Exam Questions H19-301_V3.0

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Certification V3.0

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/H19-301_V3.0/

NEW QUESTION 1
Huawei datacom portfolio comprises "Four Engines" products + Integrated management, control, and analysis platform. Which one is not part of Huawei datacom "Four Engines"?

A. NetEngine
B. CloudEngine
C. AREngine
D. AirEngine

Answer: C

Explanation:
Huawei's datacom portfolio includes the "Four Engines" product families: NetEngine : Routers for wide-area networks.
CloudEngine : Switches for data center networks. AirEngine : Wireless access points for Wi-Fi networks.
HiSecEngine : Security products for comprehensive protection.
AREngine is not part of the "Four Engines." It is unrelated to Huawei's datacom portfolio and focuses on augmented reality (AR) technologies.
Thus, the correct answer is C . References:
Huawei Datacom Portfolio Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 2
Typical transport layer protocols include TCP and UDP. Which of the following is not a characteristic of TCP?

A. Connectionless
B. Flow control and window mechanism
C. Connection-oriented
D. Reliable transmission

Answer: A

Explanation:
TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a connection-oriented protocol with several key characteristics:
Connectionless : This is not a characteristic of TCP. TCP establishes a connection before transmitting data using a three-way handshake.
Flow control and window mechanism : TCP uses flow control and sliding window mechanisms to manage data transmission rates and prevent buffer overflow.
Connection-oriented : TCP establishes, maintains, and terminates connections between endpoints.
Reliable transmission : TCP ensures reliable delivery of data through acknowledgments, retransmissions, and error detection.
UDP, not TCP, is a connectionless protocol. Therefore, the correct answer is A . References:
Huawei Transport Layer Protocols Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 3
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 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:
TheCloudEngine 8700-10is part of Huawei's high-density modular access switch lineup, designed for large-scale campus networks. It supports up to480 10G portsin 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
The SD-WAN multi-fed and selective receiving technology applies only to 5G links.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Huawei'sSD-WAN multi-fed and selective receiving technologyis not limited to5G 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 6
To meet service requirements in different industries, the campus network architecture and technical applications are designed based on industry characteristics. Which of the following options are the service requirements of large and midsize campus networks?

A. Network O&M needs to be automated and intelligent to perceive user experience anytime and anywhere.
B. As applications and services surge, the network needs to be automated to address the deployment and policy complexity.
C. Unknown threats must be detected and contained to prevent intrusion and spread.
D. Diversified access terminals and services are calling for a converged network.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Large and midsize campus networks face unique challenges due to their scale and diversity. Key service requirements include:
Automated and intelligent O&M:Ensures real-time monitoring and optimization of user experience, reducing manual intervention.
Automation for deployment and policy management:Simplifies the handling of complex configurations and policies as applications grow.
Threat detection and containment:Protects against unknown threats using AI-driven security solutions.
Converged networks:Supports diverse access terminals (e.g., IoT devices, smartphones) and services through unified infrastructure.
These requirements drive the adoption of modern technologies like SDN, AI, and network virtualization.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Campus Network Requirements by Industry."
Huawei Campus Network Solution Documentation, Large and Midsize Campus Design.

NEW QUESTION 7
Huawei firewalls have been listed in the Gartner Magic Quadrant every year since 2013, for nine consecutive years.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei firewalls, particularly the USG series, have consistently demonstrated strong performance in terms of innovation, functionality, and market presence. As a result, they have been included in the Gartner Magic Quadrant for Network Firewalls every year since 2013, achieving recognition for nine consecutive years.
This consistent inclusion reflects Huawei's leadership in the firewall market and its ability to meet evolving customer requirements.
Thus, the statement is TRUE . References:
Gartner Magic Quadrant for Network Firewalls, 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'sAdaptive 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 supportscomponent-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 itTRUE. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Adaptive Security Engine Features." Huawei Security Product Documentation, ASE Overview.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which of the following methods can be used toprotect network securityinHuawei WLAN products and solutions?

A. WIDS/WIPS air interface attack defense
B. Wired tunnel hardware encryption: DTLS and IPsec
C. WPA3 encryption
D. Authorization: Free mobility and unified authorization

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
Huawei WLAN solutions include multiplesecurity mechanismsto protect wireless networks from threats:
A (WIDS/WIPS air interface attack defense):Wireless Intrusion Detection/Prevention System (WIDS/WIPS) detects and mitigates rogue APs and other air interface threats. C (WPA3 encryption):Latest Wi-Fi security standard providing stronger encryption and protection against brute-force attacks.
D (Authorization: Free mobility and unified authorization):Ensures that users maintain consistent access policies regardless of location, improving security and compliance. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – WLAN Security Features

NEW QUESTION 10
MACsec is an important feature to make sure security and reliability. Which model of CloudEngine S6730 Series can support MACsec?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheS6730-H24X6Cmodel in the CloudEngine S6730 series supportsMACsec (Media Access Control Security), providing Layer 2 encryption for secure data transmission. MACsec ensures confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection for Ethernet traffic, making it ideal for sensitive environments like financial institutions and government networks.Other models in the series, such as the S6730-S24X6Q, do not support MACsec, limiting their use in scenarios requiring advanced security features.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "MACsec Support in Huawei Switches." Huawei CloudEngine S6730 Series Product Documentation, Security Features.

NEW QUESTION 10
What is the maximum packet loss rate allowed by A-FEC while ensuring smooth video playback in Huawei's SD-WAN solution?

A. 0.4
B. 0.2
C. 0.1
D. 0.3

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding A-FEC (Adaptive Forward Error Correction):
A-FEC is a technology used in Huawei's SD-WAN solution to ensure smooth video playback even in the presence of packet loss. It adds redundant data to compensate for lost packets.
Maximum Packet Loss Rate:
A-FEC can tolerate up to40% packet loss (0.4)while maintaining smooth video playback. This ensures high-quality video streaming even in challenging network conditions. Conclusion:The correct answer is Option A, as the maximum packet loss rate allowed by A- FEC is 0.4.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: SD-WAN Solutions. Huawei SD-WAN Solution Brochure.

NEW QUESTION 14
Which protocol does iMaster NCE use to deliver configurations to devices?

