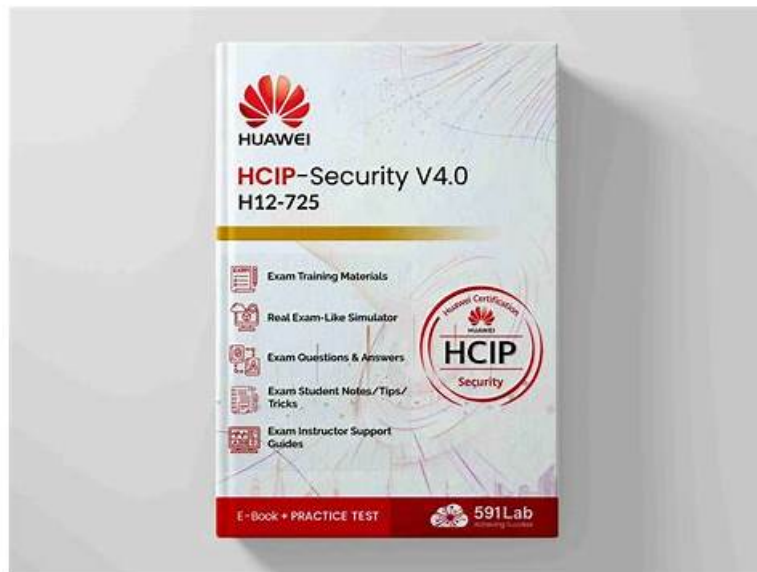


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In actuality, the test center around the material is organized flawlessly for self-review considering the way that the competitors who are working in Huawei working conditions don't get the sufficient opportunity to go to classes for HCIP-Security V4.0 certification. Thusly, they need to go for self-study and get the right test material to fire scrutinizing up for the HCIP-Security V4.0 (H12-725_V4.0) exam. By utilizing Huawei H12-725_V4.0 dumps, they shouldn't stress over any additional assistance with that.

Huawei HCIP-Security V4.0 Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following are components of Huawei's anti-DDoS solution?(Select All that Apply)

- A. Cleaning center
- B. Detecting center
- C. Zone
- D. Management center

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

* Huawei's Anti-DDoS solution has three core components:

* A. Detecting center# Monitors and detects attack traffic.

* B. Management center# Controls and configures security policies.

* D. Cleaning center# Mitigates attack traffic and allows normal traffic.

* Why is C incorrect?

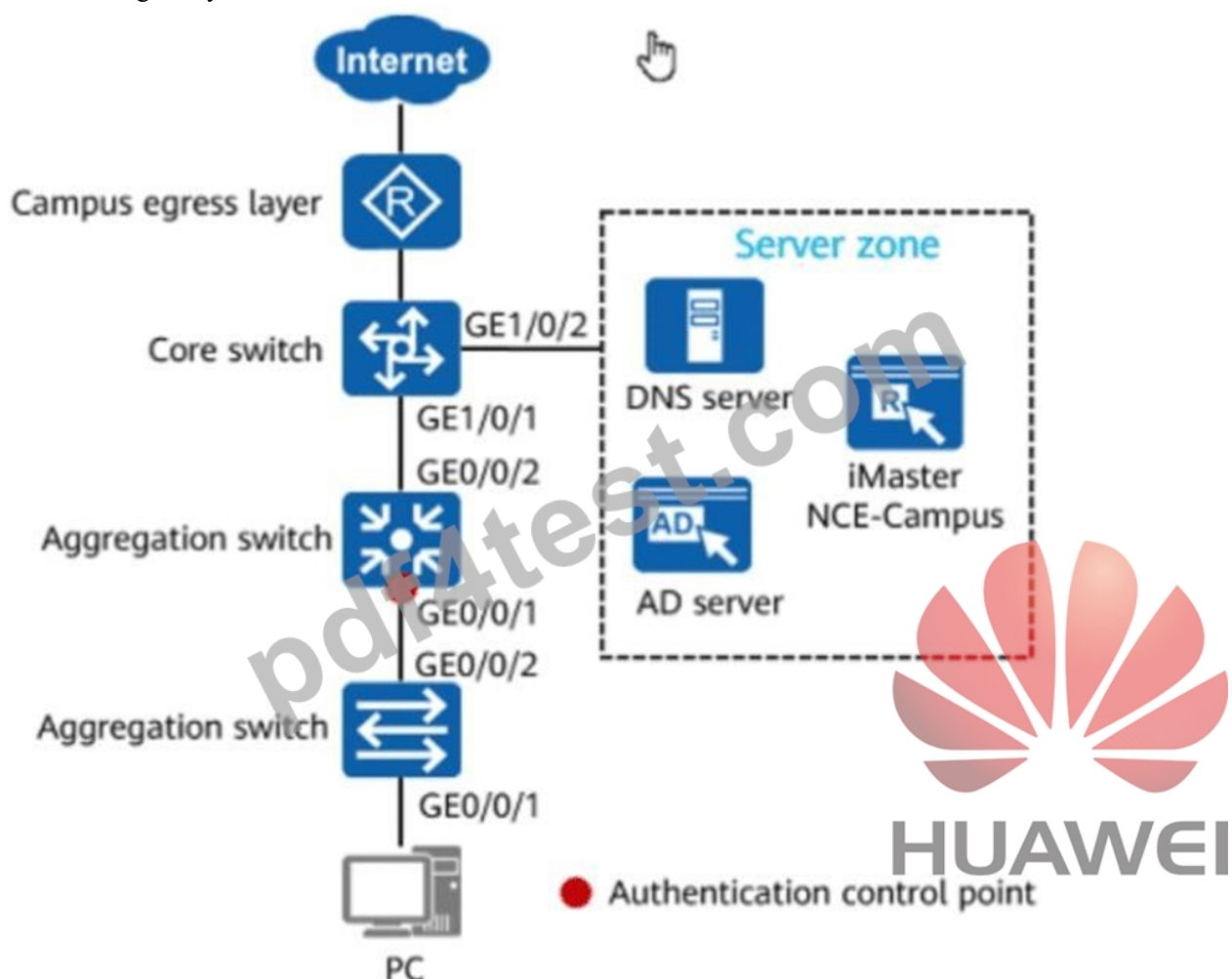
* "Zone" is not a specific Huawei Anti-DDoS component.

