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NEW QUESTION: 1

iMaster NCE-Campus has a built-in terminal fingerprint database for identifying terminals.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

iMaster NCE-Campus includes a built-in terminal fingerprint database that identifies device types and terminal characteristics to support intelligent access control and network management.

NEW QUESTION: 2

An enterprise deploys high-density wireless access in an office building. Users report intermittent connectivity and low throughput during peak hours. The AP transmit power was maximized to increase coverage. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Insufficient AP coverage
- B. Excessive interference due to high transmit power
- C. DHCP failure
- D. VLAN misconfiguration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Increasing AP transmit power excessively causes co-channel interference and reduces overall performance in high-density environments. Proper RF planning and balanced power levels are required. High power may extend coverage but degrades capacity and throughput due to overlapping signals.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Single-AP networking can be selected for a small store with fewer than 50 terminals.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Single-AP networking is suitable for small stores with fewer than 50 terminals because it provides sufficient coverage and capacity without the complexity of multi-AP deployment, simplifying management and reducing costs.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following components in Huawei's ESN-free deployment solution generates the SiteCode?

- A. Egress gateway
- B. AP
- C. Core switch
- D. iMaster NCE cloud management platform

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Xinghe Intelligent Campus ESN-free deployment (aimed at simplifying logistics where the Serial Number/ESN isn't known beforehand), the iMaster NCE-Campus (D) platform generates a unique SiteCode. This SiteCode is provided to the installation personnel, who then enter it into the deployment app or the device's local web UI. Once the device connects to the internet, it reports the SiteCode to the platform, which then automatically binds the device's ESN to the correct site configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following statements is true about the AP's transmit power?

- A. The AP's transmit power is not important.
- B. The lower the AP's transmit power, the better.
- C. The higher the AP's transmit power, the better.
- D. The AP's transmit power must be within a proper range to avoid interference between APs.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

AP transmit power must be carefully set within an appropriate range. Excessive power can cause interference with neighboring APs, while too low power can lead to coverage gaps. Proper adjustment ensures balanced coverage, reduced interference, and optimal wireless performance.

NEW QUESTION: 6

5G/LTE links can only be used as backup links.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

5G/LTE links can be deployed as primary or backup links depending on network design. They provide flexible connectivity options for WAN or branch networks and can actively carry traffic rather than serving solely as backup connections.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which of the following is the unique capability in Huawei's VIP experience assurance solution?

- A. Bandwidth reservation for VIP users
- B. VIP FastPass
- C. Bandwidth slicing
- D. Preferential access of VIP users

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

VIP FastPass is Huawei's unique capability for VIP experience assurance, providing prioritized transmission and optimized network experience for important users and services.

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following information is contained in the DHCP snooping binding table? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. VLAN
- B. Interface
- C. IP address
- D. MAC address

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The DHCP snooping binding table records user information including VLAN, interface, IP address, and MAC address to support security functions such as IP source guard and dynamic ARP inspection.

NEW QUESTION: 9

How many deployment modes are supported by Huawei's CloudCampus Solution?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 3

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

Huawei's CloudCampus Solution supports three deployment modes: traditional mode, iMaster NCE-Campus mode, and CloudManagement mode. These modes provide flexibility for different network scales and management requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Huawei's Xinghe Intelligent Campus Solution is ideal for building experience-centric networks.

Which of the following are offered by the Huawei solution? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Connectivity experience upgrade

- B. Application experience upgrade
- C. O&M experience upgrade
- D. Wireless experience upgrade

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

Huawei's Xinghe Intelligent Campus Solution focuses on experience-centric networking by enhancing connectivity, applications, wireless services, and intelligent O&M capabilities to deliver comprehensive campus network optimization.

NEW QUESTION: 11

A network designer wants to reduce broadcast domains and improve overall network performance. Which approach should be implemented?

- A. Flat Layer 2 network
- B. VLAN segmentation
- C. Hub-based design
- D. Single subnet

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

VLAN segmentation divides the network into smaller broadcast domains, reducing unnecessary traffic and improving efficiency. Flat networks increase broadcast traffic and reduce performance.

NEW QUESTION: 12

It is recommended that the egress and core devices on a large campus network be deployed in traditional manual mode.

- A. True
- B. False

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

On large campus networks, egress and core devices are commonly deployed in traditional manual mode to ensure stability, compatibility, and precise control for critical backbone and gateway functions.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which industrial feature is supported by the AR631I-LTE4EA?

- A. Surge protection
- B. Anti-fogging
- C. Wide operating temperature range
- D. Dustproof

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The AR631I-LTE4EA is designed for industrial environments and supports a wide operating temperature range, enabling reliable performance in harsh temperature conditions commonly encountered in industrial deployments.

NEW QUESTION: 14

TWT is a technology that saves energy for APs.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

TWT (Target Wake Time) is primarily a power-saving technology for wireless client devices, allowing terminals to schedule communication times with APs to reduce client energy consumption.

NEW QUESTION: 15

A company plans to deploy IPv6 in its campus network to support future expansion. What is a key benefit of IPv6?

- A. Smaller address space
- B. Improved scalability and addressing
- C. Slower routing
- D. Limited device support

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

IPv6 provides a vastly larger address space and improved features such as efficient routing and auto-configuration, supporting future growth.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which of the following is not a typical WAN optimization technology?

