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NEW QUESTION: 1

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

- A. WLAN Planner
- B. iMaster NCE-CampusInsight
- C. eDesk
- D. CloudCampus APP

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 2

According to the implementation of the free mobility function, iMaster NCE-Campus delivers policies to network devices before users start authentication.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following is used for wireless positioning based on the signal propagation time?

- A. TDOA
- B. TOF
- C. TOA
- D. TDOF

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following technologies can be used to optimize multicast services on a WLAN?

- A. Multicast CAC
- B. IGMP snooping
- C. DHCP snooping
- D. Multicast-to-unicast conversion
- E. MLD snooping

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight provides Intelligent radio calibration for high-load APs to increase the frequency bandwidth. This function applies to both 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz frequency bands.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight provides intelligent radio calibration for high-load APs to increase the frequency bandwidth. However, this function applies only to the 5 GHz frequency band, not to the 2.4 GHz frequency band.

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

In a dual-link HSB scenario, after an AP sets up CAPWAP links with the active and standby WACs, which of the following types of packets does the AP periodically send to the WACs to detect link status?

- A. DTLS
- B. Join
- C. Echo
- D. Keepalive

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a dual-link HSB scenario, after an AP sets up CAPWAP links with the active and standby WACs, the AP periodically sends Echo packets to the WACs to detect link status. The Echo packets are sent every 30 seconds by default.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/dual-link-hsb>

NEW QUESTION: 7

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 8

Which of the following statements are true about why Huawei ' s agile distributed SFN roaming solution can shorten roaming delay and improve user experience?

- A. Data encryption is omitted.
- B. STA reassociation is omitted.
- C. STA scanning is omitted.
- D. Authentication is omitted.
- E. Key negotiation is omitted.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

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. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following statements is true about Navi AC networking?

- A. Dual-link backup can be deployed between the local AC and Navi AC.
- B. The software versions of the local AC and Navi AC can be different.
- C. The local AC and Navi AC must have the same service VLAN, SSID, user isolation mode, and authentication mode in their VAP profiles.
- D. Inter-Navi AC roaming is supported.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

Huawei Agile Cloud Authentication (HACA) supports only IMaster NCE-Campus as the HACA server.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Huawei documents and resources, Huawei Agile Cloud Authentication (HACA) supports iMaster NCE-Campus as well as Agile Controller-Campus as the HACA server. HACA is an authentication method that allows users to access a network without entering user names or passwords 3 . Therefore, B is the correct answer. References: 3 :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527>

NEW QUESTION: 12

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

WPA3 has the following advantages over WPA and WPA2: supports WPA3-SAE, provides a more secure handshake protocol, enhances the algorithm strength, and supports Suite A cryptography.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

WPA3 has the following advantages over WPA and WPA2:

- * Supports WPA3-SAE, which provides more secure authentication and key management than PSK.
- * Provides a more secure handshake protocol than 802.11i, which can resist offline dictionary attacks and protect forward secrecy.
- * Enhances the algorithm strength from AES-128 to AES-192 or AES-256.
- * Supports Suite A cryptography, which provides higher security levels for government or military networks.

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

During a project lifecycle, the_____ document needs to be output after the high level design be output after the low level design is complete. (Enter the acronyms in capital letters.)

Answer:

ATP

Explanation:

ATP stands for Acceptance Test Plan, which is a document that needs to be output after the low level design is complete. The ATP describes the acceptance criteria and test cases for the project.

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

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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https://www.edudump.com/exams/Huawei/H12-351_V1.0/premium/ (165 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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: 18

Assume that two sites are 3 km away from each other in a project To implement data backhaul between the two sites, which of the following information needs to be collected by engineers?

