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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following statements are true about the WLAN project LLD?

- A. The LLD must contain the device list information, such as device models and quantities.
- B. AP installation positions and cabling solutions do not need to be included in the LLD.
- C. The LLD must contain the physical topology and IP address planning of the WLAN project.
- D. Interference sources do not need to be included in the LLD.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following statements about the access layer design are true when Huawei's CloudCampus Solution is applied to small and midsize campus networks? (Select All that Apply)

- A. In the mini-store scenario, APs and egress devices must be deployed if Wi-Fi coverage is required. APs cannot directly connect to egress links and do not support NAT.
- B. When selecting a switch, ensure that the following condition is met; Number of connected APs x AP power ^ Power provided by the PoE switch. Therefore, select PoE switches with a proper power supply based on the AP model and quantity.
- C. Select appropriate models of access switches based on whether PoE support is required and how many APs need to access the network.
- D. For relatively large networks in midsize shopping malls, supermarkets, and primary/secondary education campuses, it is recommended that stack networking be used at the access layer. If a single device can provide sufficient access capacity for downstream terminals, single-device networking can be used at the access layer. If the upstream devices of access-layer devices are stacked, it is recommended that Eth-Trunks be used to connect to such upstream devices. If more APs need to be deployed, use the PoE switch to increase the number of APs to be connected.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

A is false because in the mini-store scenario, APs can directly connect to egress links and support NAT if Wi-Fi coverage is required. There is no need to deploy egress devices separately.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/access-layer-design>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following statements is false about the DHCP option field?

- A. The DHCP option field must carry fixed content that cannot be modified or defined by vendors.
- B. The DHCP option field stores control information and parameters allocated to DHCP clients.
- C. Each DHCP packet can carry multiple DHCP option fields.

D. DHCP option 43 can be used for plug-and-play AP deployment in WLAN scenarios.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following configurations may cause ST As to experience a slow Internet connection? (Select All that Apply)

A. QoS CAR is configured in the traffic profile.

B. Radio 1 of APs is disabled.

C. TKIP encryption is configured, causing a low link setup rate.

D. Rate limiting is configured in the SSID profile.

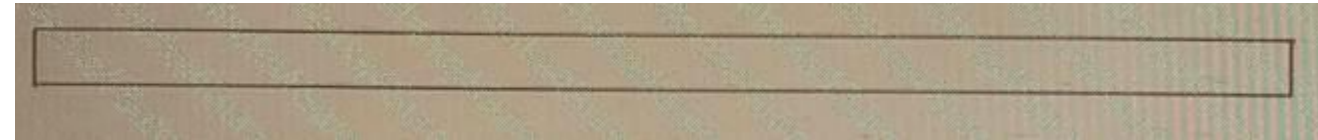
Answer: A,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

B is false because disabling radio 1 of APs does not affect the Internet connection speed of STAs that use radio 2.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/troubleshooting-slow-internet-connection>

NEW QUESTION: 5

During a project lifecycle, the_____ document needs to be output after the high level design be output after the low level design is complete. (Enter the acronyms in capital letters.)



Answer:

ATP

Explanation:

ATP stands for Acceptance Test Plan, which is a document that needs to be output after the low level design is complete. The ATP describes the acceptance criteria and test cases for the project.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/atp>

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following statements about the home agent are true? (Select All that Apply)

A. The home agent communicates with the gateway on the STAs1 home network at Layer 2.

B. The home agent communicates with the gateway on the STAs' home network at Layer 3.

C. A home AP can function as a home agent of STAs.

D. A home WAC can function as a home agent of STAs.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The home agent is a device that communicates with the gateway on the STAs' home network at Layer 3 and maintains the binding entries of STAs' home addresses and care-of addresses. A home WAC can function as a home agent of STAs, while a home AP cannot.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/mobile-ip>

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which of the following statements about EAP relay and EAP termination are false? (Select All that apply)

A. In EAP termination mode, an access device encapsulates EAP packets sent by an 802. IX client Into RADIUS packets, without processing the data in the EAP packets.

B. In EAP relay mode, an access device extracts information from EAP packets, encapsulates the information into RADIUS packets, and sends the RADIUS packets to an authentication server.

C. In EAP termination mode, an access device extracts client authentication information from the EAP packets sent by a client and encapsulates the information using the standard RADIUS protocol. The access device supports only the EAP MD5-Challenge authentication method.

D. The EAP termination mode simplifies the processing on an access device and supports various authentication methods. However, this mode requires an authentication server to support EAP and have high processing capability.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

A: In EAP termination mode, an access device encapsulates EAP packets sent by an 802.1X client into RADIUS packets, without processing the data in the EAP packets. This statement is false because in EAP termination mode, an access device extracts information from EAP packets, encapsulates the information into RADIUS packets, and sends the RADIUS packets to an authentication server.

D: The EAP termination mode simplifies the processing on an access device and supports various authentication methods. However, this mode requires an authentication server to support EAP and have high processing capability. This statement is false because it describes the EAP relay mode, not the EAP termination mode.

Therefore, A and D are the correct answers. References: 2:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 8

In 802.1X authentication using port-based access control, once a user is authenticated successfully on a port, subsequent users on this port can access the network without authentication. When the authenticated user goes offline, all other users are denied access to the network.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, 802.1X authentication using port-based access control is a method that allows only one user to access the network through a port at a time. If a user is authenticated successfully on a port, subsequent users on this port can access the network without authentication. When the authenticated user goes offline, all other users are denied access to the network. Therefore, A is the correct answer. References: 1: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 9

In a dual-link HSB scenario, after an AP sets up CAPWAP links with the active and standby WACs, which of the following types of packets does the AP periodically send to the WACs to detect link status?

A. DTLS

B. Join

C. Echo

D. Keepalive

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In a dual-link HSB scenario, after an AP sets up CAPWAP links with the active and standby WACs, the AP periodically sends Echo packets to the WACs to detect link status. The Echo packets are sent every 30 seconds by default.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/dual-link-hsb>

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following statements correctly arranges matching modes used by URL filtering in descending order of priority?

A. Exact matching > Prefix matching > Suffix matching > Keyword matching

B. Exact matching > Suffix matching > Keyword matching > Prefix matching

C. Exact matching > Suffix matching > Prefix matching > Keyword matching

D. Exact matching > Keyword matching > Suffix matching > Prefix matching

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

URL filtering supports four matching modes: exact matching, suffix matching, prefix matching, and keyword matching. The priority order of these modes is as follows:

Exact matching: The highest priority. An exact match means that a URL entered by a user is exactly the same as a URL in a blacklist or whitelist.

Suffix matching: The second highest priority. A suffix match means that a URL entered by a user ends with a suffix in a blacklist or whitelist.

Prefix matching: The third highest priority. A prefix match means that a URL entered by a user starts with a prefix in a blacklist or whitelist.

Keyword matching: The lowest priority. A keyword match means that a URL entered by a user contains a keyword in a blacklist or whitelist.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/url-filtering>

NEW QUESTION: 11

After adaptive multicast-to-unicast conversion is enabled on a WAC, an AP will automatically switch the multicast group containing the minimum number of terminals to the unicast mode if the air interface performance becomes a bottleneck during multicast-to-unicast conversion.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of the following encapsulation formats are used for EAP termination in 802.1X authentication? (Select All that apply)

A. EAP-TLS

B. EAPoL

C. EAPoR

D. EAP

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the encapsulation formats used for EAP termination in 802.1X authentication are as follows:

B: EAPoL: The client and access device exchange information using EAPoL packets across the LAN2.

C: EAPoR: The access device directly encapsulates the received EAP packets into RADIUS using EAP over RADIUS (EAPoR) packets Therefore, B and C are the correct answers. References:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 13

VXLAN uses a VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) field similar to a VLAN ID to identify users. The VNI field occupies 28 bits and supports up to 16M VXLAN segments.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Multicast addresses are Class D addresses, and can be used only as destination addresses but not source addresses of data packets.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

DHCPv6 stateful autoconfiguration enables a DHCPv6 server to automatically assign IPv6 addresses, PD prefixes, and other network configuration parameters, such as DNS, NIS, and SNTP server address.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

Arrange the following steps in the correct order for upgrading the leader AP and Fit AP.

