of the following statements is TRUE about Huawei's IoT Wi-Fi 6 APs?

- A. Currently, IoT expansion is only available for RFID and Bluetooth protocols.
- B. IoT expansion can be implemented through PCIe cards or USB ports.
- C. Radios used by IoT and Wi-Fi do not transmit on the same channel, so there is no need to consider interference between IoT and Wi-Fi signals.
- D. The outdoor Wi-Fi 6 AP AirEngine 5761R-11 supports IoT expansion.

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

Huawei's IoT-enabled Wi-Fi 6 APs integrate wireless networking with IoT capabilities, enabling converged solutions for various industries. Let us evaluate each statement: Currently, IoT expansion is only available for RFID and Bluetooth protocols : This is false . While RFID and Bluetooth are common IoT protocols, Huawei's IoT-enabled APs support additional protocols like Zigbee and LoRa, depending on the model.

IoT expansion can be implemented through PCIe cards or USB ports : This is true . Huawei APs support IoT expansion modules that can be connected via PCIe cards or USB ports, enabling flexible integration of IoT functionalities.

Radios used by IoT and Wi-Fi do not transmit on the same channel, so there is no need to consider interference between IoT and Wi-Fi signals : This is false . Depending on the frequency bands used, IoT and Wi-Fi signals may interfere with each other. Proper planning and configuration are required to minimize interference.

The outdoor Wi-Fi 6 AP AirEngine 5761R-11 supports IoT expansion : This is true . The AirEngine 5761R-11 is an outdoor AP that supports IoT expansion, making it suitable for scenarios like smart cities and industrial IoT.

Thus, the correct answers are B and D .

References:

Huawei IoT Wi-Fi 6 AP Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

### NEW QUESTION 135

Huawei keeps innovating and advancing datacom technologies, with 26 years of expertise. Huawei has more than 11,000 R&D staff.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Huawei has been a leader in the telecommunications and networking industry for over two decades. The company invests heavily in research and development (R&D), with over 11,000 R&D staff dedicated to advancing data communication technologies. This extensive R&D effort has enabled Huawei to innovate across various domains, including routing, switching, wireless, and security. The claim aligns with Huawei's official statements about its R&D capabilities and commitment to technological advancement.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Huawei's R&D Investment and Innovation."

Huawei Annual Report, R&D Statistics and Achievements.

### NEW QUESTION 139

Huawei aggregation router NetEngine 8000 M14 is 220 mm deep and supports control/forwarding separation and hardware redundancy.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The NetEngine 8000 M14 is a high-performance aggregation router designed for enterprise and carrier networks. Key features include:

Compact design:With a depth of 220 mm, it fits well in space-constrained environments like edge locations.

Control/forwarding separation:Ensures efficient processing by separating control plane and forwarding plane functions.

Hardware redundancy:Provides high reliability through redundant components like power supplies and fans.

These features make the NetEngine 8000 M14 a robust choice for aggregation roles in WAN architectures.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "NetEngine 8000 Series Aggregation Routers."

Huawei NetEngine 8000 M14 Product Documentation, Technical Specifications.

### NEW QUESTION 140

In order to simplify Huawei many access switches network configuration, we need to use dedicated stack ports or stack cards with iStack technology to support.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Understanding iStack Technology:

iStack is Huawei's stacking technology that allows multiple switches to be managed as a single logical device. This simplifies network configuration, management, and troubleshooting.

Dedicated Stack Ports or Stack Cards:

To enable iStack functionality, Huawei switches require either dedicated stack ports or stack cards. These ports/cards facilitate high-speed interconnection between stacked switches.

Benefits of iStack:

Simplifies network topology by reducing the number of managed devices. Enhances scalability and reliability through unified management.

Conclusion:The statement is TRUE because dedicated stack ports or stack cards are required to support iStack technology.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 6: Switch Product Portfolio. Huawei Campus Switch Product Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 144**

The USG6000F series firewalls are 1U high, use redundant fan and power modules, and support a maximum throughput of 160 Gbps.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

TheUSG6000F series firewallsare compact, high-performance devices designed for enterprise and carrier networks. Key specifications include:

Form factor:1U height, making them suitable for space-constrained environments. Redundancy:Equipped with redundant fans and power modules to ensure high availability. Throughput:Supports a maximum throughput of160 Gbps, enabling efficient handling of large traffic volumes.

These features make the USG6000F series ideal for scenarios requiring both performance and reliability.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "USG6000F Series Specifications." Huawei USG6000F Series Product Documentation, Technical Details.