- A. Use of 5 GHz channels between the two sites
- B. Use of 2.4 GHz channels between the two sites
- C. Bandwidth requirement
- D. Information about obstacles between the sites

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19

In an HSB scenario, WIDS entries on the active WAC cannot be backed up to the standby WAC. After an active/standby switchover, WIDS entries are lost.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20

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: 21

Which of the following statements about fingerprint-based positioning technology are true? (Select All that Apply)

- A.** The positioning engine generates a virtual fingerprint library through calculations based on the AP deployment and environment information.
- B.** Terminals learn from each other to form a fingerprint library that can be shared.
- C.** APs collect surrounding environment information to form a fingerprint library.
- D.** The fingerprint map is obtained through onsite information collection.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Fingerprint-based positioning technology is a method that uses the signal strength or phase difference of wireless signals to locate objects. There are two types of fingerprint-based positioning technology: virtual fingerprint-based positioning and real fingerprint-based positioning. In virtual fingerprint-based positioning, the positioning engine generates a virtual fingerprint library through calculations based on the AP deployment and environment information. In real fingerprint-based positioning, the fingerprint map is obtained through onsite information collection.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/fingerprint-based-positioning-technology>

NEW QUESTION: 22

In a Huawei cloud management scenario, an engineer wants to implement WAC plug-and-play through DHCP. When the northbound IP address of iMaster NCE-Campus is 172.21.59.101 and the southbound IP address is 172.21.59.102, which of the following commands is correct for configuring DHCP option 148?

- A.** dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.102;agilemanage-port=10020;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;
- B.** dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.102;agilemanage-port=10080;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;
- C.** dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.101;agilemanage-port=10080;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;
- D.** dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.101;agilemanage-port=10020;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Master NCE-CampusInsight can comprehensively record and analyze Interference. Which of the following parameters are recorded? (Select All that Apply)

- A.** Recommended channels
- B.** Interference fulfillment rate
- C.** Interference strength
- D.** Number of interference SSIDs
- E.** Air interface congestion fulfillment rate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

Master NCE-CampusInsight analyzes network issues during correlation analysis of poor-QoE clients, including coverage, interference throughput, and hardware issues.

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

iMaster NCE-CampusInsight analyzes network issues during correlation analysis of poor-QoE clients, including coverage, interference, throughput, and hardware issues. It also provides suggestions for network optimization based on the analysis results.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/correlation-analysis- of-poor-qoe-clients>

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following statements are true about directional and omnidirectional antennas?

- A. Omnidirectional antennas are preferred to directional antennas.
- B. Directional antennas are more suitable for signal coverage in a pedestrian street.
- C. If a long coverage distance is required, omnidirectional antennas are preferred,
- D. Omnidirectional antennas are easier to plan than directional antennas.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following are application scenarios of wireless technologies in the healthcare IoT field?

- A. Mobile clinic system
- B. Healthcare network convergence
- C. IoT hospital
- D. Smart hospitalization

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which of the following methods are used in IPsec to ensure secure transmission of service data on the network through encryption and authentication?

- A. The receiver verifies the identity of the sender.
- B. The receiver rejects old or duplicate packets in order to prevent attacks initiated by malicious users who resend sniffed packets,
- C. The sender verifies the identity of the receiver.
- D. Data integrity is verified.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

IPsec uses authentication headers (AHs) and encapsulating security payloads (ESPs) to ensure secure transmission of service data on the network. AHs provide authentication and integrity verification for the sender and the receiver, while ESPs provide encryption and optional authentication for the data.

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 29

Which of the following Huawei Wi-Fi 6 IoT APs provide PCIe card slots?

- A. AirEngine 6760-X1
- B. AirEngine 5760-51
- C. AirEngine 8760-X1-PRO
- D. AirEngine 5760-10

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

When a Huawei WAC functions as an AAA server, it is called a local AAA server. A local AAA server supports authentication and authorization but not accounting.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

An engineer configures the user CAC function on a Huawei WAC as follows. Which of the following statements are true about these configurations?

```
<AC6508> system-view
[AC6508] wlan
[AC6508-wlan-view] rrm-profile name cac
[AC6508-wlan-rrm-prof-cac] uac client-snr enable
[AC6508-wlan-rrm-prof-cac] uac client-snr threshold 10
[AC6508-wlan-rrm-prof-cac] quit
```

- A. CAC based on the number of STAs is used.
- B. CAC based on terminal SNR is used.
- C. When the SNR of a STA is lower than 10 dB, the STA is allowed to go online.
- D. When the SNR of a STA exceeds 10 dB, the STA is allowed to go online.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 33

A company needs to provide Wi-Fi coverage spanning a radius of about 100 m in a flat outdoor area. In the center of the area, APs and 2.4 GHz omnidirectional antennas (11 dBi gain and 15° vertical beam width) are installed on the top of a six-story building. A laptop 70 m away from this building cannot receive Wi-Fi signals. Which of the following statements is true about the cause analysis and solution for this symptom?

