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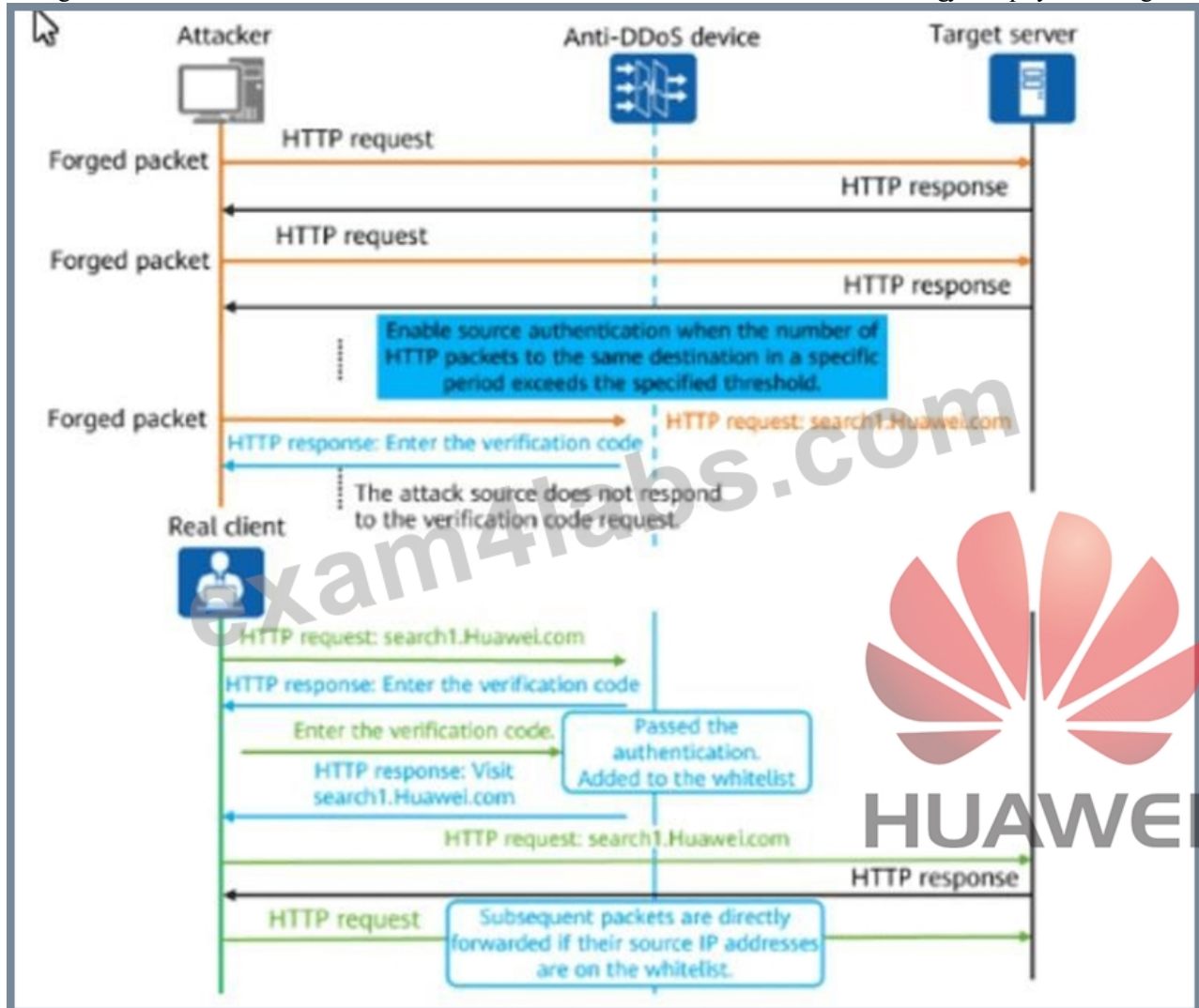
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Huawei H12-725_V4.0 (HCIP-Security V4.0) Exam is a certification exam that tests the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in the field of security. H12-725_V4.0 exam is designed to validate the candidate's ability to plan, design, implement, operate, and troubleshoot security solutions for enterprise networks. HCIP-Security V4.0 certification is intended for professionals who have experience in security technologies and want to enhance their knowledge and skills to the advanced level.

Huawei HCIP-Security V4.0 Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

The figure shows the defense mechanism of an HTTP flood attack. Which source IP detection technology is displayed in the figure?



- A. Basic mode
- B. 302 redirect mode
- C. Enhanced mode
- D. URI monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:

1##Understanding HTTP Flood Attacks:

* An HTTP flood attack is a type of DDoS attack where an attacker sends a large number of HTTP requests to a target server, overloading its resources.

* Attackers often use botnets or spoofed IP addresses to send forged HTTP requests, making it difficult to differentiate between legitimate and malicious traffic.