A. NETCONF
B. Telemetry
C. SDN
D. RESTful

Answer: A

Explanation:
iMaster NCE (Network Cloud Engine) uses NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol) to deliver configurations to network devices. NETCONF is an XML-based protocol that provides a standardized way to configure and manage network devices programmatically. Telemetry : Used for collecting operational data from devices, not for configuration delivery. SDN : Refers to a broader concept of software-defined networking, not a specific protocol. RESTful : Used for API interactions but not for device configuration.
Thus, the correct answer is A , as NETCONF is the primary protocol used by iMaster NCE for configuration delivery.
References:
Huawei iMaster NCE Protocol Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 17
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 andsoftware 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 equippedwithWireless Access Controller (WAC) cardsintegrate 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
SecoManager is a security controller developed by Huawei for various security scenarios. Based on different scenarios, SecoManager has several deployment modes. Which of the following isnota SecoManager deployment mode?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Understanding SecoManager Deployment Modes:
SecoManager is a security controller that integrates with Huawei's iMaster NCE platforms to manage security policies across networks.
Analysis of Each Mode:
Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-IP:Supported for managing security in IP/MPLS networks.
Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Fabric:Supported for data center and cloud fabric security management.
Integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Campus: Not supportedbecause SecoManager focuses on specialized security scenarios, while iMaster NCE-Campus manages campus
networks.
Independent deployment:Supported for standalone security management. Conclusion:The correct answer is Option C, as integrated deployment with iMaster NCE-Campus is not a valid SecoManager deployment mode.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 11: Security Solutions. Huawei SecoManager Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 19
The maximum SD-WAN forwarding performance of the AR8140 is 20 Gbit/s.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheHuawei AR8140is ahigh-performance SD-WAN routerdesigned forlarge enterprises. It supports:
Maximum SD-WAN forwarding performance of 20 Gbit/s.
Multiple WAN interfaces, including5G, LTE, MPLS, and Internet links. Advanced traffic steeringfor cloud and SaaS applications.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei AR8140 Specifications

NEW QUESTION 20
What is the meaning of "one-click fast scheduling, cloud-network coordinated scheduling"?

A. SRv6-based service provisioning within minutes, enabling agile service rollout
B. Industry-unique hop-by-hop measurement technology, real-time visualization of network- wide status, troubleshooting within minutes
C. SDN + intelligent cloud-map algorithm, improving the utilization of cloud-network resources by 30%
D. Hierarchical slicing, 1000+ slices (10x the industry average)

Answer: A

Explanation:
"One-click fast scheduling, cloud-network coordinated scheduling" refers to the ability to provision services quickly and efficiently using advanced technologies like SRv6 (Segment Routing over IPv6) . This feature enables agile service rollout by automating the configuration and deployment of network services across cloud and WAN environments. With SRv6, services can be provisioned within minutes, significantly reducing the time required for manual configuration and ensuring rapid adaptation to changing business needs.
The other options describe different features of Huawei's solutions but do not directly align with the concept of "one-click fast scheduling." For example:
Option B refers to network diagnostics and troubleshooting capabilities.
Option C highlights resource optimization through SDN and intelligent algorithms. Option D focuses on network slicing, which is a separate feature for enhancing network flexibility.
Thus, the correct answer is A , as it directly addresses the concept of fast and coordinated scheduling in cloud-network environments.
References:
Huawei CloudWAN 3.0 Solution White Paper, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 22
As one of the important advantages of Huawei L3 autonomous driving solution, quick intelligent O&M improves network performance. Which options are the capability of Huawei intelligent O&M to improve network performance?

A. Precise fault analysis
B. Intelligent network optimization
C. Real-time experience visualization

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Huawei'sL3 Autonomous Driving Network (ADN)solution leverages AI and automation to enhance network operations and maintenance (O&M). Key capabilities include:
Precise fault analysis:Uses AI algorithms to identify root causes of faults quickly and accurately, reducing downtime.
Intelligent network optimization:Dynamically adjusts network parameters to optimize performance and resource utilization.
Real-time experience visualization:Provides a comprehensive view of network health and user experience, enabling proactive issue resolution.
These features collectively improve network performance, reduce operational complexity, and enhance user satisfaction.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Autonomous Driving Network Levels and Features."
Huawei ADN Solution Documentation, Intelligent O&M Capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 25
Which method does Huawei's campus network free mobility solution use to achieve a consistent experience across the entire network?

A. IP address-based policy control
B. User-based policy control
C. MAC address-based policy control
D. Terminal-based policy control

Answer: B

Explanation:
Huawei??sFree Mobilitysolution providesconsistent network accessusingUser-Based Policy Control.
(B) True – User-Based Policy Control:
Ensures thatuser policies(VLAN, QoS, security) remainconsistentacross the network. Users canmove freelyacross different subnets while maintainingthe same network access privileges.
Other options:
(A) IP Address-Based Control (False): Users' IP addresses may change, disrupting policy continuity.
(C) MAC Address-Based Control (False): MAC addresses aredevice-specific, limiting user mobility.
(D) Terminal-Based Control (False): Controls access perdevice, not per user. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Campus Network Mobility Section

NEW QUESTION 28
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 33
Which of the following AP models have uplink optical ports?

A. AirEngine 6760-X1
B. AirEngine 5760-51
C. AirEngine 5762-15HW
D. AP7060DN
E. AirEngine 6761-21

Answer: ACDE

Explanation:
Huawei offersWi-Fi 6 APswithoptical uplink portsto support high-speed backhaul:
(A) AirEngine 6760-X1 (True):Supportsoptical portsfor high-speed uplink.
(B) AirEngine 5760-51 (False):Doesnothave optical ports.
(C) AirEngine 5762-15HW (True):Equipped withfiber uplink ports.
(D) AP7060DN (True):Supports10G optical uplink, ensuringhigh-speed data transmission.
(E) AirEngine 6761-21 (True):Providesoptical uplink portsforhigh-bandwidth backhaul. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei Wi-Fi 6 APs Specifications

NEW QUESTION 36
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:
TheCloudEngine 6881series switchesdo 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 38
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 likeLabel 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 39
Which of the following deployment modes are supported by AR routers? (Select All that Apply)

A. USB-based deployment
B. DHCP option-based deployment
C. DCN deployment
D. Email-based deployment

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Deployment Modes for AR Routers:
Huawei AR routers support multiple deployment methods to simplify configuration and provisioning in various scenarios.
Explanation of Each Mode:
USB-based deployment:Configuration files can be loaded onto the router using a USB drive, enabling zero-touch provisioning.
DHCP option-based deployment:The router obtains its configuration from a DHCP server, which provides necessary parameters such as IP addresses and configuration file URLs. DCN deployment:Devices are automatically discovered and configured through the Data Communication Network (DCN), reducing manual intervention.
Email-based deployment:Configuration files or scripts can be sent to the router via email, allowing remote provisioning.
Conclusion:All four options are valid deployment modes for AR routers. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Deployment. Huawei AR Router Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 42
Which of the following interface types are supported by WAN-side links of Huawei SD-WAN routers?

