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Huawei HCIP-Security V4.0 Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

The difference between DoS attacks and DDoS attacks is that DoS attacks are usually directly initiated by attackers, whereas DDoS attacks are usually initiated by attackers controlling multiple zombies.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * DoS (Denial-of-Service) # A single attacker sends excessive traffic to a target.
- * DDoS (Distributed Denial-of-Service) # Uses multiple compromised devices (zombies or botnets) to amplify the attack.
- * Why is this statement true?
- * DDoS attacks originate from multiple sources (botnets), unlike DoS attacks.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # DoS vs. DDoS Attacks

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following is the function of Message 1 and Message 2 during IKEv1 phase-1 negotiation in main mode?

- A. IPsec SA negotiation
- B. Mutual identity authentication
- C. Negotiation of the IKE proposals used between peers
- D. Exchange of key-related information (materials used for key generation) using the DH algorithm and generation of keys

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * IKEv1 Phase 1 (Main Mode) consists of six messages:
- * Messages 1 & 2 # Negotiate security proposals(encryption, authentication, and DH group).
- * Messages 3 & 4 # Exchange key-related information.
- * Messages 5 & 6 # Perform mutual authentication.
- * Why is B correct?

* Messages 1 and 2 negotiate IKE proposals between VPN peers.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # IKEv1 Main Mode Negotiation

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following statements is false about health check?

- A. Health check supports DNS detection protocols.
- B. Firewalls can detect network connectivity in real time based on the health check result.
- C. In addition to link connectivity detection, health check can also detect the delay, jitter, and packet loss rate of links in real time.
- D. The health check function cannot be used together with PBR.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Health check ensures network reliability by detecting link failures.
- * Supports multiple protocols: ICMP, TCP, UDP, DNS, and HTTP.
- * Works with PBR (Policy-Based Routing):

- * Health check monitors link status, and if a failure is detected, PBR dynamically switches to an alternate path.
- * Why is C false?
- * Health check CAN be used with PBR to ensure traffic is routed via healthy links.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # Health Check Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 19

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 # 20

Which of the following statements is true about the incoming traffic in the firewall virtual system? (Select All that Apply)

- A. Traffic from the public network interface to the private network interface is limited by the outbound bandwidth.
- B. Traffic from the private network interface to the public network interface is limited by the inbound bandwidth.
- C. **Traffic from the private network interface to the public network interface is limited by the outbound bandwidth.**
- D. **Traffic from the public network interface to the private network interface is limited by the inbound bandwidth.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Inbound bandwidth = Traffic entering the firewall.
- * Outbound bandwidth = Traffic leaving the firewall.
- * Correct answers: B. Public # Private traffic is controlled by inbound bandwidth. D. Private # Public traffic is controlled by outbound bandwidth.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # Firewall Virtual System Bandwidth Control

NEW QUESTION # 21

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