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NEW QUESTION: 1
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: 2
Which of the following are typical 802. IX authentication modes? (Select All that apply)
A. EAP termination
B. EAP relay
C. EAP-TLS
D. EAP-MD5
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
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) packets2. Therefore, A and B are the correct answers. References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527

NEW QUESTION: 3
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 4
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: 5
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: 6
Master NCE-CampusInsight can comprehensively record and analyze Interference. Which of the following parameters are recorded? (Select All that Apply)
A. Recommended channels
B. Interference fulfillment rate
C. Interference strength
D. Number of interference SSIDs
E. Air interface congestion fulfillment rate

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

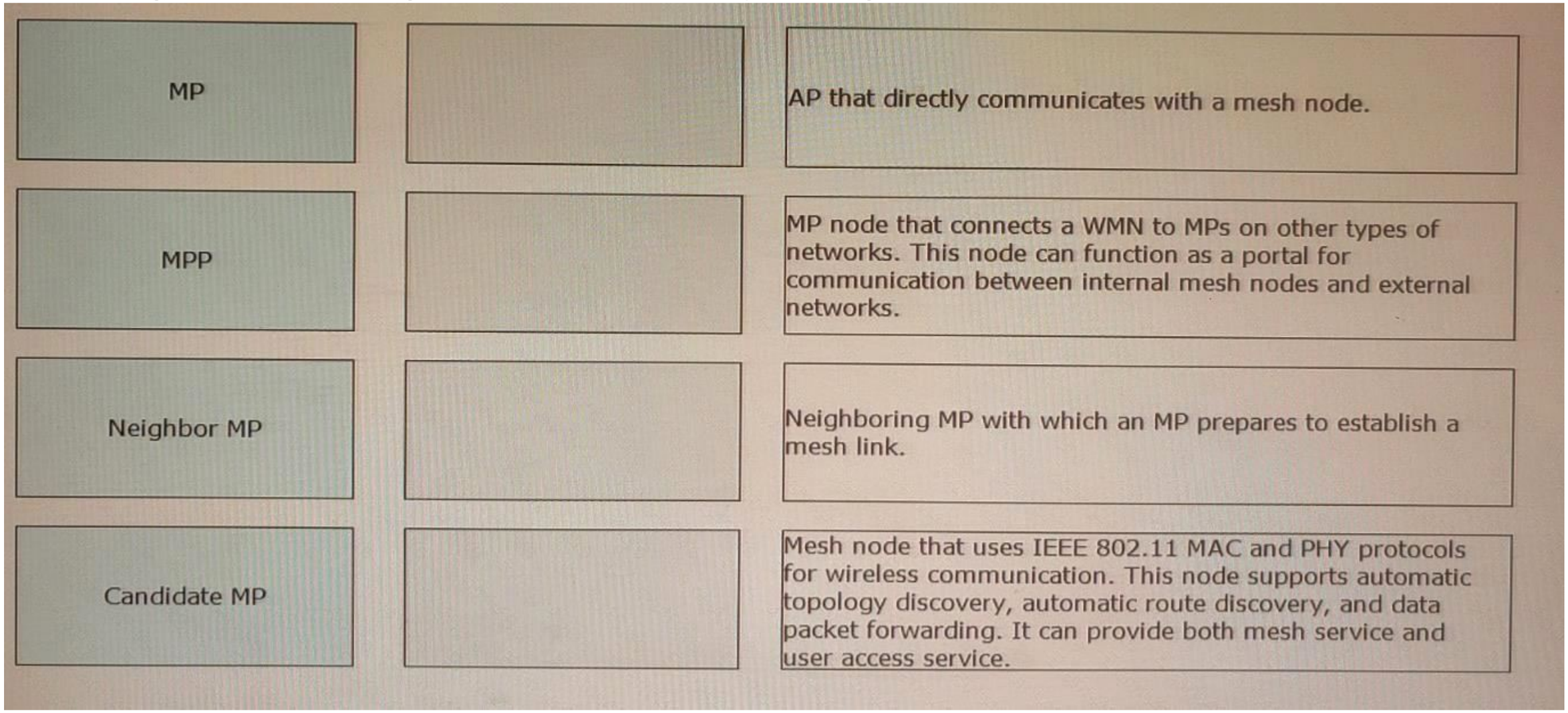
Explanation

B and E are not parameters recorded by iMaster NCE-CampusInsight for interference analysis. The other options are parameters recorded by iMaster NCE-CampusInsight to comprehensively record and analyze interference.