- A. Data optimization
- B. Packet loss mitigation
- C. Transmission optimization
- D. Intelligent traffic steering

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Typical WAN optimization technologies include data optimization, packet loss mitigation, and transmission optimization to improve WAN efficiency and application performance. Intelligent traffic steering is mainly an SD-WAN capability rather than a traditional WAN optimization technology.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which of the following link indicators are detected to guide traffic steering based on the link SLA?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Packet loss rate
- B. Delay
- C. Line connection rate
- D. Jitter

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

SD-WAN monitors packet loss, delay, and jitter to evaluate link SLA. These indicators reflect the quality and reliability of WAN links, enabling intelligent traffic steering to optimize application performance and maintain service levels. Line connection rate is not used for SLA-based traffic steering.

NEW QUESTION: 18

NETCONF is based on the Extensible Markup Language (XML).

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NETCONF uses XML to encode configuration data, remote procedure calls (RPCs), and responses. XML provides a standardized, structured format that enables devices to exchange configuration and management information reliably over a network.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of the following features is not supported by native WACs?

- A. Layer 2 roaming
- B. Centralized license control
- C. WAN authentication escape
- D. Navi WAC

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Native WACs do not include Navi WAC functionality, which refers to Huawei's cloud-based or virtualized WAC deployment for centralized management. Native WACs support Layer 2 roaming, centralized license control, and WAN authentication escape directly, but Navi WAC is a separate platform.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following link indicators are detected to guide traffic steering based on the link SLA?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Line connection rate
- B. Packet loss rate

C. Delay

D. Jitter

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

Traffic steering in SD-WAN is guided by key link performance indicators: packet loss rate, delay, and jitter. These metrics reflect the quality and reliability of a WAN link, enabling the system to select the optimal path for application traffic. Line connection rate is not used for SLA-based traffic steering.

NEW QUESTION: 21

On a large campus network with more than 10,000 wireless terminals, the native WAC is recommended.

A. True

B. False

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

On large campus networks with over 10,000 wireless terminals, native WACs are not recommended due to scalability limits. Cloud-managed or distributed WAC architectures are preferred, as they provide better centralized management, higher capacity, and improved performance for large-scale deployments.

NEW QUESTION: 22

On a fabric network of a large or midsize campus network, there are 20 edge devices. Which of the following OSPF route orchestration modes should be used in this case?

A. Triple-OSPF-area orchestration

B. Dual-OSPF-area orchestration

C. Single-OSPF-area orchestration

D. Multi-OSPF-area orchestration

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For a fabric network with a relatively small number of edge devices (20), single-OSPF-area orchestration is recommended. This simplifies route management and reduces configuration complexity while providing sufficient scalability and stability for midsize campus networks.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Distributed VXLAN gateways are recommended if VXLAN networking is required.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Distributed VXLAN gateways allow Layer 3 routing to be performed locally at the access layer, reducing traffic hairpinning to the core. This improves network efficiency, lowers latency, and is recommended when VXLAN overlay networking is deployed in campus environments.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following are radio resource management technologies? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. DBS
- B. DPA
- C. IPsec
- D. DCA

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

DBS, DPA, and DCA are radio resource management technologies used to optimize wireless coverage, power adjustment, and channel allocation in WLAN environments. IPsec is a security protocol and not a radio resource management technology.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following statements are true about the wireless traffic forwarding modes on a fabric wireless network? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Tunnel forwarding has the disadvantage of traffic detour, which increases the forwarding performance pressure on the WAC.
- B. Direct forwarding is not suitable for scenarios that have high requirements on roaming performance. This is because roaming performance deteriorates slightly when a STA roams across edges.
- C. Tunnel forwarding facilitates centralized management and control of wireless traffic.
- D. Direct forwarding is more efficient.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Tunnel forwarding centralizes wireless traffic processing on the WAC, which simplifies management but may cause traffic detours and increase WAC forwarding pressure. Direct forwarding improves forwarding efficiency because traffic is locally switched by APs, though roaming across edges can slightly affect roaming performance.

NEW QUESTION: 26

On a traditional network, network planning, configuration, and O&M are performed by professional network engineers. In contrast, on an SDN network, network services are abstracted, orchestrated, and automatically provisioned on demand through a centralized network control system.

- A. True
- B. False

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

SDN separates the control plane from the data plane, allowing centralized network control. This enables abstraction of network services, orchestration, and automated on-demand provisioning, reducing reliance on manual configuration by individual network engineers and improving agility and efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the following is not an advantage of GRE over IPsec?

- A. Encryption support
- B. Multicast support
- C. Point-to-multipoint (P2MP) support.
- D. Support for more than just IP protocols.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

GRE itself does not provide encryption; it is a tunneling protocol that supports encapsulation of various protocols, multicast traffic, and point-to-multipoint connections. IPsec, on the other hand, provides encryption, so encryption support is not an advantage of GRE over IPsec.

NEW QUESTION: 28

IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be used to establish SD-WAN tunnels over different underlay links.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei SD-WAN supports tunnel establishment over heterogeneous underlay networks using both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, enabling flexible dual-stack WAN deployments.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which of the following encryption modes is used in WAPI authentication?

- A. TKIP
- B. CCMP
- C. Web
- D. SM4

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

WAPI (WLAN Authentication and Privacy Infrastructure) uses the SM4 block cipher for data encryption. SM4 is a Chinese national standard encryption algorithm designed to provide secure and efficient encryption for wireless LAN communications within the WAPI framework.

