

# HUAWEI

## Exam Questions H19-301\_V3.0

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Certification V3.0



### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Application-layer DDoS attacks target specific applications or services, such as HTTP floods or DNS amplification. Below is an analysis of each option:

AntiDDoS : This product is specifically designed to detect and mitigate DDoS attacks, including application-layer attacks. It provides real-time traffic analysis and automated mitigation capabilities.

FireHunter : This is a sandbox solution used for detecting advanced threats and malware. It is not designed to defend against DDoS attacks.

USG6000E : This is a next-generation firewall that provides basic DDoS protection but lacks the specialized capabilities of AntiDDoS for large-scale attacks.

HiSec Insight : This is a security analytics platform that provides visibility into threats and vulnerabilities. While it can help identify DDoS activity, it does not actively mitigate attacks. Thus, the correct answer is A , as AntiDDoS is the best-suited product for defending against application-layer DDoS attacks.

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

Huawei iMaster NCE (Network Cloud Engine) is an intelligent network automation platform that integrates management, analysis, and control capabilities, but it does not handle routing functions directly.

(A) Management – True: iMaster NCE provides centralized network lifecycle management, including configuration, monitoring, and automation.

(B) Routing – False: Routing is handled by network devices like routers and switches, not by iMaster NCE itself.

(C) Analysis – True: The platform incorporates big data analytics to provide network insights, fault prediction, and performance optimization.

(D) Control – True: iMaster NCE serves as an SDN controller, managing network policies, path selection, and automation.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, iMaster NCE Overview Section

### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

**Answer: ABC**

#### Explanation:

In a data center network, three primary types of resources are connected: Storage: Includes storage arrays and systems that provide data persistence and retrieval capabilities.

High-performance computing (HPC): Supports compute-intensive workloads like scientific simulations and AI training.

General-purpose computing: Handles everyday workloads such as web hosting, application servers, and virtual machines.

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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's L3 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 9

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

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

**Answer:** ABCD

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 15

Which of the following AP models have uplink optical ports?

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

**Answer:** ACDE

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 17

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

- A. Identification of the real attack source IP addresses of botnets based on machinelearning, enhancing defense against CC attacks
- B. Policy redundancy analysis
- C. High-performance collection, query, and storage of session logs and threat logs
- D. Unified management of multiple security devices, including firewalls, IPS devices, and anti-DDoS devices

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 25

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 28

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 33

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Overview of MOX Government Network Scenario:

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

Recommended Backbone Router:

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

Conclusion: The correct answer is Option C, as the NetEngine 8000 X is the recommended backbone router for MOX scenarios. References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Understanding Autonomous Driving Network Levels:

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

Huawei's Data Center ADN Level:

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 37

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Overview of Huawei Controllers:

Huawei offers a range of controllers under the iMaster NCE series, each designed for specific use cases.

Analysis of Each Controller:

iMaster NCE-Fabric: Focuses on data center network automation and management. It does not support unified LAN-WAN management.

iMaster NCE-WAN: Specializes in WAN management, particularly for SD-WAN solutions. It does not manage LANs.

iMaster NCE-Campus: Designed for campus networks, this controller supports unified LAN- WAN management, enabling centralized control of both wired and wireless networks. iMaster NCE-IP: Focuses on traditional IP/MPLS network management and does not support unified LAN-WAN management.

Conclusion: The correct answer is Option C, as iMaster NCE-Campus supports unified LAN-WAN management.

References:

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

Huawei iMaster NCE Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

**Answer:** ABC

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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 54

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 56

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 57**

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

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

**Answer:** ABCD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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):

At L5, 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 66**

Which protocol is used in Huawei's SD-WAN solution to encrypt user data?

- A. IPsec
- B. DTLS
- C. SSL
- D. SSH

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IPsec (Internet Protocol Security) is the primary encryption protocol used in Huawei's SD-WAN solution for securing site-to-site and remote access connections. Why not other options?

DTLS (Datagram Transport Layer Security) is mainly used for VPNs but is not the primary encryption method in SD-WAN.

