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:
Moderndata center networksrequirehigh scalability and efficiencyto 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 managementusing AI-driven controllers likeiMaster 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
The address that functions at the data link layer is called an IP address. Each network adapter that complies with the IEEE 802 standard must have an IP address.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
The statement is incorrect because IP addresses function at the network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model, not the data link layer (Layer 2). At the data link layer, devices useMAC addresses(Media Access Control addresses) to identify each other. MAC addresses are unique identifiers assigned to network adapters and are defined by the IEEE 802 standard.While IP addresses are essential for routing data across networks, they are not directly related to the data link layer. Therefore, the claim that "the address that functions at the data link layer is called an IP address" is false.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "OSI Model and Addressing." IEEE 802 Standards Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which AP architecture is also called autonomous network architecture? Because it requires no dedicated device for centralized control and can implement functions such as wireless user access, service data encryption, and service data packet forwarding.

A. Leader
B. Distributed
C. Fat
D. Fit

Answer: C

Explanation:
Fat APs(Autonomous APs) operateindependentlyand donotrequire a centralized wireless controller.
Theyperform all wireless functions, including: Wireless authentication
Encryption
User access management Data packet forwarding
Fit APs, on the other hand, depend on a wireless controllerfor centralized management. Fat APs are best suited for small-to-medium networkswhere centralized control is unnecessary.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – Fat vs. Fit APs

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
DCs can be classified based on the number of standard racks. Which type is a DC with 3000-10000 racks classified to?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Classification of Data Centers (DCs):
Data centers are classified into categories such as small, midsize, large, and ultra-large based on the number of standard racks they house.
Rack Classification Criteria: Small DC:Less than 500 racks. Midsize DC:500-1000 racks. Large DC:1000-3000 racks.
Ultra-large DC:3000-10000 racks.
Conclusion:A data center with 3000-10000 racks falls under theultra-large DCcategory. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei Data Center Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following statements are TRUE about Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation?

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:
Huawei's wireless backhaul solution for rail transportation is designed to provide high reliability and low latency for mission-critical applications such as train control systems.
Option A: The handover delay in Huawei's solution can indeed be as low as 30 ms. This ensures seamless connectivity during transitions between base stations, which is crucial for real-time applications like train control signaling.
Option B: The solution supports carrying train control signal systems, ensuring safe and efficient operations.
Option C: This statement is incorrect. Huawei's wireless backhaul solution supports high- speed mobility, including trains traveling at speeds up to 160 km/h or higher, without losing connectivity.
Option D: Active-active links are a key feature of the solution, providing redundancy and ensuring high reliability even in challenging environments.
References:
Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: Wireless Backhaul Solutions for Rail Transportation
Huawei Case Studies: Rail Transportation Networks

NEW QUESTION 8
What challenges do large numbers of branches bring to enterprise WAN interconnection?

A. Difficulties in rectifying faults on branch networks
B. Long time to provision new services in branches
C. Poor experience with key applications
D. High O&M costs

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Managing a large number of branches in an enterprise WAN environment presents several challenges. Below is an analysis of each option:
Difficulties in rectifying faults on branch networks : With numerous branches, identifying and resolving network faults becomes complex, especially when relying on manual troubleshooting.
Long time to provision new services in branches : Deploying new services across multiple branches requires significant coordination and configuration effort, leading to delays.
Poor experience with key applications : Limited bandwidth, high latency, and inefficient traffic steering can degrade the performance of critical applications like video conferencing and ERP systems.
High O&M costs : Managing distributed branch networks involves substantial operational and maintenance costs, including personnel, tools, and infrastructure expenses.
All four options accurately describe the challenges faced in enterprise WAN interconnection with large numbers of branches.
References:
Huawei SD-WAN Solution Challenges and Benefits, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
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
A local area network (LAN) connects computers, servers, and network devices in a geographic area, generally within several thousand square meters. A typical LAN can be a company's office network, an Internet caf??'s network, or a home network.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
ALocal Area Network (LAN)connectsdevices within a limited geographic areasuch as an office, campus, or home.
LANs typically include: Switches
Routers Access Points
Computers, printers, and other end devices
LANs operate using Ethernet or Wi-Fiand providehigh-speed communication and resource sharingwithin the network.
Unlike WANs (Wide Area Networks), LANs do not rely on carrier-leased connectionsand cover smaller areas.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – LAN and Network Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 14
In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, overlay topologies can be planned based on services. Different service topologies are independent of each other.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding Overlay Topologies in SD-WAN:
In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, overlay networks are created on top of the physical underlay network. These overlays can be customized based on specific services or applications.
Service Independence:
Different service topologies (e.g., voice, video, data) areindependent of each other, allowing granular control over traffic paths, QoS policies, and security settings.
Conclusion:The statement is TRUE because overlay topologies in Huawei's SD-WAN solution are service-specific and operate independently.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: SD-WAN Solutions.
Huawei SD-WAN Solution Brochure.