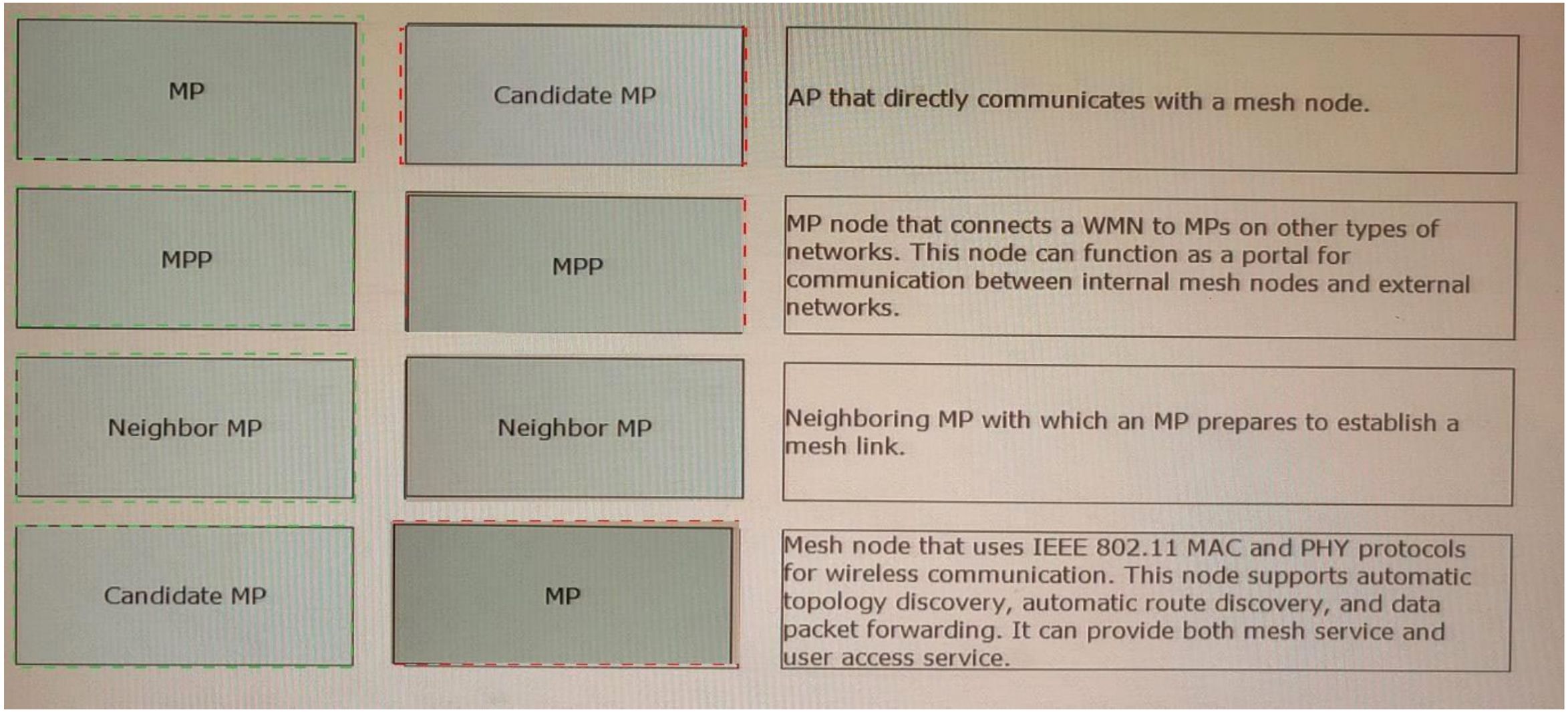
References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/interference-analysis

NEW QUESTION: 7

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



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 service1.

