DUMPSARENA

HCSE-Presales-Campus Network Planning and Design V1.0

Huawei H19-404_V1.0

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following capabilities were introduced with Wi-Fi 7?

A. 4096-QAM

B. MU-MIMO with eight spatial streams

C. 320 MHz channel bandwidth

D. The 6 GHz frequency band

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

4096-QAM and 320 MHz channel bandwidth are defining Wi-Fi 7 capabilities. Wi-Fi 7 is based on IEEE 802.11be, also called Extremely High Throughput, and raises the highest modulation order from the 1024-QAM used by Wi-Fi 6/6E to 4096-QAM. This modulation encodes 12 bits per symbol, increasing potential peak throughput and spectral efficiency where radio conditions provide a sufficiently high signal-to-noise ratio. Wi-Fi 7 also supports channels as wide as 320 MHz, doubling the maximum 160 MHz channel width of Wi-Fi 6 and Wi-Fi 6E. The wider channel operation is principally enabled in the 6 GHz spectrum where local spectrum regulation permits it, and it provides substantially more capacity for high-throughput wireless applications. Together, higher-order modulation and 320 MHz channels are among the core physical-layer advances that allow Wi-Fi 7 to deliver significantly higher theoretical data rates. Huawei describes Wi-Fi 7 as introducing 320 MHz bandwidth and 4K-QAM, while the Wi-Fi Alliance identifies 320 MHz channels and 4K-QAM among Wi-Fi 7's key technical features. See Huawei: Wi-Fi 7 and Wi-Fi Alliance: Wi-Fi CERTIFIED 7.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following deployment modes are supported by AR routers?

A. Registration query centerâ€“based deployment

B. Barcode scanningâ€“based deployment with CloudCampus APP

C. Email-based deployment

D. DHCP Option 148â€“based deployment

E. Registration query center–based deployment, email-based deployment, and DHCP Option 148–based deployment

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Registration query center–based deployment, email-based deployment, and DHCP Option 148–based deployment are all supported onboarding methods for Huawei AR routers. In registration query center–based deployment, a device that has obtained basic network access contacts Huawei's registration service to obtain iMaster NCE information and then registers with the controller. This supports automated plug-and-play onboarding without requiring the controller address to be manually configured on the device. Email-based deployment is used in SD-WAN zero-touch provisioning scenarios: iMaster NCE generates deployment information or a deployment URL, enabling an onsite engineer to initialize the AR device and have it automatically register after it reaches the WAN. DHCP Option 148–based deployment supplies the controller's southbound management address and port through DHCP options, allowing an AR router to discover iMaster NCE and complete automatic registration. Because the question is designated as single choice while these three individual deployment modes are all valid, the combined option is required to represent the complete correct answer. Huawei's CloudCampus documentation describes registration query center and DHCP-based device onboarding, while its SD-WAN documentation covers email-based ZTP for CPE devices. See Huawei CloudCampus documentation and Huawei SD-WAN documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

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

A. Wireless experience

B. Application experience

C. O & M experience

D. Wired experience

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

iMaster NCE-Campus improves the **O & M experience** by providing a centralized platform for campus-network management, control, and operations. Rather than requiring administrators to configure and maintain network devices individually, it enables unified provisioning and lifecycle management across network infrastructure. This centralization makes daily operational work more efficient and consistent, especially for tasks such as device onboarding, configuration delivery, policy deployment, topology visualization, fault and alarm monitoring, and maintenance management.

Huawei positions iMaster NCE-Campus as a network management and control system that supports simplified deployment and intelligent operations and maintenance for campus networks. Its unified graphical interface helps operations teams obtain network-wide visibility, identify issues faster, and apply changes in a controlled manner. These capabilities directly enhance the administrator's operational workflow and reduce the complexity of managing a large, high-speed campus environment. Accordingly, the relevant improved experience is the O & M experience. Huawei product information describes iMaster NCE-Campus capabilities at Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus and outlines campus-network solution context at Huawei Campus Network.

QUESTION NO: 4

iMaster NCE-Campus can identify terminals. Which of the following services can be provided after terminal identification?

A. Spoofing detection: Terminal type changes are checked to provide a basis for spoofing detection.

B. Wired authentication: Terminals are identified through wired authentication.

C. Traffic statistics: Traffic statistics are collected based on different terminal types, and reports are generated.

D. Authentication and authorization: Different network access permissions are assigned to different types of terminals.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

iMaster NCE-Campus uses terminal identification results as context for security operations, network visibility, and automated access control. "Spoofing detection: Terminal type changes are checked to provide a basis for spoofing detection." is supported because the platform can monitor a terminal's identified profile and detect inconsistencies between its expected characteristics and subsequent behavior. This gives administrators a basis for detecting a device that may be impersonating another terminal type.

