

# DUMPS ARENA

## Huawei Certified Pre - sales Associate - Transmission&Access

Huawei H19-315

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

Total Premium Questions: 87

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## Topic Break Down

| Topic                                                     | No. of Questions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Topic 1, Transmission and Access Basic Knowledge          | 12               |
| Topic 2, Huawei Transmission and Access Products          | 54               |
| Topic 3, Huawei Transmission and Access Solutions         | 17               |
| Topic 4, Huawei Transmission and Access Project Operation | 2                |
| Topic 5, Mix Questions                                    | 2                |
| Total                                                     | 87               |

#### QUESTION NO: 1

An FTTH operator wants to use NCE-FAN to improve home broadband operations and reduce unnecessary field visits. Which two activities best support this objective? **Select two.**

- A. Remotely analyze home-network quality and fault information
- B. Automatically deploy supported home-network services
- C. Replace each passive splitter with an active Ethernet switch
- D. Configure every ONT only through a local console connection
- E. Replace the OLT with a WDM optical amplifier

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

**Remotely analyzing home-network quality and fault information** and **automatically deploying supported home-network services** are correct. NCE-FAN supports intelligent home-network O&M, quality insight, and automated service deployment. These functions help identify issues remotely and reduce manual configuration work during service rollout.

Replacing the passive splitter with an active Ethernet switch changes the access architecture and does not represent an NCE-FAN function. Manually configuring each ONT only through a local console increases operational effort. Replacing the OLT with a WDM amplifier does not provide subscriber-access management.

#### QUESTION NO: 2

EA5800-X2 is able to provide dual AC input interface.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

True is correct. The Huawei SmartAX EA5800-X2 is designed with redundant power capability: it has two power-supply slots and can be equipped with two AC power modules. Each installed AC power module has its own AC input, so the chassis can receive power from two independent AC sources. This arrangement supports power redundancy and improves service availability, because the OLT can continue operating when one external AC feed or one power module is unavailable, provided that the remaining power source can support the installed configuration. This is an important feature for access-network equipment that must provide stable PON services to connected users. The dual-input capability should be understood as a chassis design enabled by installing the appropriate two AC power modules, rather than as two connectors on a single fixed, nonreplaceable power supply. Huawei's EA5800 product information identifies the EA5800-X2 as part of the EA5800 OLT family, while Huawei documentation describes the platform's pluggable and redundant power-supply architecture. See the [Huawei EA5800 product page](#) and the [Huawei EA5800 hardware documentation](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following optical modules are used in commercial case currently?

- A. Class D
- B. Class B+
- C. Class E
- D. Class C+

**ANSWER: B D**

**Explanation:**

**Class B+** and **Class C+** are established GPON optical-interface classes used in commercial access-network deployments. These classes identify the allowed optical power/loss budget for the OLT-to-ONT connection, so they help an operator select optics that match the required outside-plant loss, splitter configuration, connector/splice loss, and engineering margin. Class B+ is a common choice for conventional GPON builds because its approximately 28 dB optical-path-loss budget suits many cost-sensitive FTTH networks. Class C+ provides a higher, approximately 32 dB budget, allowing additional loss margin where a network has greater passive-splitter loss or more demanding physical-distribution conditions. In practical Huawei GPON planning, the selected optical module must be coordinated with the ONU/ONT optical class and the calculated link budget; using standardized B+ or C+ optics makes that interoperability and planning possible. The GPON optical-interface requirements and class definitions are specified by the ITU-T in [Recommendation G.984.2](#). Huawei's optical access portfolio, which uses GPON technology in commercial FTTH scenarios, is available through the [Huawei Optical Access product page](#).

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Several ONTs connected through one passive splitter lose service simultaneously. ONTs served by a different splitter on the same OLT and PON board remain online. Which two locations should be investigated first? **Select two.**

- A. The shared distribution fiber branch
- B. The passive splitter or its optical connections
- C. An individual affected ONT Ethernet interface
- D. The OLT uplink toward the aggregation network
- E. The management server used for OLT monitoring

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

The **shared distribution fiber** and the **passive splitter or its connections** are correct. The unaffected ONTs on another splitter indicate that the OLT, PON board, and common upstream network are still operating. The fault is therefore likely to be in the portion of the ODN shared only by the affected ONTs.