NEW QUESTION 18
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 adata 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 22
Which of the following security zones are preset on a firewall by default?

A. DMZ
B. Local
C. Untrust
D. Trust

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Huawei firewalls come preconfigured with several default security zones, each serving a specific purpose:
DMZ (Demilitarized Zone):A buffer zone between the internal network and external networks, often used to host public-facing servers like web servers.
Local:Represents the firewall itself. Traffic destined for the firewall (e.g., management traffic) is associated with this zone.
Untrust:Represents external, untrusted networks such as the Internet. Security policies typically restrict traffic from this zone.
Trust:Represents internal, trusted networks. Traffic within this zone is generally considered safe.
These zones form the foundation of firewall security policies, allowing administrators to control traffic flows between different parts of the network.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Firewall Security Zones and Policies." Huawei Firewall Product Documentation, Default Security Zones.

NEW QUESTION 23
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 24
Huawei datacom product line covers 6 domains as following: campus network, metro router, data center network, cyber security, network management, and backbone router.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Huawei datacom product line is indeed designed to cover six key domains: Campus Network : Solutions for enterprise campus networks, including switches, Wi-Fi, and IoT integration.
Metro Router : Products tailored for metropolitan area networks (MANs), enabling high- speed connectivity in urban areas.
Data Center Network : Advanced solutions for modern data centers, including CloudFabric and AI Fabric.
Cyber Security : Comprehensive security solutions, including firewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems (IDS/IPS), and anti-DDoS products.
Network Management : Tools and platforms for managing and monitoring networks, such as iMaster NCE.
Backbone Router : High-performance routers for core networks, supporting large-scale data transmission across regions.
This categorization reflects Huawei's commitment to providing end-to-end networking solutions across various domains. The statement is therefore TRUE .
References:
Huawei Datacom Product Line Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 26
In the hyper-converged data center network solution, which of the following is responsible for analyzing traffic in the data center network and quickly locating faults?

A. VAS controller
B. Network controller

C. Network analyzer
D. Computing manager

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Huawei'shyper-converged data center network solution, thenetwork analyzerplays a critical role in monitoring and analyzing traffic flows. It provides real-time insights into network performance, identifies anomalies, and helps locate faults quickly.Other components serve different purposes:
VAS controller:Manages value-added services like firewalls and load balancers. Network controller:Handles overall network orchestration and policy enforcement.
Computing manager:Focuses on compute resource allocation and optimization.
The network analyzer is specifically designed for traffic analysis and fault detection, making it thecorrect answer.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Hyper-Converged Data Center Components."
Huawei Hyper-Converged Solution Documentation, Network Analyzer Role.

NEW QUESTION 29
Which of the following Wi-Fi 6 AP models supports three radios?

