

HUAWEI

Exam Questions H19-301_V3.0

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Certification V3.0



NEW QUESTION 1

Data center networks need to be scalable and efficient to connect tens or even hundreds of thousands of servers to handle the growing demands of cloud computing.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Modern data center networks require high scalability and efficiency to handle cloud computing workloads. Key requirements include:
Support for large-scale server connectivity (tens or hundreds of thousands of servers). High-bandwidth networking (100G/400G Ethernet links).
Automated network management using AI-driven controllers like iMaster NCE-Fabric. Software-Defined Networking (SDN) for dynamic traffic optimization.
Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Data Center Network Architecture

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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. AEngine
- 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.
AEngine 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 4

Huawei iMaster NCE is a network automation and intelligence platform. Except for AI, which functions does Huawei iMaster NCE integrate?

- A. Management
- B. Routing
- C. Analysis
- D. Control

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Huawei iMaster NCE (Network Cloud Engine) is an intelligent network automation platform that integrates management, analysis, and control capabilities, but it does not handle routing functions directly.
(A) Management – True: iMaster NCE provides centralized network lifecycle management, including configuration, monitoring, and automation.
(B) Routing – False: Routing is handled by network devices like routers and switches, not by iMaster NCE itself.
(C) Analysis – True: The platform incorporates big data analytics to provide network insights, fault prediction, and performance optimization.
(D) Control – True: iMaster NCE serves as an SDN controller, managing network policies, path selection, and automation.
Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, iMaster NCE Overview Section

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

Which of the following methods can be used to protect network security in Huawei 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 multiple security mechanisms to 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 9

Which of the following deployment modes are supported by AR routers?

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

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

Huawei's AR routers support multiple deployment modes to simplify network setup and management:

- USB-based deployment: Configuration files can be loaded via USB drives, enabling rapid deployment without manual intervention.
- DCN deployment: Devices are automatically discovered and configured through Huawei's Device Control Network (DCN), streamlining large-scale deployments.
- DHCP option-based deployment: Routers obtain configuration parameters from a DHCP server, reducing manual setup efforts.
- Email-based deployment: Configuration files can be sent to devices via email, allowing remote provisioning.

These modes cater to different scenarios, ensuring flexibility and ease of deployment. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AR Router Deployment Modes." Huawei AR Router Product Documentation, Deployment Options.

NEW QUESTION 10

SRv6 can traverse all types of private lines for traffic optimization. Huawei NetEngine AR821 E can support SRv6.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding SRv6 Capabilities:

SRv6 (Segment Routing over IPv6) is a next-generation networking technology that enables flexible traffic engineering and seamless traversal across different types of private lines.

Huawei NetEngine AR821 E Support for SRv6:

The NetEngine AR821 E router supports SRv6, making it suitable for SD-WAN and WAN deployments where traffic optimization and path control are critical.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because SRv6 can traverse all types of private lines, and the NetEngine AR821 E supports SRv6.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

What are the three types of resources connected to the data center network?

- A. Storage
- B. High-performance computing
- C. General-purpose computing

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

In a data center network, three primary types of resources are connected:

- Storage: Includes storage arrays and systems that provide data persistence and retrieval capabilities.
- High-performance computing (HPC): Supports compute-intensive workloads like scientific simulations and AI training.
- General-purpose computing: Handles everyday workloads such as web hosting, application servers, and virtual machines.

These resources are interconnected through the data center network, enabling seamless communication and resource sharing. Each type serves a distinct purpose, catering to different application requirements.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Data Center Network Resources." Huawei Data Center Network Solution Documentation, Resource Types.

NEW QUESTION 13

Huawei's CloudFabric 3.0 solution supports network-wide intelligent O&M. What percentage of potential faults can this solution proactively predict?

- A. 90%
- B. 70%
- C. 100%
- D. 80%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Huawei's CloudFabric 3.0 is a data center network solution that leverages AI and machine learning to enable intelligent operations and maintenance (O&M). One of its key features is the ability to predict potential faults before they impact the network. According to Huawei's official documentation, CloudFabric 3.0 can proactively predict 90% of potential faults, significantly reducing downtime and improving network reliability. This predictive capability is achieved through advanced analytics, real-time monitoring, and AI-driven insights, which help identify anomalies and performance degradation trends early.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "CloudFabric 3.0 Intelligent O&M Features."

Huawei CloudFabric Solution Documentation, Fault Prediction Capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 15

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 to 40% 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 20

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 22

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 is not a 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 supported because 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 24

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 25

Which of the following are involved in the evolution phases for a typical data center?

