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Huawei HCIP-Access V2.5 Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following statements about multicast is incorrect?

- A. In the case of IGMP match mode disable, you need to configure a multicast channel.
- B. General parameters for multicast protocols (IGMP proxy and IGMP snooping) are configured globally at Layer 2 and apply to all multicast VLANs.
- C. You can add IGMP users to a BTU. By default, a multicast user can watch 8 programs.
- D. The report sent by a user is captured by the board logic and sent to the CPU of the board.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is consistent with Huawei L2 multicast practice: global L2 multicast/IGMP snooping parameters can be set and then take effect for multicast VLANs involved in service provisioning.

B reflects the forwarding/CPU-punt behavior on access line cards: IGMP Reports/Leaves from users are recognized by board logic and processed by the control plane to update multicast state.

C matches default service control on BTU/IPTV access where a default program limit (commonly 8) per user applies unless adjusted by policy/profile.

D is incorrect: when IGMP match mode is disabled, multicast programs are not required to be pre-provisioned as channels; groups can be learned dynamically by IGMP. Preconfiguring channels is needed when match mode is enabled (channel matching enforced).
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - Multicast Service Provisioning on OLT/MDU; Huawei BTU/Multicast Feature Guide - IGMP Snooping/Proxy, Program Limits, and Match-Mode Behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 23

(Radio) Regarding multicast, the following description is incorrect:

- A. Device-based global configurations of Layer 2 multicast refer to common parameters of protocols (IGMP Proxy, IGMP Snooping) for all.
- B. When the IGMP match mode is disabled, you need to configure the multicast program group.
- C. Add IGMP user under BTU; by default, multicast users can watch 8 programs.
- D. The user-issued IGMP Report is captured in the line board logic and sent to the line board CPU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A (True): Huawei multicast configuration defaults commonly allow a user to watch up to 8 programs simultaneously unless overridden (e.g., max-program-num default 8 in multicast/VLAN views and controllable multicast profile).

B (True): On Huawei access devices, IGMP Reports from users are processed by the line card (board) logic

/CPU as part of IGMP Snooping/controllable multicast handling to build forwarding entries. (See Huawei IGMP Snooping/Proxy architecture descriptions.) C (Incorrect): IGMP Snooping is a Layer 2 function, but IGMP Proxy is a Layer 3 function (runs on a gateway to originate Queries and proxy membership upstream). Grouping them together as "Layer 2 global parameters" is incorrect.

Huawei documentation distinguishes IGMP Snooping (L2) from IGMP Proxy (L3).

D (True in practice): When automatic matching is not used, multicast program groups/channels must be configured so that user joins map to provisioned program entries (consistent with Huawei controllable multicast/BTV configuration workflows).

NEW QUESTION # 24

The number of users under the OLT can also determine whether the VLAN is single-layer or dual-layer VLAN. Single-layer VLANs can be used when the number of users is small, and dual-layer VLANs must be used when the need to distinguish services and the number of users is second to ().

- A. 1K
- B. 2K
- C. 4K
- D. CS

Answer: C

Explanation:

A single-layer VLAN is limited by the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN ID space (1-4094), i.e., about 4K VLANs. In large PON deployments, when you must separate multiple services (e.g., HSI, VoIP, IPTV) and the user scale approaches or exceeds the 4K ceiling, a dual-layer VLAN (QinQ) design is required to extend the VLAN namespace and implement hierarchical isolation (access VLAN + service/aggregation VLAN).

References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - VLAN Planning for Access Networks; Huawei Access Network Design Guide - Single-Layer vs. QinQ Capacity Considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 25

The number of users under the OLT can also determine whether the VLA is single-layer or dual-layer VLA. Single-layer VLANs can be used when the number of users is small, and dual-layer VLANs must be used when the need to distinguish services and the number of users is second to ().

- A. 1K
- B. 2K
- C. 4K
- D. CS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 26

(Radio) The upstream (ascending) wavelength of the 10G EPON system is:

- A. 1270 nm (symmetric)
- B. 1490 nm
- C. 1310 nm (asymmetric)
- D. 1577 nm

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to IEEE 802.3av wavelength planning adopted by Huawei 10G-EPON, downstream uses 1577 nm and 10G upstream uses 1270 nm. In asymmetric coexistence, 1G-EPON upstream uses 1310 nm, but for 10G-EPON upstream specifically the wavelength is 1270 nm. Therefore the correct upstream wavelength for 10G-EPON is 1270 nm.

References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - PON Technology Overview (EPON/10G-EPON Wavelength Plan); Huawei OLT 10G-EPON Technical Description.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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