NEW QUESTION: 30

An enterprise wants to automate network deployment and reduce human errors. Which approach is most effective?

- A. Manual CLI configuration
- B. VLAN-only configuration
- C. Static configuration templates
- D. SDN-based automation

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Free mobility grants users consistent network access rights and enforces corresponding policies, regardless of the users' locations and IP addresses.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Free mobility enables identity-based policy enforcement so users maintain consistent access permissions and network policies regardless of their physical location or IP address changes.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which of the following levels are supported for energy consumption visualization as part of network energy saving? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Overall network level

B. Site level

C. Floor level

D. Building level

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Network energy-saving visualization supports energy consumption analysis at the overall network, site, building, and floor levels, enabling refined monitoring and management of campus energy usage.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following are typical mappings between SSIDs and VLANs during SSID planning?

A. SSID:VLAN=1:1

B. SSID:VLAN=N:N

C. SSID:VLAN=1:N

D. SSID:VLAN=N:1

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

Huawei's WLAN planning supports three standard mapping models:

1:1 (A): One SSID maps to one VLAN (simplest for small environments).

1:N (C): One SSID maps to multiple VLANs (using a VLAN Pool). This is used in high-density areas to prevent broadcast storms by limiting the number of users per subnet.

N:1 (D): Multiple SSIDs (e.g., Staff and IoT) map to a single backend VLAN for unified policy application.

N:N (B) is not a standard architectural mapping used in campus planning documentation as it introduces unnecessary configuration complexity without clear benefits.

NEW QUESTION: 34

iStack virtualizes multiple devices into one device, greatly simplifying network configuration and device management.

A. True

B. False

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

iStack technology aggregates multiple physical switches into a single logical device. This simplifies network configuration, management, and maintenance by enabling unified control, reducing operational complexity, and improving scalability.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which of the following VLAN assignment modes are supported on a network?

A. VLAN assignment by logical area

B. VLAN assignment by service type

C. VLAN assignment by geographic area

D. VLAN assignment by workforce structure

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

Effective VLAN planning is a cornerstone of campus design. Huawei supports all four methods:

* Service Type (B): Segregating Voice, Data, and Management traffic.

* Geographic Area (C): Assigning VLANs per floor or building.

* Logical Area (A): Grouping by functional zones (e.g., Server zone, DMZ).

* Workforce Structure (D): Mapping VLANs to departments (e.g., HR, R & D, Finance).

Modern designs often use a combination, which can be further simplified using Free Mobility (Security Groups).

NEW QUESTION: 36

What are the core values of SD-WAN? (Choose all that apply.)

A. High performance

B. Powerful interconnection

C. Easy O&M

D. Optimal experience

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

SD-WAN delivers high performance by optimizing traffic paths and bandwidth utilization. It simplifies operations and maintenance through centralized management and automation. It also provides an optimal experience by intelligently steering application traffic to ensure reliability and low latency.

NEW QUESTION: 37

A company plans to implement user-based access control to ensure that only authenticated users can connect to the campus network. Which solution provides the most secure and scalable approach?

- A. VLAN assignment
- B. 802.1X authentication
- C. NAT
- D. Static IP binding

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

802.1X enables port-based authentication, ensuring only authorized users gain access. It integrates with centralized authentication servers and supports scalable security policies. VLAN assignment alone does not provide authentication.

NEW QUESTION: 38

On a campus fabric network, which of the following methods can be used if VNs need to communicate with each other? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Interconnection through the external network (such as a firewall) of the border node
- B. Interconnection through the border node where two VPN instances (VRF) import routes from each other
- C. Interconnection through transparent nodes.
- D. Interconnection through edge nodes

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

On a campus fabric network, VNs can communicate by either routing traffic through the external network, such as a firewall connected to the border node, or by configuring the border node to import routes between two VRFs. Transparent nodes and edge nodes do not perform VN-to-VN routing.

NEW QUESTION: 39

When iMaster NCE-Campus functions as an authentication server, it can connect to common user data sources, such as AD and LDAP.

- A. True
- B. False

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

iMaster NCE-Campus can act as an authentication server and integrate with common user data sources like Active Directory (AD) and LDAP. This allows centralized user authentication and policy enforcement across wired and wireless networks.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which of the following networking modes are supported by Huawei SD-WAN?

- A.** Hub-spoke
- B.** Hierarchical networking
- C.** Partial-mesh
- D.** Full-mesh

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

Huawei's SD-WAN solution offers the industry's most flexible networking architectures. The supported modes include:

- * Hub-spoke (A): Best for star-shaped enterprise layouts where branches talk through a HQ.
- * Full-mesh (D): Every site talks directly to every other site (best for low-latency VoIP/Video).
- * Partial-mesh (C): A hybrid approach where only specific key sites are interconnected.
- * Hierarchical (B): Used for massive networks (over 1,000 sites), dividing the network into regions to improve scalability and management.

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which of the following is the main reason why SD-WAN requires high-specification devices?

- A.** Encryption required
- B.** Service orchestration
- C.** Support for multiple automatic deployment scenarios
- D.** Forwarding processing based on Layer 3 to Layer 7 applications

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

While encryption (IPsec) is important, the "Intelligence" in SD-WAN comes from Application-based Routing. To perform Intelligent Traffic Steering, the gateway must identify traffic not just by IP/Port (L3/L4), but by the actual application (L7), such as distinguishing between Office 365 and YouTube.

