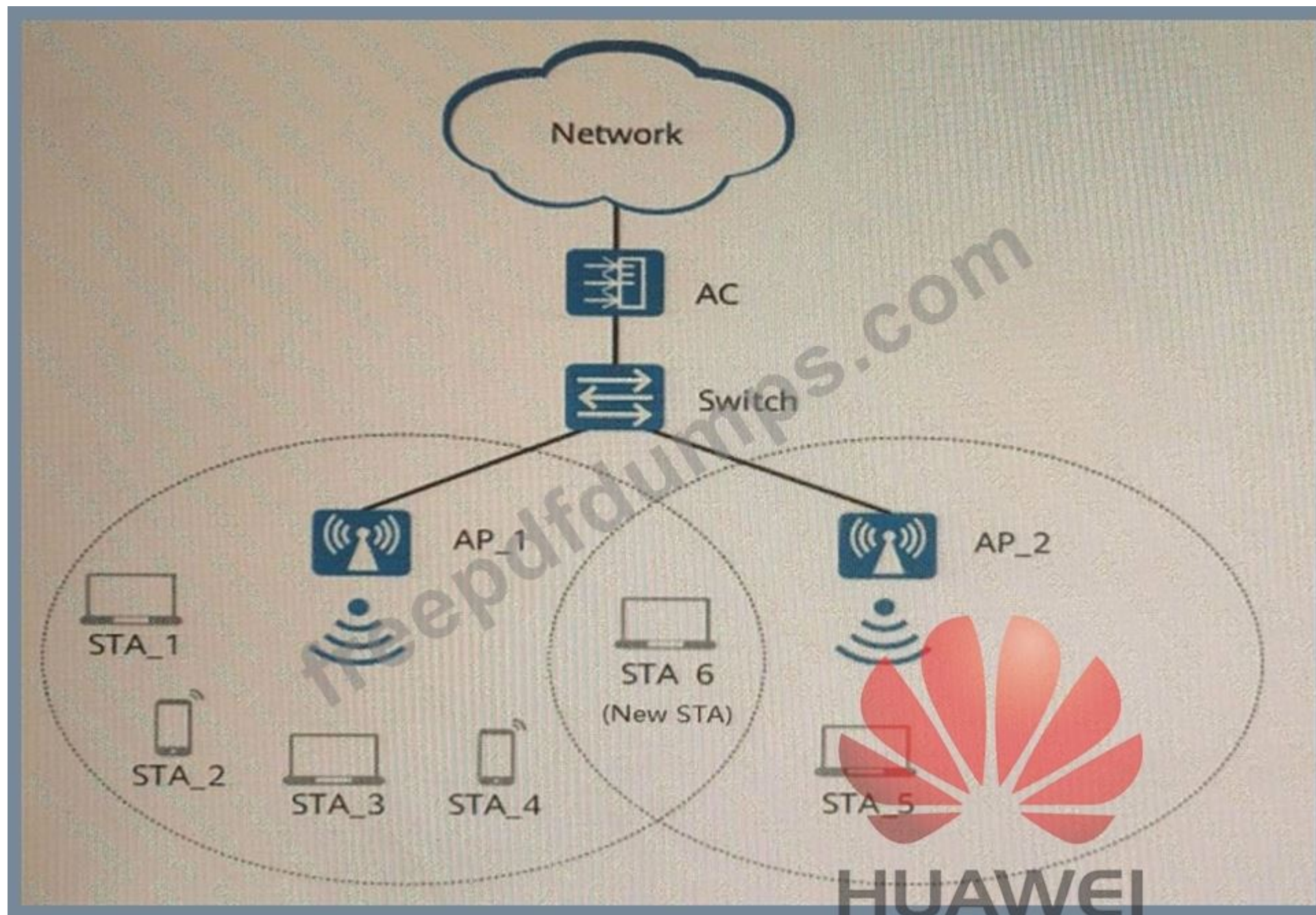


Huawei.H12-351_V1.0.v2026-07-27.q76

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NEW QUESTION: 1

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 API 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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 2

Which of the following statements are true about management frames on a mesh network?

- A. After receiving the RANN frame, an MP decrements the TTL of the frame by one, updates the path metric, and broadcasts the RANN frame.

B. The RANN frame is broadcast by the MPP periodically.

C. In proactive routing mode, the source node broadcasts a PREQ frame to establish a route to the destination node. After an MP receives the PREQ frame, the MP responds with a PREP frame.

