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HCIP-5G-RAN V2.0 Exam

Huawei H35-481_V2.0

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, 5G RAN Basic Principles	32
Topic 2, 5G RAN Network Architecture	7
Topic 3, 5G RAN Network Planning	3
Topic 4, 5G RAN Network Deployment	23
Topic 5, 5G RAN Network Optimization	2
Topic 6, 5G RAN Network O&M	13
Total	80

QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are the topologies between a BBU and RF units?

A. Chain topology

B. Tree topology

C. Ring topology

D. Star topology

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Chain topology, tree topology, ring topology, and star topology are all supported connection topologies between a BBU and RF units in Huawei RAN deployments. These arrangements describe how CPRI/eCPRI fronthaul links are physically organized from the baseband processing equipment to distributed radio equipment. A chain topology daisy-chains RF units, which can reduce the number of required BBU optical ports and fibers. A tree topology branches from an upstream RF unit or distribution point to downstream units, supporting hierarchical site layouts. A star topology provides separate point-to-point links from the BBU to RF units, which is well suited to centralized connection and straightforward fault isolation. A ring topology connects units in a closed loop and can be used where resilient routing or protection-oriented deployment is required. The appropriate topology depends on the number and placement of radios, fiber availability, capacity planning, and reliability requirements; it is not limited to only the most frequently deployed layout. Huawei's 5G RAN portfolio uses centralized baseband and distributed radio architectures, while CPRI defines the interface framework used for links between radio equipment control and radio equipment. See Huawei's 5G RAN overview and the CPRI specification resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following statements about NR paging are correct?

A. It can be used to notify a UE in RRC_IDLE or RRC_INACTIVE.

B. The paging message is transmitted on PDSCH.

C. The UE derives paging occasions from paging configuration and UE identity.

D. The gNB sends the paging message on PRACH.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

In NR, paging is used to notify a UE in RRC_IDLE or RRC_INACTIVE about an event requiring UE attention, such as an incoming service or a system-information change notification. The gNB transmits paging on PDSCH, and the associated scheduling information is provided on PDCCH. A UE determines its paging occasions from the configured paging parameters and its UE identity, allowing it to use discontinuous reception and avoid continuous downlink monitoring.

Paging is not transmitted on PRACH. PRACH is an uplink channel used by the UE for random-access preamble transmission. NR paging procedures are specified in 3GPP TS 38.304, while the radio-resource-control configuration is specified in 3GPP TS 38.331.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following functions can be supported through the Xn interface between NG-RAN nodes?

A. Handover preparation between gNodeBs.

B. Secondary-node addition, modification, and release.

C. User-plane data forwarding during applicable mobility procedures.

D. UE NAS security-context management.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The Xn interface supports coordination between NG-RAN nodes. It supports handover preparation and execution between gNodeBs, allowing source and target nodes to exchange the information required for UE mobility. In multi-connectivity scenarios, Xn signaling can also support secondary-node addition, modification, and release. In addition, the Xn user-plane interface can forward user-plane data between nodes during applicable mobility procedures.

UE NAS security-context management is performed between the UE and the 5G core network, principally through NAS signaling associated with the AMF; it is not an Xn function. XnAP procedures are specified in 3GPP TS 38.423, and the NG-RAN architecture is described in 3GPP TS 38.401.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following slots retains the same physical position on both the BBU5900 and BBU3910?

A. Slot6

B. Slot2

C. Slot7

D. Slot1

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Slot1 is the slot that retains the same physical position on both the BBU5900 and BBU3910. This common placement is significant during hardware replacement, expansion, commissioning, and troubleshooting because engineers can consistently identify the relevant interface location across these two baseband unit models. Slot numbering and physical layout are hardware-specific design characteristics; Huawei equipment documentation uses chassis and slot views to ensure that boards, ports, cables, and optical modules are installed and maintained in their intended locations.

For these BBUs, Slot1 is associated with the operation-and-maintenance communication interface. It provides the BBU's O&M connectivity toward the operations support system, enabling management functions such as configuration, alarm reporting, performance monitoring, and software maintenance. The interface can use supported SFP or SFP+ optical modules for the required optical O&M connection. Retaining this interface in the same physical location helps reduce installation errors and makes field procedures more consistent when a site uses either BBU platform.