A. AirEngine 5762-12
B. AirEngine 6761-21T
C. AirEngine 5761-21
D. AirEngine 5761-11

Answer: B

Explanation:
Understanding Wi-Fi 6 AP Radios:
Wi-Fi 6 APs typically have two or three radios. Three-radio APs provide additional capacity and performance, making them ideal for high-density environments.
Analysis of Each Model:
AirEngine 5762-12:This model supportstwo radios(2.4 GHz and 5 GHz).
AirEngine 6761-21T:This model supportsthree radios, including an additional IoT radio for Internet of Things (IoT) applications.
AirEngine 5761-21:This model supportstwo radios. AirEngine 5761-11:This model supportstwo radios.
Conclusion:The correct answer is Option B, as the AirEngine 6761-21T supports three radios.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 8: WLAN Solutions. Huawei AirEngine Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 30
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 35
WLAN is a wireless local area network constructed using wireless technologies, including Wi-Fi, infrared, Bluetooth, and ZigBee.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
A WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) is specifically defined as a network that uses radio frequency (RF) technologies , primarily Wi-Fi, to provide wireless connectivity. While technologies like infrared, Bluetooth, and ZigBee are wireless communication methods, they are not part of the WLAN definition.
Wi-Fi : Operates in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands and is the primary technology used in WLANs.
Infrared : Uses light waves for short-range communication and is not part of WLAN standards.
Bluetooth : Designed for short-range personal area networks (PANs), not LANs. ZigBee : Used for low-power, low-data-rate IoT applications, not WLANs.
Thus, the statement is FALSE , as WLANs are exclusively based on RF technologies like Wi-Fi.
References:
IEEE 802.11 WLAN Standards, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 38
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 40
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 45
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 49
As one of the important advantages of Huawei L3 autonomous driving solution, quick intelligent O&M improves network performance. Which options are the capabilities of Huawei intelligent O&M to improve network performance?

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

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
Huawei's L3 autonomous driving solution leverages AI and automation to enhance network performance through intelligent O&M. Below is an explanation of each capability: Intelligent HQoS : Hierarchical Quality of Service (HQoS) ensures optimal resource allocation for critical applications. Intelligent HQoS dynamically adjusts policies based on real-time traffic conditions, improving application performance and user experience. Intelligent network optimization : AI-driven algorithms analyze network traffic patterns and optimize routing, bandwidth allocation, and load balancing to maximize efficiency and reduce latency.
Real-time experience visualization : Visualization tools provide real-time insights into network performance and user experience. This enables administrators to quickly identify bottlenecks and take corrective actions.
Precise fault analysis : Advanced diagnostics and AI-powered analytics pinpoint the root cause of network issues with high accuracy, enabling faster troubleshooting and resolution. All four options represent key capabilities of Huawei's intelligent O&M solution. References:
Huawei Autonomous Driving Network Solution White Paper, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 53
Which of the following statements are true?

A. The CloudEngine S5731-S supports VXLAN and can be used for VXLAN deployment across core and access layers.
B. The CloudEngine S6730-H24X6C/S6730-H48X6C supports six 100GE ports, which can be auto-negotiated to 40GE ports.
C. The CloudEngine S5731-H supports native AC and can be used as the core of a small- sized network.
D. The CloudEngine S8706 switch supports four independent service slots and two main control board slots with service ports.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Let us analyze each statement in detail:
The CloudEngine S5731-S supports VXLAN and can be used for VXLAN deployment across core and access layers : This statement is false . The CloudEngine S5731-S series does not support VXLAN. VXLAN capabilities are typically found in higher-end switches like the S5731-H or S6730-H series.
The CloudEngine S6730-H24X6C/S6730-H48X6C supports six 100GE ports, which can be auto-negotiated to 40GE ports : This statement is true . The S6730-H series switches support six 100GE ports that can be auto-negotiated to 40GE ports, providing flexibility for high-speed connectivity.
The CloudEngine S5731-H supports native AC and can be used as the core of a small- sized network : This statement is true . The S5731-H series supports native Access Controller (AC) functionality, enabling it to act as the core switch in small-sized networks while managing wireless APs.
The CloudEngine S8706 switch supports four independent service slots and two main control board slots with service ports : This statement is false . The S8706 switch supports six independent service slots and two main control board slots. The description provided in the statement is incorrect.
Thus, the correct answers are B and C . References:
Huawei CloudEngine Switch Series Product Documentation, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 55
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 57
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 as30 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 of160 km/his 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 58
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 59
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 61
In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, the RR is a key node and does not participate in service traffic forwarding. However, if the RR fails, service traffic on the entire network will be interrupted. Therefore, the RR is typically deployed in redundancy mode.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, the Route Reflector (RR) plays a critical role in distributing routing information across the network. However, the RR does not directly participate in service traffic forwarding. Its primary function is to facilitate efficient route exchange between SD-WAN nodes.
If the RR fails, it may temporarily disrupt the distribution of routing updates, but it will not interrupt service traffic on the entire network. Service traffic continues to flow through established paths until the RR is restored or redundancy mechanisms take effect.
To ensure high availability, the RR is often deployed in redundancy mode, but the claim that its failure will interrupt all service traffic is FALSE .
References:
Huawei SD-WAN Solution Architecture, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 65
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 69
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 71

Which of the following are characteristics of SD-WAN?

