

# H19-301\_V4.0 Valuable Feedback - H19-301\_V4.0 Actualtest

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1.VXLAN uses MAC-in-UDP encapsulation to extend Layer 2 networks. It encapsulates Ethernet frames into IP packets for routing, without considering the MAC addresses of VMs. In addition, routed networks are not limited by the network architecture and support large-scale scalability. VM migration through routed networks is also not limited by the network architecture.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

2.The free mobility solution allows a user on a campus network to obtain the same network access policy regardless of the user's location and IP address. When configuring a policy, the administrator does not need to pay attention to the IP address ranges of different users, but only needs to focus on the logical access relationships between users and servers.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

3.What are the characteristics of Segment Routing?

- A. Its deployment is dependent on the controller.
- B. It introduces the source routing mechanism conforming to SDN.
- C. Its deployment is dependent on LDP and RSVP.
- D. It reduces the number of protocols and extends IGP/BGP to support label distribution without depending on LDP or RSVP.

Answer: B,D

4.If only one firewall is deployed at the egress of the network, a failure on the firewall will affect services on the entire network. To improve network reliability, you can deploy two or more firewalls and set up a stack system. Member firewalls do not need to be managed independently. You only need to configure the stack system.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

5.Which of the following statements are true about the underlay and overlay concepts on a data center network? (Select all that apply)

- A. After implementing overlay technology, there is no need to deploy routing protocols or static routes on the underlay network.
- B. An underlay network is a bearer network consisting of various physical devices, such as switches and VAS devices.
- C. Overlay technology is a tunneling method that encapsulates service packets and transmits them transparently over the underlay network, with the origin recovered after reaching their destination.
- D. Overlay is a software-defined logical network built on the underlay network using VXLAN.

Answer: B,C,D

6.The campus WAN interconnection solution is a sub-solution provided in the Cloud Campus Solution for

2 / 4

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## Huawei HCSA-Presales-IP Network V4.0 Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

### NEW QUESTION # 63

Which of the following are the three levels of high reliability provided by Huawei's Xinghe Intelligent Ultra- Resilient Multi-DC Network Solution? (Select all that Apply)

- A. Device-level high reliability with zero data loss
- B. Link-level high reliability with zero traffic interruption
- C. High O&M reliability with hour-level fault locating
- D. Network-level high reliability with zero impact on services

**Answer: A,B,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 64

Huawei CloudEngine S12700E is the core switch for 10 Gbps campus networks. How many different switch models with varying numbers of service slots are available in the CloudEngine S12700E family?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Huawei CloudEngine S12700E series includes four different models, each offering a different number of service slots, enabling flexible scaling for campus networks:

S12704E- 4 slots

S12706E- 6 slots

S12710E- 10 slots

S12712E- 12 slots

These models meet various enterprise size and performance requirements.

Reference:

HCSA-IP Network V4.0 Study Guide - Chapter 3: Huawei Campus Network Solution and Switch Products Huawei CloudEngine S12700E Series Product Brochure

### NEW QUESTION # 65

Huawei Wi-Fi 7 stands out for exclusive Wi-Fi Shield technology. Specifically, the AP sends extra interference signals as noise to ensure that only the target station (STA) can accurately receive data packets and signals cannot be demodulated at other locations. This prevents malicious users from intercepting the packets, ensuring campus network security.

- A. False
- B. True

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Huawei's Wi-Fi 7 AirEngine APs integrate proprietary Wi-Fi Shield technology, which:

Uses spatial beamforming and artificial interference generation to emit "decoy" signals.

These signals act as deliberate noise, preventing nearby attackers from eavesdropping.

The intended recipient (STA) can still demodulate and receive data correctly using signal-processing algorithms.

This adds an additional physical layer of wireless security to protect against passive attacks.

Reference:

Huawei HCSA-IP Network V4.0 Study Guide # Chapter: Huawei Campus WLAN Products and Solutions Huawei AirEngine Wi-

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#### NEW QUESTION # 66

Which of the following deployment modes are supported by the ZTP function of the Huawei SD-WAN Solution? (Select all that Apply)

- A. USB-based deployment
- B. DHCP Option 148-based deployment
- C. Email-based deployment
- D. DCN deployment
- E. Registration query center-based deployment

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Huawei's ZTP (Zero-Touch Provisioning) function supports multiple automatic deployment modes, including:

C: USB-based deployment: Configuration file loaded onto device via USB drive D: Registration query center-based deployment: Device queries a cloud-based registration center (iMaster NCE) E: DHCP Option 148-based deployment: Device receives the controller address via DHCP option during boot A: DCN deployment and B. Email-based deployment are not supported or defined deployment types in Huawei SD-WAN ZTP processes.

Reference:

HCSA-IP Network V4.0 Study Guide - Chapter 5: Huawei Campus SD-WAN Products and Solutions Huawei SD-WAN ZTP Deployment Technical Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 67

Which of the following statements are true about the underlay and overlay concepts on a data center network? (Select all that apply)

- A. Overlay technology is a tunneling method that encapsulates service packets and transmits them transparently over the underlay network, with the origin recovered after reaching their destination.
- B. After implementing overlay technology, there is no need to deploy routing protocols or static routes on the underlay network.
- C. An underlay network is a bearer network consisting of various physical devices, such as switches and VAS devices.
- D. Overlay is a software-defined logical network built on the underlay network using VXLAN.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

In Huawei's data center network architecture, an underlay network refers to the physical infrastructure comprising switches, routers, and other network equipment (e.g., VAS devices), responsible for basic IP connectivity. This supports statement B.

The overlay network is logically built on top of the underlay and uses tunneling protocols such as VXLAN (MAC-in-UDP) to encapsulate Layer 2/Layer 3 service traffic. This encapsulation ensures transparent delivery of packets across IP underlays. This supports both C and D.

Statement A is incorrect: even when using an overlay, the underlay still requires routing protocols (like OSPF, BGP) or static routes to ensure IP reachability between VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs). Overlay tunnels ride on top of this IP connectivity.

Reference:

Huawei HCSA-IP Network V4.0 Study Guide # Chapter: Huawei Data Center Network Solutions Huawei CloudFabric Solution White Paper # Section: Overlay and Underlay Network Architecture

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#### NEW QUESTION # 68

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