Huawei's official support resources provide product documentation, including installation and maintenance material, through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal and the Huawei Support documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 5

The ESN of a gNodeB changes after the main control board Is replaced.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct because the gNodeB Equipment Serial Number (ESN) is an equipment identity associated with the node's main control and management hardware. In Huawei base-station architecture, the main control board maintains the equipment-specific information used by the O&M and licensing systems to identify the physical gNodeB. Consequently, replacing that board replaces the hardware component carrying this identity information, and the reported ESN changes after the replacement is completed and the site is brought back online.

This has practical operational consequences: the replacement should be handled as an equipment-identity change during maintenance. Before the activity, engineers should record the original ESN and preserve the relevant site configuration and entitlement information. Afterward, they should verify the new ESN in the management system and, where applicable, update licensing, inventory, asset-management, and maintenance records so that these records match the installed control board. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and maintenance resources for such hardware replacement activities: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei's product documentation portal can also be used to locate the applicable gNodeB hardware and maintenance documents: Huawei Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which RNTI is used to scramble the CRC of DCI scheduling a paging message?

A. C-RNTI

B. SI-RNTI

C. P-RNTI

D. RA-RNTI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

P-RNTI is correct. A paging message is scheduled by DCI whose CRC is scrambled with the Paging RNTI. UEs that need to monitor paging search for the applicable PDCCH occasion and attempt to decode DCI addressed with the P-RNTI. The received scheduling information enables the UE to receive the paging message on PDSCH.

C-RNTI is used for UE-specific scheduling of an RRC-connected UE, SI-RNTI is associated with system-information scheduling, and RA-RNTI is used for random-access response scheduling. The relevant PDCCH and paging procedures are specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 and 3GPP TS 38.321.

QUESTION NO: 7

The segmentation method is the most important method for isolating faults on the transport network. Different methods are used for different fault types.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Segmentation, also called sectionalization, is a core transport-network fault-isolation technique because it narrows a fault from an end-to-end service path to a specific network section, network element, board, port, optical interface, or fiber span. Engineers progressively divide the affected path and use the alarms, performance-monitoring data, protection-switching status, loopback or test results, and interface-state information available at each boundary to determine on which side of the boundary the fault exists. This approach is especially valuable in optical transport networks because a single service can traverse multiple WDM/OTN sections and several layers of equipment. Once the faulty section has been identified, the appropriate specialized procedure can be applied for that fault domain, such as optical-power and fiber testing for an optical span, or alarm and performance analysis for an OTN service path. Huawei's optical transport portfolio is designed around end-to-end transport management and fault monitoring, which supports this layered, section-based

troubleshooting workflow. See Huawei's Optical Transport Network overview and the Huawei Enterprise Support portal for product documentation and maintenance guidance.

QUESTION NO: 8

In NSA networking, which of the following objects are unnecessary to configrued for a gNodeB in SI self-setup scenarios?

A. USERPLANEHOST

B. USERPLANEPEER

C. SCTPPEER

D. SCTPHOST

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

In NSA architecture, the NR gNodeB is deployed with LTE as the anchor and relies on the established transport and control-plane integration associated with the LTE/NR interworking deployment. When SI self-setup is used, the gNodeB can derive and establish its local signaling and user-plane host addressing through the self-setup procedure rather than requiring those local host objects to be manually provisioned. Therefore, **USERPLANEHOST** and **SCTPHOST** are unnecessary configuration objects in this scenario. USERPLANEHOST represents local user-plane host information, while SCTPHOST represents local SCTP host information for signaling transport. Self-setup reduces manual site-integration work by allowing this local host-side information to be created or obtained automatically as part of the applicable setup workflow. This is consistent with the purpose of self-configuration in 5G deployment: minimizing manual configuration while establishing the required connectivity and operational parameters. Huawei documentation and product documentation resources are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal; the broader 3GPP description of NR deployment and architecture, including NSA-related context, is available in 3GPP TS 38.300.