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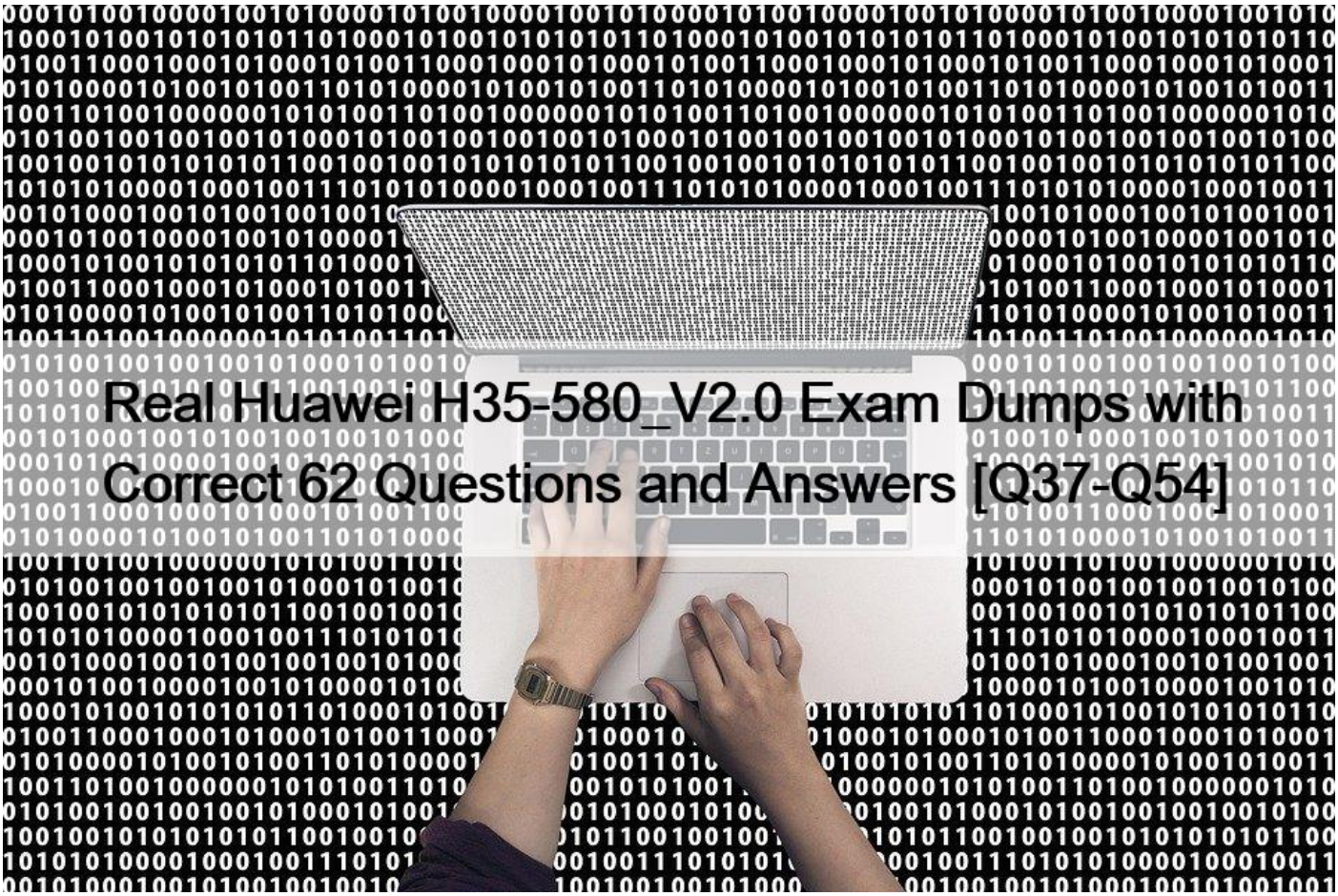

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NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following channels is used to send uplink power control commands?
* POSCH
* PUCCH
* PDCCH
* PUSCH
Explanation

According to the Uplink Power Control, PDCCH is the channel that is used to send uplink power control commands, also known as TPC commands. These commands indicate how much power should be increased or decreased by the UE for PUSCH or PUCCH transmissions.