D. In on-demand routing mode, when an MP receives a RANN frame and needs to create or update the route to the root node, the MP unicasts a PREP frame to the root node and broadcasts the RANN frame.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

In the Huawei CloudCampus Solution, when cloud managed devices register with iMaster NCE-Campus in DHCP option mode, which of the following options is used to obtain the IP address of iMaster NCE-Campus?

A. Option 148

B. Option 43

C. Option 158

D. Option 138

E. Option 53

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 5

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](#))

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: 6

The HSB group information on the active WAC is as follows. In this case, which of the following statements are true?



- A. The HSB group is bound to NAC, DHCP, and WLAN services to improve service reliability.
- B. The group status is Active. Therefore, the HSB status of the WAC is stable.
- C. VRRP HSB is enabled on the WAC.
- D. Dual-link HSB is enabled on the WAC.

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

An intrusion prevention signature describes the characteristics of an attack on the network. The WAC detects and defends against attacks by comparing data flows with intrusion prevention signatures. Predefined signatures are those in the IPS signature database and cannot be created, modified, or deleted. Which of the following statements are true about the default action of a predefined signature?

- A. Block: discards the packet blocks the data flow to which the packet belongs, and records a tog.
- B. Rate limiting: limits the rate of traffic and records a tog.
- C. Allow: permits the packet to pass without recording a tog.
- D. Alert: permits the packet and records a tog.

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which of the following may be the reason why no data is displayed on the telemetry management page of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight? (Select All that Apply)

- A.** The network connecting devices and iMaster NCE-CampusInsight is faulty.
- B.** Telemetry data reporting is not configured on devices according to the configuration guide.
- C.** No license file is imported.
- D.** Devices are not added to iMaster NCE-CampusInsight.
- E.** The UTC time of devices is inconsistent with that of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight.

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

C is false because the license file only affects the number of devices that can be managed by iMaster NCE- CampusInsight, not the data display.

E is false because the UTC time of devices does not need to be consistent with that of iMaster NCE- CampusInsight.

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

In N4 1 backup scenarios, the WAC has two priorities: global priority and individual priority. If both priorities are configured for an AP and it sends a Discovery Request packet to the WAC, which priority is carried in the Discovery Response packet returned by the WAC?

- A.** Highest priority
- B.** Global priority if it is higher than the individual priority
- C.** Individual priority
- D.** Global priority

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

A standard WLAN project lifecycle includes requirements clarification, HLD, site survey, LLD, network deployment, network optimization, and acceptance test. In the requirements clarification phase, which of the following information needs to be collected in the requirements collection table?

- A.** Laws and regulations of the place where the network is located
- B.** Service types
- C.** Bandwidth requirements, including the total number of STAs, per-STA bandwidth requirements, and network concurrency rate
- D.** Switch position, AP installation positions, and power supply mode
- E.** Terminal types and quantity
- F.** Floor plan of coverage areas

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

Free mobility is a solution that ensures a user obtains the same network access policy regardless of the user location and IP address. On iMaster NCE-Campus, administrators can divide network-wide users and resources into different security groups and resource groups from different dimensions. Which of the following statements are true about security groups and resource groups?

- A.** For resource groups, a policy is generated on the enforcement point for each resource group instead of for each IP address.
- B.** The priority of dynamically authorized members in a security group is lower than that of statically bound members.
- C.** Security group members can be configured by statically binding IP addresses or dynamically delivered through Huawei proprietary RADIUS attributes.

- D. IP address sets cannot overlap between security groups, but can overlap between resource groups.
- E. Security groups and resource groups can be imported and exported in batches using an Excel template.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

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: 14

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

After the HTTP domain name is entered in a browser, the user is not redirected to the Portal URL. Which of the followings is the possible cause for this failure? (Select All that Apply)

- A. The DNS server IP address is not added to the authentication-free rule.
- B. The URL template is incorrectly configured.
- C. HTTPS redirection is disabled.
- D. The web server is incorrectly configured.

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

C is false because HTTPS redirection is not required for Portal authentication to work properly.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/troubleshooting-portal-authentication-failures>

NEW QUESTION: 16

On a WLAN, if PoE+ + power supply is used, the distance between a PoE switch and an AP can exceed 100 m.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

Fat APs can be switched to the cloud management mode only by using commands, not through the registration query center.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

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](#))

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: 20

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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. Therefore, A and B are the correct answers. References: <https://support.huawei.com>

NEW QUESTION: 21

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 22

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)

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: 23

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

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following parameters must have the same settings for the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz radios of an AP to implement band steering?