Upgrade the leader AP.		1
Download the AP upgrade file from Huawei's official website.		2
Upload the AP upgrade file to the leader AP.		3
Upgrade Fit APs.		4

Answer:

Upgrade the leader AP.	Download the AP upgrade file from Huawei's official website.	1
Download the AP upgrade file from Huawei's official website.	Upload the AP upgrade file to the leader AP.	2
Upload the AP upgrade file to the leader AP.	Upgrade the leader AP.	3
Upgrade Fit APs.	Upgrade Fit APs.	4



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NEW QUESTION: 17

IPv6 addresses can be classified into multiple types. Which of the following is an IPv6 multicast address?

- A. FE80::A
- B. FCO0::1
- C. 2222::11
- D. FF02::18C

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which of the following statements is false about WIDS/WIPS?

- A. If WIDS is configured on an AP radio, the radio cannot be used to set up a WDS bridge or mesh link.
- B. When an AP works in normal mode, the delay may increase instantaneously during the radio scan period.
- C. After air scan is enabled, you are advised to use an independent radio for air scan if latency-sensitive services, such as video conferencing, are running on the network.
- D. In HSB scenarios, WIDS entries on the active WAC can be backed up to the standby WAC

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

In a VRRP HSB scenario, if the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, which of the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover? (Select All that apply)

- A. The batch backup process cannot be started.
- B. A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly.
- C. Backup information is incomplete.

D. Service data on the master and backup WACs is lost.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the VRRP preemption delay is the time that an AC waits before preempting another AC with a lower priority. If the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover:

* B. A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly. If the master AC recovers soon after a switchover, it may preempt the backup AC again and become the master AC. This may cause frequent switchovers and affect network stability 1 .

* C. Backup information is incomplete. If the backup AC takes over services from the master AC too quickly, it may not have received all the data synchronized from the master AC through HSB. This may cause service interruption or data loss 2 .

Therefore, B and C are the correct answers. References: 1 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064368/80fc2ebd/example-for-configuring-vrrp-hsb> 2 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100096325/1a753937/vrrp-hsb-configuration>

NEW QUESTION: 20

Master NCE-CampusInsight analyzes network issues during correlation analysis of poor-QoE clients, including coverage, interference throughput, and hardware issues.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight analyzes network issues during correlation analysis of poor-QoE clients, including coverage, interference, throughput, and hardware issues. It also provides suggestions for network optimization based on the analysis results.

References:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/correlation-analysis-of-poor-qoe-clie>

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following statements about the home agent are true? (Select All that Apply)

A. The home agent communicates with the gateway on the STAs' home network at Layer 2.

B. The home agent communicates with the gateway on the STAs' home network at Layer 3.

C. A home AP can function as a home agent of STAs.

D. A home WAC can function as a home agent of STAs.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The home agent is a device that communicates with the gateway on the STAs' home network at Layer 3 and maintains the binding entries of STAs' home addresses and care-of addresses. A home WAC can function as a home agent of STAs, while a home AP cannot.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/mobile-ip>

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following statements about EAP relay and EAP termination are false? (Select All that apply)

A. In EAP relay mode, an access device extracts information from EAP packets, encapsulates the information into RADIUS packets, and sends the RADIUS packets to an authentication server.

B. In EAP termination mode, an access device encapsulates EAP packets sent by an 802.1X client into RADIUS packets, without processing the data in the EAP packets.

C. In EAP termination mode, an access device extracts client authentication information from the EAP packets sent by a client and encapsulates the information using the standard RADIUS protocol.

The access device supports only the EAP MD5-Challenge authentication method.

D. The EAP termination mode simplifies the processing on an access device and supports various authentication methods. However, this mode requires an authentication server to support EAP and have high processing capability.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A: In EAP termination mode, an access device encapsulates EAP packets sent by an 802. IX client Into RADIUS packets, without processing the data in the EAP packets. This statement is false because in EAP termination mode, an access device extracts information from EAP packets, encapsulates the information into RADIUS packets, and sends the RADIUS packets to an authentication server2.

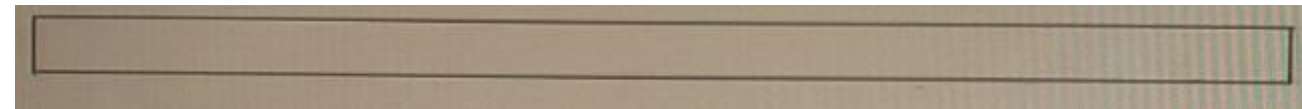
D: The EAP termination mode simplifies the processing on an access device and supports various authentication methods. However, this mode requires an authentication server to support EAP and have high processing capability. This statement is false because it describes the EAP relay mode, not the EAP termination mode2.

Therefore, A and D are the correct answers. References: 2:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 23

With protocol trace, iMaster NCE-CampusInsight displays protocol-level Interaction details at the phases for wireless users. (Enter the acronyms in capital letters.)



Answer:

AP, WAC, and AC

With protocol trace, iMaster NCE-CampusInsight displays protocol-level interaction details at the AP, WAC, and AC phases for wireless users.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/protocol-trace>

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following statements about the authentication rules of the RADIUS server are true?

- A.** Authentication conditions, such as department, access device, and SSID, must be set one by one in authentication rules,
- B.** When configuring an authentication rule, you can specify the account source, authentication protocol, and information bound to accounts.
- C.** If multiple authentication rules apply to a user, the rule with the highest priority takes effect.
- D.** The items to match in an authentication rule do not need to be configured in advance.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following Huawei ' s CloudCampus wireless positioning solutions provides the highest positioning accuracy while meeting specified network planning conditions?

- A.** Bluetooth terminal navigation
- B.** UWB positioning
- C.** Bluetooth tag positioning
- D.** Wi-Fi terminal positioning

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

When an 802.IX client uses MDS encryption, the user authentication mode can be set to EAP or CHAP on the device. When an 802. IX client uses PEAP authenticatwn, the user authentication mode can be set to_____on the device. (Enter the acronym in uppercase letters.)

Answer:

EAP

NEW QUESTION: 27

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight comprehensively analyzes WLAN client access, displays success rates and time consumption of association, -----, and DHCP. It also provides issue analysis and optimization suggestions.
(Enter lowercase letters.)

Answer:

authentication

Explanation:

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight comprehensively analyzes WLAN client access, displays success rates and time consumption of association, authentication, and DHCP. It also provides issue analysis and optimization suggestions.