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 networks1.

Neighbor MP: Neighboring MP with which an MP prepares to establish a mesh link1.

Candidate MP: AP that directly communicates with a mesh node2.

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-networki

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following tools are commonly used for WLAN network planning, acceptance, or health evaluation? (Select All that Apply)

A. WLAN Planner

B. iMaster NCE-CampusInsight

C. eDesk

D. CloudCampus APP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

C is not a tool commonly used for WLAN network planning, acceptance, or health evaluation. eDesk is a tool for remote fault diagnosis and rectification on WLAN networks.

References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/wlan-planner

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/imaster-nce-campusinsight

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/cloudcampus-app

NEW QUESTION: 9

To which of the following scenarios is radio calibration applicable?

A. Enterprise office scenario

B. Rail transportation scenario

C. High-density scenario

D. WDS or mesh backhaul scenario

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Radio calibration is applicable to high-density scenarios where a large number of users access the network simultaneously and require high bandwidth, such as stadiums, exhibition halls, and conference centers. Radio calibration can improve user experience by increasing the frequency bandwidth for high-load APs.

References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/radio-calibration

NEW QUESTION: 10

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)

Explanation

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-connec

NEW QUESTION: 11

When calculating the number of APs, you can divide the total required bandwidth by the maximum bandwidth of a single AP.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

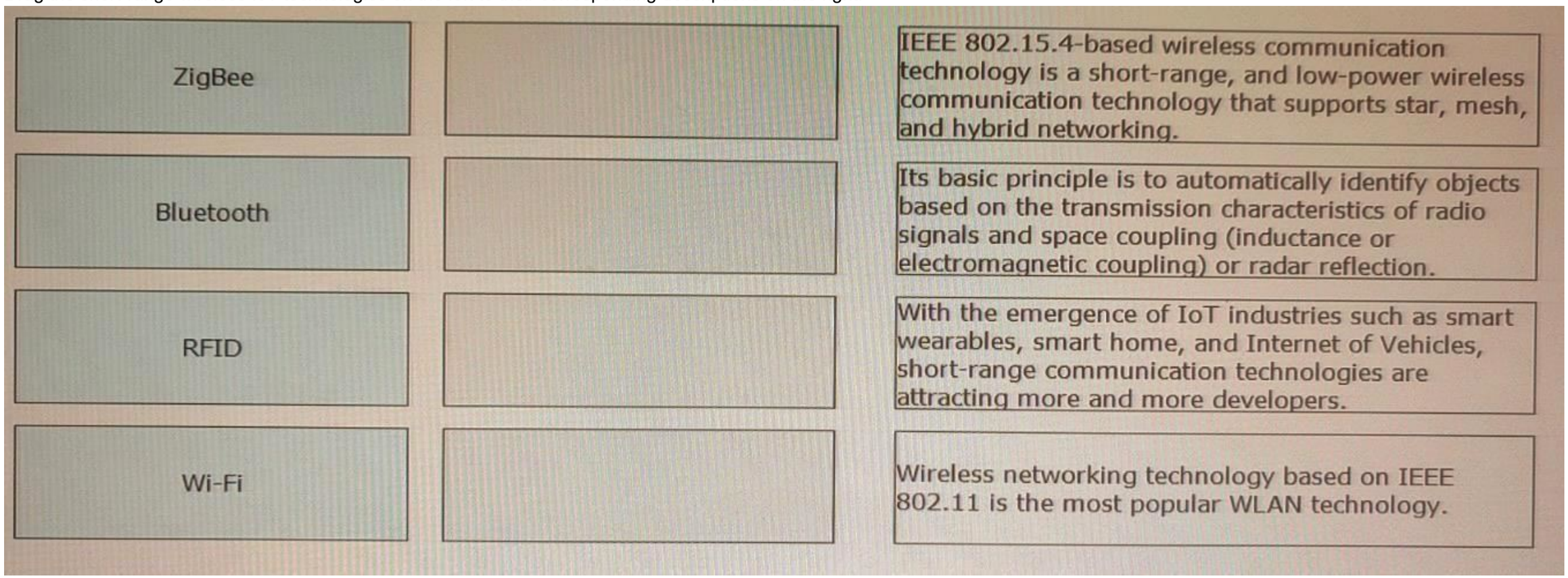
Explanation

When calculating the number of APs, you cannot simply divide the total required bandwidth by the maximum bandwidth of a single AP. You also need to consider other factors such as signal coverage area, user density, interference level, and application type.