- A. The antenna angle is small. The solution is to adjust the angle of the antennas.
- B. The antenna gain is too low to cover such a distance. The solution is to replace the antennas with higher-gain ones.
- C. The antennas are installed too high. The solution is to move the antennas to a lower position.
- D. The performance of the laptop's network adapter is poor. The solution is to replace the laptop.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

STAs can roam within the local site only when cloud APs are deployed at the same site, and the AP deployment distance is proper to ensure that the local cloud AP can receive air interface packets from the remote cloud AP.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

To ensure network security, WLAN devices comply with the three-layer and three-plane security isolation mechanism of 802.11. 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. Management plane security
- B. Forwarding plane security
- C. Control plane security
- D. Access plane security

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 37

In large-scale campus network design, which of the following security technologies are recommended to be deployed at the access layer?

- A. Broadcast storm suppression
- B. Port isolation
- C. IPSG and DAI
- D. DHCP snooping

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which of the following advantages does BSS coloring provide in Wi-Fi 6? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Higher packet rate on the air interface
- B. Enhanced encryption on the air interface
- C. More efficient channel use
- D. Higher concurrency in high-density scenarios

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

BSS coloring is a feature introduced in Wi-Fi 6 that assigns different colors to different BSSs to reduce co-channel interference. BSS coloring provides the following advantages:

- * Higher packet rate on the air interface: BSS coloring reduces collisions between packets from different BSSs on the same channel, improving packet transmission efficiency.
- * More efficient channel use: BSS coloring allows spatial reuse of channels by different BSSs, increasing channel utilization.
- * Higher concurrency in high-density scenarios: BSS coloring reduces interference among neighboring APs and improves network performance in high-density scenarios.

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

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: 40

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: 41

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

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

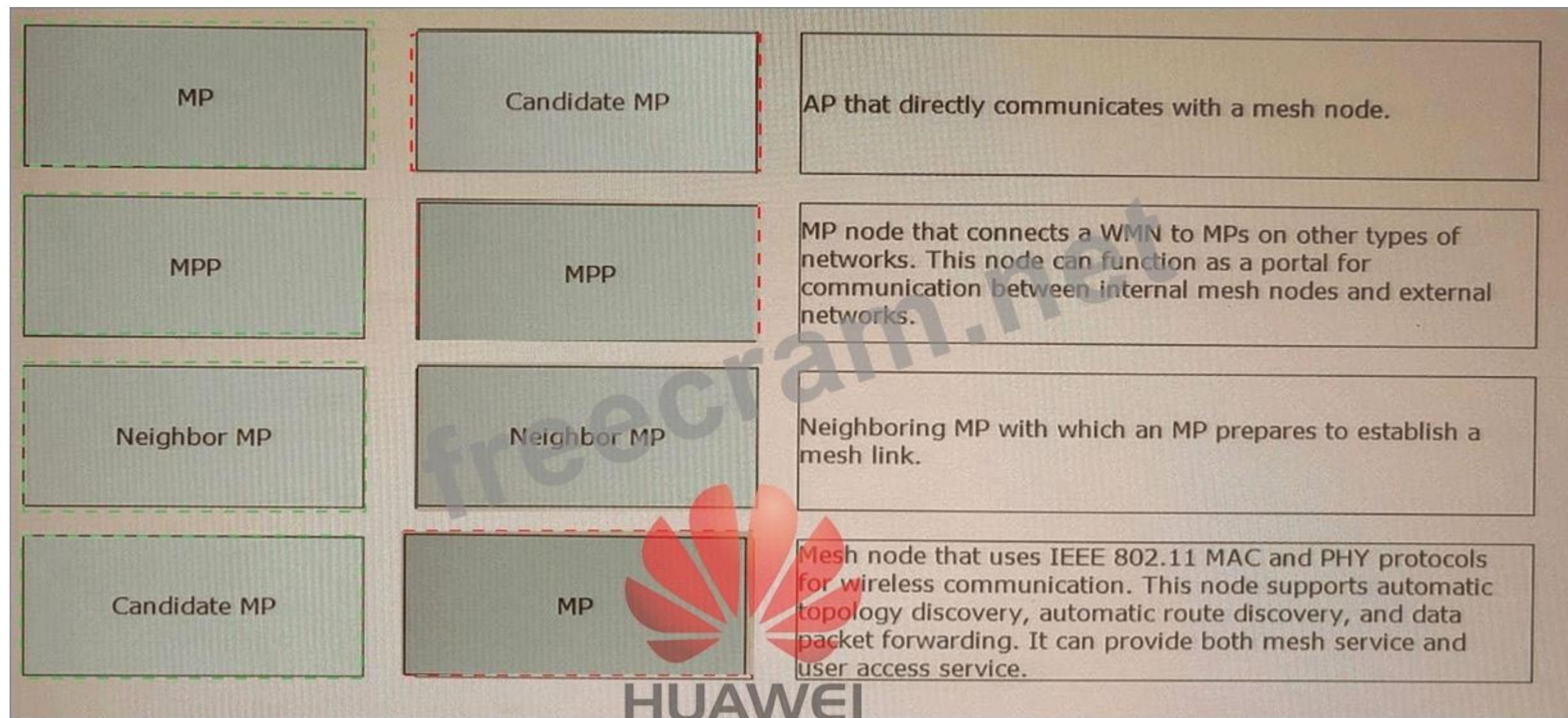
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