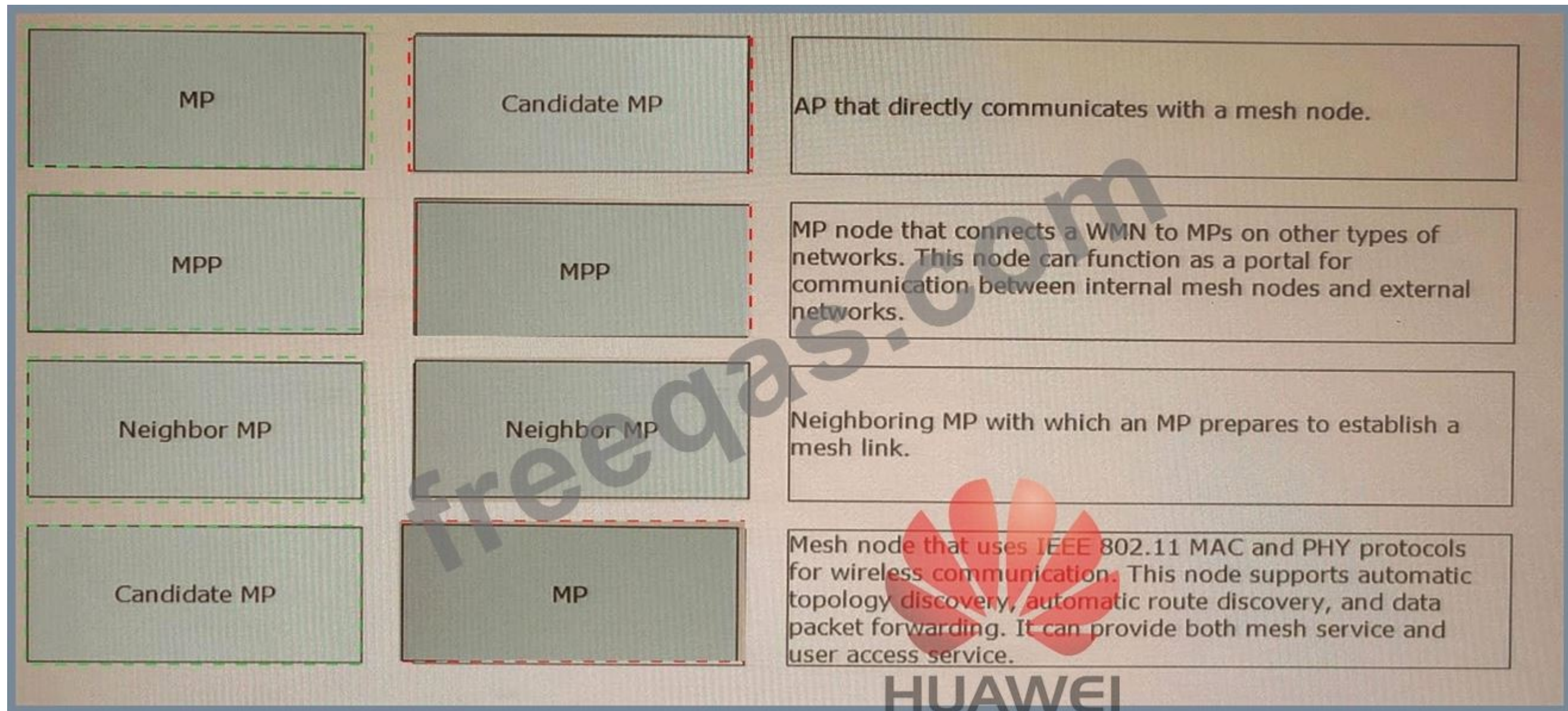
References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/client-access-analysis>

NEW QUESTION: 28

In mesh networking, APs have different roles. Drag the AP roles on the left to the role descriptions on the right.

MP		AP that directly communicates with a mesh node.
MPP		MP node that connects a WMN to MPs on other types of networks. This node can function as a portal for communication between internal mesh nodes and external networks.
Neighbor MP		Neighboring MP with which an MP prepares to establish a mesh link.
Candidate MP		Mesh node that uses IEEE 802.11 MAC and PHY protocols for wireless communication. This node supports automatic topology discovery, automatic route discovery, and data packet forwarding. It can provide both mesh service and user access service.

Answer:



Explanation:

* MP: Mesh node that uses IEEE 802.11 MAC and PHY protocols for wireless communication. This node supports automatic topology discovery, automatic route discovery, and data packet forwarding. It can provide both mesh service and user access service 1 .

* MPP: MP node that connects a WMN to MPs on other types of networks. This node can function as a portal for communication between internal mesh nodes and external networks 1 .

* Neighbor MP: Neighboring MP with which an MP prepares to establish a mesh link 1 .

* Candidate MP: AP that directly communicates with a mesh node 2 .

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064365/90f2391e/configuration-examples-for-mesh>

2 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100169459/8d79210e/configuring-wireless-mesh-networking>

NEW QUESTION: 29

The display sync-configuration compare command is executed on the backup WAC in HSB to check wireless configuration synchronization. Based on the command output, which of the following statements are true?

(Select All that apply)



```
<WAC> display sync-configuration compare
<WAC>--- /tmp/master-common-cfg.cfg
+++ /tmp/backup-common-cfg.cfg
@@ -214,59 +214,6 @@
    forward-mode tunnel
    service-vlan vlan-id 102
    ssid-profile 2
- vap-profile name 2
- forward-mode tunnel
- service-vlan vlan-id 102
- ssid-profile IR2D
+ vap-profile name 3
+ forward-mode tunnel
+ service-vlan vlan-id 102
+ ssid-profile 3
@@ -287,70 +234,21 @@
```

- A. This command is used to check whether the public configurations on two WACs are consistent after wireless configuration synchronization.
- B. The configuration of ssid-profile 2 exists on both the master and backup WACs.
- C. The configuration of vap-profile name 3 exists on the master WAC but not on the backup WAC.
- D. The configuration of vap-profile name 2 exists on the backup WAC but not on the master WAC.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The display sync-configuration compare command is used to check whether the public configurations on two WACs are consistent after wireless configuration synchronization. The command output shows the differences between the configurations on the master and backup WACs. In this case, the configuration of vap-profile name 3 exists on the master WAC but not on the backup WAC.

References:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/display-sync-configuration-compare>

NEW QUESTION: 30

AD authentication integrates Kerberos authentication into LDAP authentication. The basic AD architecture consists of the user, AD client, and AD server. Which of the following are components of an A3 server?

- A. Key distribution center
- B. LDAP server
- C. Authorization server
- D. Accounting server

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which of the following statements are true about data collection of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight? (Select All that Apply)

- A.** iMaster NCE-CampusInsight uses telemetry to Implement efficient data collection.
- B.** Calculated data can be displayed on iMaster NCE-CampusInsight only after a license is loaded on the device management page.
- C.** To collect data from WLAN devices, ensure that WACs can communicate with the southbound IP address of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight. APs do not need to communicate with the southbound IP address of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight.
- D.** The UTC time of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight must be the same as that of its managed devices.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

B is false because calculated data can be displayed on iMaster NCE-CampusInsight without loading a license on the device management page. The license only affects the number of devices that can be managed by iMaster NCE-CampusInsight.

D is false because the UTC time of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight does not need to be the same as that of its managed devices. However, it is recommended that they use the same time zone to avoid confusion.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/data-collection>

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which of the followings is not a roaming optimization solution?

- A.** Proactive roaming
- B.** Smart roaming
- C.** Fast roaming using PMK caching
- D.** 802.11r roaming

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Smart roaming is not a roaming optimization solution, but a feature that allows an AP to automatically adjust its transmit power based on signal strength and interference level. The other options are all roaming optimization solutions that can reduce roaming latency and packet loss.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/smart-roaming>

NEW QUESTION: 33

Drag the Huawei's wireless positioning solutions on the left to their corresponding features and application scenarios on the right.

Wi-Fi terminal positioning		Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP, which can be implemented on either the network side or terminal side.
Bluetooth tag positioning		Provides high positioning accuracy, and is applicable to scenarios that require high accuracy, such as intelligent manufacturing, warehousing logistics, and mechanical manufacturing.
UWB positioning		Performs network-side positioning generally based on the RSSI, but provides low positioning accuracy. This method applies to scenarios such as precision marketing and customer flow analysis in shopping malls.
Bluetooth terminal positioning		Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP. The AP reports data to a positioning engine for location resolution. This positioning technology provides low positioning accuracy and applies to asset positioning and personnel positioning scenarios.

Answer:

Wi-Fi terminal positioning	Bluetooth terminal positioning	Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP, which can be implemented on either the network side or terminal side.
Bluetooth tag positioning	UWB positioning	Provides high positioning accuracy, and is applicable to scenarios that require high accuracy, such as intelligent manufacturing, warehousing logistics, and mechanical manufacturing.
UWB positioning	Wi-Fi terminal positioning	Performs network-side positioning generally based on the RSSI, but provides low positioning accuracy. This method applies to scenarios such as precision marketing and customer flow analysis in shopping malls.
Bluetooth terminal positioning	Bluetooth tag positioning	Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP. The AP reports data to a positioning engine for location resolution. This positioning technology provides low positioning accuracy and applies to asset positioning and personnel positioning scenarios.

Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the features and application scenarios of the wireless positioning solutions are as follows:

Wi-Fi terminal positioning: Performs network-side positioning generally based on the RSSI, but provides low positioning accuracy. This method applies to scenarios such as precision marketing and customer flow analysis in shopping malls.

Bluetooth tag positioning: Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP. The AP reports data to a positioning engine for location resolution. This positioning technology provides low positioning accuracy and applies to asset positioning and personnel positioning scenarios.

UWB positioning: Provides high positioning accuracy, and is applicable to scenarios that require high accuracy, such as intelligent manufacturing, warehousing logistics, and mechanical manufacturing.

Bluetooth terminal positioning: Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP, which can be implemented on either the network side or terminal side.

Therefore, Wi-Fi terminal positioning - 3, Bluetooth tag positioning - 4, UWB positioning - 2, Bluetooth terminal positioning - 1 is the correct answer. References :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/wi-fi-terminal-positioning> :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/bluetooth-tag-positioning> :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/uwb-positioning> :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/bluetooth-terminal-positioning>

Which of the following statements is false about weak-signal coverage evaluation on CampusInsight?

- A. Collect signal strength statistics of access clients on each AP. If the majority of access clients on an AP suffer from weak signal strength for a long period, a weak-coverage issue is detected.
- B. Display the overview and distribution of APs affected by weak-signal coverage issues, including the number of affected APs and clients.
- C. Through client journey playback, you can check whether a weak-signal coverage issue occurs when a client connects to an AP.
- D. Choose Issue Analysis > Weak-Signal Coverage > Original Issue List to view information about all APs affected by weak-signal coverage issues in the current time window.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

A Wi-Fi RFID tag is a signal generator manufactured by tag vendors to help locate the objects. Which of the following types of tags can be located by Huawei devices?

- A. Hotspot tag
- B. Ekahau tag
- C. AeroScout tag
- D. Location tag

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

After built-in Portal authentication is configured on a Huawei WAC, the Portal authentication page can be displayed but Portal authentication cannot be performed. What are the possible causes?

- A. The password entered on the STA is incorrect
- B. The route configuration is incorrect. As a result, the STA cannot communicate with the built-in Portal server.
- C. The AP version is outdated.
- D. The data forwarding mode is direct forwarding, and the WAC does not allow packets from service VLANs to pass through.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Inter-WAC roaming and intra-WLAN roaming are supported in dual-link HSB scenarios.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

In project deployment, the management VLAN and service VLAN of an AP can be the same. However, it is recommended that the two VLANs be configured differently.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which of the followings is not an IPv6 address type?

- A. Multicast address
- B. Unicast address
- C. Broadcast address
- D. Anycast address

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Broadcast address is not an IPv6 address type. IPv6 does not support broadcast addressing, but uses multicast addressing instead. The other options are valid IPv6 address types. Unicast address identifies a single interface, multicast address identifies a group of interfaces, and anycast address identifies multiple interfaces but delivers packets to only one of them.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/ipv6-address-types>

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which of the following encapsulation formats are used for EAP termination in 802.1X authentication? (Select All that apply)

A. EAP-TLS

B. EAPoL

C. EAPoR

D. EAP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the encapsulation formats used for EAP termination in 802.1X authentication are as follows:

* B. EAPoL: The client and access device exchange information using EAPoL packets across the LAN 2

.

* C. EAPoR: The access device directly encapsulates the received EAP packets into RADIUS using EAP over RADIUS (EAPoR) packets 2 .

Therefore, B and C are the correct answers. References: 2 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which of the following statements are true about why Huawei ' s agile distributed SFN roaming solution can shorten roaming delay and improve user experience?

A. Data encryption is omitted.

B. Authentication is omitted.

C. Key negotiation is omitted.

D. STA reassociation is omitted.

E. STA scanning is omitted.

Answer: C,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which of the following technologies can be used to optimize multicast services on a WLAN?

A. IGMP snooping

B. Multicast CAC

C. MLD snooping

D. DHCP snooping

E. Multicast-to-unicast conversion

Answer: A,B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

With protocol trace, iMaster NCE-CampusInsight displays protocol-level Interaction details at the phases for wireless users. (Enter the acronyms in capital letters.)



Answer:

AP, WAC, and AC

Explanation:

With protocol trace, iMaster NCE-CampusInsight displays protocol-level interaction details at the AP , WAC , and AC phases for wireless users.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/protocol-trace>

NEW QUESTION: 44

In an 802.1X authentication system, the client, access device, and authentication server exchange information using the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which of the following are typical 802.1X authentication modes? (Select All that apply)

A. EAP termination

B. EAP relay

C. EAP-TLS

D. EAP-MD5

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the Huawei documents and resources, EAP termination and EAP relay are typical 802.1X authentication modes between the access device and authentication server. In EAP termination mode, the access device terminates EAP packets and encapsulates them into RADIUS packets. In EAP relay mode, the access device directly encapsulates the received EAP packets into RADIUS using EAP over RADIUS (EAPoR) packets [2]. Therefore, A and B are the correct answers. References: [2] : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 46

After rogue device detection is enabled, an AP monitors all 802.11 packets from among the data packets and checks the DS fields in the packets to determine whether the device is an ad-hoc device, wireless bridge, STA, or AP. In an 802.11 MAC frame, the To DS field is set to 0 and the From DS field is set to 1 in the Frame Control field. Which of the following is the corresponding device type?

A. AP

B. Wireless bridge

C. Ad-hoc device

D. STA

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which of the following key factors is used by the CloudCampus cloud management platform to determine the tenant to which a device belongs?

- A. Device ESN
- B. Device IP address
- C. Device MAC address
- D. Device model

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The device ESN (Electronic Serial Number) is a unique identifier that is used by the CloudCampus cloud management platform to determine the tenant to which a device belongs. The device ESN is bound to a tenant when a device is added to the platform.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/device-esn>

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which of the following methods are used in IPsec to ensure secure transmission of service data on the network through encryption and authentication?

- A. The receiver verifies the identity of the sender.
- B. The receiver rejects old or duplicate packets in order to prevent attacks initiated by malicious users who resend sniffed packets,
- C. The sender verifies the identity of the receiver.
- D. Data integrity is verified.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

IPsec uses authentication headers (AHs) and encapsulating security payloads (ESPs) to ensure secure transmission of service data on the network. AHs provide authentication and integrity verification for the sender and the receiver, while ESPs provide encryption and optional authentication for the data.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/ipsec>

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which of the following statements are true about directional and omnidirectional antennas?

- A. Directional antennas are more suitable for signal coverage in a pedestrian street.
- B. Omnidirectional antennas are easier to plan than directional antennas.
- C. If a long coverage distance is required, omnidirectional antennas are preferred,
- D. Omnidirectional antennas are preferred to directional antennas.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which of the following advantages does BSS coloring provide in Wi-Fi 6? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Higher packet rate on the air interface
- B. Enhanced encryption on the air interface
- C. More efficient channel use
- D. Higher concurrency in high-density scenarios

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

BSS coloring is a feature introduced in Wi-Fi 6 that assigns different colors to different BSSs to reduce co-channel interference. BSS coloring provides the following advantages:

Higher packet rate on the air interface: BSS coloring reduces collisions between packets from different BSSs on the same channel, improving packet transmission efficiency.

More efficient channel use: BSS coloring allows spatial reuse of channels by different BSSs, increasing channel utilization.