NEW QUESTION 38

In the uplink rate test for NR users, which of the following values is the recommended uplink maximum MIMO layers for 2T4R UEs?
* Layer3
* Layer2
* Layer4
* Layer1
Explanation

According to the HCIA-5G V2.0 Exam Outline, the uplink maximum MIMO layers for 2T4R UEs is 2, which corresponds to option B.

NEW QUESTION 39

Which of the following statistics are provided by the Probe’s BLER statistics menu?(Select All that Apply)
* DIBLER
* DRBLER
* Modulation scheme
* Retransmission ratio
Explanation

According to the Probe User Guide (V100R019C10_01) (PDF)-EN, the Probe’s BLER statistics menu provides the following statistics:

DIBLER: Downlink Initial Block Error Rate, which is the ratio of the number of erroneous downlink transport blocks to the total number of downlink transport blocks received by the UE in the first transmission.

DRBLER: Downlink Residual Block Error Rate, which is the ratio of the number of erroneous downlink transport blocks to the total number of downlink transport blocks received by the UE after all retransmissions.

Retransmission ratio: The ratio of the number of retransmitted downlink transport blocks to the total number of downlink transport blocks received by the UE.

The Probe’s BLER statistics menu does not provide the modulation scheme as a statistic. The modulation scheme is a parameter that determines the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) used for data transmission on the physical downlink shared channel (PDSCH). The modulation scheme can be QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, or

256QAM. The modulation scheme can be displayed on the Probe’s PDSCH configuration menu or PDSCH demodulation menu.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, B, and D.

NEW QUESTION 40

Under the same gNodeB, an NR TDD cell supports the same maximum number of RRC_CONNECTED UEs as an NR FDD cell.
* True
* False
Explanation

According to the Radio Resource Control, the maximum number of RRC_CONNECTED UEs depends on the number of available

C-RNTIs (Cell Radio Network Temporary Identifiers) in a cell. The number of C-RNTIs is limited by the size of the RNTI field in the DCI (Downlink Control Information) format. For NR TDD cells, the RNTI field size is 16 bits, which allows up to 65,536 C-RNTIs. For NR FDD cells, the RNTI field size is

14 bits, which allows up to 16,384 C-RNTIs. Therefore, an NR TDD cell can support more RRC_CONNECTED UEs than an NR FDD cell under the same gNodeB.

NEW QUESTION 41

Which of the following AAUs support vertical beamforming?(Select All that Apply)
* 32T32R
* 8T8R
* 64T64R
* 4T4R
Explanation

According to the 5G Beamforming: An Engineer’s Overview, 32T32R and 64T64R AAUs support vertical beamforming. AAU stands for Active Antenna Unit, which is a type of antenna that integrates RF and antenna functions in one unit. Vertical beamforming is a technique that uses multiple antenna elements in a vertical array to form beams in different elevation angles. 32T32R and 64T64R AAUs have enough antenna elements to support vertical beamforming, while 8T8R and 4T4R AAUs do not have enough antenna elements to support vertical beamforming effectively.

NEW QUESTION 42

Which of the following protocols/data belong to Layer 3 of the Uu interface?(Select All that Apply)
* MAC protocol
* IP data
* RLC protocol
* RRC protocol
Explanation

According to the LTE user plane protocol stack, the Layer 3 of the Uu interface consists of the RRC protocol and the IP data. The RRC protocol is responsible for radio resource management, access control, handover and mobility, and encryption and integrity protection. The IP data is the payload of the user plane that is transmitted over the PDCP layer.

NEW QUESTION 43

Which of the following protocol layers has been added to the 5G air interface protocol stack compared with

4G?
* POCP
* RRC
* SDAP
* MAC
Explanation

According to the HCIA-5G V2.0 Exam Outline, SDAP is a new protocol layer added to the 5G air interface protocol stack compared with 4G. SDAP stands for Service Data Adaptation Protocol, and it is used to map QoS flows to data radio bearers and perform header compression and decompression.

