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Huawei HCIP-Security V4.0 Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following is not a response action for abnormal file identification?

- A. Allow
- B. Delete
- C. Alert
- D. Block

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Response actions for abnormal file identification in Huawei firewalls include:
 - * A. Alert# Logs the event but does not stop the file.
 - * B. Block# Prevents the file from being accessed or downloaded.
 - * D. Delete# Removes the malicious file before it reaches the user.
- * Why is C incorrect?
 - * Allowing an identified abnormal file defeats the purpose of security enforcement.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # File Anomaly Detection & Response

NEW QUESTION # 54

Arrange the steps of the bandwidth management process on firewalls in the correct sequence.

Limited by the ingress and egress bandwidths, if the traffic exceeds the interface bandwidth, queue scheduling is performed on the traffic according to the preset forwarding priority to ensure that high-priority packets are sent first.		1
The firewall performs operations on traffic based on the actions set for traffic in the channel, including discarding traffic that exceeds the predefined maximum bandwidth and limiting the number of service connections.		2
The firewall implements bandwidth policies to match and classify traffic for multiple bandwidth profiles.		3

Answer:

Explanation:

<p>Limited by the ingress and egress bandwidths, if the traffic exceeds the interface bandwidth, queue scheduling is performed on the traffic according to the preset forwarding priority to ensure that high-priority packets are sent first.</p>	<p>The firewall implements bandwidth policies to match and classify traffic for multiple bandwidth profiles.</p>	 1
<p>The firewall performs operations on traffic based on the actions set for traffic in the channel, including discarding traffic that exceeds the predefined maximum bandwidth and limiting the number of service connections.</p>	<p>The firewall performs operations on traffic based on the actions set for traffic in the channel, including discarding traffic that exceeds the predefined maximum bandwidth and limiting the number of service connections.</p>	2
<p>The firewall implements bandwidth policies to match and classify traffic for multiple bandwidth profiles.</p>	<p>Limited by the ingress and egress bandwidths, if the traffic exceeds the interface bandwidth, queue scheduling is performed on the traffic according to the preset forwarding priority to ensure that high-priority packets are sent first.</p>	3

Explanation:

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

Correct Order	Bandwidth Management Step	
1st Step	The firewall implements bandwidth policies to match and classify traffic for multiple bandwidth profiles.	
2nd Step	The firewall performs operations on traffic based on the actions set for traffic in the channel, including discarding traffic that exceeds the predefined maximum bandwidth and limiting the number of service connections.	
3rd Step	Limited by the ingress and egress bandwidths, if the traffic exceeds the interface bandwidth, queue scheduling is performed on the traffic according to the preset forwarding priority to ensure that high-priority packets are sent first.	

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide# Bandwidth Management & Traffic Control Policies
- * Huawei QoS Configuration Guide# Traffic Classification, Policing, and Queue Scheduling

1##Step 1: Traffic Classification and Bandwidth Policy Matching

- * The firewall first classifies traffic using predefined bandwidth policies.
- * These policies match traffic based on criteria such as source/destination IP, application type, and protocol.
- * This step ensures that each type of traffic is categorized correctly before applying bandwidth restrictions.

2##Step 2: Traffic Processing Based on Bandwidth Policies

- * Once traffic is classified, the firewall enforces bandwidth limits and security actions:
- * Traffic exceeding the assigned bandwidth is discarded or throttled.
- * Service connection limits are enforced to prevent excessive connections per user or application.

3##Step 3: Queue Scheduling and Priority Handling

- * If traffic exceeds the available bandwidth, the firewall prioritizes high-priority traffic using queue scheduling mechanisms.
- * Techniques like Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ) and Priority Queuing (PQ) ensure that critical traffic (e.g., VoIP, business applications) is prioritized over less important traffic (e.g., downloads, streaming).

NEW QUESTION # 55

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 # 56

In the figure, enterprise A and enterprise B need to communicate securely, and an IPsec tunnel is established between firewall A and firewall B. Which of the following security protocols and encapsulation modes can meet the requirements of this scenario?

- A. ESP; transport mode
- B. AH+ESP; transport mode
- C. AH; tunnel mode
- D. **ESP; tunnel mode**

Answer: D

Explanation:

1##Understanding the Scenario:

- * Enterprise A and Enterprise B communicate over the Internet through an IPsec tunnel.
- * Firewall A and Firewall B establish the tunnel to secure traffic between the enterprises.
- * The network includes a Source NAT device, meaning IP headers may be modified.
- * The goal is to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and authentication of data transmission.

2##Why ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload)?

- * ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) provides:
- * Encryption (Confidentiality) # Protects data from eavesdropping.
- * Integrity & Authentication # Ensures data is not modified.
- * NAT Traversal Support # Works through NAT devices, unlike AH (Authentication Header).
- * ESP is the preferred choice for VPN tunnels over the public Internet.

3##Why Tunnel Mode?

- * Tunnel Mode encapsulates the entire original IP packet, including headers and payload, adding a new IP header.
- * Advantages of Tunnel Mode:
 - * Protects both the data and the original IP addresses (important for communication over untrusted networks).
 - * Used in site-to-site VPNs where private network addresses need to be hidden.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # IPsec VPN Fundamentals
- * Huawei USG Series Firewall Configuration Guide # IPsec ESP vs. AH
- * RFC 4301 (Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol) # ESP and Tunnel Mode Usage

NEW QUESTION # 57

When a user accesses the virtual gateway, the user can access the SSL VPN only after the user terminal passes the host check policy.

- A. FALSE
- **B. TRUE**

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Host check policy is a security mechanism in SSL VPN to verify terminal security compliance before granting access.
- * It checks for:
 - * Antivirus software
 - * Operating system patches
 - * Running processes
 - * Security settings
- * If the terminal fails the host check, access is denied.
- * Why is this statement true?

* A successful host check is required before an SSL VPN session is allowed.

HCIP-Security References:

* Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # SSL VPN Host Check Policy

NEW QUESTION # 58

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