2##What is Happening in the Figure?

- * The Anti-DDoS device detects an abnormally high number of HTTP requests from certain IPs.
- * It challenges suspicious clients by requiring them to complete an authentication step (such as entering a verification code).
- * Legitimate users can pass the authentication and get whitelisted, while bots and attackers fail to respond and are blocked.

3##Why is "Enhanced Mode" the Correct Answer?

* Enhanced Mode is an advanced source IP detection technology that uses verification codes or JavaScript challenges to distinguish real users from bots.

* Key features of Enhanced Mode:

- * Verification challenge (e.g., CAPTCHA, JavaScript check).
- * Whitelisting of verified users to prevent further verification delays.
- * Blocks attack sources that fail to respond to verification.
- * In the figure, the system prompts suspicious users to enter a verification code before allowing further access.
- * Attackers typically do not respond, while legitimate users complete the challenge and continue browsing normally.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide# HTTP Flood Attack Protection
- * Huawei Anti-DDoS Solution Guide# Source IP Detection Methods
- * Huawei WAF Documentation# Enhanced Mode for Web Attack Mitigation

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following is not a response action for abnormal file identification?

- A. Block
- B. Delete
- C. Alert
- D. Allow

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

* Response actions for abnormal file identification in Huawei firewalls include:

- * A. Alert# Logs the event but does not stop the file.
- * B. Block# Prevents the file from being accessed or downloaded.
- * D. Delete# Removes the malicious file before it reaches the user.

* Why is C incorrect?

* Allowing an identified abnormal file defeats the purpose of security enforcement.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # File Anomaly Detection & Response

NEW QUESTION # 26

In the figure, enterprise A and enterprise B need to communicate securely, and an IPsec tunnel is established between firewall A and firewall B. Which of the following security protocols and encapsulation modes can meet the requirements of this scenario?

- A. AH+ESP; transport mode
- B. AH; tunnel mode
- C. ESP; transport mode
- D. ESP; tunnel mode

Answer: D

Explanation:

1##Understanding the Scenario:

- * Enterprise A and Enterprise B communicate over the Internet through an IPsec tunnel.
- * Firewall A and Firewall B establish the tunnel to secure traffic between the enterprises.
- * The network includes a source NAT device, meaning IP headers may be modified.
- * The goal is to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and authentication of data transmission.

2##Why ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload)?

- * ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) provides:
 - * Encryption (Confidentiality)# Protects data from eavesdropping.

- * Integrity & Authentication# Ensures data is not modified.
- * NAT Traversal Support# Works through NAT devices, unlike AH (Authentication Header).
- * ESP is the preferred choice for VPN tunnels over the public Internet.

3##Why Tunnel Mode?

- * Tunnel Mode encapsulates the entire original IP packet, including headers and payload, adding a new IP header.
- * Advantages of Tunnel Mode:
 - * Protects both the data and the original IP addresses (important for communication over untrusted networks).
 - * Used in site-to-site VPNs where private network addresses need to be hidden.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide# IPsec VPN Fundamentals
- * Huawei USG Series Firewall Configuration Guide# IPsec ESP vs. AH
- * RFC 4301 (Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol)# ESP and Tunnel Mode Usage

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following statements is false about Eth-Trunk?(Select All that Apply)

- **A. The manual mode can detect not only link disconnections but also link faults and incorrect connections.**
- B. If a member interface of the Eth-Trunk interface is Down, traffic can still be transmitted through other member interfaces.
- C. The physical interfaces that are bundled into an Eth-Trunk interface are its member interfaces.
- D. The total bandwidth of an Eth-Trunk interface is the sum of the bandwidths of all its member interfaces.
This increases the interface bandwidth.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Eth-Trunk (Ethernet Trunking) aggregates multiple physical links into a single logical interface, improving bandwidth and redundancy.
- * Manual mode limitations:
 - * Manual mode does NOT detect link faults or incorrect connections—it only detects link disconnections.
 - * To detect link faults, LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) mode is required.
- * Why is D false?
 - * Manual mode can only detect link disconnections but not link faults or incorrect connections.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # Eth-Trunk Configuration
- * Huawei USG6000 Firewalls Link Aggregation Guide

NEW QUESTION # 28

iMaster NCE-Campus has a built-in LDAP module that enables it to function as an LDAP server to interconnect with access devices through LDAP.

- **A. FALSE**
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * iMaster NCE-Campus does not have a built-in LDAP server. Instead, it integrates with external authentication servers such as:
 - * RADIUS servers
 - * Active Directory (AD) with LDAP
 - * HWTACACS servers
- * Why is this statement false?
 - * iMaster NCE-Campus can connect to LDAP but does not act as an LDAP server itself.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # iMaster NCE-Campus Authentication Integration

NEW QUESTION # 29

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