- A. VAP
- B. BSSID
- C. Security policy
- D. SSID

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

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](#))

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: 26

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. Authorization server
- C. Accounting server
- D. LDAP server

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

When planning WLAN outdoor coverage using external 2.4 GHz omnidirectional antennas with 3 dBi gain, what is the recommended coverage radius?

- A. 200-250 m
- B. 30-50 m
- C. 80-100 m
- D. 150-200 m

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

CampusInsight draws the client access journey based on the client access history, and displays the following Information: access AP, frequency band, SSIO, client IP address, roaming information, as well as the time required for association, authentication, and DHCP.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

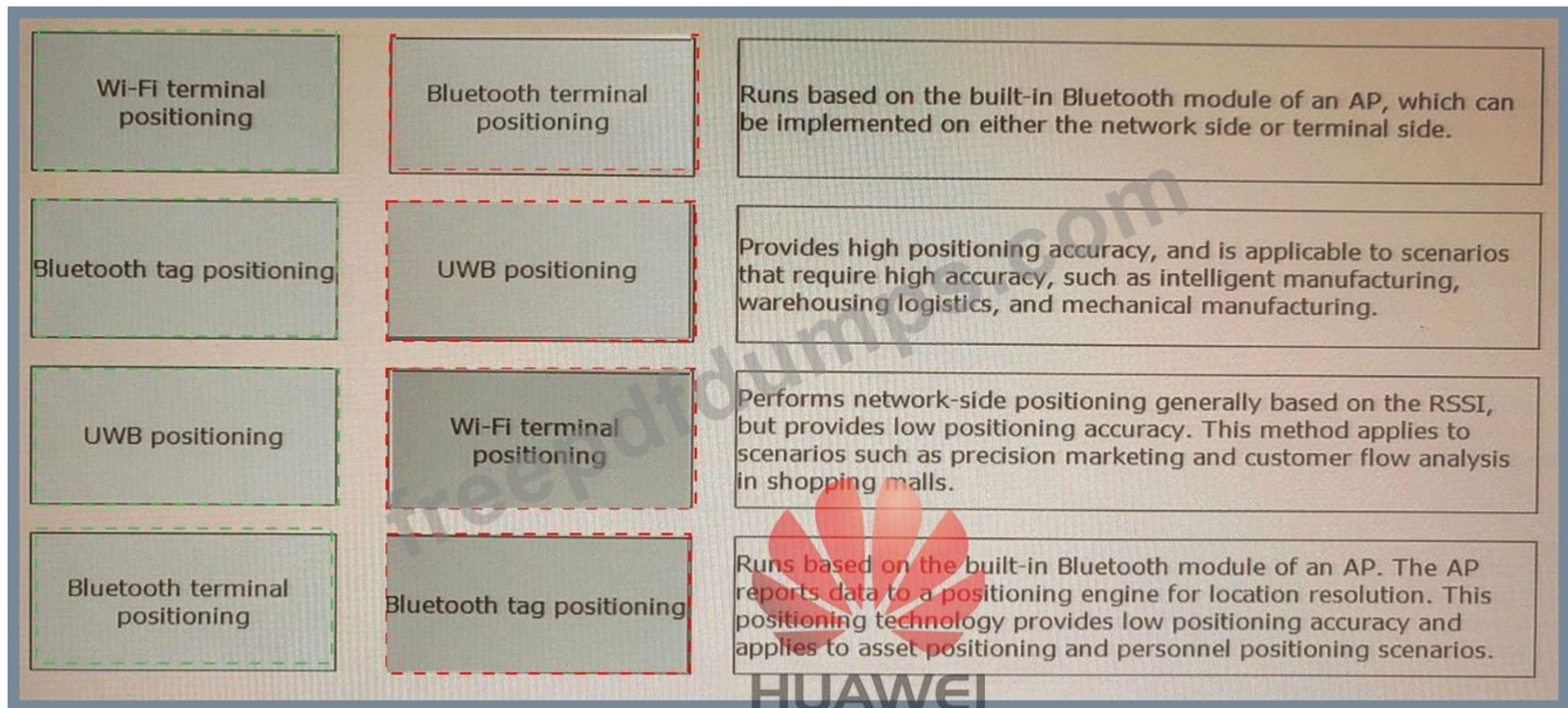
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

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>

/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/bluetooth-terminal-positioning

NEW QUESTION: 31

In Huawei ' s wireless load balancing solution, a static load balancing group supports a maximum of_____members. (Enter only digits.)