An individual ONT fault would normally affect one subscriber rather than all subscribers under the same splitter. Investigating the OLT uplink is also not the first priority because service continues through the same OLT for other users.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

OptiXtrans E9624 maximum cross-connect capacity is 2.4T per subrack.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**False** is correct because 2.4 Tbit/s per subrack does not represent the OptiXtrans E9624's maximum cross-connect capability. The OptiXtrans E9624 is a high-capacity optical transport platform for backbone and metro-core deployment. Its architecture provides a maximum electrical cross-connect capacity of 24 Tbit/s per subrack, enabling large-scale OTN grooming and switching of high-bandwidth services. The 24 Tbit/s figure is important in presales design because it defines

the platform's traffic-switching scale and its suitability for ultra-high-capacity network nodes. Cross-connect capacity describes the amount of client and line-side ODU traffic that can be switched within the subrack; it is distinct from an individual wavelength's transmission rate or the aggregate capacity of a particular line configuration. Huawei's optical-network product portfolio and technical documentation should be used to confirm the applicable capacity specification for the exact equipment version and board configuration. See Huawei's [Optical Network product portfolio](#) and the [Huawei Support documentation portal](#) for product documentation and configuration-specific specifications.

#### QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following boards is NOT a PCM board?

- A. DXM
- B. AT8
- C. TTA
- D. FXSO12

#### ANSWER: C

##### Explanation:

TTA is the correct answer because it is not classified as a PCM service board in the relevant Huawei transmission-access board taxonomy. PCM boards are designed to terminate, adapt, multiplex, or process time-division voice and data channels that use pulse-code-modulated digital signals, commonly transported in structured E1/T1-style interfaces. Their functions are therefore associated with the handling of framed digital tributary timeslots and related service adaptation.

TTA has a different board role and does not provide the PCM interface-processing function implied by the question. The distinction is based on the board's service classification and intended interface/application, rather than simply whether the broader network can carry digitized voice traffic. PCM itself is standardized as a digital representation and transport method for voice-grade signals; the framing and timeslot principles used with digital PCM transmission are described by ITU-T. This context is useful when identifying boards intended specifically for PCM processing in Huawei transmission and access equipment.

For the underlying PCM coding recommendation, see [ITU-T G.711](#). For the digital hierarchy framing context commonly associated with PCM transport, see [ITU-T G.704](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements correctly describe the upstream transmission mechanism of a GPON system? **Select two.**

- A. The OLT assigns upstream transmission time slots to ONTs
- B. Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation can adjust upstream bandwidth according to demand and policy
- C. Each ONT can transmit upstream at any time because the splitter separates the signals
- D. The passive splitter performs upstream bandwidth scheduling
- E. Downstream broadcast traffic is created by upstream time-slot grants

#### ANSWER: A B

##### Explanation:

In the upstream direction, multiple ONTs share the same PON fiber and transmit according to time slots assigned by the OLT. Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation enables the OLT to allocate upstream bandwidth according to configured service priorities and current demand. This scheduling prevents ONTs from transmitting simultaneously and causing collisions on the shared upstream path.

Downstream GPON transmission is broadcast from the OLT toward ONTs and is not based on upstream time-slot grants. The passive splitter does not allocate bandwidth; it only distributes optical signals.

#### QUESTION NO: 8

The OSN 1800 products are the industry's highest-integrated 200G transmission solution and can access 64K to 100GE any service.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**True** is correct. Huawei positions the OptiX OSN 1800 family as a highly integrated optical transmission platform for metro and access-layer transport, with 200G-class transmission capability. Its integrated architecture supports the convergence of legacy and packet-oriented services on one transport platform, helping operators evolve networks without requiring separate equipment for each service type. The stated service-access range, from 64 kbit/s through 100 Gigabit Ethernet, reflects the platform's ability to carry low-rate TDM services as well as high-bandwidth Ethernet services. This broad service adaptation is important in access and metro scenarios, where networks commonly need to support a mixture of legacy private-line traffic, mobile bearer traffic, enterprise connectivity, and packet services. High integration also reduces site footprint, power use, and operational complexity while retaining the capacity needed for network growth. Huawei's optical transmission portfolio describes these converged transport capabilities, and the underlying OTN framework is standardized by the ITU-T to provide transport, multiplexing, and management functions for high-capacity optical networks. See Huawei's [optical transmission portfolio](#) and the ITU-T [G.709 OTN recommendation](#).