

Huawei H12-725_V4.0 Test Discount, Key H12-725_V4.0 Concepts



2025 Latest Pass4SureQuiz H12-725_V4.0 PDF Dumps and H12-725_V4.0 Exam Engine Free Share:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1K78yABeywxzI8TFtM6yMxbYpmS1YR6ht>

Thousands of HCIP-Security V4.0 (H12-725_V4.0) exam applicants are satisfied with our H12-725_V4.0 practice test material because it is according to the latest HCIP-Security V4.0 (H12-725_V4.0) exam syllabus and we also offer up to 1 year of free Huawei Dumps updates. Visitors of Pass4SureQuiz can check the HCIP-Security V4.0 (H12-725_V4.0) product by trying a free demo. Buy the H12-725_V4.0 test preparation material now and start your journey towards success in the HCIP-Security V4.0 (H12-725_V4.0) examination.

Huawei H12-725_V4.0 (HCIP-Security V4.0) exam is a certification that validates an individual's ability to design, implement, and manage secure networks using Huawei's security products and technologies. It is a professional-level certification suitable for those who want to enhance their skills in the field of network security. H12-725_V4.0 exam covers a variety of topics such as network security architecture, security management, intrusion detection and prevention, and cloud security, among others.

Huawei H12-725_V4.0 (HCIP-Security V4.0) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification that validates the knowledge and skills of security professionals in the Huawei Security domain. HCIP-Security V4.0 certification exam has been designed to assess the candidates' abilities in planning, deploying, maintaining, and troubleshooting Huawei security solutions. H12-725_V4.0 Exam covers a wide range of security technologies and solutions, including network security, cloud security, and endpoint security.

Candidates who pass the Huawei H12-725_V4.0 (HCIP-Security V4.0) Exam will be awarded the Huawei Certified ICT Professional-Security certification. HCIP-Security V4.0 certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the IT industry. It demonstrates the candidate's expertise in security technology and is an important credential for security professionals who are looking to advance their careers.

>> [Huawei H12-725_V4.0 Test Discount](#) <<

Key H12-725_V4.0 Concepts | Exam H12-725_V4.0 Quizzes

Pass4SureQuiz is a leading platform in this area by offering the most accurate H12-725_V4.0 exam questions to help our customers to pass the exam. And we are grimly determined and confident in helping you. With professional experts and brilliant teamwork, our H12-725_V4.0 practice materials have helped exam candidates succeed since the beginning. To make our H12-725_V4.0 simulating exam more precise, we do not mind splurge heavy money and effort to invite the most professional teams into our group.

Huawei HCIP-Security V4.0 Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following items are recorded in the IPS service module logs of a Huawei NGFW?(Select All that Apply)

- A. Attack duration
- B. Source IP address of the attacker

- C. Signature name
- D. Signature ID

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

* Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) logs record attack details for analysis and response.

* The following information is logged:

- * A. Signature ID# Unique identifier for the detected attack.
- * B. Source IP address of the attacker# Identifies the origin of the attack.
- * C. Attack duration# How long the attack lasted.
- * D. Signature name# The specific attack detected (e.g., SQL injection).

* All options are correct because Huawei NGFW logs complete IPS event details.

HCIP-Security References:

* Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # IPS Logging & Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 55

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:

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.

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.

The firewall implements bandwidth policies to match and classify traffic for multiple bandwidth profiles.

The firewall implements bandwidth policies to match and classify traffic for multiple bandwidth profiles.

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.

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.

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 # 56

SYN scanning requires a fully established TCP connection and is recorded in system logs.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * SYN scanning is a stealthy TCP scanning technique used by attackers to detect open ports.
- * How SYN scanning works:
 - * The attacker sends a SYN packet to a target port.
 - * If the port is open, the target responds with a SYN-ACK.
 - * Instead of completing the handshake with an ACK, the attacker sends an RST (reset) packet, leaving the connection half-open.
- * Why is this statement false?
 - * SYN scanning does NOT establish a full connection (three-way handshake).
 - * It may not always be recorded in system logs, depending on firewall settings.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # TCP SYN Scanning & Intrusion Detection

NEW QUESTION # 57

When Eth-Trunk is deployed for the heartbeat links between firewalls, the Eth-Trunk interface can be configured as a Layer 2 interface as long as the total bandwidth of active links on the Eth-Trunk is greater than 30% of the bandwidth required by service traffic.

- A. TRUE

- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

- * Heartbeat links between firewalls ensure synchronization and failover.
- * Layer 2 or Layer 3 configuration depends on deployment needs, but there is no strict 30% bandwidth rule for Eth-Trunk heartbeat links.
- * Why is this statement false?
- * The 30% threshold condition is incorrect.
- * Eth-Trunk heartbeat links are typically Layer 3 for better failover and routing control.

HCIP-Security References:

- * Huawei HCIP-Security Guide # Firewall High Availability Deployment

NEW QUESTION # 58

Sort the intrusion prevention steps in sequence based on the working mechanism of the firewall device.

Performs the response action based on the IPS profile.	1
Identifies and parses application-layer protocols.	2
Reassembles IP fragments and TCP flows.	3
Performs signature matching.	4



Answer:

Explanation:

Performs the response action based on the IPS profile.	1
Identifies and parses application-layer protocols.	2
Reassembles IP fragments and TCP flows.	3
Performs signature matching.	4



Explanation:

Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) in firewalls follow a multi-step process to detect and mitigate threats. The steps occur in a logical sequence:

1##Step 1: Identifies and Parses Application-Layer Protocols

- * The firewall first identifies the protocol being used (e.g., HTTP, FTP, DNS, SMTP).
- * Parsing the protocol helps the IPS engine understand how the data is structured and what types of attacks might be embedded.
- * This step is crucial for detecting protocol-based attacks like SQL injection or cross-site scripting (XSS).

2##Step 2: Reassembles IP Fragments and TCP Flows

- * Attackers often split malicious payloads across multiple packets to evade detection.
- * The firewall reassembles fragmented packets and TCP flows to reconstruct the full data stream.
- * This step is critical for detecting evasion techniques such as fragmented attacks or out-of-order packet attacks.

3##Step 3: Performs Signature Matching

- * Once the full data stream is reassembled, the IPS compares it against known attack signatures.
- * Signature matching helps detect:
 - * Malware patterns (e.g., botnets, Trojans).
 - * Exploits targeting vulnerabilities in software and operating systems.

- * Firewalls use predefined signature databases that are regularly updated.
- 4##Step 4: Performs the Response Action Based on the IPS Profile
 - * If an attack is detected, the firewall takes an action based on the IPS policy.
 - * Block the traffic (drop malicious packets).
 - * Alert the administrator (generate logs and alerts).
 - * Rate-limit traffic (slow down potential attack sources).
 - * The response mechanism is customizable based on security requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 59

• • • • •

As we all know, H12-725_V4.0 certification is of great significance to highlight your resume, thus helping you achieve success in your workplace. So with our H12-725_V4.0 preparation materials, you are able to pass the exam more easily in the most efficient and productive way and learn how to study with dedication and enthusiasm, which can be a valuable asset in your whole life. There are so many advantages of our H12-725_V4.0 Guide dumps which will let you interested and satisfied.

Key H12-725_V4.0 Concepts: https://www.pass4surequiz.com/H12-725_V4.0-exam-quiz.html

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Pass4SureQuiz H12-725_V4.0 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1K78yABeywxzI8TfTm6yMxbYpmS1YR6ht>