- A. Virtualization
- B. Centralized
- C. Multi-site and multi-cloud
- D. Distributed

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

The evolution of a typical data center involves several key phases, each addressing specific technological and operational advancements:

Virtualization: The first major phase, where physical resources are abstracted into virtual machines (VMs) to improve resource utilization and flexibility.

Centralized: Early data centers were centralized, with all resources located in a single facility for easier management.

Multi-site and multi-cloud: Modern data centers extend across multiple locations and integrate with public/private clouds for scalability and redundancy.

Distributed: Distributed architectures enable edge computing and decentralized processing, reducing latency and improving performance for geographically

dispersed users.

These phases reflect the progression from traditional, hardware-centric designs to modern, software-defined, and cloud-integrated infrastructures.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Data Center Evolution Phases." Huawei Data Center Solution Documentation, Evolution Trends.

NEW QUESTION 30

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 controllers supports unified LAN-WAN management?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation: The iMaster NCE-Campus controller is designed to provide unified management for both LAN and WAN environments. It simplifies network operations by centralizing configuration, monitoring, and policy enforcement across campus networks and WAN connections.

Option A: iMaster NCE-WAN focuses on WAN management and optimization. Option C: iMaster NCE-Fabric is tailored for data center networks.

Option D: iMaster NCE-IP is primarily used for IP/MPLS backbone networks.

By supporting unified LAN-WAN management, iMaster NCE-Campus helps enterprises streamline their network infrastructure and improve operational efficiency.

References:

Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: iMaster NCE-Campus Features Huawei iMaster NCE Product Portfolio

NEW QUESTION 35

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 offers Wi-Fi 6 APs with optical uplink ports to support high-speed backhaul:

(A) AirEngine 6760-X1 (True): Supports optical ports for high-speed uplink.

(B) AirEngine 5760-51 (False): Does not have optical ports.

(C) AirEngine 5762-15HW (True): Equipped with fiber uplink ports.

(D) AP7060DN (True): Supports 10G optical uplink, ensuring high-speed data transmission.

(E) AirEngine 6761-21 (True): Provides optical uplink ports for high-bandwidth backhaul. Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei Wi-Fi 6 APs Specifications

NEW QUESTION 37

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 40

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 44

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation is designed to meet the unique demands of high-speed mobility and mission-critical communications.

Key features include: Low handover delay: Achieves handover delays as low as 30 ms, ensuring seamless connectivity even at high speeds.

Active-active links: Provides highly reliable redundancy through active-active link configurations, minimizing downtime.

Support for train control systems: The solution can carry critical train control signals, ensuring safety and operational efficiency.

The claim that backhaul is unavailable at speeds of 160 km/h is incorrect. Huawei's solution supports reliable backhaul even at high speeds, making it suitable for modern high-speed rail networks.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Wireless Backhaul for Rail Transportation."

Huawei Rail Transportation Solution Documentation, Wireless Backhaul Features.

NEW QUESTION 45

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 47

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 48

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 53

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. TTM reduced by 90%
- B. Proactive prediction of 90% of faults
- C. Storage performance improved by 90%
- D. 100% unleashing of computing power

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hyper-Converged Data Center Network Solution:

Huawei's hyper-converged data center network solution emphasizes automation, intelligence, and efficiency across the entire lifecycle of network operations.

Impact of Full-Lifecycle Automation:

TTM (Time to Market): Full-lifecycle automation significantly reduces the time required to deploy and manage services, resulting in a 90% reduction in TTM.

Proactive fault prediction: While automation enhances fault detection, proactive prediction of 90% of faults is primarily driven by AI and analytics, not just automation.

Storage performance: Improvements in storage performance are typically achieved through hardware optimization, not automation.

Unleashing computing power: This is related to resource utilization and orchestration, not directly to full-lifecycle automation.

Conclusion: The improvement attributed to full-lifecycle automation is Option A, as TTM is reduced by 90%.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

Which of the following protocols operate at the network layer? (Select All that Apply)

- A. IPv6
- B. ICMPv6
- C. IPv4
- D. OSPF
- E. ICMP

Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

Understanding the Network Layer:

The network layer (Layer 3 of the OSI model) is responsible for end-to-end packet delivery, including routing and addressing. Protocols operating at this layer handle logical addressing and path determination.

Explanation of Each Protocol:

IPv6: The next-generation Internet Protocol, which operates at the network layer to provide addressing and routing for packets.

ICMPv6: Internet Control Message Protocol version 6, used for error reporting and diagnostic functions in IPv6 networks. It operates at the network layer.

IPv4: The current widely-used Internet Protocol, which operates at the network layer to provide addressing and routing for packets.