MP		AP that directly communicates with a mesh node.
MPP		MP node that connects a WMN to MPs on other types of networks. This node can function as a portal for communication between internal mesh nodes and external networks.
Neighbor MP		Neighboring MP with which an MP prepares to establish a mesh link.
Candidate MP		Mesh node that uses IEEE 802.11 MAC and PHY protocols for wireless communication. This node supports automatic topology discovery, automatic route discovery, and data packet forwarding. It can provide both mesh service and user access service.

Answer:



Explanation:

- * MP: Mesh node that uses IEEE 802.11 MAC and PHY protocols for wireless communication. This node supports automatic topology discovery, automatic route discovery, and data packet forwarding. It can provide both mesh service and user access service 1 .
- * MPP: MP node that connects a WMN to MPs on other types of networks. This node can function as a portal for communication between internal mesh nodes and external networks 1 .
- * Neighbor MP: Neighboring MP with which an MP prepares to establish a mesh link 1 .
- * Candidate MP: AP that directly communicates with a mesh node 2 .

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064365/90f2391e/configuration-examples-for-mesh>

2 : <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100169459/8d79210e/configuring-wireless-mesh-networking>

NEW QUESTION: 43

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: 44

After rogue device detection is enabled, an AP monitors all 802.11 packets from among the data packets and checks the DS fields in the packets to determine whether the device is an ad-hoc device, wireless bridge, STA, or AP. In an 802.11 MAC frame, the To DS field is set to 0 and the From DS field is set to 1 in the Frame Control field. Which of the following is the corresponding device type?

- A. Wireless bridge
- B. Ad-hoc device
- C. STA
- D. AP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

An LDAP directory is tree-structured and consists of multiple entries. Each entry has a unique distinguished name (DN). If the DN of a directory server is " CN=Stephen, OU = Enterprise, OU = Huawei, DC=AD, DC=Huawei ", which of the following statements are false?

- A. Stephen indicates a user or user group.
- B. The directory server is not an AD server.
- C. DN specifies a path.
- D. The domain name of the directory server is Huawei

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

In on-demand routing mode on a mesh network, which of the following types of frames is broadcast by the source node to establish a route to the destination node?

- A. PREQ
- B. DNS

- C. DHCP
- D. PREP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

- A. True
- B. False

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 49

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. The priority of dynamically authorized members in a security group is lower than that of statically bound members.
- B. Security groups and resource groups can be imported and exported in batches using an Excel template.
- C. IP address sets cannot overlap between security groups, but can overlap between resource groups.
- D. Security group members can be configured by statically binding IP addresses or dynamically delivered through Huawei proprietary RADIUS attributes.
- E. For resource groups, a policy is generated on the enforcement point for each resource group instead of for each IP address.

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

In a Huawei cloud management scenario, an engineer wants to implement WAC plug-and-play through DHCP. When the northbound IP address of iMaster NCE-Campus is 172.21.59.101 and the southbound IP address is 172.21.59.102, which of the following commands is correct for configuring DHCP option 148?

