

HCS - Microwave Hardware Installation (written)

Huawei H35-911

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

In general, optical fiber transmission delivers lower capacity than microwave transmission.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“False” is correct because optical-fiber transmission generally provides substantially higher capacity than microwave radio transmission. A single optical fiber can carry many wavelength channels using wavelength-division multiplexing, and each wavelength can operate at very high bit rates. This makes fiber suitable for extremely high-capacity backbone, metro, and data-center links, with aggregate capacities that can reach multiple terabits per second. Microwave transmission uses finite radio spectrum and a channel bandwidth that is constrained by spectrum assignments, modulation capability, antenna performance, path conditions, and interference management. Modern microwave systems can provide high throughput and are valuable where rapid deployment, difficult terrain, or lack of fiber makes a radio link preferable, but their capacity is ordinarily lower than that available over fiber. Huawei’s optical transport portfolio describes wavelength-division multiplexing systems designed for large-capacity optical networks, while its microwave portfolio positions microwave as a flexible wireless backhaul solution. The underlying optical-fiber characteristics are standardized by the ITU-T in its specifications for single-mode optical fiber and cable. See [ITU-T Recommendation G.652](#) and [Huawei Optical Transmission](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following measures help prevent damage to a microwave antenna during transportation and installation?

- A. Keep the antenna in its original protective packaging until required.
- B. Use the designated lifting points.
- C. Prevent impact to the reflector or radome.
- D. Place heavy tools on the antenna reflector.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Keeping the antenna in its original protective packaging until required is correct because the packaging protects the reflector, radome, mounting parts, and RF interface during handling. Using the designated lifting points is correct because antenna weight must be supported through approved structural locations. Preventing impact to the reflector or radome is also correct because deformation or damage can affect antenna radiation characteristics and link performance.

Placing heavy tools on the antenna reflector is incorrect. This can deform the reflector surface or damage the radome and must be avoided. Fixed-service antenna performance characteristics are described in [ITU-R Recommendation F.699](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following is not an indoor operation?

- A. Antenna alignment on the tower
- B. Power on the Indoor equipment's
- C. 19-Inch equipment's rack installation

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Antenna alignment on the tower is not an indoor operation because it is performed at the outdoor antenna installation location, typically on a tower, mast, rooftop, or other elevated structure. Microwave antenna alignment requires field personnel to physically adjust the antenna's azimuth and elevation while observing received signal level or alignment results. This work is part of outdoor unit and antenna installation, and it requires the applicable working-at-height controls, fall-protection equipment, weather assessment, and coordination with personnel at the indoor equipment location where relevant. In contrast, indoor microwave installation activities are carried out in the equipment room or shelter, where transmission equipment, racks, power systems, grounding, and internal cables are installed and commissioned. Huawei's microwave product documentation separates indoor equipment installation from outdoor antenna and radio installation procedures, reflecting the distinct installation environments and safety requirements. For Huawei microwave documentation and product support resources, see [Huawei Enterprise Microwave Support](#) and [Huawei Microwave Transmission Products](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following antenna information do we need to know before antenna installation?

- A. Pole for installing the antenna
- B. Installation height
- C. Azimuth angle
- D. Antenna polarization

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Before a microwave antenna is installed, the site team must have the complete antenna installation and alignment information: the pole or mounting structure, the installation height, the planned azimuth angle, and the required antenna polarization. The pole information is needed to verify that the selected mounting position and mechanical interface are suitable for the antenna and can be prepared safely. Installation height determines the physical position used by the link design and is essential to achieving the intended path clearance. The azimuth angle provides the horizontal pointing direction for initial antenna alignment toward the far-end station. Antenna polarization, such as horizontal or vertical, must also be known in advance so that the antenna and radio configuration match the approved link design and the required polarization arrangement is maintained. Together, these details allow installers to mount the antenna correctly and perform efficient initial alignment before fine-tuning receive signal level. Huawei microwave deployment materials and product documentation are available through the [Huawei Enterprise Support portal](#); see also Huawei's [microwave transmission product information](#) for the context of point-to-point microwave deployments.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the purpose of tightening antenna mounting bolts to the specified torque?