Answer:

16

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NEW QUESTION: 32

For multi-band APs, load balancing can be implemented among radios working on the same frequency band.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

Huawei ' s leader AP solution supports both Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming for STAs.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

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: 35

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: 36

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 37

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: 38

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. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which of the following algorithms is not supported by Cipher Suite B of WPA3-Enterprise?

- A. GCMP-256
- B. SHA256
- C. GMAC-256
- D. SHA394

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

HQoS is a hierarchical queue scheduling mechanism. Which of the following is the correct scheduling sequence?

- A. Subscriber queue > Flow queue > Group queue > Destination port
- B. Flow queue > Subscriber queue > Group queue > Destination port
- C. Subscriber queue > Group queue > Flow queue > Destination port
- D. Flow queue > Group queue > Subscriber queue > Destination port

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

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: 42

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](#))

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: 43

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. TRUE
- B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

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

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: 45

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: 46

When planning a WLAN using the WLAN Planner, which of the following properties can be set for interference sources?

- A. Frequency band and bandwidth
- B. Installation mode
- C. Channel and power
- D. Antenna properties
- E. Mounting height

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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: 48

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: 49

You can configure the Navi AC function to direct guest traffic to a specified access control point for centralized management, ensuring that employees and guests are isolated from each other.

Which of the following statements is false about the Navi AC?

- A. Dual-link backup is not supported between the local AC and Navi AC.
- B. The connection between the Navi AC and local AC does not occupy license resources on the Navi AC
- C. A virtual AC formed by two WACs based on the VRRP HSB can act as a local AC.
- D. N+1 backup is not supported between the local AC and Navi AC.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which of the following statements are true about network optimization measures?

- A. Loops may occur if Ethernet cables are incorrectly connected to wall plate APs. In this case, loop detection can be enabled on the wired interfaces of APs to automatically block the interfaces once a loop is detected.
- B. The rate limit for STAs can be set based on customer requirements. In most cases, 10 Mbps bandwidth for uplink and downlink traffic can support common Internet access applications.
- C. It is recommended that the Beacon interval be adjusted based on the number of VAPs. A long interval increases the sleep time of STAs, and a short interval increases the air interface overhead.
- D. It is recommended that multicast packet suppression be enabled when multicast services are planned on the network.

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

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

Download the AP upgrade file from Huawei's official website.

Upload the AP upgrade file to the leader AP.

Upgrade the leader AP.

Upgrade Fit APs.

Which of the following statements about attack defense is true?

- A. Defense against flood attacks can be used to defend against Ping of Death attacks.
- B. Attack defense allows APs to analyze the contents and behaviors of incoming packets on ports to determine whether packets have attack characteristics. The APs then take defense measures on the packets that have attack characteristics.
- C. Attack defense can defend against spoofing packet attacks, malformed packet attacks, fragmentation attacks, and flood attacks.
- D. Fragmentation attack defense enables a device to detect packet fragments in real time and discard or rate-limit them to protect the device.

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

Attack defense is a feature that allows APs to analyze the contents and behaviors of incoming packets on ports to determine whether packets have attack characteristics. The APs then take defense measures on the packets that have attack characteristics, such as discarding them or limiting their rate. Attack defense can defend against spoofing packet attacks, malformed packet attacks, fragmentation attacks, and flood attacks.

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

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which of the following statements are true about the site survey for an outdoor bridge backhaul project?

- A. Line of sight (LOS) propagation is supported between sites.
- B. Aggregation nodes should be connected to as many root nodes as possible to ensure sufficient bandwidth for the wireless bridge.
- C. If wireless coverage is required for leaf nodes, survey the environment of the coverage area based on outdoor coverage requirements.
- D. Focus on the leaf site installation conditions, including installation heights of APs and antennas and the power supply mode.

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

In DHCPv6 stateful autoconfiguration, if a DHCPv6 client receives Advertise messages from multiple DHCPv6 servers, the client selects the DHCPv6 server with the highest priority. Then which of the following type of messages does the client send to all DHCPv6 servers?