- A. dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.102;agilemanage-port=10080;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;
- B. dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.102;agilemanage-port=10020;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;
- C. dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.101;agilemanage-port=10080;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;
- D. dhcp server option 148 ascii agilemode=agile-cloud;agilemanage-mode=ip;agilemanage-domain=172.21.59.101;agilemanage-port=10020;ap-agilemode=agile-cloud;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

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

- A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

In an 802.1X authentication system, the client, access device, and authentication server exchange information using the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

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

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which of the following Huawei ' s CloudCampus wireless positioning solutions provides the highest positioning accuracy while meeting specified network planning conditions?

A. UWB positioning

B. Bluetooth terminal navigation

C. Bluetooth tag positioning

D. Wi-Fi terminal positioning

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

In Huawei ' s QoudCampus Solution, deployment through the registration center is as follows: A network device connects to the Internet and then automatically sends a request to the registration center to obtain the IP address/URL and port number of iMaster NCE-Campus. Once the device obtains this information, it automatically registers with (Master NCE-Campus and goes online.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which of the following layers is not included in the overall networking logic of energy efficiency management in the IoT solution?

A. Access layer

B. Network layer

C. Terminal layer

D. Application layer

E. Egress layer

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 58

In a MOAN project, the CloudEngine S5732-H24UM2CC switch 15 used Id supply power to the AirEngine 8 /60-X1-PRO, and hybrid cables are used. What is the maximum distance between the switch and AP?

- A. 400 m
- B. 300 m
- C. 100 m
- D. 200 m

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

In a VRRP HSB scenario, if the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, which of the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover? (Select All that apply)

- A. The batch backup process cannot be started.
- B. A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly.
- C. Backup information is incomplete.
- D. Service data on the master and backup WACs is lost.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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 sy nchronized 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: 60

Which of the following statements about the access layer design are true when Huawei ' s CloudCampus Solution is applied to small and midsize campus networks? (Select All that Apply)

- A. In the mini-store scenario, APs and egress devices must be deployed if Wi-Fi coverage is required. APs cannot directly connect to egress links and do not support NAT.
- B. When selecting a switch, ensure that the following condition is met; Number of connected APs x AP power ^ Power provided by the PoE switch. Therefore, select PoE switches with a proper power supply based on the AP model and quantity.
- C. Select appropriate models of access switches based on whether PoE support is required and how many APs need to access the network.

D. For relatively large networks in midsize shopping malls, supermarkets, and primary/secondary education campuses, it is recommended that stack networking be used at the access layer. If a single device can provide sufficient access capacity for downstream terminals, single-device networking can be used at the access layer. If the upstream devices of access-layer devices are stacked, it is recommended that Eth-Trunks be used to connect to such upstream devices. If more APs need to be deployed, use the PoE switch to increase the number of APs to be connected.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 61

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: 62

Which of the following statements are true about the WLAN site survey in different typical scenarios? (Select All that Apply)

- A.** In a classroom scenario. If the walls are made of reinforced concrete, the signal attenuation is high. In this case, you are advised to test the attenuation during the site survey. Additionally, pay attention to the locations of ELV rooms in the teaching building.
- B.** In an office scenario, the load-bearing columns and partitions affect the signal coverage. If an integrated ceiling is used, deploy APs near maintenance entrances. If a metal ceiling is used, mount APs on the ceiling or wall.
- C.** In a ward-round scenario, high requirements are posed on the coverage field strength, roaming effect, and bandwidth. Determine the interference of medical equipment and the areas where Wi-Fi signals are not allowed.
- D.** In a stadium scenario, the onsite environment is complex and cabling is difficult. Therefore, confirm with the property management company about ELV rooms and cabling. If the transmission distance is too long, consider deploying more switches. During the survey, focus on the interference between APs and AP mounting modes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Only: All statements are true about the WLAN site survey in different typical scenarios.

References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/wlan-site-survey>

NEW QUESTION: 63

During Portal authentication of a terminal, an authorization failure message is displayed when the user opens the push page using a browser. Which of the following could cause this problem?