Higher concurrency in high-density scenarios: BSS coloring reduces interference among neighboring APs and improves network performance in high-density scenarios.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/bss-coloring>

NEW QUESTION: 51

According to the configurations displayed on a customer 's WAC, which of the following statements are true?

```
[WAC] wlan
[WAC-wlan-view] rrm-profile name user-cac
[WAC-wlan-rrm-prof-user-cac] uac client-number enable
[WAC-wlan-rrm-prof-user-cac] uac client-number threshold access 30 roam 32
[WAC-wlan-rrm-prof-user-cac] uac client-snr enable
[WAC-wlan-rrm-prof-user-cac] uac client-snr threshold 25
[WAC-wlan-rrm-prof-user-cac] uac reach-access-threshold hide-ssid
[WAC-wlan-rrm-prof-user-cac] quit
```

- A. If 30 STAs are connected to the AP, the AP allows a maximum of 32 roaming STAs.
- B. On the WLAN, a single AP supports a maximum of 30 access STAs or 32 roaming STAs.
- C. If 28 STAs are connected to the AP, the AP allows a maximum of four roaming STAs.
- D. When 30 STAs are connected to an AP, the AP 's SSID is hidden. However, new STAs that know the SSID can still connect to the AP.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

An AP may preferentially use the BTM mode to steer some STAs. With which of the following protocols are such STAs compliant?

- A. 802.11k
- B. 802.11i
- C. 802.11r
- D. 802.11v

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

An AP may preferentially use the BTM mode to steer some STAs that are compliant with 802.11v protocol.

BTM stands for BSS Transition Management, which is a feature defined in 802.11v protocol that allows an AP to send a request to a STA to switch to another BSS.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/btm>

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which of the following parameters can be allocated to clients In DHCPv6 stateful autoconfiguration? (Select All that Apply)

- A. IPv6 address
- B. PD prefix
- C. SNTP server address
- D. DNS server address

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In DHCPv6 stateful autoconfiguration, a client obtains an IPv6 address, a PD prefix (if required), and other configuration parameters (such as DNS server address) from a DHCPv6 server.

References:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/dhcpv6-stateful-autoconfiguration>

NEW QUESTION: 54

In the early phase of a project, after the project requirements are clarified, the project owner should Checklist to describe the customer ' s requirements. (Capitalize the first letter of each word.)

Answer:

Customer Requirement Specification

Explanation:

Customer Requirement Specification (CRS) is a document that needs to be output after the project requirements are clarified. The CRS describes the customer's requirements in detail and serves as the basis for subsequent project design and delivery.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/crs>

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which of the following types of non-Wi-R devices can be identified by Huawei APs? (Select All that Apply)

A. Bluetooth device

B. ZigBee device

C. Game controller

D. 2.4 GHz wireless video and audio transmitter

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Huawei APs can identify non-Wi-Fi devices that operate in the 2.4 GHz frequency band, such as Bluetooth devices, ZigBee devices, game controllers, wireless video and audio transmitters, microwave ovens, cordless phones, and baby monitors.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/non-wi-fi-device-identification>

NEW QUESTION: 56

In the early phase of a project, after the project requirements are clarified, the project owner should Checklist to describe the customer's requirements. (Capitalize the first letter of each word.)

Answer:

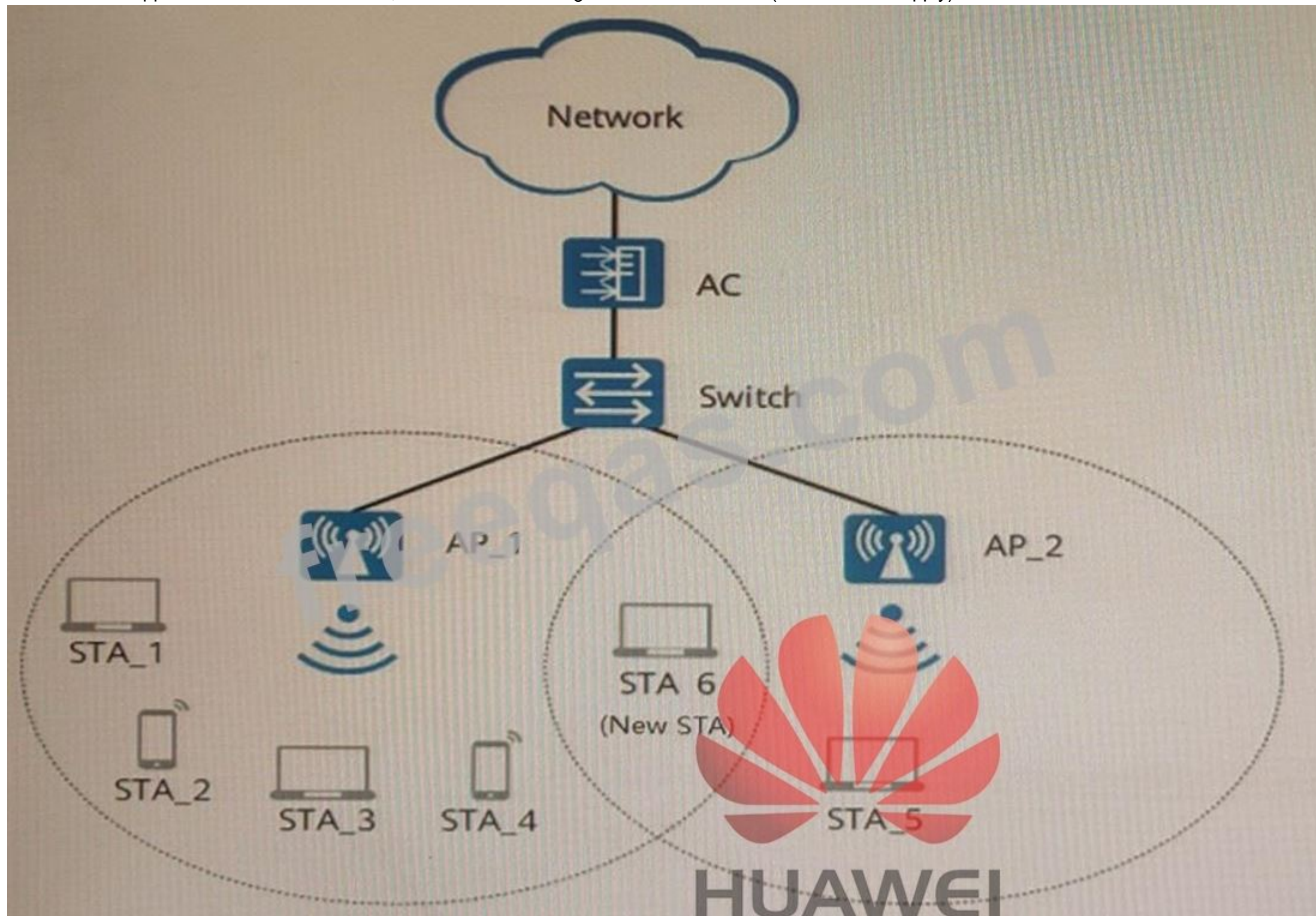
Customer Requirement Specification

Customer Requirement Specification (CRS) is a document that needs to be output after the project requirements are clarified. The CRS describes the customer's requirements in detail and serves as the basis for subsequent project design and delivery.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/crs>

NEW QUESTION: 57

As shown in the figure, STA_1 through STA_4 are associated with AP_1, and STA_5 is associated with AP_2. Assuming that the load balancing threshold is 2, the load difference threshold is 25%, and AP1 and AP2 support a maximum of 10 STAs, which of the following statements are true? (Select All that Apply)



- A. The load percentage of AP_1 is 40%, and that of AP_2 is 10%.
- B. The load balancing mechanism needs to be enabled. Then some STAs are steered from AP_1 to AP_2.
- C. If load balancing is performed, the load percentage of AP_1 changes to 30%.
- D. The minimum load percentage is 10%, which is greater than the load difference threshold. Therefore, load balancing needs to be enabled.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The load percentage of an AP is calculated by dividing the number of associated STAs by the maximum number of STAs supported by the AP. In this case, the load percentage of AP_1 is $4/10 = 40\%$, and that of AP_2 is $1/10 = 10\%$. The load balancing mechanism needs to be enabled to balance the load between AP_1 and AP_2. Then some STAs are steered from AP_1 to AP_2 based on the load balancing threshold and the load difference threshold.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/load-balancing>

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which of the following statements is true about Navi AC networking?