OSPF: Open Shortest Path First is a dynamic routing protocol that operates at the network layer to exchange routing information between routers.

ICMP: Internet Control Message Protocol, used for error reporting and diagnostic functions in IPv4 networks. It operates at the network layer.

Conclusion: IPv6, ICMPv6, IPv4, and ICMP all operate at the network layer. OSPF is also correct because it is a routing protocol that works at Layer 3.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 2: IP Routing Fundamentals. Huawei Networking Technology and Device (HNTD) Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

"One-click fast scheduling, cloud-network coordinated scheduling" refers to Huawei's ability to optimize resource allocation across cloud and network infrastructures using SDN (Software-Defined Networking) and an intelligent cloud-map algorithm. This approach improves the utilization of cloud-network resources by up to 30%, ensuring efficient and dynamic resource management. The feature is part of Huawei's broader efforts to integrate cloud and network operations, enabling faster service deployment and better resource efficiency. Other options describe related but distinct features, such as hierarchical slicing or SRv6-based provisioning.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Cloud-Network Coordination and SDN." Huawei CloudFabric Solution Documentation, Resource Scheduling and Optimization.

NEW QUESTION 61

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 66

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 supports unified 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 67

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 68

Which of the following methods can be used to integrate IoT modules or functions into Huawei IoT APs?

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

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:Huawei IoT APs support multiple methods for integrating IoT modules or functionalities:

Option A: The USB interface allows external IoT modules to be connected to the AP, enabling flexible expansion.

Option B: Some Huawei IoT APs come with built-in IoT chips, providing native support for IoT protocols like RFID and Bluetooth.

Option C: The PCIe interface is another method for integrating IoT modules, offering high- speed connectivity for advanced IoT applications.

Option D: The PoE out port is used to power external devices but does not directly integrate IoT functionality.

These integration methods ensure that Huawei IoT APs can adapt to various IoT use cases, such as asset tracking, environmental monitoring, and smart building management. References:

Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: IoT Integration in WLAN APs Huawei AirEngine Series Product Specifications

NEW QUESTION 71

Unlike managing a device through a console port, managing a device through Telnet does not require connecting to the device with a cable. The only requirement is that the Telnet client has a reachable address and can communicate with the Telnet service port of the device. Which kind of address should the client have?

- A. VLAN
- B. AS
- C. MAC
- D. IP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding Telnet:Telnet is a protocol used for remote management of network devices. Unlike console port management, which requires a physical connection, Telnet operates over the network.

Address Requirement:For Telnet communication to occur, the client must have an IP address. This is because Telnet relies on the TCP/IP protocol suite, and communication is established using IP addresses. Why Not Other Options?

VLAN:A VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) is a logical segmentation of a network but does not directly represent an address for communication.

AS:An Autonomous System (AS) is a collection of IP networks under a single administrative domain, not an address type.

MAC:A MAC address is a hardware identifier used at Layer 2 of the OSI model. While important for local network communication, it is not sufficient for Telnet, which operates at Layer 3.

Conclusion:The correct answer is IP, as it is the fundamental addressing scheme required for Telnet communication.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 5: Network Management Protocols.

Huawei Enterprise Networking Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 74

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 CS
- 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 79

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

iMaster NCE (Huawei's Network Cloud Engine) is an intent-driven network management and control system designed for SDN networks.

It supports both traditional and SDN-capable networks:

SNMP is used to manage and control traditional (non-SDN) devices.

NETCONF + YANG is used to manage SDN-capable devices in a structured and automated manner.

CLI is not a preferred method in SDN environments as it lacks automation and scalability. Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – iMaster NCE Management Capabilities

NEW QUESTION 80

MACsec is an important feature to make sure security and reliability. Which one is MACsec corresponding standard?

- A. 802.1ab
B. 802.1p
C. 802.1ae
D. 802.1at

Answer: C

Explanation:

MACsec (Media Access Control Security) is a Layer 2 encryption protocol designed to secure Ethernet communications. It provides confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection for data transmitted over wired networks. The IEEE standard corresponding to MACsec is 802.1AE, which defines the protocol's mechanisms for encrypting and authenticating Ethernet frames. Other options refer to unrelated standards:

* 802.1ab: Defines Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) for network discovery.

* 802.1p: Specifies priority tagging for Quality of Service (QoS). 802.1at: Defines Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+). References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "MACsec and Network Security." IEEE 802.1AE Standard Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 81

Which of the following statements are TRUE about MPLS?