HCIP-Security References:

* Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # Anti-DDoS System Components

NEW QUESTION # 56

In the figure, if 802.1X authentication is used for wired users on the network, the network admission device and terminals must be connected through a Layer 2 network.



Options:

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding 802.1X Authentication in Wired Networks:

* 802.1X is a port-based network access control (PNAC) protocol that requires a Layer 2 connection between the supplicant (PC), the authenticator (switch), and the authentication server (e.g., RADIUS server).

* In wired networks, 802.1X authentication occurs at the Ethernet switch (Layer 2 device), which enforces authentication before

allowing network access.

Why Must the Network Be Layer 2?

- * 802.1X authentication operates at Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) before any IP-based communication (Layer 3) occurs.
- * If the authentication device and user terminal were on different Layer 3 networks, the authentication packets (EAPOL - Extensible Authentication Protocol Over LAN) would not be forwarded.
- * In the figure, the authentication control point is at the aggregation switch, which means the PC and switch must be in the same Layer 2 domain.

Components of 802.1X Authentication in the Figure:

- * Supplicant (PC)# The device requesting network access.
- * Authenticator (Aggregation Switch)# The switch controlling access to the network based on authentication results.
- * Authentication Server (iMaster NCE-Campus & AD Server)# Verifies user credentials and grants or denies access.
- * Layer 2 Connectivity Requirement# The PC must be in the same Layer 2 network as the Authenticator to communicate via EAPOL.

Why "TRUE" is the Correct answer:

- * 802.1X authentication is performed before IP addresses are assigned, meaning it can only operate in a Layer 2 network.

EAPOL (Extensible Authentication Protocol Over LAN) messages are not routable and must stay within a single Layer 2 broadcast domain.

- * In enterprise networks, VLAN-based 802.1X authentication is often used, where authenticated users are assigned to a specific VLAN.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide# 802.1X Authentication in Enterprise Networks
- * Huawei iMaster NCE-Campus Documentation# Authentication Control and NAC Deployment
- * IEEE 802.1X Standard Documentation# Layer 2 Network Authentication

