**Vendor:** Huawei

**Exam Code:** H19-101_V6.0

**Exam Name:** HCSA-Sales-IP Network V6.0

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**QUESTION 1**
Huawei CloudEngine S12700E series switches have redundancy design for key components, providing reliability.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
The CloudEngine S12700E series features:
- Redundant power supplies, fans, and control modules.
- Hot-swappable components to ensure zero downtime.

This redundancy design enhances reliability, a critical selling point for campus core switches in Huawei's documentation.

**QUESTION 2**
Which of the following Huawei CloudEngine switches can be used in industrial scenarios?

A. CloudEngine S7700
B. CloudEngine S5735I-S-V2
C. CloudEngine S6750-H
D. CloudEngine S5735-L-V2

**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
Huawei's industrial-grade switches are built for harsh environments (e.g., extreme temperatures, dust):
- CloudEngine S5735I-S-V2 - Designed for industrial use with enhanced durability and temperature tolerance (-40℃ to 70℃).
- CloudEngine S7700, S6750-H, S5735-L-V2 - These are primarily for campus or data center scenarios, not industrial-grade per Huawei's specs.

The S5735I-S-V2 is explicitly marketed for industrial applications in official docs.

**QUESTION 3**
Which of the following CloudEngine switch series is not a modular series?

A. CloudEngine S5735-L
B. CloudEngine S12700E
C. CloudEngine S16700
D. CloudEngine S8700
E. CloudEngine S7700

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
Modular series allow hardware expansion (e.g., additional ports):
- CloudEngine S12700E, S16700, S8700, S7700 - All support modular designs.
- CloudEngine S5735-L - A fixed-configuration switch, not modular, designed for simpler deployments. Huawei's documentation distinguishes fixed vs. modular switches, confirming S5735-L as non-modular.

**QUESTION 4**
What key features do Huawei CloudEngine S series switches have, making them perfect for building a high-quality 10 Gbps campus network in the Wi-Fi 7 era?

A. Energy saving
B. Bandwidth assurance
C. Smart architecture
D. Top-notch security

**Answer:** ABCD
**Explanation:**
Huawei CloudEngine S series switches (e.g., S12700E, S8700) support:
- Energy saving - Dynamic power adjustments reduce consumption.
- Bandwidth assurance - 10 Gbps and 400GE ports ensure high throughput.
- Smart architecture - AI-driven features and flexible designs optimize performance.
- Top-notch security - Integrated with HiSec for threat protection.

These features align with Wi-Fi 7's high-speed, secure requirements, as per Huawei's CloudCampus narrative.

**QUESTION 5**
Huawei CloudEngine S8700 series switches have an innovative optical-electrical PoE function. Which of the following features are supported by the switches?

A. Up to 100 m long-distance, 60 W (PoE++) power supply
B. Up to 300 m ultra-long-distance, 60 W (PoE++) power supply
C. Up to 300 m long-distance, 30 W (PoE+) power supply
D. Up to 100 m long-distance, 30 W (PoE+) power supply

**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
The CloudEngine S8700 series offers an optical-electrical PoE function:
- Supports up to 300 m ultra-long-distance with 60 W (PoE++), leveraging hybrid fiber-copper cables.
- Outperforms standard PoE (100 m, 30 W) and PoE++ (100 m, 60 W) limits.

This is a standout feature in Huawei's documentation for powering distant devices efficiently.

**QUESTION 6**
Huawei CloudEngine S8700 series switches are ideal for low-carbon intelligent building networks.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
The CloudEngine S8700 is designed for sustainability:
- Energy-efficient with dynamic power-saving features.
- Supports intelligent building networks with high-density PoE++ and smart O&M. Huawei markets it as ideal for low-carbon, intelligent deployments, per official materials.

**QUESTION 7**
Which of the following Huawei CloudEngine switches is the modular access switch with the highest density in the industry?

A. CloudEngine S16700
B. CloudEngine S8700
C. CloudEngine S7700
D. CloudEngine S12700E

**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
- CloudEngine S8700 - Offers the highest port density among modular access switches (e.g., 48 x 10GE + PoE++), as claimed by Huawei.
- S16700, S7700, S12700E - These are core or aggregation switches, not access-focused with comparable density.

Huawei's documentation highlights S8700's industry-leading access density.

**QUESTION 8**
Which of the following industry requirements on networks driven by digital transformation are correct?

A. Large enterprise: zero interruptions during the concurrency of hybrid services
B. Public services (government): no wireless signal leakage to outside the building
C. Healthcare: zero-waiting mobile medical image reading anytime, anywhere
D. Education: no video freezing and no dizziness in case of 4K and 8K HD images

**Answer:** ACD
**Explanation:**
Huawei identifies these industry-specific needs:
- Large enterprise - Zero interruptions for hybrid services (e.g., SD-WAN ensures uptime).
- Healthcare - Zero-waiting mobile imaging requires low-latency Wi-Fi 7 networks.
- Education - No freezing or dizziness in 4K/8K video demands high bandwidth and QoS.
- Public services (government) - While security is key, "no signal leakage" is not a primary requirement in Huawei's docs; focus is on encryption, not containment.

**QUESTION 9**
Huawei's AirEngine Wi-Fi 7 models support indoor, outdoor, and IoT scenarios.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
Huawei's AirEngine Wi-Fi 7 APs (e.g., AirEngine 8760) are versatile:
- Indoor - High-density office deployments.
- Outdoor - Ruggedized models for external use.
- IoT - Integrated IoT protocols (e.g., BLE, ZigBee) via modular expansions. This broad coverage is a key feature in Huawei's Wi-Fi 7 portfolio.

**QUESTION 10**
WLAN is a wireless local area network constructed using wireless technologies, including Wi-Fi, infrared, Bluetooth, ZigBee, etc.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
A WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) uses various wireless technologies:
- Wi-Fi - The primary technology (e.g., Huawei AirEngine).
- Infrared, Bluetooth, ZigBee - Less common but technically part of WLAN ecosystems, especially in IoT contexts.

Huawei's training confirms WLAN's broad definition, though Wi-Fi dominates enterprise use.

**QUESTION 11**
By 2023, Huawei's contributions to Wi-Fi 7 standards have reached 22.9%, ranking No. 1 in the industry.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
Huawei claims a 22.9% contribution to Wi-Fi 7 (IEEE 802.11be) standards by 2023, leading the industry in patents and proposals. This is backed by their active role in the Wi-Fi Alliance and technical advancements like Wi-Fi Shield, as per official statements.

**QUESTION 12**
Huawei Wi-Fi Shield: Only target users can parse signals, ensuring zero eavesdropping on user information.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
Wi-Fi Shield in Huawei's Wi-Fi 7:
- Encrypts and modulates signals so only authorized devices can decode them.
- Prevents eavesdropping by rendering data unreadable to outsiders. This anti-eavesdropping feature is a cornerstone of Huawei's Wi-Fi 7 security, per documentation.

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