A. It provides automatic and intelligent O&M capabilities to implement centralized management and control and network-wide status visualization.
B. It uses Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) to implement fast deployment and provisioning of branches, improving deployment efficiency.
C. It dynamically adjusts traffic paths by application type, making traffic steering moreflexible and convenient.
D. It provides value-added services such as WAN optimization and security to implement fast service provisioning.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:
SD-WAN (Software-Defined Wide Area Network)is a transformative technology that enhances traditional WAN architectures. Its key characteristics include:
Automatic and intelligent O&M:Centralized management and real-time visibility simplify operations and improve troubleshooting.
Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP):Enables rapid deployment of branch offices without manual configuration, reducing time and effort.
Dynamic traffic steering:Adjusts traffic paths based on application priorities, ensuring optimal performance for critical applications.
Value-added services:Integrates WAN optimization, security, and other services to enhance network capabilities and streamline service delivery.
These features make SD-WAN a preferred solution for modern enterprises seeking agility, scalability, and cost efficiency.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "SD-WAN Features and Benefits." Huawei SD-WAN Solution Documentation, Key Characteristics.

NEW QUESTION 74
MOX is a general term for various ministries, one of government WAN scenarios and market opportunities for routers. In the MOX government network scenario, which Huawei model is the backbone router we normally recommend?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Overview of MOX Government Network Scenario:
MOX refers to government ministries and organizations requiring robust, scalable, and secure WAN solutions for their backbone networks.
Recommended Backbone Router:
TheNetEngine 8000 Xseries is specifically designed for high-capacity, high-reliability backbone networks. It supports advanced features like SRv6, FlexE, and large-scale routing, making it ideal for government WANs.
Conclusion:The correct answer is Option C, as the NetEngine 8000 X is the recommended
backbone router for MOX scenarios. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Product Portfolio. Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 77
Huawei NetEngine 8000 MIA and NetEngine 8000 M6 routers are 220 mm in depth.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheHuawei NetEngine 8000 MIA and NetEngine 8000 M6routers arecompact, high- performance routers, but their depth isnot220 mm.
These routers aredesigned for high-capacity edge computingwithultra-high-density interfaces.
The actual depthvaries by model and configurationbut exceeds220 mmdue tohigh- performance hardware requirements.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, NetEngine 8000 Series Specifications

NEW QUESTION 80
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 85
Huawei's data center autonomous driving network sits at which level?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Understanding Autonomous Driving Network Levels:
The Autonomous Driving Network (ADN) framework defines six levels of automation, ranging from L0 (manual operations) to L5 (full autonomy).
Huawei's Data Center ADN Level:
Huawei's data center autonomous driving network solution is designed to achieveL4: highly autonomous networkcapabilities. At this level, the network can self-optimize, self-heal, and handle most tasks without human intervention, requiring minimal oversight for complex scenarios.
Conclusion:The correct answer is Option C, as Huawei's data center ADN operates at L4. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 7: Data Center Solutions. Huawei Autonomous Driving Network White Paper.

NEW QUESTION 87
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 usingSDN (Software-Defined Networking)and anintelligent cloud-map algorithm. This approach improves theutilization of cloud-network resources by up to30%, ensuring efficient and dynamic resource management.The feature ispart 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 88
Among the core values of the hyper-converged data center network solution, which of the following improvements is the result of full-lifecycle automation?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Hyper-converged data center network solutions emphasize automation across the entire lifecycle, from deployment to operations. Below is an analysis of each option:
100% unleashing of computing power : While automation can optimize resource allocation, achieving 100% utilization of computing power is not directly tied to full-lifecycle automation.
TTM reduced by 90% : Full-lifecycle automation streamlines processes such as provisioning, configuration, and scaling, significantly reducing Time-to-Market (TTM). This is a direct benefit of automation.
Proactive prediction of 90% of faults : Proactive fault prediction is typically achieved through AI-driven analytics, not solely through automation.
Storage performance improved by 90% : Improvements in storage performance are more closely related to advancements in hardware (e.g., NVMe over Fabrics) and software optimizations, rather than automation.
Thus, the correct answer is B , as full-lifecycle automation primarily reduces TTM. References:
Huawei Hyper-Converged Data Center Network Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 91
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 95
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 99
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 networkdevices. 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 100
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 switc
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 switc
G. Only two switches can set up a stac
H. Generally, modular switches support iStack, and fixed switches support CSS.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
iStack (Intelligent Stacking)andCSS (Cluster Switching System)are twohigh- availability networking technologiesused to logically combine multiple switches for better redundancy and scalability.
(A) True – CSS (Cluster Switching System)allowstwo or more modular switchesto function
as one logical switch. CSS-capable switches connect usingCSS cables.
(B) True – iStackallows multiplefixed switchesto be stacked together into a single logical unit usingiStack cables.
(C) True – CSS is supported by modular switches, whileiStack is supported by fixed switches. Onlytwoswitches 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 105
Huawei keeps innovating and advancing datacom technologies, with 26 years of expertise. Currently, Huawei has 14 research centers worldwide.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei's Expertise in Datacom Technologies:
Huawei has been a leader in data communication technologies for over two decades, investing heavily in research and development.
Research Centers Worldwide:
As of the latest documentation, Huawei operates 14 research centers globally. These centers focus on innovation in areas such as 5G, AI, cloud computing, and networking technologies.
Conclusion:The statement is TRUE, as Huawei has indeed established 14 research centers worldwide and has over 26 years of expertise in datacom technologies. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 1: Huawei Overview. Huawei Annual Report and Official Website.

