H19-404_V1.0 Real Dump | Reliable H19-404_V1.0 Exam Labs

This type of Huawei H19-404_V1.0 actual exam simulation helps to calm your exam anxiety. Since the software keeps a record of your attempts, you can overcome mistakes before the Huawei H19-404_V1.0 final exam attempt. Knowing the style of the Huawei H19-404_V1.0 examination is a great help to pass the test and this feature is one of the perks you will get in the desktop practice exam software.

Huawei H19-404_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Campus SD-WAN Planning and Design	- SD-WAN Solutions • 1. Application experience assurance • 2. Branch interconnection design • 3. WAN optimization planning • 4. SD-WAN architecture
Topic 2: CloudCampus and Intelligent Campus Solutions	- CloudCampus Architecture • 1. iMaster NCE-Campus • 2. CloudCampus solution overview • 3. iMaster NCE-CampusInsight • 4. Intelligent O&M capabilities
Topic 3: Industry Scenario Solution Design	- Industry-Oriented Campus Solutions • 1. Enterprise office scenarios • 2. Healthcare and government scenarios • 3. Education campus scenarios • 4. Large campus deployment planning
Topic 4: Campus Network Security Design	- Security Planning • 1. Free mobility • 2. Network access control • 3. Security policy design • 4. User authentication

Topic 5: Huawei Campus Network Products and Solutions	- Campus Network Product Portfolio • 1. Campus security products • 2. Network management platforms • 3. Campus switches • 4. Wireless LAN products
Topic 6: Campus WLAN Planning and Design	- WLAN Technologies • 1. WLAN architecture • 2. RF fundamentals • 3. AP deployment planning • 4. Capacity and coverage design
Topic 7: Campus Network Solution Architecture and Design	- Enterprise Campus Network Architecture • 1. Enterprise campus solution architecture • 2. Campus network evolution trends • 3. Hierarchical campus network design
Topic 8: Pre-sales Methodology and Solution Presentation	- Pre-sales Skills • 1. Solution value presentation • 2. Technical proposal design • 3. Network planning tools • 4. Customer requirement analysis

Reliable H19-404_V1.0 Exam Labs & H19-404_V1.0 Certification Exam Dumps

Our H19-404_V1.0 exam torrent is finalized after being approved by industry experts and H19-404_V1.0 Practice Materials are tested by professionals with a high pass rate as 99%. Besides, H19-404_V1.0 Learning Guide helps establish your confidence and avoid wasting time. That is because our H19-404_V1.0 Practice Test can serve as a conducive tool for you make up for those hot points you have ignored, you will have every needed H19-404_V1.0 exam questions and answers in the actual exam to pass it.

Huawei HCSE-Presales-Campus Network Planning and Design V1.0 Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
Which of the following are WAN interconnection models for multi-branch campus networks?

- A. Full-mesh
- B. Hub-spoke
- C. Partial-mesh
- D. Partial-spoke

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Huawei SD-WAN supports full-mesh, hub-spoke, and partial-mesh interconnection models. In a full-mesh topology, every site can communicate directly with the other sites. This model minimizes intermediate forwarding and is appropriate when branches frequently exchange latency-sensitive traffic such as voice, video, or collaborative application data.
In a hub-spoke topology, branch sites communicate with a central headquarters or data-center hub. Branch-to- branch traffic normally traverses that hub. The model is simple, scalable, and suitable for enterprises whose applications and shared resources are concentrated at headquarters.
Partial-mesh is used when most sites can communicate directly but some sites lack direct underlay connectivity or do not require direct tunnels. Those sites can communicate through a redirect or intermediate site. Huawei describes full-mesh, hub-spoke, and

partial-mesh as supported topology designs and explains the role of a redirect site in partial-mesh networking.
"Partial-spoke" is not a defined SD-WAN topology model. A spoke is a role within hub-spoke networking rather than an independent partial-spoke topology. Therefore, A, B, and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 57
iMaster NCE-Campus can identify terminals. Which of the following services can be provided after terminal identification?

- A. Traffic statistics: Traffic statistics are collected based on different terminal types, and reports are generated.
- B. Spoofing detection: Terminal type changes are checked to provide a basis for spoofing detection.
- C. Authentication and authorization: Different network access permissions are assigned to different types of terminals.
- D. Wired authentication: Terminals are identified through wired authentication.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
After identifying a terminal, iMaster NCE-Campus can use the identification result for security monitoring, visibility, and policy automation. Spoofing detection is supported because the platform can compare a terminal's current type and traffic behavior with its previously identified characteristics. For example, if a device originally identified as an IP phone suddenly behaves like a PC, the system can generate a spoofing alarm or apply an isolation policy.
Terminal identification also supports statistics and reporting by vendor, operating system, device category, access port, and policy status. Huawei explicitly describes terminal-type statistics, report export, and visibility of access policies.
In addition, iMaster NCE-Campus can automatically deliver VLAN, security-group, QoS, authentication, and access-permission policies according to the identified terminal type. Option B is incorrect because wired authentication is an admission process, not a service produced after terminal identification. Therefore, A, C, and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 58
Huawei provides an innovative technology that can maintain smooth video when traffic packet loss between enterprise branches reaches up to 20%. Which technology provides this capability?