- A. MPLS is a tunneling technology that provides connection-oriented switching for the network layer based on IP routing and control protocol.
B. It provides good QoS guarantee.
C. MPLS labels, instead of IP routes, are looked up for forwarding packets, which greatly improves forwarding efficiency.
D. MPLS forwarding is connectionless and cannot provide good end-to-end QoS guarantee.
E. Labels used in MPLS forwarding can be manually configured or dynamically allocated using the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) is a tunneling technology that enables fast, efficient data forwarding based on labels rather than traditional IP routing. It provides connection-oriented forwarding using label-switched paths (LSPs), ensuring reliable Quality of Service (QoS).

(A) True – MPLS is connection-oriented and enhances QoS by predefining LSPs through traffic engineering.

(B) True – MPLS uses label switching, eliminating the need for IP lookups at each hop, significantly improving forwarding efficiency.

(C) False – MPLS is not connectionless; rather, it establishes virtual circuits (LSPs) for traffic. It provides end-to-end QoS through traffic prioritization.

(D) True – Labels in MPLS can be either manually assigned or dynamically allocated using protocols like LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) or RSVP-TE.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, MPLS & QoS Chapter

NEW QUESTION 82

What are the basic roles of devices in the typical MPLS VPN technical architecture? (Select All that Apply)

- A. PE
B. Aggregation
C. P
D. Core
E. CE

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

MPLS VPN Architecture Overview:

MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching) VPN is a widely used technology for creating virtual private networks over a shared infrastructure. It involves specific roles for devices in the network.

Explanation of Each Role:

PE (Provider Edge): These devices sit at the edge of the service provider's network and connect to customer sites. They are responsible for assigning labels and managing VPN routes.

P (Provider): These devices are located in the core of the service provider's network. They perform label switching but do not participate in VPN-specific functions.

CE (Customer Edge):These devices belong to the customer and connect to the PE devices. They are unaware of the MPLS network and simply forward traffic to the PE. Aggregation and Core:These terms are not specific to MPLS VPN architecture. "Aggregation" refers to a general networking concept, and "Core" is too broad to describe a specific role in MPLS VPNs.

Conclusion:The correct roles in MPLS VPN architecture are PE, P, and CE. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: MPLS and VPN Technologies.

Huawei MPLS Solution Guide.

NEW QUESTION 83

The device's MAC address table specifications are greatly challenged by the rapidly increasing number of VMs. In order to solve this problem, we can use VXLAN with large- scale scalability. In a VXLAN scenario, which Huawei model can we propose?

- A. CE6881
- B. CE9860
- C. CE6820
- D. CE5882

Answer: A

Explanation:

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) is a network virtualization technology that addresses the limitations of traditional VLANs and MAC address tables by enabling large-scale Layer 2 networks over Layer 3 infrastructure. It is particularly useful in data centers with a growing number of virtual machines (VMs).

Among the options provided:

CE6881 : This switch supports VXLAN and is designed for high-density data center environments. It provides excellent scalability and performance for VXLAN-based networks, making it the most suitable choice.

CE9860 : While this switch is a high-end model, it is primarily used for core or aggregation layers and may not be the best fit for VXLAN at the access layer.

CE6820 : This switch does not support VXLAN, making it unsuitable for the scenario. CE5882 : This is an older model and lacks the advanced features required for modern VXLAN deployments.

Thus, the correct answer is A , as the CE6881 is the most appropriate model for VXLAN scenarios.

References:

Huawei CloudEngine VXLAN Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 88

Huawei's CloudWAN 3.0 solution propels WANs into the intelligent cloud-network era.

Which of the following are the key highlights of CloudWAN 3.0? (Select All that Apply)

- A. One-network wide connection
- B. One-click maintenance
- C. One-hop cloud access
- D. One-click fast scheduling
- E. One-fiber multipurpose transport

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

Overview of Huawei CloudWAN 3.0:

Huawei CloudWAN 3.0 is designed to address the challenges of modern WANs by integrating intelligence, automation, and cloud-native capabilities. It aims to simplify operations, improve efficiency, and enable seamless cloud connectivity. Explanation of Each Highlight:

One-network wide connection:Provides unified connectivity across various domains, including branches, data centers, and clouds.

One-click maintenance:Simplifies network operations through automated tools, reducing manual intervention and improving efficiency.

One-hop cloud access:Enables direct and secure access to cloud services with minimal latency, enhancing user experience.

One-click fast scheduling:Allows dynamic resource allocation and traffic optimization through AI-driven scheduling.

One-fiber multipurpose transport:Supports multiple services over a single fiber, improving bandwidth utilization and reducing costs.

Conclusion:All the listed options are key highlights of Huawei CloudWAN 3.0. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: WAN Solutions. Huawei CloudWAN Solution Brochure.