This requires DPI (Deep Packet Inspection) and complex signature matching, which is significantly more CPU and memory intensive than traditional destination-based routing, thus necessitating high-specification hardware.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Enterprises can easily customize their own Portal pages so as to launch VASs such as brand promotion and advertisement push.

- A.** True

B. False

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

Huawei's wireless portal allows enterprises to customize login and landing pages. This capability enables them to deploy value-added services such as brand promotion, advertisements, and other marketing activities directly through the portal interface.

NEW QUESTION: 43

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight allows users to jump from the user journey page straight to the application experience analysis page.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight supports drill-down analysis, allowing users to jump directly from the user journey page to the application experience analysis page for deeper troubleshooting and experience evaluation.

NEW QUESTION: 44

iMaster NCE-Campus allows users to customize the Portal authentication page.

A. True

B. False

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

iMaster NCE-Campus supports customization of the Portal authentication page, enabling enterprises to brand login pages, display announcements, and deploy value-added services such as advertisements or promotions.

NEW QUESTION: 45

Registration query center-based deployment can be used if devices cannot connect to the Internet.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Registration query center-based deployment requires devices to access the Internet so they can communicate with the registration query center for onboarding and configuration retrieval.

NEW QUESTION: 46

A company requires secure remote access for employees working from home. The solution must encrypt traffic over the internet. Which technology should be used?

A. FTP

B. Telnet

C. VPN

D. SNMP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

VPN provides encrypted tunnels for secure communication over public networks. Telnet and FTP are insecure, while SNMP is used for monitoring.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

An enterprise wants to automate network deployment and reduce human errors. Which approach is most effective?

- A. Manual CLI configuration
- B. Static configuration templates
- C. SDN-based automation
- D. VLAN-only configuration

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

SDN-based automation centralizes control and enables policy-driven deployment, reducing manual errors and improving efficiency. Traditional methods are less scalable.

NEW QUESTION: 48

In the High-Quality 10 Gbps Campus Network Solution, which of the following is improved by iMaster NCE-Campus?

- A. Wired experience
- B. O&M experience
- C. Wireless experience
- D. Application experience

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

iMaster NCE-Campus improves the O&M experience by providing centralized network planning, deployment, monitoring, fault diagnosis, and intelligent operations management for campus networks.

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which of the following is not collected during Telemetry-based metric collection of wired devices?

- A. Interface information

- B. Radio information
- C. Board information
- D. Device information

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Radio information is related to wireless devices and APs, not wired devices. Telemetry-based metric collection for wired devices focuses on device, board, and interface information.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which of the following firewall series support the secure SD-WAN solution? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. USG6600F series
- B. USG6500F series
- C. USG6500E series
- D. USG6510/3DF series

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Huawei's secure SD-WAN solution is supported on firewalls that integrate SD-WAN and NGFW capabilities. The USG6500F series includes built-in secure SD-WAN functions for branch connectivity. The USG6600F series also supports SD-WAN and can act as hubs or spokes in SD-WAN deployments. The USG6510/3DF series (part of the USG6500F family) includes models within that series that support SD-WAN features. The USG6500E series does not natively include the secure SD-WAN solution in its core feature set.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which of the following deployment modes are supported by Huawei's CloudCampus Solution?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. MSP-owned cloud deployment
- B. On-premises deployment
- C. Huawei public cloud deployment
- D. Huawei private cloud deployment

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Huawei's CloudCampus Solution supports multiple deployment modes to meet diverse customer requirements. These include MSP-owned cloud deployment, on-premises deployment within customer sites, Huawei public cloud deployment for cloud-managed services, and Huawei private cloud deployment for dedicated enterprise environments.

NEW QUESTION: 52

What is the brand name of Huawei enterprise gateways?

- A. NetEngine
- B. CloudEngine

C. HiSecEngine

D. AirEngine

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NetEngine is the Huawei brand name for enterprise gateways and routers used in WAN, SD-WAN, and enterprise networking scenarios.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which of the following is not included in the wireless network health evaluation model?

A. Access experience

B. Network status

C. Throughput experience

D. Roaming experience

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Huawei's wireless health model in CampusInsight is specifically "Experience-Centric." It evaluates the network based on five dimensions of user experience: Access (A), Throughput (C), Roaming (D), Capacity, and Interference. While the physical status of a device (on/off) is monitored, "Network Status" is not one of the metrics used to calculate the specific Experience Health Score in this evaluation model.

NEW QUESTION: 54

What types of attack detection are supported over the air interface?

A. Flood attack detection

B. Spoofing attack detection

C. Weak IV attack detection

D. Brute force PSK cracking detection

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

Huawei's WIDS (Wireless Intrusion Detection System) and WIPS (Wireless Intrusion Prevention System) provide comprehensive air interface protection. They are designed to detect:

* Flood attacks (A): Detecting an abnormal volume of management frames (like Auth/Deauth floods).

* Spoofing attacks (B): Detecting unauthorized APs or STAs using the MAC addresses of authorized devices.

* Weak IV attacks (C): Detecting attempts to exploit older encryption (like WEP) by identifying weak Initialization Vectors.

* Brute force cracking (D): Monitoring for repeated authentication failures that indicate an attempt to guess WPA/WPA2-PSK or WAPI-PSK keys.

NEW QUESTION: 55

How many 400GE ports can be supported by a single board on the next-generation flagship core switch CloudEngine S16700?