- A. IPCA
- B. A-FEC
- C. FEC
- D. IFIT

Answer: B

Explanation:
A-FEC, or Adaptive Forward Error Correction, is the correct technology. It protects delay-sensitive traffic by adding calculated redundant packets to the original packet stream. If some original packets are lost during WAN transmission, the receiving edge device can reconstruct them using the surviving original and redundant packets rather than waiting for end-to-end retransmission.
The key distinction between ordinary FEC and A-FEC is adaptation. With A-FEC, the receiving device reports real-time packet-loss and continuous-loss information to the transmitting device through FEC acknowledgement messages. The transmitting edge then dynamically increases or decreases the redundancy ratio according to actual network conditions. This provides stronger recovery during severe loss while avoiding unnecessary bandwidth overhead when link quality improves. Huawei describes this feedback-controlled adjustment as a mechanism that can alleviate or eliminate the impact of packet loss.
IFIT and IPCA are primarily measurement and service-quality analysis technologies; they do not reconstruct lost video packets. Fixed FEC does not adapt its redundancy level as effectively to changing loss conditions.
Therefore, the technology intended for smooth video under packet loss of up to 20% is A-FEC.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Traffic can be forwarded directly between the two PRP ports of a PRP RedBox.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement is false. In Parallel Redundancy Protocol, LAN A and LAN B must remain two separate, failure-independent networks. A PRP RedBox connects a singly attached node or conventional network to both parallel LANs and behaves toward the PRP network like a doubly attached node. It duplicates outgoing frames and transmits one copy through each PRP port. For incoming traffic, it accepts the first valid copy and discards the later duplicate before forwarding the frame through its interlink port. The RedBox must not operate as a normal bridge that directly forwards frames from its LAN A port to its LAN B port. Doing so would connect the two redundant LANs, potentially creating loops, duplicate propagation, broadcast amplification, and a common failure path. That would defeat the fundamental PRP requirement that failure or disruption in one LAN must not affect the other. The original video contains the typing error "PPR RedBox"; the correct term is PRP RedBox , meaning Parallel Redundancy Protocol Redundancy Box. PRP topology requires two separate networks with no direct links between them, while the RedBox provides controlled redundant attachment for non-PRP devices.

NEW QUESTION # 60
On a large campus network, inter-WAC roaming should be avoided as much as possible to ensure the roaming experience.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
The statement is true as a WLAN design recommendation. Inter-WAC roaming is supported, but it introduces more control-plane interaction and forwarding complexity than intra-WAC roaming. The Home WAC and Foreign WAC must belong to the same mobility group, synchronize station and AP information, and establish an inter-WAC CAPWAP tunnel for control information and, in some scenarios, service forwarding.
Additional synchronization, tunnel processing, route handling, and failure dependencies can increase roaming delay and complicate troubleshooting. This is especially relevant for delay-sensitive applications such as voice, video, automated guided vehicles, and real-time production systems. A better design places APs between which users frequently move under the same WAC wherever controller capacity and physical topology permit.
Avoiding inter-WAC roaming does not mean disabling the function entirely. Large campuses may require multiple WACs for scale, redundancy, or geographic distribution. Mobility groups should still be configured for unavoidable cross-controller movement. However, buildings, floors, and continuous roaming areas should be assigned carefully so that normal roaming remains intra-WAC. Therefore, the recommendation in the statement is correct, and the answer is True.

NEW QUESTION # 61
.....

□ Simply search for ✔ H19-404_V1.0 □✔□ for free download on □ www.pdfvce.com □ □Exam H19-404_V1.0 Book

- Similar features as the desktop-based Huawei H19-404_V1.0 practice test □ Simply search for （ H19-404_V1.0 ） for free download on { www.prepawaypdf.com } □H19-404_V1.0 Exam Questions
- Unparalleled Huawei H19-404_V1.0 Real Dump - Pdfvce Free Download □ Immediately open ➤ www.pdfvce.com □ and search for ✔ H19-404_V1.0 □✔□ to obtain a free download □Hot H19-404_V1.0 Spot Questions
- Unparalleled Huawei H19-404_V1.0 Real Dump - www.torrentvce.com Free Download □ Search for （ H19-404_V1.0 ） and download it for free immediately on { www.torrentvce.com } □New H19-404_V1.0 Test Forum
- Pass Guaranteed Huawei - Reliable H19-404_V1.0 - HCSE-Presales-Campus Network Planning and Design V1.0 Real Dump □ Open ➡ www.pdfvce.com □□□ and search for 【 H19-404_V1.0 】 to download exam materials for free □ □H19-404_V1.0 Exam Questions
- Valid H19-404_V1.0 Vce Dumps □□ New H19-404_V1.0 Test Forum □ Hot H19-404_V1.0 Spot Questions □ Easily obtain free download of ▷ H19-404_V1.0 ◁ by searching on [www.exam4labs.com] □H19-404_V1.0 Valid Test Cost
- www.grepmed.com, blogfreely.net, freestyler.ws, scalar.usc.edu, tooter.in, www.bandlab.com, scalar.usc.edu, dorahacks.io, www.ted.com, qiita.com, Disposable vapes