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is used for web-based encryption but not for SD-WAN tunnels. SSH (Secure Shell) is used for remote device management, not for encrypting SD-WAN traffic.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – SD-WAN Security & Encryption

#### NEW QUESTION 67

Huawei S5735-L series switches differ from Huawei S5731-S series switches in whether they support 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 do not support subcard expansion ports. They are designed for fixed configurations and are suitable for small to medium-sized networks.

S5731-S Series: These switches do support 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 71

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 74

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

- A. S5736-S24T4XC
- B. S5732-H
- C. S5731-S24P4X
- D. S5735-L

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Power Module Support in Huawei Switches:

Many Huawei switches are designed with dual power module slots to ensure redundancy and reliability. However, some lower-end models may not support this feature.

Analysis of Each Switch:

S5736-S24T4XC: This switch supports dual power modules for redundancy. S5732-H: This switch also supports dual power modules.

S5731-S24P4X: This switch supports dual power modules.

S5735-L: This switch is a lower-end model and does not support dual power modules, making it less suitable for environments requiring high reliability.

Conclusion: The S5735-L series switch does not support two power modules. References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Huawei S5731-L remote unit (RU) switches support multiple types of uplink ports, including optical, electrical, and hybrid optical-electrical ports. An RU to be connected to the central switch can be flexibly selected based on the distance between them.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Overview of S5731-L Remote Units (RUs):

The S5731-L series includes remote units (RUs) designed for distributed campus networks. These RUs connect to a central switch via uplink ports.

Uplink Port Flexibility:

The RUs support optical, electrical, and hybrid optical-electrical ports, allowing flexible selection based on the distance between the RU and the central switch.

Optical ports are used for long-distance connections, while electrical ports are suitable for shorter distances. Hybrid ports combine both options for maximum versatility. Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because the S5731-L RUs support multiple uplink port types for flexible deployment.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 78**

Huawei CloudEngine 12700E is modular design whose fan modules support hot swapping. Installation or removal of a fan module does not affect other fans.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The Huawei CloudEngine 12700E series switches are designed with modularity and high reliability in mind. One of their key features is the ability to perform hot swapping of components, including fan modules. Hot swapping allows users to install or remove fan modules without shutting down the switch or affecting the operation of other fan modules. This ensures continuous cooling and minimizes downtime during maintenance.

The statement is therefore TRUE, as it accurately reflects the capabilities of the CloudEngine 12700E series.

References:

Huawei CloudEngine 12700E Series Switch Hardware Guide, HCSA-Presales-IP Network Documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 81**

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

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

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

Huawei iMaster NCE is a centralized network management and control system for SDN-capable and traditional devices.

(A) True – SDN control via NETCONF/YANG: iMaster NCE uses NETCONF (based on the YANG model) to manage and control SDN-enabled devices, automating configuration and policy enforcement.

(B) True – SNMP for traditional devices: Traditional network devices (non-SDN) are managed through SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), which provides device monitoring and basic configuration.

(C) False – No direct control through CU (Control Unit): Huawei does not define a CU as an independent management entity in iMaster NCE. Instead, SDN-capable devices are controlled via NETCONF/YANG, while traditional devices rely on SNMP.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Study Guide, iMaster NCE Overview Section

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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 against application-layer DDoS attacks, Huawei's AntiDDoS product 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. The AntiDDoS product 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 90**

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

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

**Answer: ABD**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 92

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 as firewalls, 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 96

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 100

Which of the following statements is TRUE about Huawei AirEngine 5762-12?

- A. It supports a device rate of 2.975 Gbps.
- B. It has one USB port.
- C. It does not support the leader AP feature.
- D. It has two GE uplink ports.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Huawei AirEngine 5762-12 is a Wi-Fi 6 AP designed for enterprise networks. Key specifications:

Supports a maximum device rate of 5.95 Gbps (not 2.975 Gbps) Does not include a USB port

Supports the leader AP feature for intelligent network management

Equipped with two GE (Gigabit Ethernet) uplink ports, ensuring high-speed connectivity and redundancy.