NEW QUESTION 89

Which of the following statements are TRUE about network service quality?

- A. Bandwidth, also called throughput, refers to the maximum number of data bits transmitted between two ends within a specified period (1 second) or the average rate at which specific data flows are transmitted between two network node
- B. Bandwidth is expressed in bit/s.
- C. Latency refers to the time required to transmit a packet from the transmit end to the receive end.
- D. The packet loss rate refers to the percentage of total sent packets that are lost during transmission.
- E. Jitter, also called latency variation, refers to the difference in latencies of packets in the same flow.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

Network service quality is determined by several key metrics. Below is an analysis of each option:

Bandwidth : Bandwidth measures the maximum data transfer rate of a network link, expressed in bits per second (bit/s). It represents the capacity of the link to transmit data between two nodes.

Latency : Latency is the time it takes for a packet to travel from the source to the destination. Lower latency improves real-time communication and application performance. Packet loss rate : This metric indicates the percentage of packets that fail to reach their destination due to network congestion, errors, or other issues. High packet loss degrades user experience.

Jitter : Jitter refers to variations in packet arrival times, which can disrupt real-time applications like voice and video. Consistent latency is critical for smooth performance.

All four options are correct and accurately describe key aspects of network service quality. References:

Huawei Network Quality Metrics Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 93

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 96

Which of the following are factors affecting the wireless rate (throughput) of a Wi-Fi AP? (Select All that Apply)

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

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

Factors Affecting Wireless Rate:

The wireless rate (throughput) of a Wi-Fi AP depends on multiple factors, including hardware capabilities, environmental conditions, and configuration settings.

Explanation of Each Factor:

CPU performance:The AP's CPU processes data packets and performs tasks like encryption/decryption. Higher CPU performance enables better throughput.

SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio):A higher SNR indicates a stronger signal relative to noise, resulting in better data rates.

Spatial stream:Wi-Fi 6 supports multiple spatial streams (MIMO), increasing throughput by transmitting multiple data streams simultaneously.

Frequency bandwidth:Wider channels (e.g., 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, or 160 MHz) allow higher data rates but may increase interference in crowded environments.

Conclusion:All four options are factors that affect the wireless rate of a Wi-Fi AP. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: WLAN Solutions. Huawei AirEngine Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 97

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Huawei's AirEngine series includes a range of Wi-Fi 6 APs with varying capabilities: AirEngine 5762-12: Supports a maximum device rate of 2.975 Gbps, not 1.775 Gbps, making option A incorrect.

AirEngine 6761-21: Supports a maximum device rate of 3.55 Gbps, making option B correct. AirEngine 5762-12SW: Does support the leader AP feature, making option C incorrect. AirEngine 5761-11: Does not have 2.5GE ports, making option D incorrect.

The AirEngine 6761-21 stands out for its high performance, making it suitable for demanding environments like large enterprises and campuses.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AirEngine Series Performance Metrics." Huawei AirEngine Product Documentation, Device Rate Specifications.

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

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 105

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:

The CE6863E-48S6CQ switch supports hardware-based BFD with a minimum 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 106

Government industry is one of the key industries Huawei CloudWAN solution and products focus on. Which are government WAN scenarios and market opportunities for routers?

- A. Asset management network
- B. Dedicated networks for cities
- C. National broadband network
- D. Dedicated networks for provinces
- E. Dedicated networks for ministries (e.g., Ministry of the Interior (MOI), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Defense (MOD))

Answer: BCDE

Explanation:

Huawei's CloudWAN solution targets several key government WAN scenarios and market opportunities:

Dedicated networks for cities: Provides connectivity for smart city initiatives, including public safety, transportation, and utilities.

National broadband network: Supports nationwide broadband infrastructure for government services and citizens.

Dedicated networks for provinces: Enables regional connectivity for provincial governments and agencies.

Dedicated networks for ministries: Serves specific government departments like MOI, MOE, MOF, and MOD, ensuring secure and reliable communication.

Asset management network is not a typical WAN scenario but rather a subset of IoT or enterprise applications, making it irrelevant in this context.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Government WAN Scenarios and Opportunities."

Huawei CloudWAN Solution Documentation, Government Use Cases.

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 108

Based on different customers' requirements, Huawei USG firewalls can provide different management modes for O&M. Which type of management modes can USG firewalls support?

- A. SecoManager
- B. Commands
- C. CloudWAN
- D. Web NMS

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Huawei USG firewalls offer flexible management options to meet diverse operational needs. Below is an analysis of each option:

SecoManager : USG firewalls can be managed centrally through SecoManager, which provides unified security policy orchestration and monitoring.