A. LTE
B. 5G
C. FC
D. VDSL

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
HuaweiSD-WAN routerssupport multiple WAN-side link types to provide flexible connectivity options:
(A) LTE (True): Many Huawei SD-WAN routers includeLTE interfacesformobile WAN connectivity, ensuring reliable backup connections.
(B) 5G (True):Next-generation routerssupport5G connectivity, offeringhigher bandwidth and lower latencythan LTE.
(C) FC (False):Fibre Channel (FC)is a technology used forstorage networks (SANs), not for WAN connectivity in SD-WAN routers.
(D) VDSL (True): SomeHuawei routerssupportVDSLinterfaces forDSL-based broadband connections, commonly used inlegacy networks.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei SD-WAN Router WAN Interfaces Section

NEW QUESTION 45
Which of the following campus network challenges are enterprises facing as they move towards the all-cloud era?

A. Slow fault locating
B. Wi-Fi discontinuous networking
C. Cloud outpacing network
D. Difficult network scaling
E. Cross-domain fragile infrastructure

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:
As enterprises transition to cloud-centric architectures, campus networks face several challenges:
Slow fault locating:Traditional networks lack intelligent tools for rapid fault detection and resolution, leading to prolonged downtime.
Wi-Fi discontinuous networking:Poorly designed wireless networks result in coverage gaps and inconsistent user experiences.
Cloud outpacing network:Cloud services evolve faster than traditional networks can adapt, creating bottlenecks.
Difficult network scaling:Legacy networks struggle to scale dynamically to meet growing demands.
Cross-domain fragile infrastructure:Fragmented management across domains (e.g., wired, wireless, WAN) leads to inefficiencies and vulnerabilities.
Addressing these challenges requires modern solutions like SDN (Software-Defined Networking), AI-driven O&M, and unified management platforms.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Campus Network Challenges in the Cloud Era."
Huawei Campus Network Solution Documentation, Trends and Challenges.

NEW QUESTION 49
After data arrives at the physical layer, the digital signals are converted into optical, electrical, or electromagnetic wave signals depending on the physical media.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The physical layer (Layer 1) of the OSI model is responsible for transmitting raw bitstreams over a physical medium. When data reaches this layer, it is converted into signals compatible with the transmission medium being used. For example:
Optical signalsare used in fiber-optic cables.
Electrical signalsare used in copper cables (e.g., Ethernet).
Electromagnetic wavesare used in wireless communication (e.g., Wi-Fi or radio waves). This conversion ensures that data can be transmitted efficiently across different types of media. The statement is therefore correct.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "OSI Model and Physical Layer Functions."
Huawei Transmission Technologies Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 53
Remote office is an important requirement for enterprise staff on business trips. Which function can USG firewalls use to meet customers' remote office requirements?

A. SSL VPN
B. IPS
C. AntiVirus
D. IPsecVPN

Answer: A

Explanation:
Remote Office Requirements:
Remote office solutions enable secure access to corporate resources for employees working outside the office.
Firewall Functions for Remote Access:
SSL VPN:Provides secure remote access over HTTPS, allowing users to connect to internal applications without requiring additional client software.
IPS (Intrusion Prevention System):Protects against network attacks but does not provide remote access.
AntiVirus:Focuses on detecting and blocking malware, not remote access. IPsecVPN:While IPsecVPN can provide remote access, it typically requires more complex configurations compared to SSL VPN.
Conclusion:The correct answer is Option A, as SSL VPN is the most user-friendly and widely used function for remote office requirements.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 11: Security Solutions. Huawei USG Firewall Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 54
Which of the following controllers supports unified LAN-WAN management?

A. iMaster NCE-Fabric
B. iMaster NCE-WAN
C. iMaster NCE-Campus
D. iMaster NCE-IP

Answer: C

Explanation:
Overview of Huawei Controllers:
Huawei offers a range of controllers under the iMaster NCE series, each designed for specific use cases.
Analysis of Each Controller:
iMaster NCE-Fabric:Focuses on data center network automation and management. It does not support unified LAN-WAN management.
iMaster NCE-WAN:Specializes in WAN management, particularly for SD-WAN solutions. It does not manage LANs.
iMaster NCE-Campus:Designed for campus networks, this controller supportsunified LAN- WAN management, enabling centralized control of both wired and wireless networks. iMaster NCE-IP:Focuses on traditional IP/MPLS network management and does not support unified LAN-WAN management.
Conclusion:The correct answer is Option C, as iMaster NCE-Campus supports unified LAN-WAN management.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: Network Management Solutions.
Huawei iMaster NCE Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 57
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 60
Which of the following IT transformations drive data center networks towards all-Ethernet?

A. PCIe is replaced.
B. Storage media evolves from HDDs to SSDs.
C. The IT architecture evolves from centralized to distributed.
D. The deployment mode evolves from single-cloud mode to multiple deployment modes such as multi-cloud mode.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The transition to all-Ethernet data center networks is driven by several IT transformations. Below is an analysis of each option:
PCIe is replaced : PCIe is a local bus standard used for high-speed device connections within servers. Its replacement does not directly contribute to the shift toward all-Ethernet networks.
Storage media evolves from HDDs to SSDs : The adoption of SSDs increases storage performance and reduces latency, making Ethernet-based storage protocols like NVMe over Fabrics (NVMe-oF) viable alternatives to traditional Fibre Channel.
The IT architecture evolves from centralized to distributed : Distributed architectures require scalable and flexible networking solutions, which Ethernet-based networks are well- suited to provide.
The deployment mode evolves from single-cloud mode to multiple deployment modes such as multi-cloud mode : While multi-cloud deployments influence network design, they do not directly drive the shift to all-Ethernet networks.
Thus, the correct answers are B and C . References:
Huawei All-Ethernet Data Center Network Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 62
MACsec (Media Access Control Security)is an important feature to ensure security and reliability. Which of the following features does MACsec provide?

A. Service data encryption
B. Data frame integrity check
C. Replay protection
D. Data source authenticity verification

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
MACsec(Media Access Control Security) is aLayer 2 security protocolthat provides end-to- end encryption for Ethernet frames. It ensuresconfidentiality, integrity, and authenticityof data on wired networks.
A (Service data encryption):Encrypts Ethernet frames to protect against eavesdropping. B (Data frame integrity check):Prevents data tampering and corruption.
C (Replay protection):Detects and prevents replay attacks by using unique sequence numbers.
D (Data source authenticity verification):Ensures that received data is from a legitimate source by using cryptographic authentication.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – MACsec Features & Security Benefits

NEW QUESTION 65
Which of the following are factors affecting the wireless rate (throughput) of a Wi-Fi AP?