NEW QUESTION 44

In an intra-frequency reselection procedure, which message contains the rangeToBestCell parameter?
* SIB4
* SIB1
* SIB2
* SIB3
Explanation

According to the 38.331 RRC, SIB2 is the message that contains the rangeToBestCell parameter, which is used for intra-frequency cell reselection. The rangeToBestCell parameter defines a threshold for cell ranking based on RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power). A UE may only reselect to a cell if its RSRP exceeds that of the serving cell by at least rangeToBestCell dB.

NEW QUESTION 45

Which of the following RF modules support 64T64R?(Select All that Apply)
* AAU5313
* AAU5612
* RRU3939
* AAU5613
Explanation

According to the Huawei Releases 5G Series Products, Huawei’s AAU5313 and AAU5613 are both RF modules that support 64T64R. The AAU5313 is an ultra-wideband Massive MIMO product that supports both

64T64R and 400 MHz bandwidth on the C-band. The AAU5613 is a BladeAAU Pro product that supports 64T A+P integration on sub-3 GHz bands. The AAU5612 is a BladeAAU product that supports only 32T A+P integration on sub-3 GHz bands. The RRU3939 is not an AAU product but an RRU (Remote Radio Unit) product that supports only 8T8R on sub-3 GHz bands.

NEW QUESTION 46

In the MR-DC architecture, which of the following factors affect the data split on a base station?(Select All that Apply)
* PDCP layer buffer
* X2 latency
* Air interface latency
* RLC layer buffer
Explanation

According to the 5G-NR (EN-DC) Bearer Concept, in MR-DC (Multi-Radio Dual Connectivity) architecture, data split on a base station can be affected by the following factors:

PDCP layer buffer: The PDCP layer buffer stores user plane data before sending it to lower layers. The buffer size and occupancy can affect how data is split between LTE and NR bearers.

X2 latency: The X2 latency is the delay between LTE and NR base stations over the X2 interface. The X2 latency can affect how data is split between LTE and NR bearers by causing reordering or duplication of packets.

Air interface latency: The air interface latency is the delay between base stations and user equipment over the air interface. The air interface latency can affect how data is split between LTE and NR bearers by causing reordering or duplication of packets.

The RLC layer buffer does not affect data split on a base station because it is located below the PDCP layer where data split occurs.

NEW QUESTION 47

CU-DU Split of a base station means that the base station’s control plane functions and user plane functions are separated.
* True
* False
Explanation

According to the China’s Approach to Military 5G Networks and Related Military Applications, CU-DU Split of a base station means that the base station’s control plane functions (CU) and user plane functions (DU) are separated, which can improve network flexibility and scalability.

NEW QUESTION 48

In NSA networking, which of the following methods can be used to support X2 interconnection between an eNodeB and a gNodeB?(Select All that Apply)
* Interconnection through CI interfaces on the UMPT boards in different subracks
* Interconnection via backplane in a subrack
* Interconnection through HEI interfaces on the UBBP boards in different subracks
* IPRAN interconnection between subracks
Explanation

According to the 5G EN-DC Architecture and Interfaces, there are two methods that can be used to support X2 interconnection between an eNodeB and a gNodeB in NSA networking:

Interconnection through CI interfaces on the UMPT boards in different subracks: The UMPT is a universal main processing and transmission unit that provides main processing and transmission functions for a subrack. The UMPT has two CI interfaces that can be used for X2 interconnection with other base stations. The CI interfaces support CPRI, OBSAI, and eCPRI protocols and can use optical fibers or electrical cables for transmission. The CI interfaces can be configured as master or slave interfaces depending on the network topology.

IPRAN interconnection between subracks: IPRAN is an IP-based radio access network that uses IP transport technologies to carry base station traffic over Ethernet or MPLS networks. IPRAN can support X2 interconnection betweendifferent base stations by using IP routers or switches. IPRAN can provide flexible networking, high bandwidth, low latency, and high reliability for X2 interconnection.

The other two methods are not valid for X2 interconnection between an eNodeB and a gNodeB:

Interconnection via backplane in a subrack: This method is only applicable for X2 interconnection between two eNodeBs or two gNodeBs that are installed in the same subrack. The backplane is the internal bus that connects different boards within a subrack. The backplane supports CPRI, OBSAI, and eCPRI protocols and can provide high-speed data transmission between boards.