Commands : Administrators can use CLI (Command-Line Interface) commands to configure and manage the firewall directly.

CloudWAN : This is not a management mode for USG firewalls. CloudWAN is a solution for wide-area network management and is unrelated to firewall O&M.

Web NMS : USG firewalls support web-based Network Management Systems (NMS) for graphical configuration and monitoring.

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

Huawei USG Firewall Management Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 111

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 114

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:

Huawei's SD-WAN solution allows for the creation of overlay topologies tailored to specific services. These topologies are logically independent, meaning they can be customized and optimized for different types of traffic (e.g., voice, video, data) without interfering with one another. This independence ensures that each service topology can meet its unique requirements, such as latency, bandwidth, and security, while maintaining overall network efficiency.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "SD-WAN Overlay Topologies." Huawei SD-WAN Solution Documentation, Service-Based Topology Planning.

NEW QUESTION 119

Huawei's CloudWAN 3.0 solution propels WANs into the intelligent cloud-network era. Which of the following are the key highlights of CloudWAN 3.0?

- A. One-click maintenance
- B. One-network wide connection
- C. One-fiber multipurpose transport
- D. One-click fast scheduling
- E. One-hop cloud access

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Huawei's CloudWAN 3.0 solution is a next-generation WAN architecture designed to address the challenges of digital transformation and cloud adoption. The key highlights of this solution include:

One-network wide connection : CloudWAN 3.0 enables seamless connectivity across multiple sites, integrating various access technologies (e.g., MPLS, SD-WAN, and PON) into a unified network. This ensures efficient resource utilization and simplifies network management.

One-fiber multipurpose transport : This feature allows a single fiber to carry multiple services, such as Internet, voice, video, and private line services. It significantly reduces infrastructure costs and improves operational efficiency.

One-hop cloud access : CloudWAN 3.0 provides direct, low-latency access to cloud services through optimized routing. This enhances user experience and supports real-time

applications like video conferencing and online collaboration.

While "one-click maintenance" and "one-click fast scheduling" are valuable features in network management, they are not explicitly highlighted as part of the CloudWAN 3.0 solution in official Huawei documentation.

References:

Huawei CloudWAN 3.0 Solution White Paper, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 120

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 125

Which industries are Huawei CloudWAN products and solutions focused on?

- A. Energy
- B. Finance
- C. Government/Education
- D. ISP
- E. Transportation

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

Huawei's CloudWAN products and solutions are designed to address the unique WAN requirements of various industries. These include:

Energy: Supports secure and reliable connectivity for utilities, oil and gas, and renewable energy sectors.

Finance: Ensures high-performance and secure networks for banks, insurance companies, and financial institutions.

Government/Education: Provides dedicated networks for government agencies and educational institutions, enabling e-governance and digital learning.

ISP (Internet Service Providers): Helps ISPs deliver scalable and efficient broadband services to consumers and enterprises.

Transportation: Enables connectivity for smart transportation systems, including railways, airports, and highways.

CloudWAN's flexibility and scalability make it suitable for a wide range of industries, addressing their specific WAN challenges and opportunities.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "CloudWAN Industry Focus." Huawei CloudWAN Solution Documentation, Industry Use Cases.

NEW QUESTION 128

Which option is the product having a wired side and a wireless side? On the wired side, APs connect to the campus network using Ethernet. On the wireless side, APs connect to downstream wireless terminals using the 802.11 protocol.

- A. LAN
- B. WAN
- C. WLAN
- D. MAN

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) is a network that connects wireless devices (Wi-Fi terminals) via access points (APs) using the 802.11 protocol.

(A) LAN – False: A LAN is a broader concept that includes both wired and wireless networks.

(B) WAN – False: A WAN connects geographically distant networks, not local wireless devices.

(C) WLAN – True: APs connect to the wired network via Ethernet and provide wireless connectivity to devices.

(D) MAN – False: A MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) spans a city or large area, not limited to wireless connectivity.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, WLAN Fundamentals Section

NEW QUESTION 132

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 solutions eliminate signal blind spots using their "Unique Dynamic-Zoom Smart Antenna" technology.

(C) True – Dynamic-Zoom Smart Antenna:

Automatically adjusts antenna beamforming based on terminal location. Improves signal coverage and reduces interference in complex environments.

Ensures seamless roaming across APs with stronger signal stability.

Other options:

(A) DFA (False): DFA optimizes frequency selection but does not eliminate signal blind spots.

(B) AI Roaming Algorithm (False): Enhances handover between APs, but does not directly eliminate blind spots.