Reference: HCSA-Presales-IP Network Official Documentation – AirEngine 5762-12 Datasheet

### NEW QUESTION 104

Huawei datacom portfolio comprises "Four Engines" products + Integrated management, control, and analysis platform. Which one is not belong to Huawei datacom "Four Engines"?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Huawei's datacom portfolio includes the "Four Engines," which represent key product lines for different networking domains:

NetEngine: High-performance routers for enterprise WAN and data center interconnects. CloudEngine: Data center switches designed for high-density, low-latency environments. AirEngine: Wireless access points (APs) for Wi-Fi 6 and beyond.

HiSecEngine: Security products, including firewalls and intrusion prevention systems. The option AREngine does not belong to the "Four Engines" lineup. It appears to be unrelated to Huawei's official datacom product categories.

References:

HCSA-Presales-IP Network Study Guide, Section: "Huawei Datacom Portfolio Overview." Huawei Product Catalog, Four Engines Framework.

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 113**

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 118**

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

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Understanding iStack Technology:

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

Dedicated Stack Ports or Stack Cards:

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

Benefits of iStack:

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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 124

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

Understanding MACsec:

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

Analysis of Each Model:

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

NetEngine 8000 MIC: This model does not support MACsec.

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

NetEngine 8000 MIA: This model does not support MACsec.

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

References:

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

Huawei NetEngine 8000 Series Product Documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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

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

**Answer:** ABCD

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 131

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

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

**Answer:** ABCE

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 133

A higher antenna gain indicates stronger signals and more coverage. Therefore, an AP with a higher antenna gain which is within the specified range of country is preferred.

- A. TRUE

B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Understanding Antenna Gain:

Antenna gain refers to the ability of an antenna to focus or direct radio frequency (RF) energy in a specific direction. Higher gain antennas provide stronger signals and extended coverage in the direction they are focused.

Impact on AP Selection:

In scenarios where long-range coverage or better signal strength is required, an AP with a higher antenna gain (within regulatory limits) is preferred.

However, it is important to ensure that the antenna gain complies with the regulatory requirements of the country where it is deployed.

Conclusion: The statement is TRUE because higher antenna gain improves signal strength and coverage, making such APs desirable for specific use cases.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 137**

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

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

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

Huawei offers a comprehensive enterprise security portfolio, including:

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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 144**

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

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

**Answer:** ABCD

**Explanation:**

Option A: In traditional IP routing, each router in the network must maintain a routing table that contains network-wide routes or at least the routes relevant to its operation. This ensures that packets can be forwarded correctly to their destination.

Option B: Traditional IP routing operates on the principle of the "longest match rule." When a router receives a packet, it examines the destination IP address and matches it against the entries in its routing table. The longest prefix match determines the next hop for the packet.

Option C: Traditional IP networks are inherently connectionless, meaning there is no dedicated path established between the source and destination before data transmission. This lack of connection-oriented mechanisms makes it challenging to guarantee Quality of Service (QoS) across the entire network.

Option D: In traditional IP networks, packets are forwarded using a hop-by-hop mechanism. Each router along the path decapsulates the packet, inspects its headers, and forwards it to the next hop based on its routing table.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Fault Management in Autonomous Driving Networks:

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

Fault Management Metrics:

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

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 149**

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 does not directly implement communication between 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 with a 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 150**

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 155**

Which of the following statements is TRUE about AirEngine products?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Overview of AirEngine Products:

Huawei's AirEngine series includes Wi-Fi 6 access points (APs) designed for high-density and high-performance wireless networks.

Analysis of Each Statement:

Option A: The AirEngine 5762-12 supports a maximum device rate of 2.976 Gbps, not 1.775 Gbps.

Option B: The AirEngine 5762-12SW does support the leader AP feature, which simplifies network management.

Option C: The AirEngine 5761-11 has 2.5GE ports, making it suitable for high-bandwidth applications.

Option D: The AirEngine 6761-21 supports a device rate of 5.375 Gbps, not 3.55 Gbps. Conclusion: The correct statement is Option C.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 160**

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