- A. 18
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 16

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A single board on the next-generation flagship core switch CloudEngine S16700 can support up to 16 × 400GE ports, providing ultra-high-density and high-performance campus core networking capability.

NEW QUESTION: 56

A campus network uses Layer 2 switching with redundant links between access and aggregation layers. The administrator notices broadcast storms during failures. Which protocol should be optimized or replaced to address this issue?

- A. OSPF
- B. STP or MSTP
- C. BGP
- D. SNMP

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

STP or MSTP is responsible for loop prevention in Layer 2 networks. Improper configuration or slow convergence can cause broadcast storms. Optimizing or migrating to MSTP improves performance and stability. Routing protocols like OSPF do not operate at Layer 2.

NEW QUESTION: 57

On a small or midsize campus network, an egress gateway can function as the DHCP server to assign IP addresses to terminals.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In small and midsize campus networks, the egress gateway commonly provides DHCP services to dynamically assign IP addresses to terminals, simplifying network deployment and management.

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which of the following are the advantages of Telemetry over SNMP in terms of metric collection?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Telemetry uses an efficient encoding technology to obtain multiple data records at a time.

- B.** Telemetry can collect data within seconds.
- C.** Telemetry data collection is easy because it uses a rigid data structure.
- D.** Telemetry uses a publish-subscribe model. Devices proactively push telemetry data to iMaster NCE-CampusInsight without putting a strain on the device performance.

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

Telemetry efficiently encodes multiple data records for batch collection, allowing near real-time metric gathering within seconds. Using a publish-subscribe model, devices proactively push data to iMaster NCE-CampusInsight, reducing polling overhead and minimizing impact on device performance.

NEW QUESTION: 59

What increase in bandwidth can be achieved by using Huawei's targeted VIP signal enhancement technology?

- A.** 0.5
- B.** 0.1
- C.** 0.3
- D.** 0.4

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei's targeted VIP signal enhancement technology can increase bandwidth by approximately 30%, improving wireless experience and performance for priority users and applications.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Huawei Wi-Fi 7 APs offer up to 4.7 Gbps for a single user, according to a real-world speed test.

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei Wi-Fi 7 APs provide very high throughput, but the value of about 4.7 Gbps refers to the theoretical maximum air-interface capability under ideal conditions rather than a real-world single-user speed test. Actual user throughput in real environments is lower due to protocol overhead, environmental interference, and shared medium characteristics. Therefore, stating that a real-world speed test reaches up to 4.7 Gbps for a single user is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 61

The AirEngine 6776-58TI indoor settled AP can switch from dual-radio to triple-radio mode.

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The AirEngine 6776-58TI indoor AP operates as a dual-radio device with one 2.4/5 GHz radio and one 5/6 GHz radio. Its hardware does not support dynamic switching to a triple-radio mode, so it cannot operate with three radios simultaneously.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

iPCA in-band flow measurement can detect network latency and packet loss.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

iPCA (intelligent Performance and Connectivity Analyzer) uses in-band flow measurement to monitor network performance. It actively measures key indicators such as latency and packet loss by analyzing traffic passing through the network, enabling accurate assessment of service quality.

NEW QUESTION: 63

The AR651EW supports Wi-Fi 7.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The AR651EW router does not support Wi-Fi 7. It is designed for previous Wi-Fi generations and focuses on wired and legacy wireless connectivity, while Wi-Fi 7 requires specific AP hardware like the AirEngine 6776 series.

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which of the following vendors offers the Wi-Fi Shield feature?

A. Aruba

B. Extreme Networks

C. Cisco

D. Huawei

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Wi-Fi Shield is a signature security technology exclusive to Huawei AirEngine series APs (specifically Wi-Fi 6 Advanced and Wi-Fi 7 models). It leverages advanced beamforming

and the addition of interference signals to create a "secure zone" around an authorized user. By sending precise interference to non-target directions, it ensures that even if a malicious user intercepts the signal, they receive only disordered noise that cannot be demodulated. This is a key differentiator in Huawei's Xinghe Intelligent Campus security framework.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Huawei's SD-WAN Solution can identify more than 10,000 applications.

- A. True
- B. False

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

Huawei's SD-WAN Solution includes advanced application identification capabilities that can recognize more than 10,000 applications for intelligent traffic management and optimization.

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which of the following deployment modes are supported by Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Integrated deployment
- B. Minimum cluster (three-node) deployment
- C. Distributed deployment
- D. Single-node system deployment

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

Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus supports multiple deployment modes to suit different network scales and requirements. Integrated deployment consolidates components on a single platform, minimum cluster deployment uses three nodes for redundancy, distributed deployment separates components across locations for scalability, and single-node system deployment is available for small-scale or trial environments.

NEW QUESTION: 67

What value proposition does Huawei demonstrate by helping MSPs transform from selling one-off devices to selling devices and licenses, and from generating one-off revenue to generating recurring revenue?

- A. Easy sales
- B. Easy deployment
- C. Easy growth
- D. Easy O&M

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Huawei demonstrates the value proposition of easy growth by helping MSPs transition to recurring revenue models through device and license sales, enabling sustainable business expansion and long-term service profitability.

NEW QUESTION: 68

What is the maximum number of redundant links supported by a single CPE?

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 9
- D. 11

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A single CPE in Huawei SD-WAN supports a maximum of 8 redundant links, enabling link backup, load balancing, and high network reliability.