A. CPU performance
B. Spatial stream
C. Frequency bandwidth
D. SNR

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
The wireless rate (throughput) of a Wi-Fi AP is influenced by several factors. Below is an analysis of each option:
CPU performance : The AP's CPU processes data packets and manages wireless communication. Higher CPU performance enables faster packet processing and

better throughput.
Spatial stream : Wi-Fi uses multiple spatial streams (MIMO) to transmit data simultaneously. More spatial streams increase the data rate and improve throughput.
Frequency bandwidth : The bandwidth of the frequency channel determines how much data can be transmitted at once. For example, 160 MHz channels provide higher throughput than 20 MHz channels.
SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio) : A higher SNR indicates a stronger signal relative to noise, resulting in better data transmission quality and higher throughput. Poor SNR leads to retransmissions and reduced performance.
All four factors significantly impact the wireless rate of a Wi-Fi AP. References:
Huawei Wi-Fi 6 Technology White Paper, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 66
The data center autonomous driving network standard promoted by both industry and Huawei falls into six levels. The highest level is L5: full autonomous network.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Autonomous Driving Network (ADN) Levels:
The ADN standard defines six levels (L0 to L5), ranging from manual operations (L0) to fully autonomous operations (L5).
Highest Level (L5):
AtL5, the network achieves full autonomy, capable of self-configuration, self-optimization, and self-healing without human intervention.
Conclusion:The statement is TRUE because the highest level of the ADN standard is indeed L5: full autonomous network.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei Autonomous Driving Network White Paper.

NEW QUESTION 68
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" isnot 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 70
Which of the following networking models are supported in Huawei's SD-WAN solution?

A. Hub-spoke networking
B. Hierarchical networking
C. Partial-mesh networking
D. Full-mesh networking
E. Intelligent HQoS

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Huawei'sSD-WAN solutionsupports multiple networking models to meet diverse enterprise requirements:
Hub-spoke networking:Centralizes traffic through a hub site, ideal for security and policy enforcement.
Hierarchical networking:Organizes sites into tiers (e.g., regional hubs and branches), enabling scalable architectures.
Partial-mesh networking:Connects critical sites directly while routing other traffic through hubs, balancing performance and cost.
Full-mesh networking:Provides direct connections between all sites, ensuring optimal performance for latency-sensitive applications.
Intelligent HQoSis not a networking model but rather a feature that enhances Quality of Service (QoS) across any of these models.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "SD-WAN Networking Models." Huawei SD-WAN Solution Documentation, Supported Architectures.

NEW QUESTION 72
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 73
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'sAirEngineseries access points (APs) are designed for high-performance wireless networking. Some models include2.5GE uplink portsto 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.
TheAirEngine 6761-21andAirEngine 5762-12do 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 78
Huawei's vision for the datacom industry is "IP on everything".

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei's vision for the datacom industry is indeed "IP on everything," reflecting its commitment to building ubiquitous, intelligent, and converged IP networks. This vision emphasizes the integration of IP technologies into all aspects of communication, including data centers, campuses, and wide-area networks, to support digital transformation and innovation.
The statement is therefore TRUE . References:
Huawei Datacom Vision White Paper, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 83
Huawei CE6863E-48S6CQ supports hardware-based BFD, with a minimum packet sending interval of 3.3 ms.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding Hardware-Based BFD:
Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a protocol used to detect faults in network paths quickly. Hardware-based BFD offloads processing to dedicated chips, enabling faster detection intervals.
Huawei CE6863E-48S6CQ Capabilities:
TheCE6863E-48S6CQswitch supports hardware-based BFD with aminimum packet sending interval of 3.3 ms, ensuring rapid fault detection and recovery.
Conclusion:The statement is TRUE because the CE6863E-48S6CQ supports hardware- based BFD with the specified interval.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei CloudEngine Switch Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 85
Which of the following statements are TRUE about iMaster NCE in terms of management and control?

A. Manages and controls SDN-capable networks through NETCONF (based on the YANG model).
B. Manages and controls traditional devices through SNMP.
C. Manages and controls traditional devices through the CU.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
HuaweiiMaster NCEis acentralized network management and control systemforSDN-capableandtraditionaldevices.
(A) True – SDN control via NETCONF/YANG:iMaster NCE usesNETCONF(based on theYANG model) to manage and controlSDN-enableddevices, automating configuration and policy enforcement.
(B) True – SNMP for traditional devices:Traditional network devices (non-SDN) are managed throughSNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), which provides device
monitoring and basic configuration.
(C) False – No direct control through CU (Control Unit):Huawei does not define aCUas an independent management entity in iMaster NCE. Instead, SDN-capable devices are controlled viaNETCONF/YANG, while traditional devices rely onSNMP.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, iMaster NCE Overview Section

NEW QUESTION 90
Which of the following Huawei products is best suited to defend against application-layer DDoS attacks?

A. HiSec Insight
B. USG6000E
C. AntiDDoS
D. FireHunter

Answer: C

Explanation:
To defend againstapplication-layer DDoS attacks, Huawei'sAntiDDoSproduct is the most suitable choice.Key details about the options:
HiSec Insight:A security analytics platform for threat detection and response, but not specifically designed for DDoS mitigation.
USG6000E:A next-generation firewall with basic DDoS protection, but limited in handling large-scale or sophisticated attacks.
AntiDDoS:A dedicated solution for detecting and mitigating DDoS attacks, including application-layer attacks like HTTP floods.
FireHunter:A sandboxing solution for advanced threat detection, not DDoS defense. TheAntiDDoSproduct excels in identifying and mitigating application-layer attacks by analyzing traffic patterns and applying granular mitigation policies.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Anti-DDoS Solutions." Huawei AntiDDoS Product Documentation, Application-Layer Protection.

NEW QUESTION 95
What O&M services does iMaster NCE-FabricInsight provide based on knowledge graph modeling?

A. "1-3-5" troubleshooting
B. Data plane verification (DPV)
C. Network snapshot comparison
D. Network health evaluation

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Huawei's iMaster NCE-FabricInsight is an intelligent O&M platform for data center networks that leverages knowledge graph modeling to enhance network management and troubleshooting. Below is an explanation of each option:
"1-3-5" troubleshooting : This refers to a structured approach for fault detection, isolation, and resolution within 1 minute of fault detection, 3 minutes of fault location, and 5 minutes of fault recovery. FabricInsight uses AI-driven analytics to achieve this level of efficiency. Data plane verification (DPV) : DPV ensures the correctness of the data forwarding path by verifying configurations and detecting anomalies in real time. This helps prevent issues like misconfigurations or routing errors.
Network snapshot comparison : This feature allows administrators to compare network states at different points in time, helping identify changes that may have caused performance degradation or faults.
Network health evaluation : FabricInsight continuously monitors the network and evaluates its health status, providing insights into potential risks and optimization opportunities.
All four options are valid O&M services provided by iMaster NCE-FabricInsight. References:
Huawei iMaster NCE-FabricInsight Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 96
Enterprise networks, no matter campus networks or DCNs, are facing a lot of potential attacks. What are the common types of attack methods we are facing?