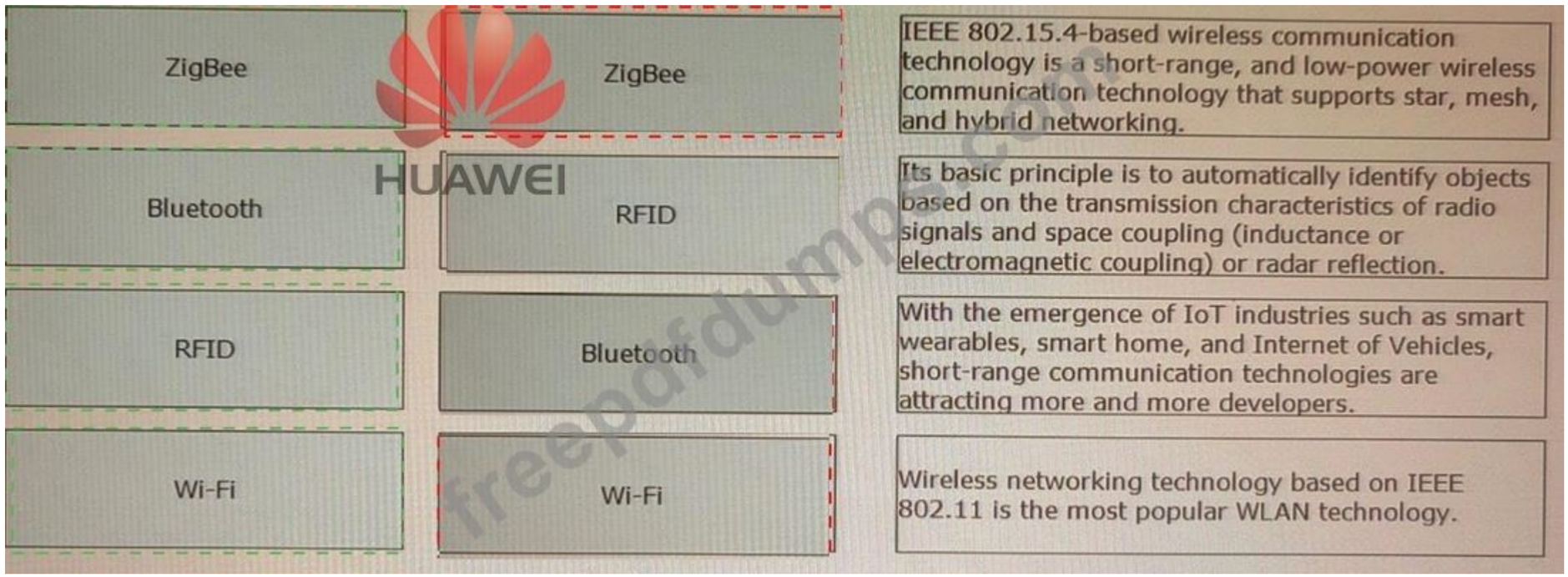
References:

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/calculation-of-the-number-of-aps

NEW QUESTION: 12
Drag the short-range wireless IoT technologies on the left to their corresponding descriptions on the right.



Answer:



Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the definitions of the short-range wireless IoT technologies are as follows:

ZigBee: IEEE 802.15.4-based wireless communication technology is a short-range, and low-power wireless communication technology that supports star, mesh, and hybrid networking.

Bluetooth: With the emergence of IoT industries such as smart wearables, smart home, and Internet of Vehicles, short-range communication technologies are attracting more and more developers.

REID: Its basic principle is to automatically identify objects based on the transmission characteristics of radio signals and space coupling (inductance or electromagnetic coupling) or radar reflection.