"Traffic statistics: Traffic statistics are collected based on different terminal types, and reports are generated." is also a valid follow-on service. Identified endpoint categories enable administrators to view and analyze endpoint distribution, network usage, and traffic characteristics by terminal type, improving operational visibility and reporting.

"Authentication and authorization: Different network access permissions are assigned to different types of terminals." is correct because terminal identity and type can be used as policy-matching conditions. iMaster NCE-Campus can then automatically apply differentiated access permissions and network policies appropriate to device categories, supporting intent-based and security-driven campus-network operations. Huawei describes iMaster NCE-Campus as a platform for automated campus-network management and policy-based services in its iMaster NCE-Campus product overview and Campus Network solution documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements is false?

A. Traditional QoS technologies can provide differentiated services to meet the requirements of voice, video, and data services.

B. Hierarchical Quality of Service (HQoS) uses queue-based hierarchical scheduling to provide fine-grained quality assurance for services of different users.

C. Traditional QoS can manage or schedule traffic of multiple services for multiple users simultaneously.

D. Traditional QoS schedules traffic based on interface bandwidth, allowing services to be differentiated by service level. However, it is difficult to differentiate services by user. Therefore, traditional QoS is typically applied at the core layer rather than the access layer.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Traditional QoS can manage or schedule traffic of multiple services for multiple users simultaneously. is the false statement. Traditional QoS applies classification, marking, policing, shaping, congestion management, and scheduling primarily to traffic at an interface or port. It can therefore identify service classes, such as real-time voice, video, and best-effort data, and assign each class an appropriate forwarding treatment. However, conventional interface-based QoS does not provide the hierarchical resource model required to simultaneously allocate, control, and schedule bandwidth by both user and application dimensions. In practical campus designs, this distinction matters when many users or departments share a physical access or uplink interface and each requires its own bandwidth guarantee while retaining application priorities within that allocation. Hierarchical QoS supplies this capability through parent-child queue structures: an upper-level queue can represent a user, tenant, department, or VPN, while subordinate queues schedule that entity's individual service classes. This hierarchical scheduling model enables differentiated assurance at multiple levels rather than only at a single interface-wide service-class level. Huawei's enterprise documentation portal provides product-specific QoS and HQoS configuration references at Huawei Enterprise Support Documentation. The general DiffServ service-class model underlying differentiated treatment is also described in RFC 4594.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which experience-assurance technologies does Huawei SD-WAN provide?

A. Per-packet/per-flow load balancing

B. Multi-fed and selective receiving

C. A-FEC

D. Intelligent traffic steering

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Huawei SD-WAN provides a set of application-aware WAN optimization and path-selection capabilities intended to assure the experience of important services over underlay links with differing quality. **Per-packet/per-flow load balancing** uses multiple qualified WAN paths to improve link utilization and available bandwidth; per-flow forwarding is suitable for keeping a flow on a selected path, while per-packet forwarding can distribute packets over eligible paths where the service requirements permit it.

Multi-fed and selective receiving protects high-priority traffic by sending replicated packets over multiple paths and selectively processing the received traffic. This increases resilience to a path impairment and supports rapid, interruption-free service protection for latency-sensitive applications. **A-FEC**, Huawei's adaptive forward error correction capability, adds dynamically adjusted redundant data so that the receiving end can recover lost packets. This is especially useful for real-time media and other traffic sensitive to packet loss.

Intelligent traffic steering identifies applications and selects forwarding paths using policy and real-time link conditions, including quality, bandwidth, priority, and load. Together, these mechanisms provide bandwidth optimization, loss mitigation, path resilience, and application-specific SLA assurance. Huawei describes these SD-WAN capabilities as part of its intelligent, application-driven WAN solution. See Huawei SD-WAN and Huawei SD-WAN solution overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

A three-layer campus network uses VXLAN across the core and aggregation layers. Distributed VXLAN gateways are deployed on aggregation switches, while existing access switches remain responsible for terminal connectivity. Where is policy association recommended?

A. Between the core and Internet egress layers

B. Between the core and aggregation layers

C. Between the access layer and wireless APs only

D. Between the access and aggregation layers

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Between the access and aggregation layers is correct. The access layer learns terminal access and admission information, while the aggregation layer performs VXLAN edge and distributed-gateway processing. Policy association links these functions so that terminal identity and access policies can be applied consistently to the corresponding virtual-network services.

Deploying the association only between the core and aggregation layers does not directly associate access-layer terminal information with the aggregation-layer fabric edge. Placing it solely within the access layer would not align with the location of the VXLAN distributed gateway.