- A. Inter-Navi AC roaming is supported.
- B. The local AC and Navi AC must have the same service VLAN, SSID, user isolation mode, and authentication mode in their VAP profiles.
- C. Dual-link backup can be deployed between the local AC and Navi AC.
- D. The software versions of the local AC and Navi AC can be different.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

In the Huawei public cloud scenario of Huawei ' s CloudCampus Solution, tenants log in to the cloud management platform through the Internet and connect to the platform through secure HTTPS access.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Assume that a large enterprise needs to deploy a WLAN to provide wireless access for both employees and guests. However, guest data may pose security threats on the network. Which of the following networking modes is applicable to this scenario?

- A. Navi WAC Networking
- B. Leader AP networking
- C. Mesh networking
- D. Fat AP networking

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Navi WAC networking is a networking mode that uses a WLAN Access Controller (WAC) to manage and control APs. It can provide different authentication and security policies for different user groups, such as employees and guests. Guest data is isolated from the internal network to prevent security threats.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064352/9aadccc0/navi-wac-networking>

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which of the following WAC backup modes provides the fastest switchover speed?

- A. Dual-link HSB
- B. Dual-link cold backup
- C. N+1 backup
- D. VRRPHSB

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

An engineer configures the following radio calibration commands on a Huawei WAC. Which of the following statements are true about these commands?

```
<AC6508> system-view
[AC6508] wlan
[AC6508-wlan-view] ap-group name default
[AC6508-wlan-ap-group-default] radio 1
[AC6508-wlan-group-radio-default/1] calibrate auto-channel-select enable
[AC6508-wlan-group-radio-default/1] calibrate auto-bandwidth-select enable
[AC6508-wlan-group-radio-default/1] calibrate auto-txpower-select enable
[AC6508-wlan-group-radio-default/1] quit
```

- A. The engineer manually configures the receive power control (RPC) function.
- B. The engineer manually configures the transmit power control (TPC) function.
- C. The engineer manually configures the Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) function.
- D. In the default AP group, the DCA function is enabled by default.
- E. The engineer manually configures the dynamic bandwidth selection (DBS) function.
- F. In the default AP group, the DBS function is enabled by default.

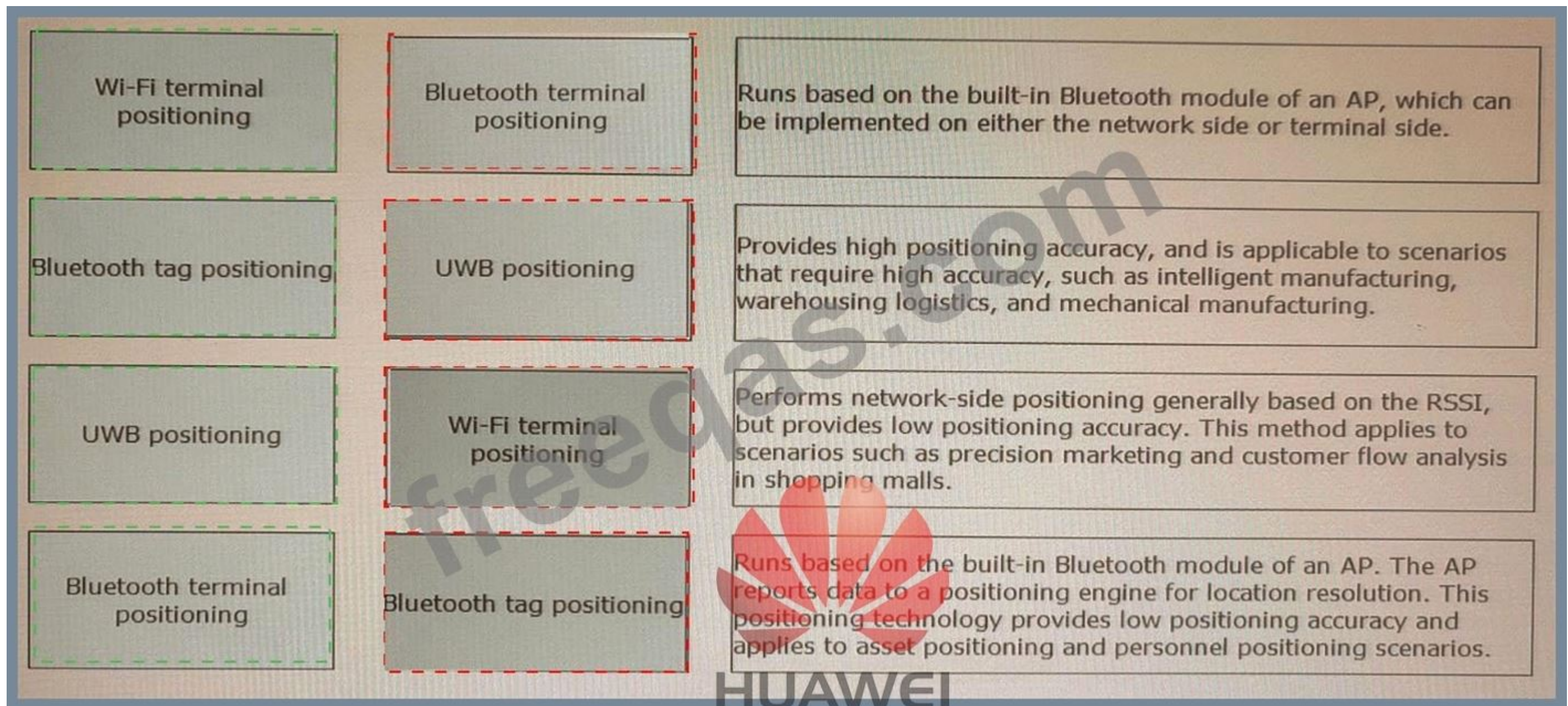
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Drag the Huawei 's wireless positioning solutions on the left to their corresponding features and application scenarios on the right.

Wi-Fi terminal positioning		Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP, which can be implemented on either the network side or terminal side.
Bluetooth tag positioning		Provides high positioning accuracy, and is applicable to scenarios that require high accuracy, such as intelligent manufacturing, warehousing logistics, and mechanical manufacturing.
UWB positioning		Performs network-side positioning generally based on the RSSI, but provides low positioning accuracy. This method applies to scenarios such as precision marketing and customer flow analysis in shopping malls.
Bluetooth terminal positioning		Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP. The AP reports data to a positioning engine for location resolution. This positioning technology provides low positioning accuracy and applies to asset positioning and personnel positioning scenarios.

Answer:



Explanation:

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the features and application scenarios of the wireless positioning solutions are as follows:

- * Wi-Fi terminal positioning: Performs network-side positioning generally based on the RSSI, but provides low positioning accuracy. This method applies to scenarios such as precision marketing and customer flow analysis in shopping malls.
- * Bluetooth tag positioning: Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP. The AP reports data to a positioning engine for location resolution. This positioning technology provides low positioning accuracy and applies to asset positioning and personnel positioning scenarios.
- * UWB positioning: Provides high positioning accuracy, and is applicable to scenarios that require high accuracy, such as intelligent manufacturing, warehousing logistics, and mechanical manufacturing.
- * Bluetooth terminal positioning: Runs based on the built-in Bluetooth module of an AP, which can be implemented on either the network side or terminal side.