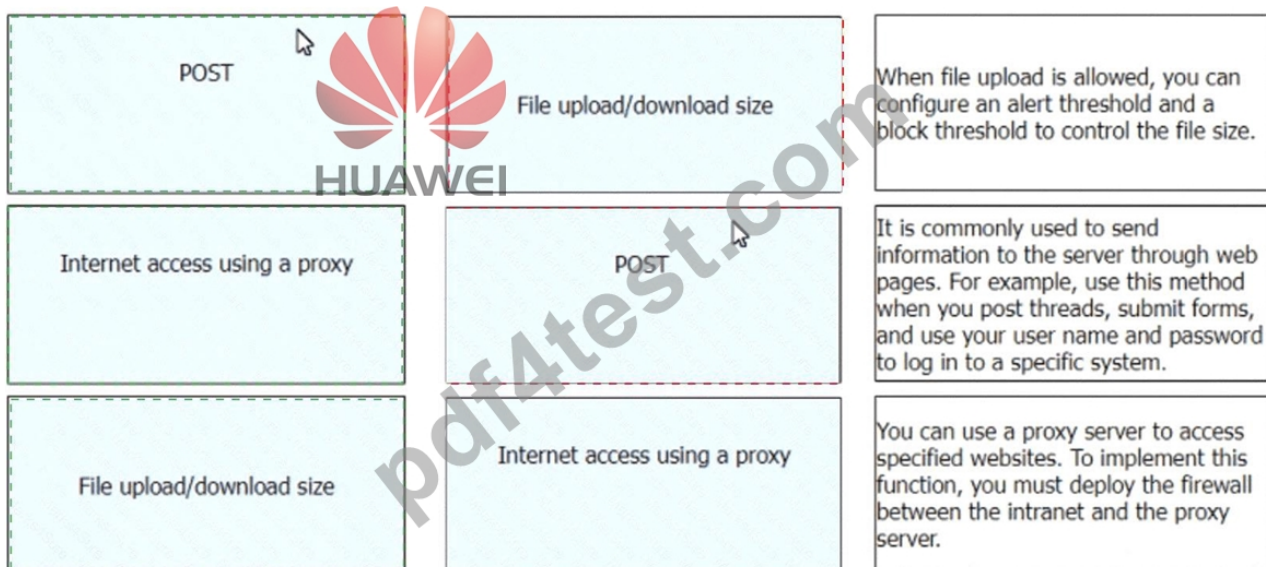
NEW QUESTION # 57

Match the HTTP control items with the corresponding descriptions.

POST		When file upload is allowed, you can configure an alert threshold and a block threshold to control the file size.
Internet access using a proxy		It is commonly used to send information to the server through web pages. For example, use this method when you post threads, submit forms, and use your user name and password to log in to a specific system.
File upload/download size		You can use a proxy server to access specified websites. To implement this function, you must deploy the firewall between the intranet and the proxy server.

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer error message AI-generated content may be incorrect.

HTTP Control Item	Corresponding Description
POST	It is commonly used to send information to the server through web pages. For example, use this method when you post threads, submit forms, and use your user name and password to log in to a specific system.
Internet access using a proxy	You can use a proxy server to access specified websites. To implement this function, you must deploy the firewall between the intranet and the proxy server.
File upload/download size	When file upload is allowed, you can configure an alert threshold and a block threshold to control the file size.

POST # Sending Information to the Server

* The POST method in HTTP is used to send data to a web server.

* Examples include:

* Submitting login credentials.

* Posting comments or messages on a forum.

* Uploading files via web applications.

* Unlike GET, POST hides sensitive information in the request body, making it more secure for transmitting login credentials or personal data.

Internet Access Using a Proxy # Firewall Deployment for Proxy Access

* A proxy server allows users to access the internet through a controlled gateway.

* To enforce security policies, a firewall must be deployed between the intranet and the proxy server.

* Proxies are used for:

* Content filtering (blocking unwanted websites).

* Access control (restricting web usage based on user roles).

* Anonymization (hiding the user's original IP address).

File Upload/Download Size # Controlling Upload Limits

* Firewalls and security devices can restrict file upload/download size to:

* Prevent excessive bandwidth usage.

* Block potentially malicious file uploads.

* Alert and Block Thresholds:

* Alert threshold: Logs a warning if a file exceeds a specific size.

* Block threshold: Prevents files larger than the configured limit from being uploaded or downloaded.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

- A. If a member interface of the Eth-Trunk interface is Down, traffic can still be transmitted through other member interfaces.
- B. The total bandwidth of an Eth-Trunk interface is the sum of the bandwidths of all its member interfaces.

This increases the interface bandwidth.

- C. The physical interfaces that are bundled into an Eth-Trunk interface are its member interfaces.
- D. The manual mode can detect not only link disconnections but also link faults and incorrect connections.

Answer: D

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 # 59

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 60

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