- A. Reply
- B. Request
- C. Solicit
- D. Discover

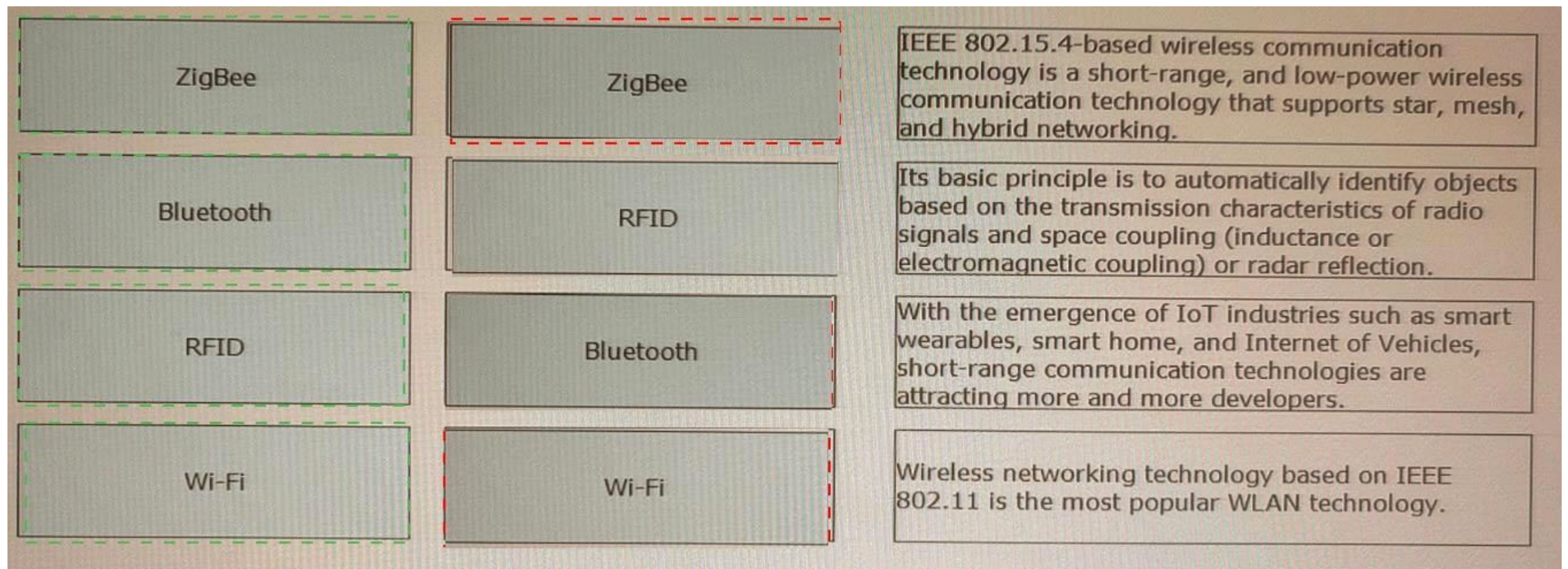
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

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

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>

<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>

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which of the following statements are true about DHCPv6 packet types?

- A. The DHCPv6 client sends a Confirm packet to any reachable DHCPv6 server to check whether the obtained IPv6 address is supported by the connected link.
- B. A DHCPV6 client sends a Release message to the DHCPv6 server that assigns addresses to the client, indicating that the client will no longer use one or more of the obtained addresses.
- C. The DHCPv6 server sends an Offer packet to respond to the address allocation request and declare that it can provide DHCPV6 services.
- D. A DHCFM3 client sends a Discover packet to determine the location of a DHCPv6 server.

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

After a WLAN is deployed, the customer finds that STAs fail to roam. What are the possible causes?

The AP models are different. For example, the HAP model is AirEngine 5760-51, and the FAP model is AirEngine 6760-X1.

- A. There are interference sources with the same SSID near the WLAN.
- B. The security profiles have inconsistent authentication modes.
- C. The service VLANs of the SSIDs are inconsistent before and after STA roaming.
- D. WLAN signal coverage is discontinuous.

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

NEW QUESTION: 59

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. 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.
- B. On the WLAN, a single AP supports a maximum of 30 access STAs or 32 roaming STAs.
- C. If 30 STAs are connected to the AP, the AP allows a maximum of 32 roaming STAs.
- D. If 28 STAs are connected to the AP, the AP allows a maximum of four roaming STAs.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

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](#))

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: 61

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

- A. DHCP option 43 can be used for plug-and-play AP deployment in WLAN scenarios.
- 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. The DHCP option field must carry fixed content that cannot be modified or defined by vendors.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the following statements about WLAN roaming and signal strength is false?