Therefore, Wi-Fi terminal positioning - 3, Bluetooth tag positioning - 4, UWB positioning - 2, Bluetooth terminal positioning - 1 is the correct answer. References :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc>

/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/wi-fi-terminal-positioning : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc>

/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/bluetooth-tag-positioning : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc>

/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/uwb-positioning : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc>

NEW QUESTION: 64

Huawei Agile Cloud Authentication (HACA) supports only iMaster NCE-Campus as the HACA server.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, Huawei Agile Cloud Authentication (HACA) supports iMaster NCE-Campus as well as Agile Controller-Campus as the HACA server. HACA is an authentication method that allows users to access a network without entering user names or passwords³. Therefore, B is the correct answer. References: 3:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which of the following statements are true about the WLAN site survey in different typical scenarios? (Select All that Apply)

- A. In a classroom scenario. If the walls are made of reinforced concrete, the signal attenuation is high. In this case, you are advised to test the attenuation during the site survey. Additionally, pay attention to the locations of ELV rooms in the teaching building.
- B. In an office scenario, the load-bearing columns and partitions affect the signal coverage. If an integrated ceiling is used, deploy APs near maintenance entrances. If a metal ceiling is used, mount APs on the ceiling or wall.
- C. In a ward-round scenario, high requirements are posed on the coverage field strength, roaming effect, and bandwidth. Determine the interference of medical equipment and the areas where Wi-Fi signals are not allowed.
- D. In a stadium scenario, the onsite environment is complex and cabling is difficult. Therefore, confirm with the property management company about ELV rooms and cabling. If the transmission distance is too long, consider deploying more switches. During the survey, focus on the interference between APs and AP mounting modes.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Only: All statements are true about the WLAN site survey in different typical scenarios.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/wlan-site-survey>

NEW QUESTION: 66

An IPv6 packet consists of three parts. Which of the following is not one of them?

- A. Upper-layer protocol data unit
- B. IPv6 extension header
- C. IPv6 reassembly header
- D. IPv6 basic header

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which of the followings is not a roaming optimization solution?

- A. Proactive roaming
- B. Smart roaming
- C. Fast roaming using PMK caching
- D. 802.11r roaming

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Smart roaming is not a roaming optimization solution, but a feature that allows an AP to automatically adjust its transmit power based on signal strength and interference level. The other options are all roaming optimization solutions that can reduce roaming latency and packet loss.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/smart-roaming>

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which of the following statements about the access layer design are true when Huawei ' s CloudCampus Solution is applied to small and midsize campus networks? (Select All that Apply)

- A. In the mini-store scenario, APs and egress devices must be deployed if Wi-Fi coverage is required. APs cannot directly connect to egress links and do not support NAT.
- B. When selecting a switch, ensure that the following condition is met; Number of connected APs x AP power ^ Power provided by the PoE switch. Therefore, select PoE switches with a proper power supply based on the AP model and quantity.
- C. Select appropriate models of access switches based on whether PoE support is required and how many APs need to access the network.
- D. For relatively large networks in midsize shopping malls, supermarkets, and primary/secondary education campuses, it is recommended that stack networking be used at the access layer. If a single device can provide sufficient access capacity for downstream terminals, single-device networking can be used at the access layer. If the upstream devices of access-layer devices are stacked, it is recommended that Eth-Trunks be used to connect to such upstream devices. If more APs need to be deployed, use the PoE switch to increase the number of APs to be connected.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A is false because in the mini-store scenario, APs can directly connect to egress links and support NAT if Wi- Fi coverage is required. There is no need to deploy egress devices separately.

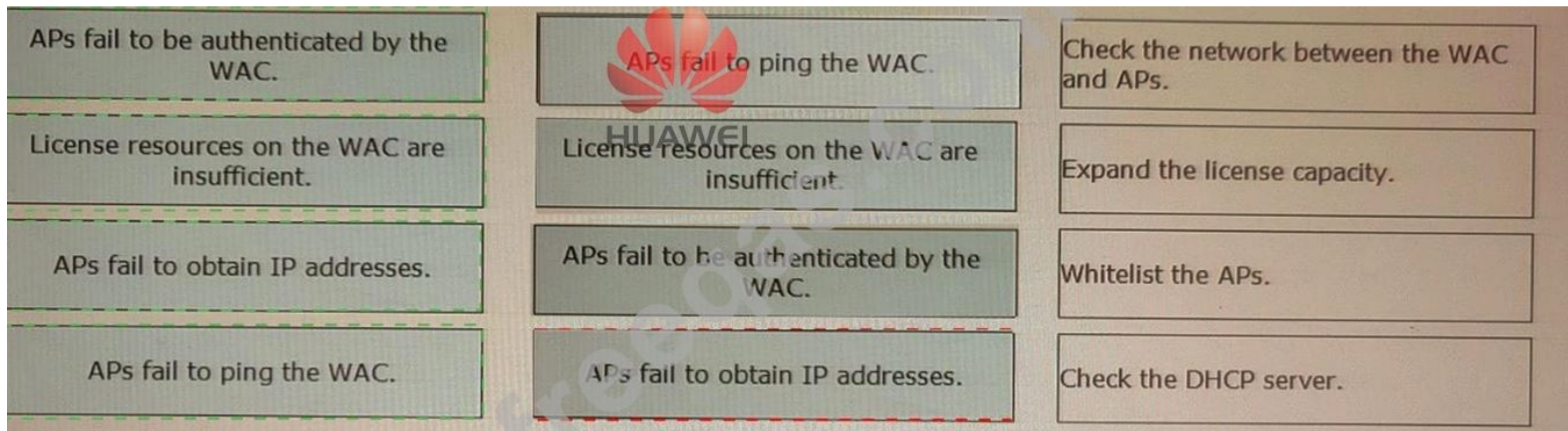
References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/access-layer-design>

NEW QUESTION: 69

Drag the reasons for AP onboarding failures on the left to the corresponding troubleshooting operations on the right.

APs fail to be authenticated by the WAC.		Check the network between the WAC and APs.
License resources on the WAC are insufficient.		Expand the license capacity.
APs fail to obtain IP addresses.		Whitelist the APs.
APs fail to ping the WAC.		Check the DHCP server.

Answer:



Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the troubleshooting operations for the AP onboarding failures are as follows:

APs fail to be authenticated by the WAC: Whitelist the APs. The WAC can authenticate APs based on their MAC addresses or SNs. If an AP is not whitelisted on the WAC, it cannot be authenticated and onboarded.

License resources on the WAC are insufficient: Expand the license capacity. The WAC can manage a limited number of APs based on its license. If the license resources are insufficient, some APs cannot be onboarded.

APs fail to obtain IP addresses: Check the DHCP server. The APs need to obtain IP addresses from a DHCP server before they can communicate with the WAC. If the DHCP server is not configured or reachable, the APs cannot obtain IP addresses and onboard.

APs fail to ping the WAC: Check the network between the WAC and APs. The APs need to ping the WAC to discover its IP address and establish a CAPWAP tunnel. If there is a network problem between the WAC and APs, such as incorrect VLAN configuration or firewall blocking, the APs cannot ping the WAC and onboard.

Therefore, APs fail to be authenticated by the WAC - c, License resources on the WAC are insufficient - b, APs fail to obtain IP addresses - d, APs fail to ping the WAC - a is the correct answer.

References: :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/ap-onboarding-failures>

NEW QUESTION: 70

When a STA roams from AP1 to AP2 at Layer 2, AP2 notifies its neighbors of from this STA is encapsulated in a tunnel and sent to AP1 for forwarding.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

When a STA roams from AP1 to AP2 at Layer 2, AP2 notifies its neighbors of the MAC address learned from this STA. The MAC address is not encapsulated in a tunnel and sent to AP1 for forwarding. Instead, AP1 deletes the MAC address entry of the STA and releases the IP address lease.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/layer-2-roaming>

NEW QUESTION: 71

On a campus network, which of the following problems may occur when you manually create a static VXLAN tunnel? (Select All that Apply)

- A.** Although the static VXLAN tunnel mode supports the distributed gateway scenario, the configuration involves a heavy workload and is complex to adjust.
- B.** A static VXLAN tunnel uses related protocols on the control plane, consuming device resources.
- C.** If N devices need to establish VXLAN tunnels, you need to manually configure the ingress replication list up to $N \times (N-1)/2$ times.
- D.** Remote MAC addresses can be learned only through data flooding.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

B is false because a static VXLAN tunnel does not use any protocols on the control plane, saving device resources.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/static-vxlan-tunnel>

NEW QUESTION: 72

802.IX is a port-based network access control protocol. The 802.IX client must support the _____ protocol.

