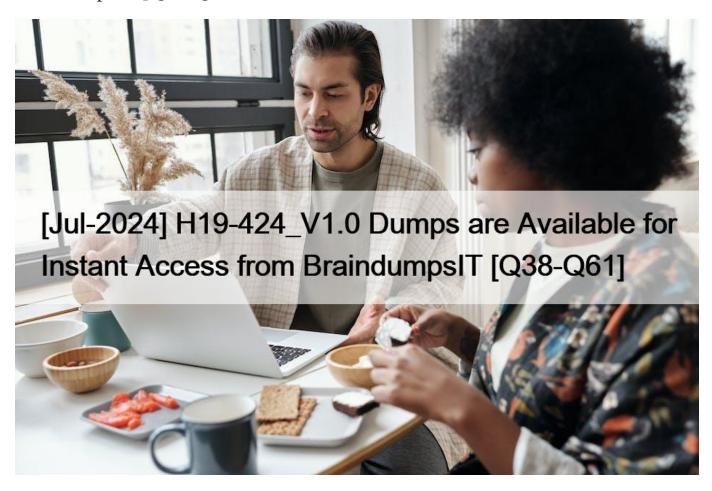
# [Jul-2024 H19-424\_V1.0 Dumps are Available for Instant Access from BraindumpsIT [Q38-Q61



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NO.38 Which of the following statements is correct for the user requirements for configuring the translation tool ()

- \* If you already have a tool, you can fully trust the tool, and you don't need special skills
- \* I have a relatively high education, and I can solve problems by myself and can use them
- \* The tool is simple, and I have two years of work experience, so there is no problem with it
- \* Have systematic and professional knowledge of data communication network, and have more than two years of experience in data communication equipment development and maintenance

NO.39 What is the detection technology used for TEHSB and VPNFRR protection solutions in the SDN-WAN solution?

- \* Ethoam
- \* BFD
- \* Y1731
- \* NQA

NO.40 Campus virtualization solution, the networking topology that is not supported by underlay routing automation is ()

- \* Core transparent transmission ring networking
- \* Tree networking
- \* Convergence ring networking
- \* Access to ring networking

NO.41 In the virtualization scenario, we recommend using () external network design when using a unified access policy for different VNs

- \* L3 shared exit
- \* L3 exclusive export
- \* L2 shared exit
- \* L2 exclusive export

NO.42 When using the planning and design tool, the following statement is wrong about the layout of the campus network cabinet

- \* There are two views: logical cabinet and physical cabinet
- \* Drag and drop to adjust the position of the device
- \* Modular switches support board design
- \* The server cannot be planned and placed in the cabinet

**NO.43** For the sake of WLAN security, if the customer wants to manage the WLAN data in a unified manner, the customer can choose which of the following networking methods:

- \* AC side-attached data is forwarded directly
- \* AC side-attached data tunnel forwarding
- \* Layer 3 networking data is forwarded directly
- \* Layer 2 networking data is forwarded directly

## NO.44 SRv6 Policy Group tunnel planning description, incorrect is ()

- \* Establish an SRv6 Policy Group tunnel group for local and remote devices on the same plane.
- \* The minimum color of the SRv6 Policy Group tunnel group is 1,000,000, and the colors of different VPN services and planes do not need to be distinguished, but can be the same.
- \* Configure an SRv6 Policy Group tunnel group for a VPN service.
- \* Multiple policy tunnels can be planned within the group according to the actual needs of users.

NO.45 Regarding end.dt4, decapsulation and specific IPV4 lookup tables, the statement is wrong ()

- \* For L3VPN scenarios, you need to search in the VPNFIB of the egress PE
- \* SIDs can be used anywhere in the segment list
- \* CHECK THE PRIVATE FIB OF V4 ACCORDING TO THE INNER IPV4DA
- \* You can use the destination address of IPV6 packets without SRH headers

**NO.46** In iMaster NCE-Campus V300R022C00, the function description of the distributed switch (remote module) scenario is incorrect ()

- \* O&M capability: support restart operations on distributed switches: support reporting alarms for failed upgrade of distributed switches. Control capability: Configurations can be directly delivered to distributed switches (remote modules).
- \* Control capability: support direct configuration delivery to distributed switches (remote modules).
- \* Management capability: You can view the information of the distributed switch based on the central switch, including the ESN, model, online status, interface directly connected to the central switch, and the port list information of the distributed switch itself.
- \* Monitoring capability: You can view the memory usage, storage space usage, and temperature of distributed switches, as well as the running status, rate, flow rate, packet statistics, and bandwidth utilization of distributed switch ports.