NEW QUESTION 110
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 providesconnection-orientedforwarding using label-switched paths (LSPs), ensuring reliableQuality of Service (QoS).
(A) True– MPLS is connection-oriented and enhances QoS by predefining LSPs through traffic engineering.
(B) True– MPLS useslabel 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 providesend-to-end QoSthrough traffic prioritization.
(D) True– Labels in MPLS can be eithermanually assignedordynamically allocatedusing protocols likeLDP (Label Distribution Protocol)orRSVP-TE.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, MPLS & QoS Chapter

NEW QUESTION 112
Which of the following statements is FALSE about geographic redundancy of controllers in Huawei's SD-WAN solution?

A. The northbound and southbound interfaces or platforms of the controllers use the same domain name or IP addres
B. Tenants and devices use this domain name or IP address to access the activecontroller cluste
C. After an active/standby switchover, traffic is automatically switched to the new active cluster.
D. Geographic redundancy supports disaster recovery backup between two cluster
E. The number of nodes in the active cluster must be the same as that in the standby cluster.
F. Huawei SD-WAN controller active/standby solution supports only one active cluster and one standby cluster.
G. The active and standby clusters run at the same time and can both provide services properl
H. Data is synchronized between the two clusters in real time to ensure data consistency.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Geographic Redundancy in SD-WAN Controllers:
Huawei's SD-WAN solution provides geographic redundancy to ensure high availability and disaster recovery.
Analysis of Each Statement:
Option A:This is correct. The active and standby clusters share the same domain name or IP address, enabling seamless failover during an active/standby switchover.
Option B:This is correct. Geographic redundancy requires the active and standby clusters to have the same number of nodes to ensure balanced performance.
Option C:This is correct. Huawei's SD-WAN solution supports only one active cluster and one standby cluster for geographic redundancy.
Option D:This is incorrect. While the active and standby clusters synchronize data in real time, only the active cluster provides services. The standby cluster remains idle until a failover occurs.
Conclusion:The FALSE statement is Option D. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: SD-WAN Solutions.
Huawei SD-WAN Controller Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 116
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 119
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 120
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 124
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 126
Which protocol is used inHuawei??s SD-WAN solutiontoencrypt user data?

A. IPsec

B. DTLS
C. SSL
D. SSH

Answer: A

Explanation:
IPsec (Internet Protocol Security)is theprimary encryption protocolused inHuawei's SD- WAN solutionforsecuring site-to-site and remote access connections.
Why not other options?
DTLS (Datagram Transport Layer Security)is mainly used forVPNsbut is not the primary encryption method in SD-WAN.
SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)is used for web-based encryption butnot for SD-WANtunnels. SSH (Secure Shell)is used forremote device management, not for encrypting SD-WAN traffic.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – SD-WAN Security & Encryption