Wi-Fi: Wireless networking technology based on IEEE 802.11 is the most popular WLAN technology.

Therefore, ZigBee - 1, Bluetooth - 3, REID - 2, Wi-Fi - 4 is the correct answer. References: :

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/zigbee :

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/bluetooth :

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/rfid :

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

In a multicast solution, there must be reachable unlcast routes between multicast sources and receivers.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In a multicast solution, there must be reachable unicast routes between multicast sources and receivers, because multicast routing protocols use unicast routing information to build multicast forwarding trees.

References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/multicast

NEW QUESTION: 14
WPA3 has the following advantages over WPA and WPA2: supports WPA3-SAE, provides a more secure handshake protocol, enhances the algorithm strength, and supports Suite A cryptography.
A. True
B. False
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
WPA3 has the following advantages over WPA and WPA2:
Supports WPA3-SAE, which provides more secure authentication and key management than PSK.
Provides a more secure handshake protocol than 802.11i, which can resist offline dictionary attacks and protect forward secrecy.
Enhances the algorithm strength from AES-128 to AES-192 or AES-256.
Supports Suite A cryptography, which provides higher security levels for government or military networks.
References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/wpa3

NEW QUESTION: 15
In Huawei's smart roaming solution, which of the following methods can be used by a WAC to discover and maintain neighboring AP entries of STAs? (Select All that Apply)
A. The WAC obtains such entries using 802. 11v.
B. The AP listens to the Probe frames sent by STAs.
C. The AP periodically and proactively scans neighboring APs of STAs.
D. STAs proactively report neighboring AP information.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
In Huawei's smart roaming solution, the WAC can discover and maintain neighboring AP entries of STAs by using two methods: passive listening and active scanning. Passive listening means that the AP listens to the Probe frames sent by STAs and reports them to the WAC. Active scanning means that the AP periodically and proactively scans neighboring APs of STAs and reports them to the WAC.
References: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/smart-roaming

NEW QUESTION: 16
iMaster NCE-CampusInsight provides Intelligent radio calibration for high-load APs to increase the frequency bandwidth. This function applies to both 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz frequency bands.
A. True
B. False
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
iMaster NCE-CampusInsight provides intelligent radio calibration for high-load APs to increase the frequency bandwidth. However, this function applies only to the 5 GHz frequency band, not to the 2.4 GHz frequency band.
References:
https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/intelligent-radio-calibration

NEW QUESTION: 17
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: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 18
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 > Suffix 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: 19
Which of the following statements are true about data collection of IMaster NCE-CampusInslght? (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)
Explanation
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

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which of the following user access authentication modes are supported In Huawel's CloudCampus Solution?
(Select All that Apply)
A. 802. IX authentication
B. MAC address authentication
C. Portal authentication
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Huawei's CloudCampus Solution supports three user access authentication modes: 802.1X authentication, MAC address authentication, and Portal authentication.
References:
https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/user-access-authentication-modes

NEW QUESTION: 21
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. IX 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: 22

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: 23

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)