- A. To increase the antenna transmission power.
- B. To ensure that the antenna is securely fixed without damaging the mounting hardware.
- C. To change the antenna polarization automatically.
- D. To eliminate the need for antenna alignment.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **To ensure that the antenna is securely fixed without damaging the mounting hardware.** Specified torque provides sufficient clamping force to prevent antenna movement caused by wind, vibration, or the antenna-adjustment process. At the same time, it avoids excessive force that can damage bolts, brackets, threads, or the antenna mounting structure.

Installers must use a calibrated torque wrench and follow the torque values in the applicable antenna installation guide. Correct mechanical installation helps maintain antenna orientation and long-term link performance. Huawei product installation manuals can be obtained through the [Huawei Enterprise Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following measures are effective to keep good heat dissipation for an IDU?

- A. Install an external fan on the cabinet door.
- B. Reserve a space of 1 U at each of the lower and upper of the IDU.
- C. Open all vacant slots for ventilation.
- D. Open the cabinet door to ensure internal ventilation.

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

Installing an external fan on the cabinet door is an effective heat-dissipation measure because it promotes air exchange between the cabinet and its surroundings. This helps remove the heat generated by the IDU and prevents warm air from accumulating around the equipment. The fan arrangement must support the cabinet's intended airflow direction and should be installed without obstructing IDU vents or cable-routing paths.

Reserving 1 U of space both above and below the IDU is also effective. The clearance allows air to circulate through the rack, reduces recirculation of heated exhaust air, and provides a thermal buffer between the IDU and adjacent devices. This is especially important when multiple heat-generating units are installed in the same cabinet. These measures should be used together with correct cabinet ventilation design, appropriate ambient temperature control, and regular cleaning of fans and air inlets. Huawei installation documentation is available through the [Huawei Enterprise Technical Documentation](#) portal; general equipment-installation and environmental guidance can also be accessed through [Huawei Enterprise Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the main purpose of a drip loop on an outdoor cable before it enters equipment?

- A. Prevent rainwater from entering connectors or equipment.
- B. Increase the transmit power of the ODU.
- C. Replace grounding of the cable shield.
- D. Reduce the antenna azimuth error.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

A drip loop prevents rainwater from running along the cable into a connector or equipment enclosure. The downward loop causes water to drip from the lowest point of the cable route rather than continuing toward the cable entry point. This measure helps protect outdoor connectors and equipment ports from moisture ingress.

The cable must still maintain its specified minimum bend radius and be secured with suitable outdoor cable ties. Weatherproofing of the connector remains necessary; a drip loop does not replace the required sealing procedure. Refer to the applicable Huawei installation guide through the [Huawei Enterprise Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

What are the types installation of direct Mounting Mode Single-Polarized Antenna?

- A. Separate mounting
- B. Direct mounting
- C. Triple mounting

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

For a single-polarized microwave antenna using a direct-mounting arrangement, Huawei installation practice recognizes two applicable installation forms: separate mounting and direct mounting. Separate mounting means that the outdoor radio equipment and antenna are installed independently and interconnected with the appropriate RF feeder or waveguide arrangement. This form is used where the site layout, equipment position, or mechanical installation conditions require the radio and antenna to be located separately. Direct mounting places the outdoor radio directly on the compatible single-polarized antenna by using the specified mounting interface and hardware. This minimizes RF interconnection length, reduces feeder-related loss, and provides a compact installation arrangement when the antenna, radio, and mounting conditions are compatible.

Both forms are therefore valid installation types for the relevant single-polarized antenna deployment. The selected form must follow the supported radio/antenna combination, the antenna installation guide, the required orientation and polarization, grounding requirements, and the site's wind-load and structural requirements. Huawei's microwave portfolio and associated documentation cover antenna and outdoor-unit deployment considerations; see the [Huawei Microwave product information](#) and the [Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal](#) for model-specific installation manuals.