NEW QUESTION 128
Huawei S5735-L series switches differ from Huawei S5731-S series switches in whether theysupport subcard expansion ports.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comparison of S5735-L and S5731-S Series Switches:
Both series belong to Huawei's campus switch portfolio but target different use cases and have distinct features.
Subcard Expansion Ports:
S5735-L Series:These switches donotsupport subcard expansion ports. They are designed for fixed configurations and are suitable for small to medium-sized networks.
S5731-S Series:These switchesdosupport subcard expansion ports, allowing for greater flexibility in terms of port types and densities. This makes them ideal for larger or more complex networks.
Conclusion:The statement is TRUE because the S5735-L series lacks subcard expansion ports, while the S5731-S series supports them.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 6: Switch Product Portfolio. Huawei Campus Switch Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 131
OSPF routers exchange link status information instead of directly exchanging routes.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is a link-state routing protocol. Instead of directly exchanging routes, OSPF routers share link-state advertisements (LSAs) that describe the state of their links (e.g., connected networks and costs). Each router uses this information to build a complete topology map of the network and calculate the shortest path to each destination using the SPF (Shortest Path First) algorithm.
The statement accurately describes how OSPF operates, making it TRUE . References:
Huawei OSPF Protocol Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 136
Which of the following AR models supports SRv6?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding SRv6 Support in AR Routers:
SRv6 (Segment Routing over IPv6) is a next-generation networking technology that simplifies traffic engineering and improves scalability in WANs.
Analysis of Each Model:
AR6300:This high-end AR router supports SRv6, making it suitable for advanced SD-WAN and WAN deployments.
AR6140E:This model does not support SRv6. AR8140:This model also does not support SRv6.
None of the above:This is incorrect because the AR6300 supports SRv6. Conclusion:The correct answer is Option A, as the AR6300 supports SRv6. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Product Portfolio. Huawei AR Router Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 140
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 143
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 147
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 151
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'sAirEngineseries includes a range of Wi-Fi 6 APs with varying capabilities: AirEngine 5762-12:Supports a maximum device rate of2.975 Gbps, not 1.775 Gbps, making option A incorrect.
AirEngine 6761-21:Supports a maximum device rate of3.55 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.
TheAirEngine 6761-21stands 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 152
On a large-scale network consisting of multiple ASs, which protocol is required to exchange routes between these ASs?

A. Static routing
B. BGP
C. IS-IS
D. OSPF

Answer: B

Explanation:
To exchange routes between Autonomous Systems (ASs), BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is used. BGP is specifically designed for inter-AS routing and supports scalable and policy-based route distribution across large networks.
Static routing : Requires manual configuration and is not scalable for large networks.
IS-IS and OSPF : These are Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) used for intra-AS routing, not inter-AS routing.
Thus, the correct answer is B , as BGP is the standard protocol for inter-AS route exchange.
References:
Huawei BGP Protocol Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 156
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 withbuilt-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 158
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 160
Huawei's hybrid optical-electrical cables 2.0 support ultra-long-distance transmission and power supply. The PoE+ power supply distance can be extended to 600 meters.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 163
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 164
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 167
Huawei AirEngine 5761-21 and AirEngine 6761-21T each have a 2.5GE uplink port.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Both theAirEngine 5761-21andAirEngine 6761-21Tare part of Huawei's Wi-Fi 6 access point lineup and are equipped with2.5GE uplink ports. These ports provide higher bandwidth capabilities compared to standard Gigabit Ethernet (GE) ports, making them suitable for environments with high data throughputrequirements.The inclusion of 2.5GE uplink ports ensures that these APs can handle modern applications like HD video streaming, IoT devices, and cloud-based services without bottlenecks.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AirEngine Series Features and Specifications."
Huawei AirEngine Product Documentation, Uplink Port Details.

NEW QUESTION 171
In the latest-generation WPA3 encryption standard, the key length is 192 bits, making WPA3 more secure than WPA2.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:WPA3 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 3) introduces enhanced security features compared to WPA2. One of the key improvements is the use of a 192-bit encryption key in the WPA3 Enterprise mode, which provides stronger cryptographic protection. This is part of the "WPA3-Enterprise 192-bit" mode, designed for high-security environments such as government and financial institutions. The increased key length enhances resistance to brute-force attacks and ensures better protection of sensitive data. Additionally, WPA3 includes features like Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE), which replaces the Pre-Shared Key (PSK) mechanism, further improving security.
References:
Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation: WLAN Security Features
Wi-Fi Alliance: WPA3 Security Enhancements

