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HCSP-Presales-Campus Network Planning and Design V2.0

Huawei H19-401_V2.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Campus Network Development Trends and Challenges	2
Topic 2, Huawei Campus Network Solution Overview	36
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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the maximum number of APs that can be managed by the built-in WAC of the AR5710-S8T1XWE?

A. 32

B. 64

C. 128

D. 16

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct maximum is **64** APs. The AR5710-S8T1XWE integrates a wireless access controller (WAC) function, allowing the router to centrally manage and provide control-plane services for a campus wireless deployment without requiring a separate physical wireless controller. For this model, the built-in WAC's AP management capacity is 64 APs. This capacity refers to the maximum number of access points that can be adopted and managed by the device's integrated wireless controller function. During presales planning, this figure is important for confirming that the proposed branch or small-to-medium campus WLAN has sufficient controller capacity, including reasonable room for anticipated growth. The AP count should be assessed together with the design's forwarding requirements, user scale, PoE access-switch capacity, uplink bandwidth, and any required WLAN features. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and specification resources for AR-series devices, while Huawei's WAN access router portfolio information describes the platform family and its intended enterprise deployment roles. See the Huawei Enterprise Support portal and Huawei WAN Access Routers product information.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following information is contained in the DHCP snooping binding table?

A. VLAN

B. MAC address

C. Interface

D. IP address

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

DHCP snooping creates a binding entry when it observes a valid DHCP address assignment on an untrusted access interface. The entry associates the client's assigned IP address with its MAC address, the VLAN in which the DHCP transaction occurred, and the physical interface through which the client is connected. Thus, **VLAN**, **MAC address**, **Interface**, and **IP address** are all information contained in the DHCP snooping binding table. On Huawei campus switches, this table is the trusted record of IP-to-MAC-to-port identity learned from DHCP traffic; it can also include operational fields such as lease information and entry type. The VLAN and interface identify the client's Layer 2 attachment location, while the MAC and IP address identify the endpoint and its authorized Layer 3 address. This binding data is important because security mechanisms such as IP Source Guard and Dynamic ARP Inspection can use it to validate that traffic received on an access port is consistent with the DHCP-learned client identity. Huawei documentation and product configuration resources are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal; the DHCP protocol behavior underlying address assignment is specified in RFC 2131.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following views is not one of the three views of iMaster NCE-CampusInsight?

A. Application experience view

B. Network health view

C. User experience view

D. Terminal health view

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Terminal health view is the correct selection because iMaster NCE-CampusInsight organizes its experience-centric operations and maintenance analysis around three principal perspectives: network health, user experience, and application experience. This structure lets operations teams begin with the overall status of campus-network infrastructure, correlate that status with the experience of affected users, and then assess the quality of the applications being consumed. Together, these perspectives support fault localization and service-quality assurance from infrastructure, user, and application angles.

Terminal-related details can still be collected and displayed during user-experience analysis, such as endpoint identity, connection behavior, access performance, and associated network events. However, terminal health is not defined as a separate top-level view within the three-view CampusInsight model. The Huawei iMaster NCE-CampusInsight product information describes the platform's focus on end-to-end network, user, and application experience analysis and intelligent operations. See Huawei's iMaster NCE-CampusInsight product page and the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal for product documentation and feature details.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following APs is not involved in the campus energy saving solution?

A. Energy-saving AP

B. IoT AP

C. Leader AP

D. Assurance AP

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

IoT AP is the correct choice because it is not a defined AP role in Huawei's campus WLAN energy-saving coordination mechanism. The energy-saving solution is built around APs that participate in the WLAN power-management workflow: an energy-saving AP can enter a low-power state when traffic is low, a leader AP coordinates the energy-saving behavior for a group of APs, and an assurance AP preserves required WLAN coverage and service availability while neighboring APs reduce power consumption. These functions allow the WLAN to save energy dynamically without creating coverage holes or interrupting users' access. An IoT AP instead describes an access-point form factor or deployment role oriented toward connecting Internet of Things endpoints and, depending on the model, supporting integrated IoT capabilities or radios. That device categorization does not make it one of the named coordination roles used by the campus AP energy-saving architecture. Huawei's enterprise WLAN portfolio includes APs designed for diverse indoor, outdoor, and IoT-oriented connectivity scenarios, while campus-network solutions use intelligent management to optimize operational efficiency and energy use. See Huawei's WLAN product overview and campus network solution overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following is not included in the wireless network health evaluation model?

A. Access experience

B. Network status

C. Throughput experience

D. Roaming experience

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Network status is correct because Huawei's wireless health evaluation is designed around the quality of the wireless service as experienced by clients, rather than being a generic device- or network-operational-status measurement. Its experience-oriented assessment covers key stages and conditions affecting WLAN users, including successful access to the WLAN, data-transmission performance, and continuity of service while moving between APs. Access experience measures whether terminals can reliably join the network; throughput experience represents the data-service quality available to users; and roaming experience evaluates whether clients can maintain service effectively during AP transitions. These experience dimensions allow operations teams to identify conditions that directly affect users and to correlate problems with WLAN configuration, radio conditions, or client behavior. Device reachability, online/offline state, and other infrastructure status information can certainly be monitored in campus network management and O&M, but "network status" is not itself a dimension of this wireless user-experience health evaluation model. Huawei describes CampusInsight as an experience-focused intelligent network analysis platform, including wireless service analysis and fault location capabilities. See Huawei's CampusInsight product information and the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal for product documentation and feature details.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following features are key capabilities in multi-branch retail scenarios?

A. SD-Branch

B. Converged IoT

C. Hyper-converged gateway

D. Plug-and-play

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

SD-Branch, Converged IoT, Hyper-converged gateway, and Plug-and-play are all key capabilities for a distributed retail network. Retail organizations commonly operate many small branches with limited onsite IT support, so centralized cloud management of WAN, LAN, and WLAN is essential for consistently deploying policy, monitoring network health, and simplifying operations across stores. Huawei's SD-Branch approach is designed to provide this unified branch connectivity and management model.

Converged IoT supports retail digitization by allowing the network infrastructure to connect and manage devices such as electronic shelf labels, RFID readers, sensors, and other smart-store endpoints. A hyper-converged gateway reduces equipment footprint and operational complexity by integrating functions including routing, switching, security, and wireless control in a branch device. Plug-and-play deployment is equally important because zero-touch provisioning enables a store device to obtain its intended configuration automatically after it is connected, avoiding the need for a specialist to configure each location manually. Together, these capabilities provide scalable, centrally managed, intelligent connectivity for multi-branch retail operations. Huawei describes its campus networking and intelligent-campus solutions at Huawei Campus Network and its branch-networking portfolio at Huawei SD-WAN.

QUESTION NO: 7

During a pre-sales WLAN survey for a hospital, which three items should be collected to determine AP placement and quantity accurately? Select three.

A. Building floor plans and construction materials

B. Expected concurrent terminal density and application requirements

C. AP installation locations together with power and uplink availability

D. The customer organizational chart

E. Administrator passwords for existing network devices

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Building floor plans and construction materials, **expected concurrent terminal density and application requirements**, and **AP installation locations together with power and uplink availability** are correct. Walls, floors, and construction materials affect signal propagation. Concurrent users and applications determine capacity demand. Installation, power, and uplink conditions determine whether the planned AP locations can be deployed and can deliver the required wired and wireless performance.

An organizational chart does not provide radio or capacity planning information. Administrator passwords are operational credentials and should not be collected as a WLAN survey input.