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

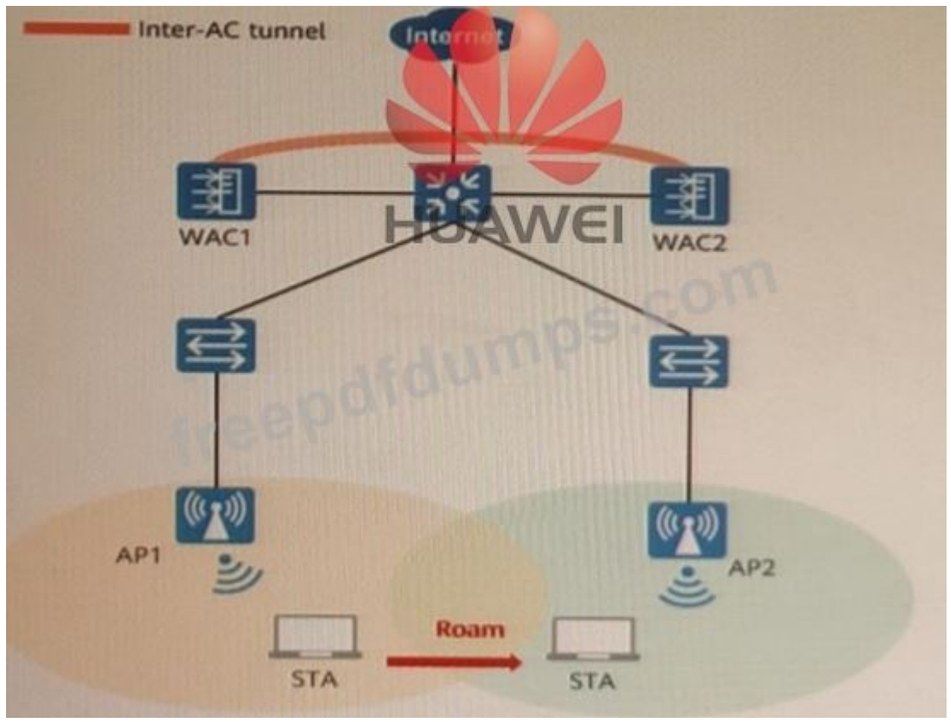
The display sync-configuration compare command is used to check whether the public configurations on two WACs are consistent after wireless configuration synchronization. The command output shows the differences between the configurations on the master and backup WACs. In this case, the configuration 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