- A. Smart roaming can be enabled on the WAC to help STAs roam and associate with APs with better signals.
- B. Generally, a STA roams when it detects that the signal strength is less than -75 dBm.
- C. STAs can roam between WACs in dual-link HSB mode.
- D. In most cases, the signal strength of a STA should range from -45 dBm to -65 dBm.

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

B is false because generally, a STA roams when it detects that the signal strength is less than -70 dBm or -65 dBm, not -75 dBm.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/wlan-roaming-and-signal-strength>

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which of the following is an IPv6 multicast address?

- A. 2222::11
- B. FF02::18C
- C. FE80::A
- D. FC00::1

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

FF02::18C is an IPv6 multicast address. An IPv6 multicast address starts with FF and identifies a group of interfaces that belong to the same multicast group. The other options are not IPv6 multicast addresses. 2222::

11 is an IPv6 unicast address, FE80::A is an IPv6 link-local address, and FC00::1 is an IPv6 unique local address.

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which of the following statements is false about STA roaming tracks on a Huawei WAC?

- A. If the values of In Rx/Tx, In RSSI, Out Rx/Tx, and Out RSSI are low, the signal coverage in this area may be abnormal.
- B. If the values of In Rx/Tx, In RSSI, Out Rx/Tx, and Out RSSI are good, the signal coverage in this area is excessively dense.
- C. It is unreasonable that the value of Out RSSI is lower than the signal strength of the next associated AP.
- D. It is reasonable that the value of Out Rx/Tx is lower than the signal strength of the next associated AR

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

To enable WPA3-incapable ST As to access a WPA3-configured network, the WI-FI Alliance defines the WPA3 transition mode in which WPA3 and WPA2 can coexist for a period of time in the future. This mode applies only to WPA3-Enterprise, not to WPA3-Personal.

A. True

B. False

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

The WPA3 transition mode applies to both WPA3-Enterprise and WPA3-Personal. In this mode, WPA3 and WPA2 can coexist for a period of time in the future to enable WPA3-incapable STAs to access a WPA3- configured network.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/wpa3-transition-mode>

NEW QUESTION: 66

In N4 1 backup scenarios, the WAC has two priorities: global priority and individual priority. If both priorities are configured for an AP and it sends a Discovery Request packet to the WAC, which priority is carried in the Discovery Response packet returned by the WAC?

A. Individual priority

B. Global priority

C. Global priority if it is higher than the individual priority

D. Highest priority

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

NEW QUESTION: 67

EDCA parameters are used to control channel resource competition between APs and STAs. In high-density scenarios, EDCA parameter adjustment can reduce collision.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

To ensure network security, WLAN devices comply with the three-layer and three-plane security isolation mechanism of X.805. Data flows at different importance levels face different security threats with varying impacts on users. To avoid mutual impacts between data flows, three security planes are planned on WLAN devices. Which of the following does not belong to Huawei ' s network security architecture model?

A. Access plane security

B. Control plane security

C. Forwarding plane security

D. Management plane security

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

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: 70

Which of the following statements are true about wireless configuration synchronization in Huawei ' s WAC backup solutions?

- A. During batch backup of wireless configuration synchronization, public configurations can be performed on the master AC.
- B. Wireless configuration synchronization requires that the models and software versions of all WACs be the same.
- C. Wireless configuration synchronization can be used only with VRRP HSB or dual-link HSB; it cannot be used with dual-link cold backup or N+1 backup.
- D. In wireless configuration synchronization, the source-ip and nas-ip are not allowed to be configured based on profiles.

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

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: 72

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)

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: 73

Huawei 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. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

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. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

No data is displayed on the Telemetry management page of (Master NCE-CampusInsight. Which of the following are possible causes?

- A. No license file is imported.
- B. The network between the device and iMaster NCE-CampusInsight is disconnected.
- C. Telemetry data reporting is no: configured on the device according to the guide.
- D. The device is not added to iMaster NCE-CampusInsight.
- E. The UTC lime on the device is inconsistent with that on iMaster NCE-CampusInsight.

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

In centralized gateway deployments, border nodes are used as gateways, facilitating centralized management and simplifying O & M. In distributed gateway deployments, edge nodes are used as gateways, facilitating network expansion.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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