NEW QUESTION: 69

The point license mode is used on the MSP-owned platform. In this mode, licenses are automatically calculated based on the device model and quantity during configuration. This mode also simplifies quotation and does not require a subscription period. You can purchase licenses as required, improving the capital turnover rate 12-fold.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For MSPs (Managed Service Providers), Huawei offers a Point-based License model. Instead of buying specific licenses for every single feature or device model, the MSP buys a pool of "Points." Different devices "consume" a certain number of points per day or month. This allows the MSP to be extremely flexible with their customers, scaling up or down without long-term fixed subscriptions for individual boxes, which significantly optimizes their financial model (CAPEX/OPEX).

NEW QUESTION: 70

How many terminal identification methods are supported by Huawei's campus network solution?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 5

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei's campus network solution supports seven terminal identification methods, including MAC address, IP address, device type, operating system, user identity, location, and access method.

These methods enable accurate visibility and differentiated management of network devices.

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which of the following Huawei Wi-Fi 7 series APs is indoor settled and supports IoT convergence?

- A. AirEngine 6776I-X6TH
- B. AirEngine 6776-57T
- C. AirEngine 6776-58TI
- D. AirEngine 5776-23WP

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Huawei AirEngine 6776-58TI is an indoor Wi-Fi7 access point and is specifically described as an indoor IoT-ready AP with support for IoT convergence features, making it suitable for scenarios like offices, education, healthcare, and shopping centers. The other listed models are either outdoor APs or do not explicitly combine indoor deployment with IoT convergence support.

NEW QUESTION: 72

In which of the following scenarios is SD-WAN not applicable?

- A. Several large campuses are directly interconnected through the backbone private line network.
- B. There are many branches, and efficient deployment and centralized O&M and monitoring are required.
- C. Application-based traffic management is required due to complex services.
- D. There are various types of WAN links, and traffic needs to be flexibly scheduled among these links.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

SD-WAN is designed to optimize WAN connectivity for distributed sites with multiple branches, complex services, or diverse WAN link types. When large campuses are directly interconnected via a private backbone, the benefits of SD-WAN, such as intelligent path selection and centralized management, are less applicable, making traditional routing sufficient.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which of the following are the key capabilities of the industrial campus network digital map?

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. One-click deployment
- B. One-map visibility
- C. One-click optimization
- D. One-second access

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The industrial campus network digital map focuses on one-map visibility and one-click optimization, enabling visualized network management and rapid optimization of network operations and services.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following route types is used by BGP EVPN to implement automatic VTEP discovery and dynamic VXLAN tunnel establishment?

- A. Type 5 route
- B. Type 4 route
- C. Type 3 route
- D. Type 2 route

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

BGP EVPN uses Type 2 routes to advertise MAC addresses and associated IPs of hosts, enabling automatic VTEP discovery and the dynamic establishment of VXLAN tunnels. This facilitates seamless Layer 2 connectivity across the VXLAN overlay network.

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which of the following cannot be monitored by the controller?

- A. Traffic statistics of different applications on links
- B. VPN topology information
- C. Devices' original flow information collected using NetStream
- D. Link traffic statistics of sites

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The iMaster NCE-Campus controller monitors the network via protocols like SNMP, NETCONF, and Telemetry to provide visibility into application traffic (A), topology (B), and link stats (D).

However, original/raw NetStream flow information (C) is typically too voluminous for a management controller to process. Instead, these raw packets are sent to a dedicated Analyzer (like iMaster NCE- CampusInsight) which performs deep data mining. The controller only receives summarized reports or metadata from the analyzer.

NEW QUESTION: 76

Network slicing provides multiple physical networks (slices) on a shared network infrastructure.

The logical topology, SLA requirements, reliability, and security level of each network slice can be flexibly defined, thereby meeting the differentiated requirements of services, industries, and users.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Network slicing creates multiple logical or virtual networks on shared physical infrastructure, not multiple physical networks. Each slice can have independent topology, SLA, reliability, and security characteristics to meet different service requirements.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Huawei's campus digital map feature enables 3-level visualization, improving fault locating efficiency by 90%.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei's campus digital map supports three-level visualization, helping administrators quickly identify and locate faults, significantly improving troubleshooting efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which of the following networking options are supported by Huawei's cloud-managed campus network solution? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Single-AP networking
- B. "Egress gateway + AP" networking
- C. "Egress gateway + switch + AP" networking
- D. Single-AR networking

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Huawei's cloud-managed campus network solution supports flexible networking options to meet different deployment scenarios. This includes single-AP networking for very small networks,

"Egress gateway + AP" for lightweight branches, "Egress gateway + switch + AP" for medium-sized networks, and single-AR networking for small-scale or simplified deployments.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following technologies is used by Huawei's campus network digital map to solve user experience issues? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Logs and alarms

- B. User journey playback
- C. Terminal (client) visualization
- D. Device restart

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei's campus network digital map uses user journey playback to reconstruct and analyze the sequence of network events experienced by a user, allowing engineers to trace connectivity problems and identify where service degradation occurs during the user session.

Terminal (client) visualization provides detailed visibility of client devices, including connection status, signal quality, roaming behavior, and performance metrics, enabling precise analysis of user experience issues from the client perspective.