A. Remote code execution
B. Cross-site attacks
C. Command line injection
D. Brute-force attacks

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Enterprise networks are vulnerable to a variety of cyberattacks, including:
Remote code execution:Attackers exploit vulnerabilities to execute malicious code on target systems, potentially gaining full control.
Cross-site attacks:Includes Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF), where attackers manipulate web applications to steal data or perform unauthorized actions.
Command line injection:Attackers inject malicious commands into input fields, compromising system integrity.
Brute-force attacks:Attackers attempt to guess passwords or encryption keys through repeated trial-and-error attempts.
These attack methods highlight the importance of implementing robust security measures, such asfirewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems, and regular patching. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Common Cyberattack Methods." Huawei Security Solution Documentation, Threat Landscape Overview.

NEW QUESTION 100
In a routing table, a default route is the route with 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination IP address.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Adefault routeis a special type of route used in routing tables to forward packets when no specific route matches the destination IP address. It acts as a "catch-all" route for traffic that does not match any other routes in the routing table.The default route is typically represented as0.0.0.0/0, where: 0.0.0.0represents any destination IP address.
/0indicates a subnet mask of 0 bits, meaning it applies to all possible IP addresses. Default routes are commonly used in scenarios where a router needs to forward traffic to a gatewayor next-hop device for further processing. This simplifies routing table management, especially in networks with limited or centralized connectivity.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Routing Basics and Default Routes."
Huawei Router Product Documentation, Routing Table Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 104
Which of the following statements are TRUE about fixed ports and cards of AR routers? (Select All that Apply)

A. All Layer 2 cards support LAN/WAN switching.
B. Layer 2 cards configured with VLANIF interfaces support simple Layer 3 forwarding, but do not support NAT, MPLS, IPsec, and HQoS.
C. On some models, WAN ports can be switched to LAN ports.
D. LAN ports can be switched to WAN ports using the undo portswitch command.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
Overview of Fixed Ports and Cards in AR Routers:
AR routers have fixed ports and modular cards that support various networking functions, including Layer 2 and Layer 3 operations.
Analysis of Each Statement:
Option A:This is incorrect. Not all Layer 2 cards support LAN/WAN switching; it depends on the specific model and card type.
Option B:This is correct. Layer 2 cards with VLANIF interfaces can perform simple Layer 3 forwarding but lack advanced features like NAT, MPLS, IPsec, and HQoS.
Option C:This is correct. Some AR router models allow WAN ports to be reconfigured as LAN ports, providing flexibility in deployment.
Option D:This is correct. Theundo portswitchcommand can be used to switch LAN ports to WAN ports, enabling Layer 3 functionality.
Conclusion:The correct statements are Options B, C, and D. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Architecture. Huawei AR Router Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 109
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 anagent processthat collects and stores management information.
Themanagement 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 111
What are the differentiators of Huawei CloudFabric 3.0 data center network solution? (Select All that Apply)

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Overview of Huawei CloudFabric 3.0:
Huawei CloudFabric 3.0 is a next-generation data center network solution that emphasizes automation, intelligence, and unified connectivity for diverse workloads.
Analysis of Each Differentiator:
Full-lifecycle automation:CloudFabric 3.0 provides end-to-end automation for provisioning, configuration, and management, reducing operational complexity.
Network-wide intelligent O&M:AI-driven tools enable proactive fault detection, analysis, and resolution, improving network reliability.
All-wireless access:This is incorrect. CloudFabric 3.0 focuses on wired Ethernet networks rather than all-wireless access.
All-Ethernet storage and HPC network:CloudFabric 3.0 supports unified Ethernet-based connectivity for storage, high-performance computing (HPC), and other workloads, simplifying infrastructure.
Conclusion:The correct differentiators are Options A, B, and D. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei CloudFabric 3.0 Solution Brochure.

NEW QUESTION 113
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 116
Which of the following options isnota key IT change drivingData Center Networks (DCNs) towards All-Ethernet?

A. Storage media migrates from HDD to SSD
B. IT architecture transforms from Centralized to Distributed
C. PCIe is replaced
D. Enterprise Service migrates to Cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:
Data Center Networks (DCNs) are evolving towards All-Ethernet architecturesdue to various IT changes.
Key IT changes driving All-Ethernet DCNs include:
A (HDD to SSD transition) Increases storage speed, reducing network latency. B (Centralized to Distributed IT architecture) Improves efficiency and scalability.
D (Enterprise Service migration to Cloud) Requires a more flexible, high-bandwidth network.
C (PCIe replacement) is incorrect because PCIe is not replaced but rather evolves to newer versions (e.g., PCIe Gen5/Gen6) to support high-speed connections inside servers. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – Data Center Evolution and All-Ethernet Trends

NEW QUESTION 121
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 124
Which of the following campus network challenges are enterprises facing as they move towards the all-cloud era? (Select All that Apply)

A. Difficult network scaling
B. Cloud outpacing network
C. Wi-Fi discontinuous networking
D. Slow fault locating
E. Cross-domain fragile infrastructure

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:
Challenges in Campus Networks During the All-Cloud Era:
As enterprises transition to cloud-based architectures, campus networks face several challenges due to increased complexity, scalability demands, and integration with cloud services.
Explanation of Each Challenge:
Difficult network scaling:As businesses grow, scaling traditional campus networks to meet increasing demands becomes challenging without proper automation and flexibility.
Cloud outpacing network:The rapid adoption of cloud services often surpasses the ability of traditional networks to adapt, leading to performance bottlenecks.
Wi-Fi discontinuous networking:Ensuring seamless Wi-Fi coverage and connectivity across large campuses is a significant challenge, especially in environments with high user density.
Slow fault locating:Traditional networks lack advanced tools for real-time monitoring and troubleshooting, resulting in delays in identifying and resolving issues.
Cross-domain fragile infrastructure:Managing multiple domains (e.g., wired, wireless, and cloud) introduces complexity and increases the risk of failures if not properly integrated. Conclusion:All the listed challenges are valid and commonly faced by enterprises moving toward the all-cloud era.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: Campus Network Challenges.
Huawei CloudCampus Solution Brochure.

NEW QUESTION 129
Which format is a MAC address usually presented in? For example, 00-21-0A-B9-DC-79 or 0021-0AB9-DC79.

