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Huawei HCIP-Security V4.0 Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Authentication rules configured on iMaster NCE-Campus support multiple matching conditions, such as matching account information, SSID information, and terminal IP address ranges, so that different authentication rules can be executed for different users.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * iMaster NCE-Campus authentication supports multi-condition matching:
- * Account information(e.g., username, password, role-based policies).

- * SSID information(specific Wi-Fi network authentication).
 - * Terminal IP address ranges(assigns different policies based on network segments).
 - * Why is this statement true?
 - * Multiple authentication conditions can be applied simultaneously to enforce flexible access control.
- HCIP-Security References:
- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # iMaster NCE-Campus Authentication Policy

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which of the following statements are true about SYN scanning attacks?(Select All that Apply)

- A. When the scanner sends a SYN packet, if the peer end responds with a SYN-ACK packet, the scanner then responds with an ACK packet to complete the three-way handshake.
- B. When the scanner sends a SYN packet, an RST response indicates a closed port.
- C. If the peer end does not respond to the SYN packet sent by the scanner, the peer host does not exist, or filtering is performed on the network or host.
- D. When the scanner sends a SYN packet, a SYN-ACK response indicates an open port.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * SYN scanning is a stealthy technique used to identify open ports on a target system without fully establishing a TCP connection.
- * How SYN scanning works:
- * The scanner sends a SYN packet to the target port.
- * The target responds based on the port state:
- * SYN-ACK # Port is open(Correct - D).
- * RST # Port is closed(Correct - A).
- * No response # The host does not exist, or a firewall is blocking it(Correct - B).
- * The scanner does not send an ACK(unlike a full TCP connection). Instead, it sends an RST to avoid detection.
- * Why is C incorrect?
- * In SYN scanning, the scanner does NOT send an ACK to complete the handshake. Instead, it sends an RST to abort the connection.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # SYN Scanning Techniques

NEW QUESTION # 40

If a Portal authentication user goes offline but neither the access device nor the RADIUS server detects this event, many problems may occur. To prevent this from occurring, the access device needs to detect a user logout immediately, delete the user entry, and instruct the RADIUS server to stop accounting.

Which of the following can trigger a Portal user logout?(Select All that Apply)

- A. The access device logs out the user.
- B. The Portal server logs out the user.
- C. The user initiates a logout request.
- D. The authentication server logs out the user.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Portal authentication requires active session monitoring.
- * User logout can be triggered by multiple methods:
- * A. Portal server logout# The Portal system forcefully logs out a user.
- * B. Authentication server logout# The authentication system revokes access.
- * C. User-initiated logout# The user manually logs out via a Portal page.
- * D. Access device logout# If the firewall detects inactivity, it can remove the session.
- * Why are all options correct?
- * Each method can trigger a user logout in Portal authentication.

HCIP-Security References:

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which of the following statements is false about RADIUS and HWTACACS?

- A. Both of them feature good flexibility and extensibility.
- B. Both of them use the client/server model.
- C. Both of them use shared keys to encrypt user information.
- D. Both of them support authorization of configuration commands.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

* RADIUS and HWTACACS are AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) protocols, but they have key differences:

* RADIUS# Encrypts only passwords (not the entire message).

* HWTACACS# Encrypts the entire packet, providing better security.

* Command authorization:

* RADIUS does not support command-level authorization.

* HWTACACS supports per-command authorization(used in network device access control).

* Why is C false?

* RADIUS does not authorize configuration commands; HWTACACS does.

HCIP-Security References:

* Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # RADIUS vs. HWTACACS

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following technologies does not belong to outbound intelligent uplink selection?

- A. Smart DNS
- B. ISP-based route selection
- C. Global route selection policy
- D. PBR

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

* Outbound intelligent uplink selection enables optimal routing decisions based on network conditions.

* Smart DNS, Global Route Selection Policy, and ISP-Based Route Selection are all part of intelligent uplink selection.

* Why is A incorrect?

* PBR is NOT an intelligent uplink selection technology; it applies static rules for traffic forwarding instead.

HCIP-Security References:

* Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # Intelligent Traffic Steering

NEW QUESTION # 43

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