(D) 6 GHz Band (False): Provides more 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 136

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 141

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 144

Huawei NetEngine 8000 series' access routers can work at a temperature ranging from - 40??C to +65??C and can be installed in outdoor cabinets.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Environmental Tolerance of Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series:

The Huawei NetEngine 8000 series is designed for robust performance in challenging environments, including extreme temperatures.

Temperature Range and Outdoor Installation:

These routers are certified to operate in temperatures ranging from -40??C to +65??C, making them suitable for deployment in outdoor cabinets or harsh conditions.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because the NetEngine 8000 series supports the specified temperature range and can be installed in outdoor cabinets.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 148

MACsec is an important feature to ensure security and reliability. Which of the following routers can support MACsec? (Select All that Apply)

- A. NetEngine 8000 M6
- B. NetEngine 8000 MIC

- C. NetEngine 8000 F1A
- D. NetEngine 8000 MIA

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Understanding MACsec:

MACsec (Media Access Control Security) provides Layer 2 encryption to secure data transmission between network devices, ensuring confidentiality and integrity.

Analysis of Each Model:

NetEngine 8000 M6: This model supports MACsec, making it suitable for secure WAN and DCI deployments.

NetEngine 8000 MIC: This model does not support MACsec.

NetEngine 8000 F1A: This model supports MACsec, enabling secure communication in high-performance networks.

NetEngine 8000 MIA: This model does not support MACsec.

Conclusion: The correct models supporting MACsec are Options A (NetEngine 8000 M6) and C (NetEngine 8000 F1A).

References:

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

Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 152

Which of the following factors are service requirements of Multi-Campus network Interconnection?

- A. Manage LAN-side and WAN-side services in a unified manner.
- B. Improve the network deployment efficiency and shorten the service provisioning period.
- C. Reduce the costs for WAN interconnection between branches.
- D. Improve the application identification capability and ensure the experience of key services.
- E. Adopt a visualized method to simplify management and O&M.

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

Multi-Campus network interconnection involves connecting multiple geographically dispersed campuses into a unified network. To meet the demands of such networks, the following service requirements must be addressed:

Manage LAN-side and WAN-side services in a unified manner : Unified management simplifies operations by providing a single interface to monitor and control both local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs).

Improve the network deployment efficiency and shorten the service provisioning period : Automation tools and software-defined networking (SDN) technologies help streamline deployment processes, reducing the time required to roll out new services.

Reduce the costs for WAN interconnection between branches : Cost optimization is achieved through efficient use of bandwidth, leveraging technologies like SD-WAN and traffic engineering to minimize expenses.

Improve the application identification capability and ensure the experience of key services : Advanced analytics and AI-driven insights enable precise application identification, prioritizing critical services to ensure optimal user experience.

Adopt a visualized method to simplify management and O&M : Visualization tools provide intuitive dashboards and real-time monitoring, making it easier to manage complex networks and troubleshoot issues.

All five options are valid service requirements for Multi-Campus network interconnection, making them all correct.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 156

The AR6300 provides high reliability and supports dual SRUs, dual power supplies, and redundant fans.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Huawei AR6300 routers are high-reliability enterprise routers designed for mission-critical applications.

Key features:

Dual SRUs (Service Routing Units) for redundancy. Dual power supplies to ensure continuous operation.

Redundant fans to prevent overheating and hardware failure.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – AR6300 Router High-Availability Features

NEW QUESTION 159

MACsec is an important feature to ensure security and reliability. Which of the following features does MACsec provide?

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

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

MACsec (Media Access Control Security) is a Layer 2 encryption protocol that protects Ethernet frames from tampering and eavesdropping. It provides:

(A) Data Frame Integrity Check (True): Ensures that transmitted frames are not altered.

(B) Service Data Encryption (True): Encrypts Ethernet frames for data confidentiality.

(C) Data Source Authenticity Verification (True): Verifies the source of Ethernet frames using cryptographic authentication.

(D) Replay Protection (True): Prevents replay attacks by detecting and discarding duplicate frames.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, MACsec Security Features Section

NEW QUESTION 160

Huawei's CloudWAN 3.0 solution propels WANs into the intelligent cloud-network era. Which of the following are the key highlights of CloudWAN 3.0?

- A. One-click fast scheduling
- B. One-fiber multipurpose transport
- C. One-network wide connection
- D. One-click maintenance
- E. One-hop cloud access

Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

Huawei's CloudWAN 3.0 solution introduces several innovative features to modernize wide-area networks (WANs):

One-click fast scheduling: Simplifies resource allocation and improves efficiency using SDN and intelligent algorithms.

