

HCSP-Presales-Campus Network Planning and Design V1.0

Huawei H19-424 V1.0

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

A customer provides a floor plan for a new campus office. The plan does not show the actual interior wall materials, ceiling conditions, elevator shafts, or locations where AP installation is prohibited. The customer requires stable voice roaming and predictable WLAN capacity after go-live. Which of the following is the most appropriate action before the final AP quantity and locations are confirmed?

- A. Perform an on-site RF survey with temporary AP placement.
- B. Determine AP locations only from the floor area and user quantity.
- C. Use the maximum AP transmit power to compensate for unknown attenuation.
- D. Deploy additional APs after users report coverage problems.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An on-site RF survey using temporary AP placement is the most appropriate action because it validates the propagation environment, interference conditions, installation constraints, and overlap required for roaming. A predictive design based only on the floor plan can be used as an initial estimate, but it cannot reliably account for actual construction materials and environmental factors. Increasing transmit power or adding APs without survey evidence can create excessive co-channel interference and does not validate the final design.

QUESTION NO: 2

A single-building campus has 180 users, requires redundant core connectivity, and has no independent aggregation-layer requirement. The customer prefers a simple network with low operation and maintenance complexity. Which of the following campus network architectures is the most appropriate?

- A. Use a redundant collapsed-core design with access switches dual-homed to the core pair.
- B. Use a three-layer design with a separate aggregation layer for every access switch.
- C. Use one high-performance core switch and connect all access switches with single uplinks.
- D. Use a flat Layer 2 network without dedicated core switching devices.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A collapsed-core design uses a redundant pair of core switches to provide both core and aggregation functions, which is suitable for a small campus without a separate aggregation requirement. Access switches can connect redundantly to the core pair. A three-layer architecture adds aggregation devices and operational complexity without a stated need. A single core switch does not meet the redundancy requirement, while a flat unmanaged design cannot provide the required resilience and campus control functions.