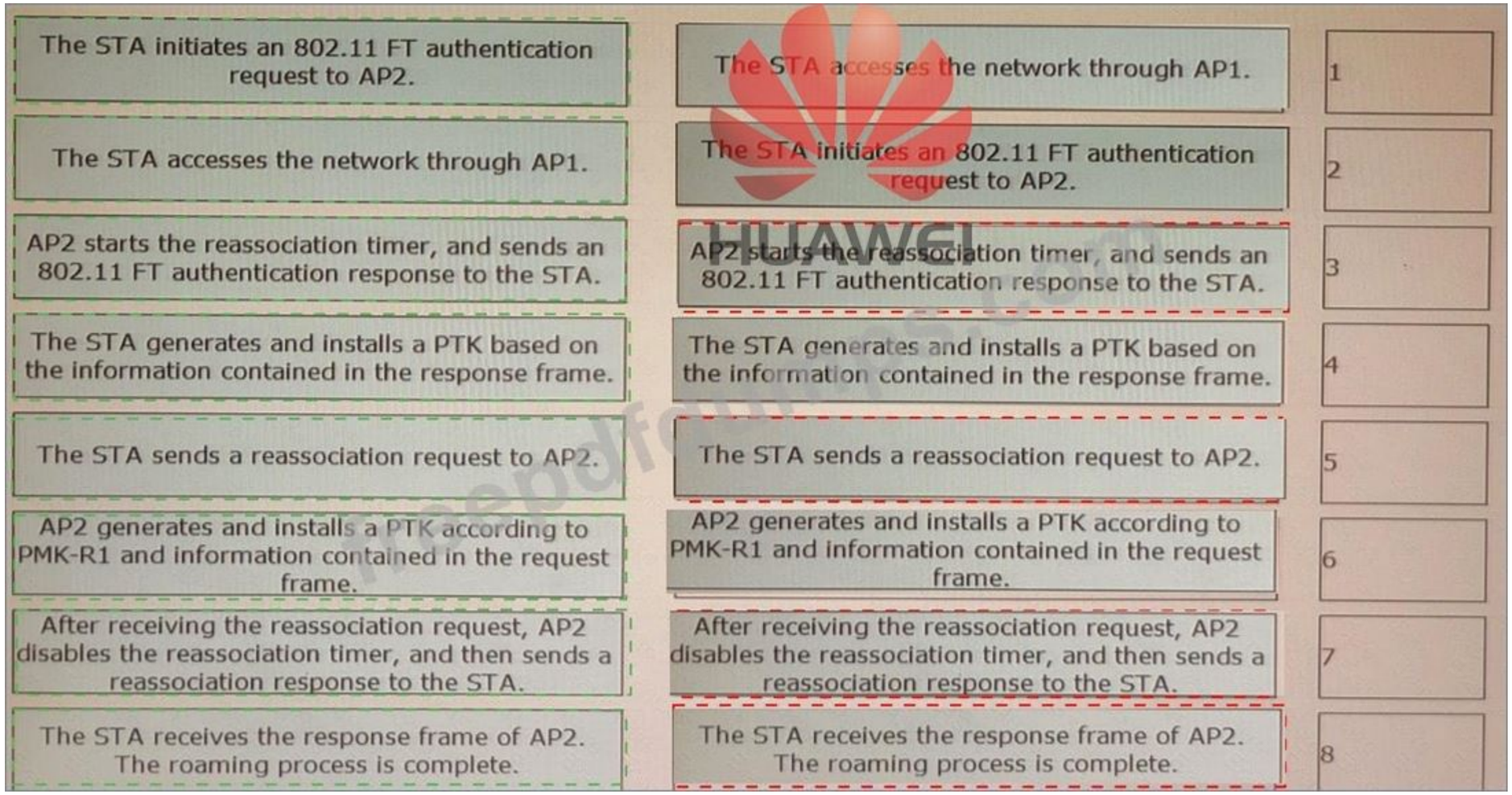
NEW QUESTION: 24

802. 11r fast roaming (over-the-air) is enabled on the WLAN shown in the figure. A STA roams from AP1 to AP2. Sort the steps in chronological order during the 802.11r fast roaming process between WACs.



The STA initiates an 802.11 FT authentication request to AP2.		1
The STA accesses the network through AP1.		2
AP2 starts the reassociation timer, and sends an 802.11 FT authentication response to the STA.		3
The STA generates and installs a PTK based on the information contained in the response frame.		4
The STA sends a reassociation request to AP2.		5
AP2 generates and installs a PTK according to PMK-R1 and information contained in the request frame.		6
After receiving the reassociation request, AP2 disables the reassociation timer, and then sends a reassociation response to the STA.		7
The STA receives the response frame of AP2. The roaming process is complete.		8

Answer:



Explanation

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the chronological order during the 802.11r fast roaming process between WACs is as follows:

2.The STA accesses the network through API. This is the initial association process before roaming.

1.The STA initiates an 802.11 FT authentication request to AP2. This is the first step of the roaming process when the STA moves to a new AP.

3.AP2 starts the reassociation timer, and sends an 802.11 FT authentication response to the STA. This is the second step of the roaming process when AP2 responds to the STA's request and sets a timer for reassociation.

4.The STA generates and installs a P TK based on the information contained in the response frame. This is the third step of the roaming process when the STA derives a new pairwise key for encryption.

5.The STA sends a reassociation request to AP2. This is the fourth step of the roaming process when the STA requests to reassociate with AP2.

6.AP2 generates and installs a PTK according to PMK-RI and information contained in the request frame. This is the fifth step of the roaming process when AP2 derives the same pairwise key as the STA.

7.After receiving the reassociation request, AP2 disables the reassociation timer, and then sends a reassociation reg onse to the STA. This is the sixth step of the roaming process when AP2 confirms the reassociation with the STA and stops the timer.

8.The STA receives the response frame of AP2. The roaming process is complete. This is the final step of the roaming process when the STA completes the handover to AP2.

Therefore, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 is the correct answer. References:

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100169459/8d79210e/configuring-wireless-mesh-networki

NEW QUESTION: 25
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: 26
Which of the fallowings 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: 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
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

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: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