Interconnection through HEI interfaces on the UBBP boards in different subracks: This method is not supported by Huawei base stations. The HEI interface is a high-speed Ethernet interface that is used for data transmission between base stations and core networks or transport networks. The HEI interface supports S1, Xn, F1, E1, and N2 protocols and can use optical fibers or electrical cables for transmission. The HEI interface cannot be used for X2 interconnection between base stations.

Therefore, the correct answer is A and D.

NEW QUESTION 49

Which of the following spectrum sharing technologies can be used in the 3.5 GHz+2.1 GHz uplink and downlink decoupling/super uplink architecture?
* 2.1 GHz NR and 2.1 GHz LTE only share the uplink spectrums.
* 3.5 GHz NR and 2.1 GHz LTE share both the downlink and uplink spectrums.
* 2.1 GHz NR and 2.1 GHz LTE share both the downlink and uplink spectrums.
* 3.5 GHz NR and 2.1 GHz LTE only share the uplink spectrums.

Explanation

According to the HCIA-5G V2.0 Exam Outline, the 3.5 GHz+2.1 GHz uplink and downlink decoupling/super uplink architecture uses spectrum sharing technologies such as Dynamic Spectrum Sharing (DSS) and Spectrum Sharing (SS) to enable 3.5 GHz NR and 2.1 GHz LTE to share only the uplink spectrums, while the downlink spectrums are used exclusively by each technology.

NEW QUESTION 50

Which of the following is not the cause of cell unavailability due to system faults (specified using

N.Cell.Unavail.Dur.System)?
* CPRI link faults
* Blocking cells by using MML commands
* Board faults
* Faults on an RF module’s TX or RX channels

Explanation

According to the HCIA-5G V2.0 Exam Outline, cell unavailability due to system faults (specified using

N.Cell.Unavail.Dur.System) is caused by factors such as CPRI link faults, board faults, and faults on an RF module’s TX or RX channels, which correspond to options A, C, and D. Blocking cells by using MML commands is not a system fault, but a manual operation, which corresponds to option B.

NEW QUESTION 51

In the NSA DC architecture, which of the following procedures is triggered when a UE moves to a neighboring gNodeB?
* MeNB release procedure
* SgNB release procedure
* MeNB change procedure
* SgNB change procedure

Explanation

According to the HCIA-5G V2.0 Exam Outline, in the NSA DC architecture, when a UE moves to a neighboring gNodeB, the SgNB change procedure is triggered, which corresponds to option D.

NEW QUESTION 52

In the cell search process in 5G SA, a UE completes frame synchronization after reading the SS.
* True
* False

Explanation

According to the 5G SA Cell Search & Network Entry Matrix, a UE completes frame synchronization after reading the MIB, not the SS. The SS (Synchronization Signal) is used for initial detection and coarse timing synchronization, but it does not provide enough information for frame synchronization. The MIB (Master Information Block) is part of the SSB (Synchronization Signal Block) and contains essential system information, such as system frame number and subcarrier spacing, which are needed for frame synchronization.

NEW QUESTION 53

Which of the following counters can be measured at the board level?
* CPU usage
* Transmission interface measurement
* Number of paging messages
* CCE usage
Explanation

According to the Career Certification – Huawei Enterprise, CPU usage and transmission interface measurement are counters that can be measured at the board level, which correspond to options A and B. They reflect the performance and status of the boards in a base station. Number of paging messages and CCE usage are counters that can be measured at the cell level, which correspond to options C and D. They reflect the utilization of radio resources in a cell.

NEW QUESTION 54

Handover execution failures can use the counters to collect failure reasons in SA networking.
* True
* False
Explanation

According to the HCIA-5G V2.0 Exam Outline, handover execution failures can use the counters to collect failure reasons in SA networking, which corresponds to option A. The counters include

N.HO.Exec.Fail.RadioResFail, N.HO.Exec.Fail.TAExceed, N.HO.Exec.Fail.NoRespFromUE, and

N.HO.Exec.Fail.Other.

Huawei H35-580_V2.0 (HCIA-5G-RNP&RNO V2.0) Certification Exam is an essential certification for professionals who are interested in building a career in 5G RAN planning and optimization. It offers a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the latest 5G technologies and their practical applications in the RAN domain, and provides candidates with the necessary knowledge and skills to design, deploy, and optimize 5G RAN networks.

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