- A.** The terminal attempts to access an HTTPS website before passing the authentication.
- B.** No DNS server is configured in the pre-authentication domain.
- C.** The authentication device does not support the authorization attribute delivered by the authentication server.
- D.** No Portal server template is bound to the VLANIF interface of the access control device.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 64

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 65

After traffic suppression is enabled on a Huawei WAC, the device monitors the rate of broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast packets and compares the rate with the configured threshold. When the incoming traffic rate exceeds the configured threshold, the device discards the excess traffic.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

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

A. 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.

B. 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, me MP responds with a PREP frame.

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which of the following statements is false about WIDS/WIPS?

A. If WIDS is configured on an AP radio, the radio cannot be used to set up a WDS bridge or mesh link.

B. After air scan is enabled, you are advised to use an independent radio for air scan if latency-sensitive services, such as video conferencing, are running on the network.

C. When an AP works in normal mode, the delay may increase instantaneously during the radio scan period.

D. In HSB scenarios, WIDS entries on the active WAC can be backed up to the standby WAC

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

What is the Campusinaght page shown in the figure?



A. Wi-Fi 6 dashboard

B. General dashboard

C. Device dashboard

D. Client dashboard

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69

In a scenario where healthcare IoT solution is deployed, the planned data for an IoT card that needs to communicate with a host computer is as follows:

IoT profile name: iot

IP address of the host computer: 10.1.1.254

Port number of the host computer: 3000

Proxy trusted host: 10.1.1.253/24

Shared password: Huawei@123

Which of the following configurations is correct to achieve the planned data?

```

[WAC-wlan-view] iot-profile name iot
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] type common
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] management-server server-ip 10.1.1.253 server-port 50200
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] config-agent permit ip-address 10.23.102.254 255.255.255.0
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] share-key Huawei@123
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] quit
[WAC-wlan-view] ap-group name iot
[WAC-wlan-ap-group-iot] card 1
[WAC-wlan-group-card-iot/1] iot-profile iot config-agent udp port 3000
[WAC-wlan-group-card-iot/1] return

```

A.

```

[WAC-wlan-view] iot-profile name iot
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] type common
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] management-server server-ip 10.1.1.254 server-port 3000
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] config-agent permit ip-address 10.23.102.253 255.255.255.0
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] share-key Huawei@123
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] quit
[WAC-wlan-view] ap-group name iot
[WAC-wlan-ap-group-iot] card 1
[WAC-wlan-group-card-iot/1] iot-profile iot config-agent udp port 50200
[WAC-wlan-group-card-iot/1] return

```

B.

```

[WAC-wlan-view] iot-profile name iot
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] type common
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] management-server server-ip 10.1.1.253 server-port 3000
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] config-agent permit ip-address 10.23.102.254 255.255.255.0
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] share-key Huawei@123
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] quit
[WAC-wlan-view] ap-group name iot
[WAC-wlan-ap-group-iot] card 1