A. Decimal
B. Octal
C. Hexadecimal
D. Binary

Answer: C

Explanation:
AMAC (Media Access Control) addressis a48-bit unique identifierassigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer. It is typically written inhexadecimal format(base-16), which consists of numbers (0-9) and letters (A-F). Example formats:
Dash-separated:00-21-0A-B9-DC-79 Colon-separated:00:21:0A:B9:DC:79 Continuous:00210AB9DC79
Other options are incorrect:
(A) Decimal – False:MAC addresses are not expressed in decimal format.
(B) Octal – False:Octal (base-8) is not used for MAC addresses.
(D) Binary – False:While MAC addresses are ultimately stored asbinary, they are not presented in this format for human readability.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Ethernet Basics Section

NEW QUESTION 133
To meet service requirements in different industries, the campus network architecture and technical applications are designed based on industry characteristics. Which of the following options are the service requirements of large and midsize campus networks?

A. Unknown threats must be detected and contained to prevent intrusion and spread.
B. Diversified access terminals and services are calling for a converged network.
C. As applications and services surge, the network needs to be automated to address the deployment and policy complexity.
D. Network O&M needs to be automated and intelligent to perceive user experience anytime and anywhere.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Large and midsize campus networks face unique challenges due to their scale, diversity of devices, and evolving service demands. Below is an analysis of each option:
Unknown threats must be detected and contained to prevent intrusion and spread :
Security is a top priority in campus networks. Advanced threat detection mechanisms, such as AI-driven analytics and sandboxing, are essential to identify and mitigate unknown threats before they impact the network.
Diversified access terminals and services are calling for a converged network : Modern campus networks must accommodate a wide range of devices (e.g., smartphones, IoT devices, laptops) and services (e.g., voice, video, data). A converged network architecture simplifies management and ensures seamless connectivity across all devices.
As applications and services surge, the network needs to be automated to address the deployment and policy complexity : Automation tools, such as SDN and intent-driven networking (IDN), help streamline network deployment and policy enforcement, reducing manual intervention and minimizing errors.
Network O&M needs to be automated and intelligent to perceive user experience anytime and anywhere : Intelligent O&M solutions leverage AI and machine learning to monitor network performance, predict issues, and optimize user experience in real time.
All four options accurately describe the service requirements of large and midsize campus networks.
References:
Huawei Campus Network Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 135
Huawei datacom product line covers six domains as follows: campus network, metro router, data center network, cyber security, network management, and backbone router.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei Datacom Product Line Overview:
Huawei's datacom product line provides comprehensive solutions across multiple domains to meet diverse customer needs.
Domains Covered by Huawei Datacom:

Campus Network:Solutions for enterprise campuses, including switches, Wi-Fi, and IoT integration.
Metro Router:Routers designed for metropolitan area networks (MANs).
Data Center Network:Solutions for high-performance data center networking, including switches and SDN controllers.
Cyber Security:Products and solutions for network security, including firewalls and intrusion detection systems.
Network Management:Tools for managing and monitoring networks, such as iMaster NCE.
Backbone Router:High-capacity routers for core and backbone networks.
Conclusion:The statement is TRUE, as Huawei's datacom product line indeed covers these six domains.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 1: Huawei Overview. Huawei Datacom Product Portfolio Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 136
In order to provide customers a fully-wireless experience, break down boundaries, and inspire enterprise innovation, Huawei developed a lot of advanced Wi-Fi technologies. In the face of common signal blind spots problem, which key technology does Huawei Wi-Fi solution use to achieve zero signal blind spot?

A. Dynamic frequency assignment (DFA)
B. Unique AI roaming algorithm
C. Unique dynamic-zoom smart antenna
D. 6 GHz frequency band

Answer: C

Explanation:
Huawei Wi-Fi 6 solutionseliminate signal blind spotsusing their"Unique Dynamic-Zoom Smart Antenna"technology.
(C) True – Dynamic-Zoom Smart Antenna:
Automatically adjustsantenna beamformingbased on terminal location. Improves signal coverage and reduces interference in complex environments.
Ensuresseamless roamingacross APs withstronger signal stability.
Other options:
(A) DFA (False): DFA optimizesfrequency selectionbut does not eliminate signal blind spots.
(B) AI Roaming Algorithm (False): Enhanceshandover between APs, but does not directly eliminate blind spots.
(D) 6 GHz Band (False): Providesmore spectrum, but coverage depends on the AP's antenna design.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei Wi-Fi 6 Technologies Section

NEW QUESTION 141
An IPv6 address is expressed indotted decimal notation, and an IPv4 address is expressed incolon hexadecimal notation.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
IPv4 addressesare written indotted decimal notation(e.g., 192.168.1.1).
IPv6 addressesusecolon-separated hexadecimal notation(e.g., 2001:db8::1).
The statement in the question isincorrect because IPv6 does NOT use dotted decimal notation; only IPv4 does.
IPv4 is 32-bit, while IPv6 is 128-bit, allowing for a much larger address space. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – IPv4 vs. IPv6 Addressing

NEW QUESTION 145
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 148
Which of the following statements is FALSE about Huawei AirEngine 5761-11W?

A. It supports a device rate of 1.775 Gbps.
B. It has no USB port.
C. It has one GE uplink port and four GE electrical downlink ports.
D. It supports the leader AP feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Huawei AirEngine 5761-11W is a Wi-Fi 6 access point (AP) designed for enterprise networks. Let us analyze each statement:
It supports a device rate of 1.775 Gbps : This is true . The AirEngine 5761-11W supports a maximum device rate of 1.775 Gbps, making it suitable for high-speed wireless connectivity.
It has no USB port : This is false . The AirEngine 5761-11W does have a USB port, which can be used for IoT expansion or other purposes.
It has one GE uplink port and four GE electrical downlink ports : This is true . The device includes one Gigabit Ethernet (GE) uplink port and four GE electrical downlink ports for wired connections.
It supports the leader AP feature : This is true . The leader AP feature allows the device to act as a controller for other APs in small-scale deployments, simplifying network management.
Thus, the false statement is B . References:
Huawei AirEngine 5761-11W Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 153
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 157
Huawei CE6863E-48S6CQ supports hardware-based BFD, minimum packet sending interval of 3.3s.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Huawei CE6863E-48S6CQ switch supports hardware-based Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), which enables rapid fault detection in the network. However, the claim that the minimum packet sending interval is 3.3 seconds is incorrect.
Hardware-based BFD typically supports much shorter intervals, often in the range of milliseconds (e.g., 3.3 ms, not 3.3 seconds). This ensures fast detection of link failures and
minimizes downtime.
Thus, the statement is FALSE due to the incorrect interval value. References:
Huawei CloudEngine CE6863E-48S6CQ Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 158
Redundancy is the guarantee of stable network operation and is one of the important factors to consider when selecting an aggregation switch. How many power modules does one Huawei CloudEngine S8700-10 have?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 2

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Huawei CloudEngine S8700-10 is a high-performance aggregation switch designed for enterprise campus networks. It supports up to 4 power modules , which provide redundancy and ensure stable operation even in the event of a power module failure. Redundant power supplies are critical for maintaining network uptime and reliability, especially in mission-critical environments.
The other options (2, 6, and 8) do not match the specifications of the S8700-10. While some models in the S8700 series may support fewer or additional power modules, the S8700-10 specifically accommodates up to 4 power modules.
References:
Huawei CloudEngine S8700 Series Switch Hardware Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 159
An enterprise WAN mainly implements cross-region interconnection. Which of the following interconnections are implemented on the enterprise WAN?