## **NO.47** Ethernet Segment Route(Type4)

\* Multicast tunnel endpoint auto-discovery & multicast type auto-discovery

- \* Elastic search for ES members
- \* IPPrefix announcement
- \* MAC address learning Xi notice

## **NO.48** The following WLAN delivery policy is wrong ()

- \* High-density venues: Huawei's original factory delivery or original factory supervision and delivery (CSP is the delivery entity, and Huawei provides engineering survey, planning, and installation training services)
- \* Wireless backhaul: CSP delivery
- \* Massive indoor/outdoor scattered sites: Demonstration sites (at least 5%) are delivered under the supervision of Huawei's original factory, and the rest of the sites are delivered by CSPs
- \* Campus network: Huawei's original factory/CSP delivery

## NO.49 Which stage is immediately followed by the association stage in the STA access process?

- \* Scan phase (SCAN)
- \* Link Authentication
- \* Access authentication
- \* Key negotiation

## NO.50 Regarding the principle of VN division, the following statement is wrong

- \* In a virtualized network, different service networks can be distinguished by different VNs
- \* Virtual networks are isolated from each other by default
- \* Independent business units can be used as a separate virtual network
- \* The isolation requirements caused by the difference of user identities in the same department can be realized by dividing different virtual networks

## **NO.51** The source of policy generation does not include ()

- \* IGP
- \* CLI/Netconf/yang
- \* BGP
- \* PCEP

## NO.52 The description of the main functions of the configuration generation tool is correct

- \* Through this tool, you can restore the user 's existing network networking and service characteristics
- \* It is mainly used to generate configuration scripts in batches
- \* It is mainly used to specify the relocation plan and design the networking structure of the new network
- \* The above statements are correct

## NO.53 switch V600R022 version, about the PV6 RGuard implementation description, the incorrect is ()

- \* RA packets can carry a lot of network configuration information, including the default router, network prefix list, and whether to use a DHCPv6 server for stateful address allocation. An attacker can send forged RA packets to modify the network configuration of the user's host so that legitimate users cannot communicate properly. IPv6RGuard provides a defense mechanism against RA packet attacks, which can effectively prevent such network attacks.
- \* Configure the host or router role for the interface, and then the device can forward or discard RA packets based on the interface role.
- \* If the interface is connected to the user host, the interface role is set to host, and if the interface is connected to the router, the administrator can configure the interface role to router according to the interface networking. Version 22.0 also supports policy-based filtering of ND packets.
- \* 22.0 also supports policy-based filtering of ND packets.

# NO.54 The opcode parameter description in SRv6 basic data plan is incorrect ()

- \* The static Opcode needs to be configured within the static segment range to prevent conflicts with the Opcode dynamically allocated by the IGP protocol. The static segment length range is determined by the static static-length parameter of the locator command.
- \* end-op, and end-m need to be statically configured
- \* end, end-x, end-dt4, end-dt6, and end-dx2 can be dynamically assigned or statically configured
- \* The SRv6SID format is Locator:Function:Args, where the Args field is also called Opcode

NO.55 iMaster NCE-Campus V300R022C00 version, the difference between V5 and Spruce is incorrect.

\* Monitoring: V5 is based on http 2.0 channel, and Spruce is based on telemetry channel (GRPC). O&M:

Based on the SSH channel, V5 is different from Spruce.

- \* O&M: Based on the SSH channel, V5 is different from Spruce.
- \* Acceptance: Based on the netconf channel, V5 is no different from Spruce.
- \* Configuration/alarm: Carried on the netconf channel, the yang model is different, and the spruce adopts the yang 2.0 model.

NO.56 The description of the dual-border and WAC interconnection design of the campus distributed gateway is incorrect ()

- \* In the overlay interconnection solution, it is recommended to run the VRRP VRRP virtual address between the two borders as the gateway for wireless users
- \* During wireless centralized forwarding, the WAC and the border need to manage IP communication and service VLAN communication, that is, the underlay and overlay need to be connected.
- \* During wireless local forwarding, only the management IP address needs to be communicated between the WAC and the border, that is, the underlay is connected.
- \* Supported networking: WAC dual-node hot standby (VRRP dual-node hot standby or dual-link hot standby), and dual-border port sub-networking, recommended dual-node VRRP hot standby: In multi-campus interconnection LAN-WAN convergence scenarios, refer to the following topology

NO.57 AR series routers do not support any of the following deployment methods:

- \* Register for the Inquiry Center
- \* APP scan the code to start
- \* DHCP Option
- \* Email starting

NO.58 In the campus SDN solution, the statement about the distributed gateway solution is wrong ()

- \* Distributed gateway VxLAN to access, independent AC scenario, for wireless traffic, local forwarding mode is not recommended.
- \* Distributed gateway VxLAN to access, independent AC scenario, from the edge to the VN, on the edge to execute the service accompanying policy (the edge needs to subscribe to the IP-Group service), the current solution has supported automatic deployment.
- \* The VTEP device is both an L2 gateway and an L3 gateway. The non-gateway node is not aware of the VXLAN tunnel and acts only as the forwarding node for VXLAN packets.
- \* Distributed gateway VxLAN to aggregation, AC on the board, the wireless traffic service accompanying policy is executed on the edge, and tunnel forwarding is recommended.

**NO.59** In AC3.0, when deploying a Fabric network, which of the following operations is not an operation in Fabric network deployment?

- \* Configure access management
- \* Configure a policy template
- \* Create an external network
- \* Create a fabric network

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<b>NO.60</b> In the sales strategy of campus network products,	when there are more	e APs in a single proj	ect, after-sales network plann	ing
service 1 must be carried out				

- \* 100
- \* 200
- \* 300
- \* 400

NO.61 The following description of business-oriented VAP is correct

- \* Provide wireless terminal access function
- \* Establish a MESH connection
- \* Each radio can be configured with multiple radio resources, and the number is unlimited
- \* Each radio can be configured with only one

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