

H19-401_V1.0HCSP-Presales-Campus Network Planning and Design V1.0

Huawei h19-401 v1.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

Total Premium Questions: 23

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Huawei Campus Network Solution	7
Topic 2, Huawei Campus Network Planning and Design	10
Topic 3, Huawei Campus Network Typical Scenario Design	6
Total	23

QUESTION NO: 1

A company plans to deploy WLAN in a new office area that contains enclosed meeting rooms, glass partitions, and open workspaces. The customer requires stable coverage before the office is put into use. Which action is the most appropriate before finalizing the AP installation positions?

- A. Perform an onsite RF survey to validate the predictive design.
- B. Install APs at equal physical intervals throughout the office.
- C. Increase the transmit power of all APs to the maximum value.
- D. Use the floor plan only to determine the final AP positions.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An onsite RF survey should be performed to validate the predictive WLAN design before finalizing AP positions. Building materials, room layouts, glass partitions, and unexpected signal attenuation can affect actual coverage differently from a floor-plan estimate.

Using only the floor plan may not identify all RF issues. Installing APs at regular physical intervals does not account for attenuation or interference, and increasing transmit power without validation can increase co-channel interference rather than resolve coverage problems.

QUESTION NO: 2

An enterprise is planning a campus network for continuous classroom teaching and administrative services. Select three design measures that improve network availability for critical services.

- A. Provide redundant uplinks and forwarding paths for critical nodes.
- B. Use diverse physical paths for redundant links where possible.
- C. Provide redundant power for critical network devices.
- D. Place all campus users in one Layer 2 broadcast domain.
- E. Configure every AP with maximum transmit power.
- F. Wait for user complaints before identifying failures.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Redundant uplinks and forwarding paths reduce the impact of a single link or device failure. Diverse physical paths reduce the risk that one cable route or construction incident interrupts all connectivity. Redundant power for critical network devices also improves service continuity when a power component fails.

Using one broadcast domain for the whole campus increases the fault domain. Maximum AP transmit power is not an availability design principle, and waiting for users to report failures is reactive rather than resilient planning.