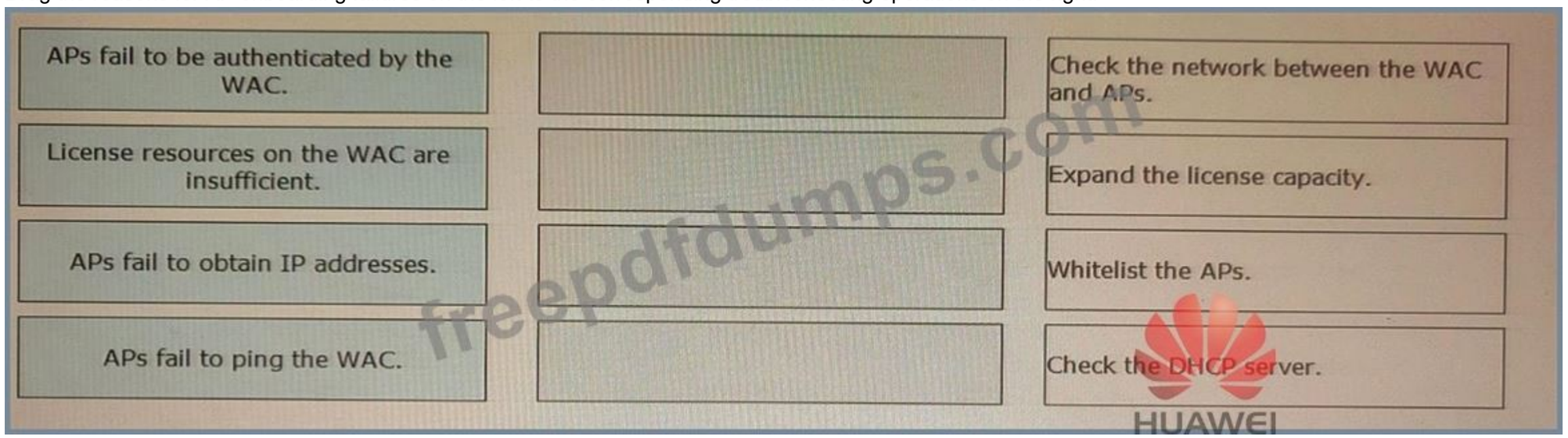
Huawei APs can identify non-Wi-Fi devices that operate in the 2.4 GHz frequency band, such as Bluetooth devices, ZigBee devices, game controllers, wireless video and audio transmitters, microwave ovens, cordless phones, and baby monitors.

References:

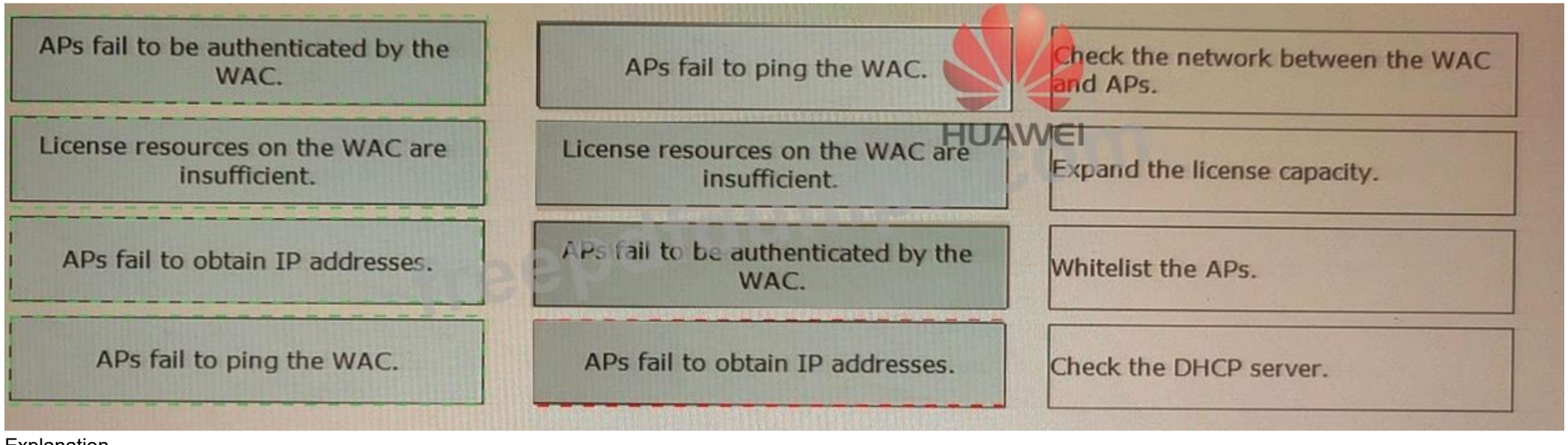
https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/non-wi-fi-device-identification

NEW QUESTION: 29

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



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