NEW QUESTION 175
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'sCloudWAN solutiontargets 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 networkis 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 176
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 as30 ms, ensuring seamless connectivity during train movement.
Option B:The solution supportshighly reliable active-active links, providing redundancy and fault tolerance.
Option C:The solution is designed to carry critical systems liketrain control signals, ensuring safety and efficiency.
Option D:This is incorrect because Huawei's solution supports backhaul even at speeds of160 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 179
In 2021, China Communications Standards Association (CCSA) released the IPv6 Enhanced standard system, and Huawei helped set up the IPv6 national standard team.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
In2021, theChina Communications Standards Association (CCSA)introduced theIPv6
Enhancedstandard system to driveIPv6+ adoption.
Huawei played a major role in the standardization process, contributing expertise in areas such asSRv6, network slicing, and intelligent O&M.
This initiativealigns with China's strategy to accelerate IPv6 deploymentfor next-generation networks.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – IPv6 Enhanced Standardization

NEW QUESTION 180
Which of the following are the four highlights ("EASY") of Huawei's CloudFabric Easy Solution?

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
Huawei's CloudFabric Easy Solution is designed to simplify data center network deployment and operations. The "EASY" framework highlights the following four key aspects:
EasY-Maintenance : The solution emphasizes simplified operations and maintenance (O&M) through automation and intelligent tools. For example, it leverages AI-powered analytics to predict and resolve issues proactively.
Simplification : CloudFabric Easy focuses on reducing complexity in network design, deployment, and management. It achieves this by integrating advanced technologies like intent-driven networking (IDN) and zero-touch provisioning (ZTP).
Automation : Automation is a cornerstone of the solution, enabling tasks like configuration, provisioning, and troubleshooting to be performed automatically. This minimizes human intervention and reduces the risk of errors.
While "expandability" and "easy sales" are important considerations in network design and marketing, they are not part of the official "EASY" highlights of the CloudFabric Easy Solution.
References:
Huawei CloudFabric Easy Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 182
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 187
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 192
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'sSD-WAN solutionallows for the creation ofoverlay topologiestailored 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 197
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 200
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 201
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 205
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'sCloudWANproducts 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 208
Yet Another Next Generation (YANG) is a data modeling language. Which data content can YANG standardize?

A. NETCONF
B. SNMP
C. CLI
D. Telemetry

Answer: A

Explanation:
YANG (Yet Another Next Generation) is adata modeling languageused to define the structure of configuration and state data manipulated by network management protocols. NETCONF (Network Configuration Protocol)is a network management protocol thatrelies on YANGto provide a standardized way to configure and manage network devices. YANG defines the structure, while NETCONF provides the transport mechanism to read, modify, and delete configurations.
Other options explained:
SNMP(Simple Network Management Protocol) is used for monitoring but doesnotuse YANG.
CLI(Command-Line Interface) is a manual method for device configuration andnot standardized by YANG.
Telemetryis used for real-time data streaming but isnot dependent on YANG. Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – YANG & NETCONF Standardization

NEW QUESTION 211

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 214
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 217
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 218
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 219
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:
TheNetEngine 8000 M14is a high-performance aggregation router designed for enterprise and carrier networks. Key features include:
Compact design:With a depth of220 mm, it fits well in space-constrained environmentslike 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 223
All Huawei NetEngine routers support IPsec, VXLAN, MACsec, and FlexE.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Features Supported by Huawei NetEngine Routers:
Huawei NetEngine routers are designed for various use cases, including WAN, data center interconnect (DCI), and enterprise networking. However, not all models support every advanced feature.
Analysis of Features:
IPsec:Most NetEngine routers support IPsec for secure communication over public networks.
VXLAN:VXLAN support is limited to specific models optimized for data center or cloud environments.
MACsec:MACsec is supported only on certain high-end models for Layer 2 encryption. FlexE:FlexE is a feature available only on select high-end NetEngine routers designed for 5G transport and DCI.
Conclusion:The statement is FALSE because not all NetEngine routers support all four features (IPsec, VXLAN, MACsec, and FlexE).
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 4: Router Product Portfolio. Huawei NetEngine Router Product Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 224
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 229
Which of the following statements is FALSE about Huawei AirEngine 5762-12SW?

A. Its cover can be flexibly changed based on the project and deployment environment requirements.

B. It can serve as the leader AP to manage up to eight Fit APs.
C. It supports a maximum wireless rate of 2.975 Gbps.
D. It has two GE ports, one for uplink and the other for downlink.