```

C.

```

[WAC-wlan-view] iot-profile name iot
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] type common
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] management-server server-ip 10.1.1.254 server-port 50200
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] config-agent permit ip-address 10.23.102.253 255.255.255.0
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] share-key Huawei@123
[WAC-wlan-iot-prof-iot] quit
[WAC-wlan-view] ap-group name iot
[WAC-wlan-ap-group-iot] card 1
[WAC-wlan-group-card-iot/1] iot-profile iot config-agent udp port 3000
[WAC-wlan-group-card-iot/1] return

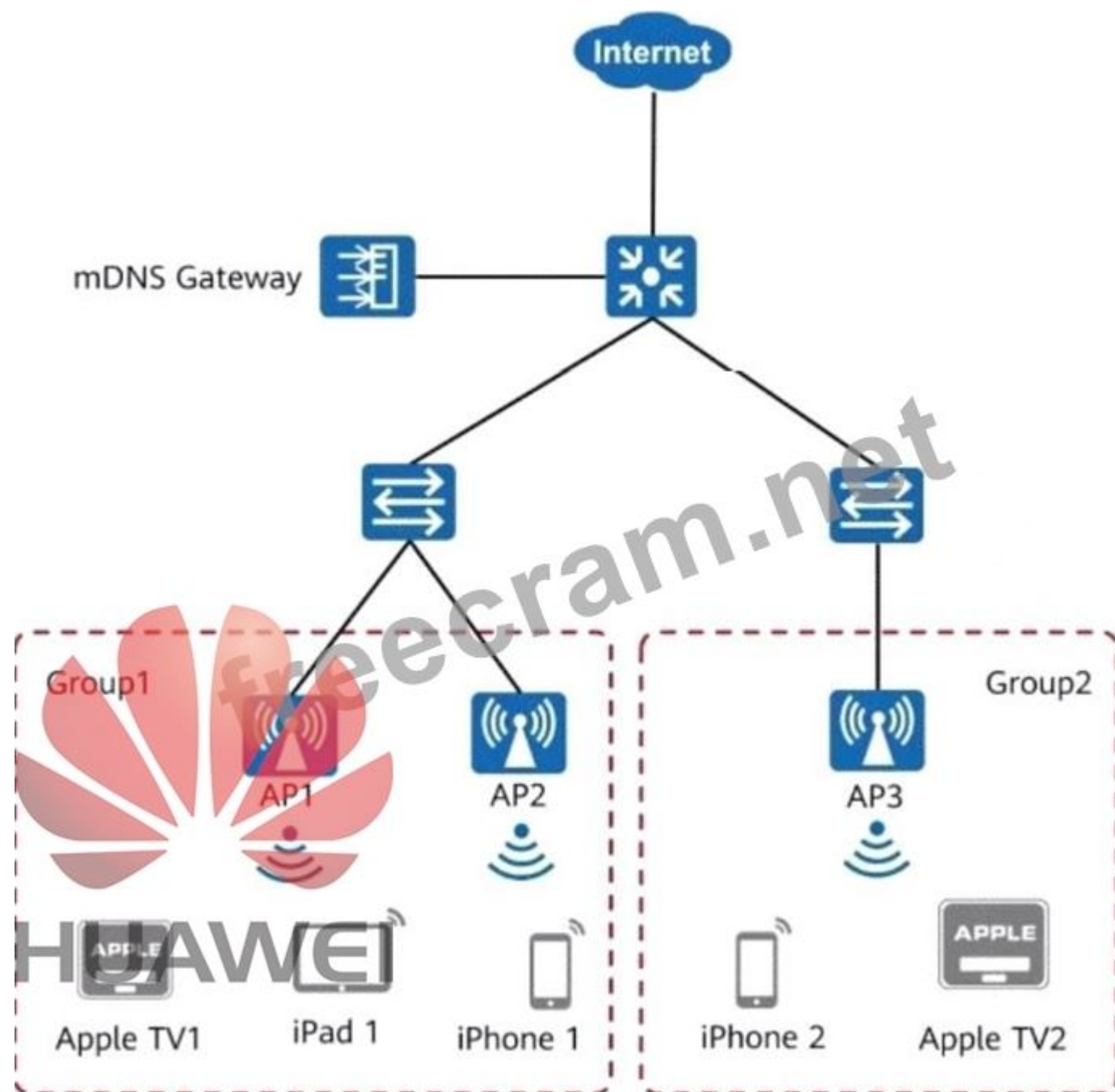
```

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

As shown in the figure. AP1 and AP2 belong to Group 1, and AP3 belongs to Group2. Apple TV1 and iPad1 access the network through AP1; iPhone1 accesses the network through AP2; and iPhone2 and Apple TV2 access the network through AP3. To enable a client to accurately discover mDNS service provider devices, you can use mDNS policy control functionality. The customer wants iPad1 and iPhone1 to discover Apple TV1 but not Apple TV?, and iPhone2 to discover only Apple TV2. Which of the following mDNS policy control functions can be used to meet this requirement?



- A. Service provider- and AP location-based control policy
- B. Service type- and AP ID-based control policy
- C. Service provider- and AP ID-based control policy
- D. Service type- and AP location-based control policy

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

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.