A. Enterprise headquarters and branches
B. Carrier networks and enterprise networks
C. Enterprise campus networks and data centers
D. Enterprise office networks and enterprise production networks

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
An enterprise WAN (Wide Area Network) is designed to connect geographically dispersed locations within an organization. The primary interconnections include:
Option A: Enterprise headquarters and branches are commonly interconnected via WAN to enable centralized management and resource sharing.
Option B: Carrier networks and enterprise networks are not part of the enterprise WAN itself but represent external connectivity provided by service providers.
Option C: Enterprise campus networks and data centers are interconnected to ensure seamless access to centralized resources and applications.

Option D: Enterprise office networks and production networks are interconnected to facilitate collaboration and operational efficiency. These interconnections form the backbone of an enterprise WAN, enabling cross-region communication and resource sharing.
References:
Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: Enterprise WAN Architecture Huawei Enterprise Networking Solutions Overview

NEW QUESTION 160
TheAR6300provides high reliability and supportsdual SRUs, dual power supplies, and redundant fans.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei AR6300 routersarehigh-reliability enterprise routersdesigned formission-critical applications.
Key features:
Dual SRUs (Service Routing Units)for redundancy. Dual power suppliesto ensurecontinuous operation.
Redundant fansto prevent overheating and hardware failure.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – AR6300 Router High- Availability Features

NEW QUESTION 161
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 164
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 165
Huawei CloudEngine S12700E is Huawei's high-end campus modular switch. Which of the following are Huawei CloudEngine S12700E highlight features?

A. Ultra-large buffer and HQoS scheduling, delivering optimal user experience of key applications
B. Powerful slot forwarding capability, building Wi-Fi 6 high-speed channels
C. Control and switching separation, on-demand configuration, and flexible capacity expansion
D. Redundancy design for key components, ensuring 99.999% reliability

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
The Huawei CloudEngine S12700E series is a high-end modular switch designed for enterprise campus networks. Below are the explanations for each highlighted feature: Ultra-large buffer and HQoS scheduling, delivering optimal user experience of key applications : The S12700E series features a large buffer and advanced Hierarchical Quality of Service (HQoS) scheduling, ensuring smooth performance for critical applications even under heavy traffic conditions.
Powerful slot forwarding capability, building Wi-Fi 6 high-speed channels : The switch supports high-speed forwarding capabilities, making it ideal for supporting Wi-Fi 6 networks and handling the increased bandwidth demands of modern applications.
Control and switching separation, on-demand configuration, and flexible capacity expansion : The S12700E adopts a control-switching separation architecture, allowing users to configure resources on demand and expand capacity flexibly as needed.
Redundancy design for key components, ensuring 99.999% reliability : The switch includes redundant power supplies, fans, and control boards, ensuring high availability and reliability for mission-critical environments.
All four options are valid highlight features of the CloudEngine S12700E series. References:

Huawei CloudEngine S12700E Series Switch Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 167
Huawei enterprise security product portfolio comprises many products. Which of the following security products are included?

A. AntiDDoS
B. Modular firewall
C. SecoManager Security Controller
D. Desktop firewall

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Huawei offers acomprehensive enterprise security portfolio, including:
(A) AntiDDoS (True):Protects againstDistributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks.
(B) Modular Firewall (True):Providesscalable, high-performance securityfor enterprise networks.
(C) SecoManager Security Controller (True):Acentralized security management platform.
(D) Desktop Firewall (False):Notpart of Huawei??s enterprise security product portfolio. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei Security Products Overview

NEW QUESTION 172
Which of the following are advantageous technologies of Huawei Wi-Fi 6?

A. SmartRadio for Air Interface Optimization
B. AI roaming steering
C. Intelligent multimedia scheduling
D. Industry-leading smart antennas

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Huawei's Wi-Fi 6 solutions incorporate several advanced technologies to deliver superior performance, reliability, and user experience. Below is an explanation of each option: SmartRadio for Air Interface Optimization : This technology optimizes the air interface by dynamically adjusting parameters such as channel allocation, power levels, and interference mitigation. It ensures efficient use of spectrum and improves overall network performance.
AI roaming steering : AI-driven roaming algorithms ensure seamless handover between APs, minimizing latency and packet loss during device movement. This is particularly important for applications like VoIP and video conferencing.
Intelligent multimedia scheduling : This feature prioritizes traffic for multimedia applications, ensuring smooth streaming and low latency for video, voice, and other real-time services. Industry-leading smart antennas : Huawei's smart antenna technology enhances signal coverage and reduces interference, providing better connectivity in challenging environments like open spaces or areas with obstacles.
All four options represent key advantages of Huawei's Wi-Fi 6 solutions. References:
Huawei Wi-Fi 6 Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 177
Which of the following are characteristics of traditional IP routing and forwarding? (Select All that Apply)

A. All routers need to know the network-wide routes.
B. Each router needs to obtain the network layer information about the packet and selects routing entries for packet forwarding based on the longest match rule.
C. It is connectionless and cannot provide good end-to-end QoS guarantee.
D. It uses the hop-by-hop forwarding mode, in which a packet is decapsulated by all routersthat receive the packet.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Option A:In traditional IP routing, each router in the network must maintain a routing table that contains network-wide routes or at least the routes relevant to its operation. This ensures that packets can be forwarded correctly to their destination.
Option B:Traditional IP routing operates on the principle of the "longest match rule." When a router receives a packet, it examines the destination IP address and matches it against the entries in its routing table. The longest prefix match determines the next hop for the packet.
Option C:Traditional IP networks are inherently connectionless, meaning there is no dedicated path established between the source and destination before data transmission. This lack of connection-oriented mechanisms makes it challenging to guarantee Quality of Service (QoS) across the entire network.
Option D:In traditional IP networks, packets are forwarded using a hop-by-hop mechanism. Each router along the path decapsulates the packet, inspects its headers, and forwards it to the next hop based on its routing table.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 2: IP Routing Fundamentals. Huawei Networking Technology and Device (HNTD) Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 181
The path that IP packets pass through on an MPLS network is called a label switched path (LSP). An LSP is a bidirectional path that specifies the transmission direction of data flows.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:An MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) network uses Label Switched Paths (LSPs) to forward packets. However, an LSP is unidirectional , not bidirectional. This means that the path is established in one direction only, from the ingress Label Edge Router (LER) to the egress LER. For bidirectional communication, two separate LSPs are required—one for each direction. This concept is critical in understanding MPLS architecture, as it ensures efficient packet forwarding based on labels rather than IP addresses. The unidirectional nature of LSPs allows for better traffic engineering and control over data flow in MPLS networks. References:

Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: MPLS Fundamentals
RFC 3031: Multiprotocol Label Switching Architecture

NEW QUESTION 184
MACsec is an important feature to make sure security and reliability. Which of the following routers can support MACsec?