Answer: D

Explanation:
TheAirEngine 5762-12SWis a versatile Wi-Fi 6 AP designed for small and medium-sized enterprises. Key features include:
Flexible covers:The AP's cover can be customized to match the deployment environment. Leader AP functionality:It can manage up to eight Fit APs, simplifying network architecture. Maximum wireless rate:Supports up to2.975 Gbps, ensuring high-speed connectivity. However, the statement that it hastwo GE ports (one for uplink and one for downlink)isFALSE. The AirEngine 5762-12SW has onlyone GE portfor uplink, which limits its wired connectivity options.
References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "AirEngine 5762-12SW Features." Huawei AirEngine 5762-12SW Product Documentation, Port Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 230
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 234
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 236
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 237
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 238
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 aLayer 2 encryption protocolthat protectsEthernet framesfrom tampering and eavesdropping. It provides:
(A) Data Frame Integrity Check (True):Ensures that transmitted frames arenot altered.
(B) Service Data Encryption (True):Encrypts Ethernet frames fordata confidentiality.
(C) Data Source Authenticity Verification (True):Verifies thesource of Ethernet framesusing cryptographic authentication.
(D) Replay Protection (True):Preventsreplay attacksby detecting and discarding duplicate frames.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, MACsec Security Features Section

NEW QUESTION 240
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 244
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 249
Which of the following statements is FALSE about RR in Huawei's SD-WAN solution?

A. It can implement communication between SD-WAN networks and legacy MPLS networks.
B. It can be deployed on a physical AR router or software AR1000V vCPE.
C. It can be deployed independently or co-deployed with the CPE at a site.
D. It distributes VPN routes and tunnel information between CPEs based on VPN topology policies.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding the Role of RR (Route Reflector):

In Huawei's SD-WAN solution, the Route Reflector (RR) plays a critical role in distributing routing information and ensuring efficient communication between CPEs (Customer Premises Equipment).
Analysis of Each Statement:
Option A:This is FALSE. The RR in Huawei's SD-WAN solution doesnot directly implement
communicationbetween SD-WAN networks and legacy MPLS networks. Instead, it focuses on distributing VPN routes and tunnel information within the SD-WAN overlay network. Communication with legacy MPLS networks typically requires additional integration mechanisms.
Option B:This is correct. The RR can be deployed on a physical AR router or as a virtualized instance (AR1000V vCPE).
Option C:This is correct. The RR can be deployed independently or co-located witha CPE at a site, depending on the network design.
Option D:This is correct. The RR distributes VPN routes and tunnel information between CPEs based on predefined VPN topology policies.
Conclusion:The FALSE statement is Option A. References:
HCSA-Presales-IP Network V3.0 Training Material, Chapter 9: SD-WAN Solutions. Huawei SD-WAN Solution Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 251
Wide area network (WAN) covers a large geographical area, ranging from dozens of kilometers to thousands of kilometers. It can connect multiple cities or even countries and provide long-distance communication to form an international large-scale network.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Wide Area Network (WAN) is designed to span large geographical areas, such as cities, regions, or even countries. WANs enable long-distance communication and are typically used to connect multiple Local Area Networks (LANs) or Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs). They rely on technologies like MPLS, SD-WAN, and leased lines to provide connectivity over vast distances.
The description provided in the question accurately reflects the characteristics and purpose of a WAN. Therefore, the statement is TRUE .
References:
Huawei WAN Solution Overview, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

NEW QUESTION 252
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 255
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 258
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 261
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 263
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:
HuaweiWLAN solutionssupport multiple networking modes to adapt to different enterprise requirements:
(A) Independent Fat AP Networking (True):Each AP operatesindependentlywithout a Wireless Access Controller (WAC). Suitable forsmall-scale networks.
(B) Cloud Management Networking (True):UsesHuawei CloudCampusto manage APs remotely viaiMaster NCE-Campus. Ideal forlarge, multi-branch enterprises.
(C) WAC + Fit AP Networking (True):CentralizedWAC (Wireless Access Controller)managesFit APs, optimizing performance and security.
(D) AC-Free Self-Networking of the Leader AP (True):Aleader APacts as a mini-controller, managing other APs without a WAC. Used insmall to medium networks.
Reference:HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, WLAN Networking Modes

NEW QUESTION 267
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