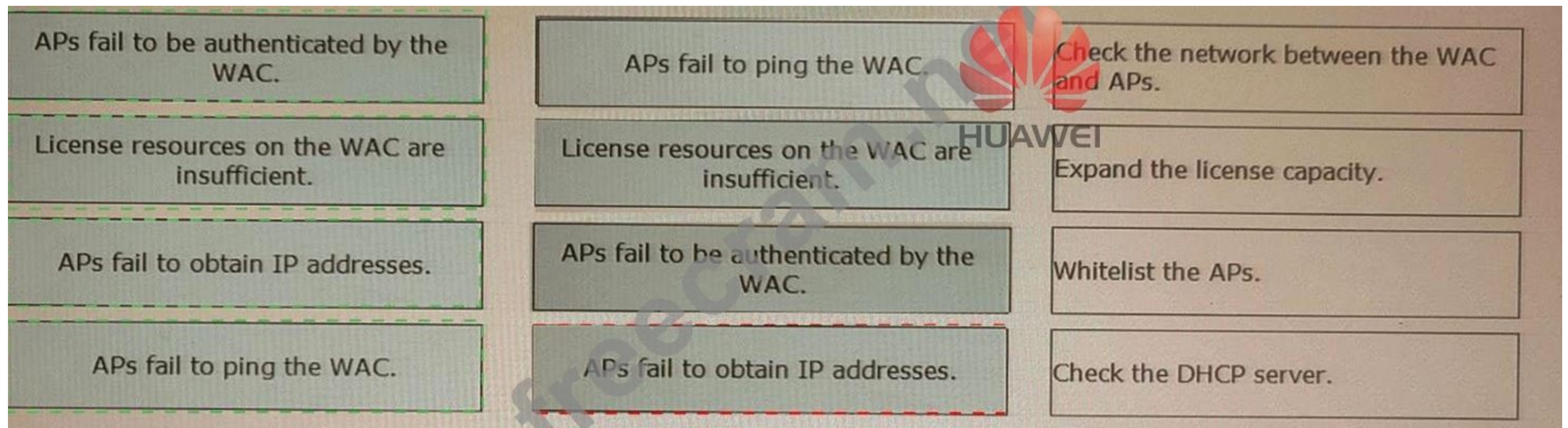
References: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/crs>

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

APs fail to be authenticated by the WAC.		Check the network between the WAC and APs.
License resources on the WAC are insufficient.		Expand the license capacity.
APs fail to obtain IP addresses.		Whitelist the APs.
APs fail to ping the WAC.		Check the DHCP server.

Answer:



Explanation:

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the troubleshooting operations for the AP onboarding failures are as follows:

- * APS fail to be authenticated by the WAC: Whitelist the APS. The WAC can authenticate APs based on their MAC addresses or SNs. If an AP is not whitelisted on the WAC, it cannot be authenticated and onboarded.
- * License resources on the WAC are insufficient: Expand the license capacity. The WAC can manage a limited number of APs based on its license. If the license resources are insufficient, some APs cannot be onboarded.
- * APS fail to obtain IP addresses: Check the DHCP server. The APs need to obtain IP addresses from a DHCP server before they can communicate with the WAC. If the DHCP server is not configured or reachable, the APs cannot obtain IP addresses and onboard.
- * APS fail to ping the WAC: Check the network between the WAC and APS. The APs need to ping the WAC to discover its IP address and establish a CAPWAP tunnel. If there is a network problem between the WAC and APs, such as incorrect VLAN configuration or firewall blocking, the APs cannot ping the WAC and onboard.

Therefore, APS fail to be authenticated by the WAC - c, License resources on the WAC are insufficient - b, APS fail to obtain IP addresses - d, APS fail to ping the WAC - a is the correct answer.

References :

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100158948/9a0d5c37/ap-onboarding-failures>

NEW QUESTION: 73

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74

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	HUAWEI	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:

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

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/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>

NEW QUESTION: 75

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

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>

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NEW QUESTION: 77

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. Discover

B. Reply

C. Solicit

D. Request

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which of the following types of non-Wi-R devices can be identified by Huawei APs? (Select All that Apply)

A. Bluetooth device

B. ZigBee device

C. Game controller

D. 2.4 GHz wireless video and audio transmitter

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following statements is false about weak-signal coverage evaluation on CampusInsight?

A. Collect signal strength statistics of access clients on each AP. If the majority of access clients on an AP suffer from weak signal strength for a long period, a weak-coverage issue is detected.

B. Through client journey playback, you can check whether a weak-signal coverage issue occurs when a client connects to an AP.

C. Choose Issue Analysis > Weak-Signal Coverage > Original Issue List to view information about all APs affected by weak-signal coverage issues in the current time window.

D. Display the overview and distribution of APs affected by weak-signal coverage issues, including the number of affected APs and clients.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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