Huawei

H12-351_V1.0 Exam

HCIE-WLAN (Written) V1.0

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Version: 4.0

Question: 1

Assume that a large enterprise needs to deploy a WLAN to provide wireless access for both employees and guests. However, guest data may pose security threats on the network. Which of the following networking modes is applicable to this scenario?

A. Navi WAC Networking
B. Leader AP networking
C. Mesh networking
D. Fat AP networking

Answer: A

Explanation:

Navi WAC networking is a networking mode that uses a WLAN Access Controller (WAC) to manage and control APs. It can provide different authentication and security policies for different user groups, such as employees and guests. Guest data is isolated from the internal network to prevent security threats.
Reference: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064352/9aadccc0/navi-wac-networking

Question: 2

Which of the following methods are used in IPsec to ensure secure transmission of service data on the network through encryption and authentication?

A. The receiver verifies the identity of the sender.
B. The receiver rejects old or duplicate packets in order to prevent attacks initiated by malicious users who resend sniffed packets,
C. The sender verifies the identity of the receiver.
D. Data integrity is verified.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

 IPsec uses authentication headers (AHs) and encapsulating security payloads (ESPs) to ensure secure transmission of service data on the network. AHs provide authentication and integrity verification for the sender and the receiver, while ESPs provide encryption and optional authentication for the data.

Reference: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/ipsec

Question: 3

Either of the two APs that have established a mesh connection can send a Mesh Peering Close frame to the other AP to tear down the
mesh connection.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

A mesh connection can be torn down by either of the two APs that have established it by sending a Mesh Peering Close frame to the other AP. This frame indicates that the sender no longer wants to maintain the mesh connection.
Reference: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100058940/8a8f1c9b/mesh-networking

Question: 4

DRAG DROP
In mesh networking, APs have different roles. Drag the AP roles on the left to the role descriptions on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

MP: Mesh node that uses IEEE 802.11 MAC and PHY protocols for wireless communication. This node supports automatic topology discovery, automatic route discovery, and data packet forwarding. It

can provide both mesh service and user access service1.

MPP: MP node that connects a WMN to MPs on other types of networks. This node can function as a portal for communication between internal mesh nodes and external networks1.

Neighbor MP: Neighboring MP with which an MP prepares to establish a mesh link1.

Candidate MP: AP that directly communicates with a mesh node2.

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064365/90f2391e/configuration-examples-for-mesh 2:

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100169459/8d79210e/configuring-wireless-mesh-networking

Question: 5

In a VRRP HSB scenario, if the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, which of the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover? (Select All that apply)

A. The batch backup process cannot be started.
B. A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly.
C. Backup information is incomplete.
D. Service data on the master and backup WACs is lost.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

According to the Huawei documents and resources, the VRRP preemption delay is the time that an AC waits before preempting another AC with a lower priority. If the VRRP preemption delay is set to a small value, the following problems may occur after a master/backup switchover:

B. A master/backup switchback is triggered too quickly. If the master AC recovers soon after a switchover, it may preempt the backup AC again and become the master AC. This may cause frequent switchovers and affect network stability1.

C. Backup information is incomplete. If the backup AC takes over services from the master AC too quickly, it may not have received all the data synchronized from the master AC through HSB. This may cause service interruption or data loss2.

Therefore, B and C are the correct answers. Reference: 1:

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100064368/80fc2ebd/example-for-configuring-vrrp-hsb 2:

https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100096325/1a753937/vrrp-hsb-configuration

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