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which of the following statements are true about the selection of network access authentication points? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The authentication points should be closer to terminals to ensure higher security.
- B. Centralized authentication points provide higher performance.
- C. Access switches are recommended as authentication points for wired users.
- D. APs are recommended as authentication points for wireless users.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

For wired users, access switches are ideal authentication points because they are the first point of entry into the network. For wireless users, APs serve as the authentication points since they directly handle client association and initial authentication. Placement closer to terminals does not necessarily improve security, and centralized points do not inherently provide higher performance.

NEW QUESTION: 81

iMaster NCE-Campus is the autonomous driving network management and control system in Huawei's CloudCampus Solution. This system provides a portal for campus network service configuration, O&M, and monitoring.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

iMaster NCE-Campus is Huawei's autonomous campus network management and control system. It provides a unified portal for configuring network services, performing O&M tasks, and monitoring network status, enabling intelligent and automated campus network management.

NEW QUESTION: 82

An administrator implements link aggregation between switches. What is the primary benefit of this configuration?

- A. Improve bandwidth and redundancy
- B. Reduce VLAN usage
- C. Increase IP addresses
- D. Enable NAT

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which is the characteristic of networks evolving from security hosting to SASE?

- A. Application routing, low-value traffic distribution, and centralized security management
- B. All traffic destined for the Internet passes through the HQ for centralized security management.
- C. Security risks introduced by Internet access for inter-branch communication
- D. Decentralized traffic model and secure access from any location

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

SASE evolution is characterized by a decentralized traffic model with secure access available from any location, combining networking and security capabilities in a cloud-delivered architecture.

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which of the following deployment modes are supported by single-border networking?
(Choose all that apply.)

- A. Centralized gateway
- B. Gateway deployed outside the fabric
- C. Multi-domain gateway
- D. Distributed gateway

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Single-border networking supports centralized gateway deployment, distributed gateway deployment, and gateway deployment outside the fabric to meet different campus network design requirements. Multi-domain gateway deployment is associated with multi-border or multi-domain networking scenarios rather than single-border networking.

NEW QUESTION: 85

A STA may roam across multiple APs whose SSID and service VLAN are the same. What is such roaming called?

- A. Layer 5 roaming
- B. Layer 4 roaming
- C. Layer 2 roaming
- D. Layer 3 roaming

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

When a STA roams between APs with the same SSID and the same service VLAN, the user remains within the same subnet, which is defined as Layer 2 roaming.

NEW QUESTION: 86

If the RDs of the WAN interfaces on the CPEs of two branches are the same, but the TNs of the CPEs are different, no SD-WAN tunnel can be established between the CPEs.

- A. True
- B. False

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

SD-WAN tunnel establishment depends on multiple parameters. Even if the WAN interface RDs are the same, tunnels can still be established when the tenant networks (TNs) are different because the devices belong to isolated virtual network instances.

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which of the following network O&M functions are supported by the Huawei cloud management platform? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Terminal management
- B. Network management
- C. Network optimization
- D. Fault analysis

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Huawei cloud management platform supports terminal management, network management, network optimization, and fault analysis to provide comprehensive intelligent O&M capabilities for campus networks.

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which of the following is not a plug-and-play deployment mode of SD-WAN?

- A. Registration query center-based deployment
- B. Email-based deployment
- C. DHCP-based deployment
- D. Manual onsite deployment

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

Plug-and-play deployment modes in SD-WAN are designed for automated device onboarding, such as registration query center-based deployment, email-based deployment, and DHCP-based deployment. Manual onsite deployment is not considered a plug-and-play mode.

NEW QUESTION: 89

Switches can be stacked to improve reliability.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Switch stacking improves reliability by allowing multiple physical switches to operate as a single logical device, providing redundancy and reducing the impact of device failures.

NEW QUESTION: 90

iMaster NCE-Campus supports free mobility configuration. The authentication point and policy enforcement point must be the same network device.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In iMaster NCE-Campus free mobility deployments, the authentication point and policy enforcement point can be deployed on different network devices, enabling flexible identity-based access control and policy enforcement.

NEW QUESTION: 91

Only Wi-Fi APs can support 320 MHz channels.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Both Wi-Fi APs and client devices must support 320 MHz channels for full utilization. The channel width capability depends on the client and AP hardware and spectrum availability, so APs alone do not determine support for 320 MHz channels.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

The AR5710-S8T2X provides built-in advanced security functions.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The AR5710-S8T2X router integrates advanced security features such as firewall, IPS, VPN, and intrusion prevention. These built-in capabilities enhance network protection without requiring additional security appliances.

NEW QUESTION: 93

Which of the following statements are true about SSID planning on a WLAN? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.** It is recommended that SSID settings take effect on multiple radios (2.4 GHz/5 GHz) at the same time.
- B.** SSID hiding can be set to improve the confidentiality of SSIDs and prevent them from being sniffed by any terminal.
- C.** It is recommended to plan as many SSIDs as possible. An SSID can be designed for each fine-grained service.
- D.** SSIDs can be planned based on different user groups or services.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

SSID planning should enable simultaneous coverage on multiple radios (2.4 GHz and 5 GHz) to ensure seamless connectivity. SSIDs can also be designed based on different user groups or services to implement differentiated policies. Overly hiding SSIDs or creating too many SSIDs can complicate management and reduce network performance.

NEW QUESTION: 94

In the SD-WAN Solution, the RR and CPE cannot be the same device.