One-fiber multipurpose transport: Enables multiple services (e.g., Internet, private lines) to share a single fiber, reducing costs.

One-network wide connection: Provides seamless connectivity across diverse locations and devices.

One-hop cloud access: Ensures direct and efficient access to cloud services, reducing latency.

The option "One-click maintenance" is not explicitly highlighted as a key feature of CloudWAN 3.0. While maintenance tools exist, they are not marketed as a core highlight of this solution.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "CloudWAN 3.0 Key Features." Huawei CloudWAN Solution Documentation, Intelligent Cloud-Network Era.

NEW QUESTION 162

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 a comprehensive enterprise security portfolio, including:

(A) AntiDDoS (True): Protects against Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks.

(B) Modular Firewall (True): Provides scalable, high-performance security for enterprise networks.

(C) SecoManager Security Controller (True): A centralized security management platform.

(D) Desktop Firewall (False): Not part of Huawei's enterprise security product portfolio. Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, Huawei Security Products Overview

NEW QUESTION 167

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 170

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 routers that 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 172

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 173

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 178

For USG6000F series firewalls, 10 virtual systems and 100 concurrent SSL VPN users are provided for free by default.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual Systems and SSL VPN Licenses:

Virtual systems allow a single firewall to act as multiple logical firewalls, each with its own policies and resources.

Concurrent SSL VPN users require licenses for secure remote access. Default Licensing for USG6000F Series:

By default, the USG6000F series provides free licenses for 10 virtual systems. However, SSL VPN licenses are not included by default and must be purchased separately. Conclusion: The statement is FALSE because only 10 virtual systems are provided for free,

while SSL VPN licenses are not included by default. References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 11: Security Solutions. Huawei USG6000F Series Firewall Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 181

Huawei one-to-many campus network virtualization implements automatic service provisioning on multi-purpose networks. What kind of capability can Huawei campus network virtualization provide? (Select All that Apply)

- A. One network carrying multiple services
- B. Automatic service policy delivery
- C. Automatic virtual network (VN) deployment
- D. Automatic physical network deployment

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Overview of Huawei Campus Network Virtualization:

Huawei's campus network virtualization allows a single physical network to support multiple logical networks (VNs), enabling efficient resource utilization and simplified management. Explanation of Each Capability:

One network carrying multiple services: This is a core feature of virtualization, where a single physical network supports multiple services (e.g., voice, video, data) through logical segmentation.

Automatic service policy delivery: Virtualization enables automated delivery of service policies to ensure consistent configuration across all devices in the network.

Automatic virtual network (VN) deployment: Huawei's solution automates the creation and deployment of virtual networks, reducing manual intervention and speeding up service provisioning.

Automatic physical network deployment: This is incorrect because physical network deployment typically involves manual setup and configuration, which cannot be fully automated.

Conclusion: The correct capabilities are Options A, B, and C.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: Campus Network Virtualization.

Huawei CloudCampus Solution Brochure.

NEW QUESTION 185

Wi-Fi standards are formulated by IEEE 802.11 working groups. Huawei serves as the chair of the 802.11ax Working Group.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

While Huawei is a major contributor to the development of Wi-Fi standards and actively participates in IEEE 802.11 working groups, it does not serve as the chair of the 802.11ax Working Group. The 802.11ax standard, also known as Wi-Fi 6, was developed under the leadership of the IEEE 802.11 working group, with contributions from multiple vendors and organizations. Huawei has played a significant role in advancing Wi-Fi technologies, but the claim that it chairs the 802.11ax Working Group is incorrect.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Wi-Fi Standards and IEEE Contributions."

IEEE 802.11ax Standard Documentation, Working Group Leadership.

NEW QUESTION 188

What are the common Huawei WLAN networking modes?

- A. Independent Fat AP networking
- B. Cloud management networking
- C. WAC + Fit AP networking
- D. AC-free self-networking of the leader AP

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

Huawei WLAN solutions support multiple networking modes to adapt to different enterprise requirements:

- (A) Independent Fat AP Networking (True): Each AP operates independently without a Wireless Access Controller (WAC). Suitable for small-scale networks.
- (B) Cloud Management Networking (True): Uses Huawei CloudCampus to manage APs remotely via iMaster NCE-Campus. Ideal for large, multi-branch enterprises.
- (C) WAC + Fit AP Networking (True): Centralized WAC (Wireless Access Controller) manages Fit APs, optimizing performance and security.
- (D) AC-Free Self-Networking of the Leader AP (True): A leader AP acts as a mini-controller, managing other APs without a WAC. Used in small to medium networks.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, WLAN Networking Modes

NEW QUESTION 193

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 197

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