(Enter the acronym in uppercase letters.)

Answer:

EAP

NEW QUESTION: 73

What are the disadvantages of using a standalone WAC, instead of the native WAC, to deploy a wireless network?

- A.** Separated wired and wireless management
- B.** Separated authentication for wired and wireless access
- C.** More possible failure nodes
- D.** Dispersed wired and wireless policy control points

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

In 802.1X authentication using port-based access control, once a user is authenticated successfully on a port, subsequent users on this port can access the network without authentication. When the authenticated user goes offline, all other users are denied access to the network.

- A.** True
- B.** False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the Huawei documents and resources, 802.1X authentication using port-based access control is a method that allows only one user to access the network through a port at a time. If a user is authenticated successfully on a port, subsequent users on this port can access the network without authentication. When the authenticated user goes offline, all other users are denied access to the network. Therefore, A is the correct answer. References: 1 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 75

In Huawei's QuodCampus Solution, deployment through the registration center is as follows: A network device connects to the Internet and then automatically sends a request to the registration center to obtain the IP address/URL and port number of iMaster NCE-Campus. Once the device obtains this information, it automatically registers with iMaster NCE-Campus and goes online.

- A.** TRUE
- B.** FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which of the following statements about VXLAN is false?

- A. A Layer 2 VXLAN gateway forwards traffic to a VXLAN network and can also be used for Intra- subnet communication on the same VXLAN network.
- B. Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN gateways must maintain VBDIF interfaces. Otherwise, users cannot communicate with each other through these interfaces.
- C. A VBDIF interface is a logical interface created based on a BD. It is similar to a VLANIF interface on a traditional network.
- D. A Layer 3 VXLAN gateway is used for inter-subnet communication on a VXLAN network and communication with external non-VXLAN networks.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

B is false because only Layer 3 VXLAN gateways need to maintain VBDIF interfaces for inter-subnet communication on a VXLAN network or communication with external non-VXLAN networks. Layer 2 VXLAN gateways do not need VBDIF interfaces.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/vxlan-gateway>

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NEW QUESTION: 77

In N4 1 backup mode, multiple primary WACs share one backup WAC, but an AP has only one primary WAC and one backup WAC.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which of the following statements about EAP relay and EAP termination are false? (Select All that apply)

- A. In EAP termination mode, an access device encapsulates EAP packets sent by an 802.1X client into RADIUS packets, without processing the data in the EAP packets.
- B. In EAP relay mode, an access device extracts information from EAP packets, encapsulates the information into RADIUS packets, and sends the RADIUS packets to an authentication server.
- C. In EAP termination mode, an access device extracts client authentication information from the EAP packets sent by a client and encapsulates the information using the standard RADIUS protocol. The access device supports only the EAP MD5-Challenge authentication method.
- D. The EAP termination mode simplifies the processing on an access device and supports various authentication methods. However, this mode requires an authentication server to support EAP and have high processing capability.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* A. In EAP termination mode, an access device encapsulates EAP packets sent by an 802.1X client into RADIUS packets, without processing the data in the EAP packets. This statement is false because in EAP termination mode, an access device extracts information from EAP packets, encapsulates the information into RADIUS packets, and sends the RADIUS packets to an authentication server 2 .

* D. The EAP termination mode simplifies the processing on an access device and supports various authentication methods. However, this mode requires an authentication server to support EAP and have high processing capability. This statement is false because it describes the EAP relay mode, not the EAP termination mode 2 .

Therefore , A and D are the correct answers. References: 2 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 79

Either of the two APs that have established a mesh connection can send a Mesh Peering Close frame to the other AP to tear down the mesh connection.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A mesh connection can be torn down by either of the two APs that have established it by sending a Mesh Peering Close frame to the other AP. This frame indicates that the sender no longer wants to maintain the mesh connection.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/mesh-networking>

NEW QUESTION: 80

In a VRRP HSB scenario, if the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, which of the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover? (Select All that apply)

- A. The batch backup process cannot be started.
- B. A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly.
- C. Backup information is incomplete.
- D. Service data on the master and backup WACs is lost.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the VRRP preemption delay is the time that an AC waits before preempting another AC with a lower priority. If the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover:

B: A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly. If the master AC recovers soon after a switchover, it may preempt the backup AC again and become the master AC. This may cause frequent switchovers and affect network stability C: Backup information is incomplete. If the backup AC takes over services from the master AC too quickly, it may not have received all the data synchronized from the master AC through HSB. This may cause service interruption or data loss Therefore, B and C are the correct answers. References:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064368/80fc2ebd/example-for-configuring-vrrp-hsb>

2: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100096325/1a753937/vrrp-hsb-configuration>

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which of the following components is not included In a typical RFID system?

- A. Information processing platform
- B. RFID tag
- C. Router
- D. RFID reader

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A router is not included in a typical RFID system. A typical RFID system consists of three components: RFID tag, RFID reader, and information processing platform. The RFID tag is attached to the object to be identified, the RFID reader communicates with the tag and reads its information, and the information processing platform processes and stores the data collected by the reader.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/rfid>

NEW QUESTION: 82

Huawta WACs support the setting of the RTS/CTS threshold. If the packet length exceeds the threshold, the AP sends RTS frames to clear the channel before sending data frames. If the packet length is less than the threshold, the AP does not use this mechanism. This prevents conflicts caused by hidden STAs.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

In a dual-link backup scenario, the active/standby link switchover mode is set to priority. When the active link recovers, the AP detects that the original active link has a higher priority and triggers a switchback. How many Echo intervals does the AP wait for before switching back to the original primary WAC?

- A. 20
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 5

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In a dual-link backup scenario, when the active link recovers, the AP waits for 15 Echo intervals before switching back to the original primary WAC. This prevents frequent link switchovers caused by unstable links.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/dual-link-backup>

NEW QUESTION: 84

Differentiated network planning needs to be performed to meet requirements of different IoT services in Huawei's CloudCampus IoT solutions. Drag the solutions on the left to their corresponding network planning suggestions on the right.



Asset management

ESL

Smart healthcare

Shelves may be blocked in application scenarios. Therefore, shelf blocking must be considered during network planning. The shelves can be deployed in aisles to minimize obstacles toward integrated base stations.

The RFID signal coverage distance is 25 m. Therefore, RFID signal coverage must be considered during AP deployment planning. Attach RFID tags on the surface or top of assets to prevent signals from being blocked.

For applications that support regional positioning, positioning devices need to be deployed at key entrances and exits based on service requirements.

Answer:

Asset management	ESL	Shelves may be blocked in application scenarios. Therefore, shelf blocking must be considered during network planning. The shelves can be deployed in aisles to minimize obstacles toward integrated base stations.
ESL	Asset management	The RFID signal coverage distance is 25 m. Therefore, RFID signal coverage must be considered during AP deployment planning. Attach RFID tags on the surface or top of assets to prevent signals from being blocked.
HUAWEI Smart healthcare	Smart healthcare	For applications that support regional positioning, positioning devices need to be deployed at key entrances and exits based on service requirements.

Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the network planning suggestions for the solutions are as follows:

Asset management: The RFID signal coverage distance is 25 m. Therefore, RFID signal coverage must be considered during AP deployment planning. Attach RFID tags on the surface or top of assets to prevent signals from being blocked.

ESL: Shelves may be blocked in application scenarios. Therefore, shelf blocking must be considered during network planning. The shelves can be deployed in aisles to minimize obstacles toward integrated base stations.

Smart healthcare: For applications that support regional positioning, positioning devices need to be deployed at key entrances and exits based on service requirements.

Therefore, Asset management - 2, ESL - 1, Smart healthcare - 3 is the correct answer. References: :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/asset-management> :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/esl> :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/smart-healthcare>

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