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Huawei SD-WAN solutions, the RR and CPE functions can coexist on the same device in certain deployment scenarios, especially in smaller or simplified network architectures.

NEW QUESTION: 95

A typical campus network consists of the terminal layer, access layer, aggregation layer, core layer, egress zone, and O&M zone.

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A typical campus network is commonly designed with terminal, access, aggregation, and core layers, along with egress and O&M zones to provide structured connectivity, security, management, and service access.

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which of the following is not a WLAN redundancy feature?

- A.** Service holding upon CAPWAP link disconnection
- B.** AC cluster
- C.** VRRP HSB
- D.** Dual-link HSB

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

VRRP HSB (Hot Standby) is a redundancy mechanism for routers, not WLANs. WLAN redundancy features include service holding when the CAPWAP link disconnects, AC clustering, and dual-link HSB, which ensure continuous wireless service and controller failover.

NEW QUESTION: 97

Which of the following statements are true about the EtherNet/IP protocol? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.** EtherNet/IP uses TCP/IP and UDP/IP as its transport-layer protocol.
- B.** EtherNet/IP is mainly used in industrial automation and control systems.
- C.** EtherNet/IP does not support real-time data transmission.
- D.** EtherNet/IP is an application-layer protocol.

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

EtherNet/IP is an application-layer protocol used in industrial automation and control systems. It leverages TCP/IP for reliable communications and UDP/IP for real-time messaging. It supports real-time data transmission using CIP (Common Industrial Protocol) over UDP.

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which of the following information can be displayed on the digital map dashboard? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.** Common information
- B.** Network information
- C.** Application information
- D.** User/Terminal information

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

The digital map dashboard in Huawei's campus network solution provides a comprehensive view of network status. It displays common information (location, topology), network information (device status, links), application information (performance metrics), and user/terminal information (connected devices, usage statistics) for unified monitoring and management.

NEW QUESTION: 99

Huawei's hybrid optical-electrical central switches refer to S5755-H series switches.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Huawei's S5755-H series switches are hybrid optical-electrical central switches designed for campus network scenarios requiring integrated optical and electrical access capabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 100

Regarding the network energy saving function, assurance APs are reserved to meet basic network usage needs.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Huawei's network energy-saving function selectively powers down non-essential APs while keeping assurance APs active. These assurance APs maintain basic network coverage and service, ensuring that essential connectivity and user requirements are met even during energy- saving periods.

NEW QUESTION: 101

What are the types of AP antennas classified based on the horizontal pattern? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. External antenna
- B. Directional antenna
- C. Omnidirectional antenna
- D. Smart antenna

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

AP antennas are classified by horizontal radiation patterns into directional antennas, which focus signals in a specific direction, and omnidirectional antennas, which radiate signals uniformly in all directions. External and smart antennas describe physical or functional features, not horizontal pattern types.

NEW QUESTION: 102

Which of the following views is not one of the three views of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight?

- A. Application experience view
- B. Network health view
- C. User experience view
- D. Terminal health view

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The iMaster NCE-CampusInsight platform is built around the "Experience-Centric" O & M philosophy, which is categorized into three primary views :

- * Network Health View (B): Monitors the overall stability and performance of switches and APs.
- * User Experience View (C): Tracks individual user journeys (connection, authentication, roaming).
- * Application Experience View (A): Analyzes the quality of specific services like video conferencing or ERP.

While terminal information is available, a "Terminal health view" is not considered one of the three core architectural pillars of the CampusInsight dashboard.

NEW QUESTION: 103

What is the recommended maximum number of APs in a calibration region when cloud APs are deployed on a small or midsize campus network?

- A. 256
- B. 512
- C. 1024
- D. 128

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

When deploying cloud APs in small or midsize campus networks, a calibration region is recommended to include no more than 256 APs. This ensures effective radio calibration, minimizes interference, and maintains optimal wireless performance.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Deploying iMaster NCE-CampusInsight alone can isolate loops.

- A. True
- B. False

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

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight provides monitoring, analysis, and visualization for network operations, but it does not perform active loop prevention or isolation by itself. Loop isolation requires proper network design and configuration on switches and controllers.

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which of the following are common WLAN networking modes? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. WAC + Fit AP
- B. Standalone Fat AP
- C. Fat AP + Fit AP
- D. NCE + cloud AP

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

Common WLAN networking modes include WAC with Fit APs for centralized management, standalone Fat AP deployment, and cloud-managed AP networking using NCE with cloud APs.

NEW QUESTION: 106

Hybrid cables do not support PoE++ power supply.

- A. True
- B. False

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

This statement is False. Huawei's Hybrid Optical-Electrical Cables (Photoelectric cables) are specifically designed to overcome the 100-meter distance limitation of traditional Ethernet. They combine optical fibers for high-speed data (10G/25G/100G) and copper

wires for power. These cables are a core part of the "Simplified Architecture" and do support PoE++ (up to 90W), allowing high-power Wi-Fi 7 APs to be powered over distances of up to 300?00 meters from a central switch.

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NEW QUESTION: 107

What are typical single-tenant SD-WAN networking scenarios? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.** Partial-mesh
- B.** Hub-spoke
- C.** Ring network
- D.** Full-mesh

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Typical single-tenant SD-WAN scenarios include hub-spoke, where branches connect to a central hub, and full-mesh, where all sites interconnect directly. These topologies allow efficient traffic management, centralized control, and optimized routing for single-tenant networks.

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