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

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
MACsec (Media Access Control Security)is a Layer 2 encryption protocol that ensures secure and reliable communication over Ethernet links. Among Huawei'sNetEngine 8000 series routers, the following models support MACsec:
NetEngine 8000 M6:High-performance router with MACsec support for secure WAN connections.
NetEngine 8000 MIC:Modular interface card-based router with MACsec capabilities. NetEngine 8000 F1A:Fixed configuration router supporting MACsec for secure access links.
TheNetEngine 8000 MIAdoes not support MACsec, making it unsuitable for scenarios requiring Layer 2 encryption.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "MACsec Support in NetEngine Routers."
Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series Product Documentation, Security Features.

NEW QUESTION 187
Which of the following are dynamic routing protocols? (Select All that Apply)

A. OSPF
B. IS-IS
C. RIP
D. BGP

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Dynamic Routing Protocols Overview:
Dynamic routing protocols enable routers to exchange routing information dynamically, allowing them to adapt to changes in the network topology automatically.
Explanation of Each Protocol:
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First):A link-state routing protocol that uses the Dijkstra algorithm to calculate the shortest path to destinations. It is widely used in enterprise networks.
IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System):Another link-state routing protocol, similar to OSPF, but primarily used in service provider networks.
RIP (Routing Information Protocol):A distance-vector routing protocol that uses hop count as its metric. It is simple but less scalable compared to OSPF and IS-IS.
BGP (Border Gateway Protocol):A path-vector routing protocol used for inter-domain routing (e.g., between autonomous systems). It is the backbone of the Internet. Conclusion:All four options (OSPF, IS-IS, RIP, and BGP) are dynamic routing protocols. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 2: IP Routing Protocols. Huawei Enterprise Networking Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 189
Which of the following are the mainstream models of Huawei CloudEngine 16800 series data center switches?

A. CloudEngine 16812
B. CloudEngine 16816
C. CloudEngine 16804
D. CloudEngine 16808

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
TheCloudEngine 16800 seriesis Huawei's flagship data center switch lineup, designed for high-performance, scalable, and reliable networking in modern data centers. The mainstream models in this series include:
CloudEngine 16812:A high-density switch with 12 line cards, supporting up to 576 x 400GE ports.
CloudEngine 16816:The largest model in the series, with 16 line cards, supporting up to 768 x 400GE ports.
CloudEngine 16804:A compact model with 4 line cards, suitable for smaller deployments or edge data centers.
CloudEngine 16808:A mid-sized model with 8 line cards, balancing performance and scalability for medium to large data centers.
These models cater to a wide range of use cases, from small-scale deployments to hyperscale cloud environments.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "CloudEngine 16800 Series Overview." Huawei CloudEngine 16800 Series Product Documentation, Model Specifications.

NEW QUESTION 193
Which of the following methods can be used to integrate IoT modules or functions into Huawei IoT APs? (Select All that Apply)

A. Built-in IoT chip
B. USB interface
C. PCIe interface
D. PoE out port

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Overview of IoT Integration in Huawei APs:
Huawei IoT APs support various methods to integrate IoT modules or functions, enabling unified management of Wi-Fi and IoT devices.
Explanation of Each Method:
Built-in IoT chip:Some Huawei APs come with built-in IoT chips, providing native support for IoT protocols like Zigbee, Bluetooth, or RFID.
USB interface:External IoT modules can be connected via the USB interface, allowing flexible integration of additional IoT functionalities.
PCIe interface:High-speed IoT modules can be integrated using the PCIe interface, offering enhanced performance and scalability.
PoE out port:While PoE out ports provide power to external devices, they do not directly integrate IoT modules or functions.
Conclusion:The correct methods are Options A, B, and C. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: IoT Solutions.
Huawei IoT AP Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 196
Depending on the geographical coverage, networks can be classified into local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WANs), and metropolitan area networks (MANs) between LANs and WANs.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Network Classification Based on Geographical Coverage:
Networks are categorized based on their geographical scope into three primary types: Local Area Network (LAN):Covers a small geographic area, such as a single building or campus.
Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):Covers a larger area than a LAN, typically spanning a city or metropolitan region. It serves as an intermediate between LANs and WANs.
Wide Area Network (WAN):Covers a large geographic area, often spanning multiple cities, countries, or continents.
Role of MANs:MANs act as a bridge between LANs and WANs, providing connectivity for organizations that need to connect multiple LANs within a city or region.
Conclusion:The statement is correct because networks are indeed classified into LANs, MANs, and WANs based on their geographical coverage.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 1: Network Fundamentals. Huawei Networking Technology and Device (HNTD) Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 201
Which of the following statements is TRUE about AirEngine products?

A. The AirEngine 5762-12 supports a maximum device rate of 1.775 Gbps.
B. The AirEngine 5762-12SW does not support the leader AP feature.
C. The AirEngine 5761-11 has 2.5GE ports.
D. The AirEngine 6761-21 supports a device rate of 3.55 Gbps.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Overview of AirEngine Products:
Huawei's AirEngine series includes Wi-Fi 6 access points (APs) designed for high-density and high-performance wireless networks.
Analysis of Each Statement:
Option A:The AirEngine 5762-12 supports a maximum device rate of2.976 Gbps, not 1.775 Gbps.
Option B:The AirEngine 5762-12SWdoes supportthe leader AP feature, which simplifies network management.
Option C:The AirEngine 5761-11 has2.5GE ports, making it suitable for high-bandwidth applications.
Option D:The AirEngine 6761-21 supports a device rate of5.375 Gbps, not 3.55 Gbps. Conclusion:The correct statement is Option C.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: WLAN Solutions. Huawei AirEngine Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 203
.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual H19-301_V3.0 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the H19-301_V3.0 Product From:

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/H19-301_V3.0/

Money Back Guarantee

H19-301_V3.0 Practice Exam Features:

* H19-301_V3.0 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* H19-301_V3.0 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* H19-301_V3.0 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* H19-301_V3.0 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year