**NEW QUESTION 148**

The major difference between Huawei S5731-H and S5731-S switches in software features is the VXLAN function.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

TheS5731-HandS5731-Sare part of Huawei's CloudEngine S series switches, but they differ in their software capabilities. Specifically:

S5731-H:Supports advanced features likeVXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN), which enables network virtualization and scalable overlay networks.

S5731-S:Lacks VXLAN support, making it suitable for simpler deployments without virtualization requirements.

This distinction is critical when selecting switches for environments that require advanced virtualization and cloud integration.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Huawei Campus Switch Models and Features."

Huawei CloudEngine S5731 Series Product Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 151**

Huawei's data center autonomous driving network sits at which level?

- A. L1: assisted O&M
- B. L2: partially autonomous network
- C. L4: highly autonomous network
- D. L3: conditional autonomous network
- E. L0: manual O&M

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Huawei'sdata center autonomous driving networkis classified asL3: conditional autonomous network. This level represents a significant advancement in network automation, where the system can handle most tasks autonomously but still requires human oversight for complex or exceptional scenarios.The levels of autonomous driving networks are defined as follows:

L0:Fully manual operations with no automation. L1:Basic automation with assisted O&M tools. L2:Partial autonomy, where some tasks are automated.

L3:Conditional autonomy, enabling self-driving capabilities under specific conditions. L4:High autonomy, capable of handling nearly all tasks without human intervention. Huawei's L3 implementation ensures efficient and reliable operations while maintaining flexibility for human intervention when needed.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Autonomous Driving Network Levels." Huawei Autonomous Driving Network Documentation, L3 Capabilities.

**NEW QUESTION 156**

On a data communication network, the network layer header of a packet sent by the source node carries the network layer addresses of both the source and destination nodes of the packet. Network devices with the routing function maintain the routing table. When receiving the packet, which address carried in the network layer do these network devices read and search their routing tables for a matching entry? After one is found, the packet is forwarded accordingly.

- A. Source MAC
- B. Destination IP
- C. Source IP
- D. Destination MAC

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In IP-based networks, routers use the destination IP address in the network layer header to determine the next hop for forwarding packets. The routing table contains entries that map destination IP addresses to outgoing interfaces or next-hop routers.

Source MAC and Destination MAC are Layer 2 (data link layer) addresses and are not used for routing decisions.

Source IP is irrelevant for routing, as the router focuses on delivering the packet to the destination IP address.

Thus, the correct answer is B, as routers use the destination IP address to make forwarding decisions.

References:

Huawei Routing Fundamentals Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

Huawei's data center autonomous driving network can locate faults within 1 minute, analyze faults within 3 minutes, and rectify faults within 5 minutes.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Fault Management in Autonomous Driving Networks:

Huawei's autonomous driving network leverages AI and machine learning to achieve rapid fault detection, analysis, and resolution.

Fault Management Metrics:

Locate faults within 1 minute: AI-driven tools quickly identify the root cause of issues. Analyze faults within 3 minutes: Advanced analytics provide detailed insights into the nature and impact of faults.

Rectify faults within 5 minutes: Automated remediation workflows resolve issues promptly, minimizing downtime.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because Huawei's autonomous driving network meets these fault management metrics.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei Autonomous Driving Network White Paper.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

Which of the following statements are TRUE about fixed ports and cards of AR routers?

A. LAN ports can be switched to WAN ports using the `undo portswitch` command.

B. On some models, WAN ports can be switched to LAN ports.

C. Layer 2 cards configured with VLANIF interfaces support simple Layer 3 forwarding, but do not support NAT, MPLS, IPsec, and HQoS.

D. All Layer 2 cards support LAN/WAN switching.

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

Huawei's AR routers offer flexible configurations for fixed ports and modular cards, enabling them to adapt to various networking scenarios. Key points include:

LAN-to-WAN switching: LAN ports can be converted to WAN ports using the `undo portswitch` command, allowing greater flexibility in network design.

WAN-to-LAN switching: Some AR router models support converting WAN ports to LAN ports, depending on the hardware and software capabilities.

Layer 2 card limitations: Layer 2 cards configured with VLANIF interfaces can perform basic Layer 3 forwarding but lack advanced features like NAT, MPLS, IPsec, and HQoS.

The claim that all Layer 2 cards support LAN/WAN switching is incorrect. Only specific models and configurations support this functionality, making option D false.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AR Router Port and Card Configurations."

Huawei AR Router Product Documentation, Port Switching and Layer 2 Card Features.

**NEW QUESTION 166**

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