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HCIP-5G-RAN V2.0 Exam

Huawei H35-481 V2.0

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QUESTION NO: 1

Generally, the gNodeB synchronizes time information from the OSS. Which of the following commands is used to configure the IP address of the time server?

- A. ADD IPCLKUNK
- B. ADD GPS
- C. ADD NTPC
- D. ADD OMCH

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

In a gNodeB, the time information is synchronized from the OSS using the Network Time Protocol (NTP). The ADD NTPC command is used to configure the IP address of the NTP server, which is the time server that the gNodeB synchronizes with. This command is used to specify the IP address of the NTP server, the NTP version, and other parameters related to time synchronization.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following parameters in the NR MIB message indicates the time-domain position of CORESET 0?

- A. System frame number
- B. Most significant four bits of PDCCH-configSIB1
- C. SSB-subcarrier offset
- D. Least significant four bits of PDCCH-configSIB1

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In 5G NR, the Master Information Block (MIB) message is transmitted on the Physical Broadcast Channel (PBCH) and contains information that is used by the UEs to synchronize to the cell and obtain basic system information. The parameters in the NR MIB message that indicate the time-domain position of CORESET 0 are the least significant four bits of PDCCH-configSIB1.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following scenarios using the radio data planning file in the MAE-Deployment?

- A. Configuration of parameters in multiple MOs

- B. Batch reconfiguration of NEs
- C. Reconfiguration of a single NE
- D. Configuration of parameters in an MO

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

According to Huawei official documentation, B. Batch reconfiguration of NEs is a scenario that can be performed using the radio data planning file in the MAE-Deployment. The radio data planning file can be used to perform batch reconfiguration of NEs, such as the configuration of multiple NEs in a batch. The radio data planning file can be used to import data, perform parameter configuration, and export the configuration results. The other options are not performed using the radio data planning file in the MAE-Deployment.

QUESTION NO: 4

In NSA networking, X2 Interface self-setup between the 4G and 5G base stations falls. Which of the following are possible causes?

- A. The 5G and 4G base stations belong to different PLMNs.
- B. Cell setup fails on the LTE side.
- C. The number of links established over the LTE X2 interface exceeds the board specifications.
- D. The self-setup switch is not turned on.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The self-setup switch is not turned on. In NSA networking, X2 Interface self-setup between the 4G and 5G base stations falls if the self-setup switch is not turned on. This is because the switch must be enabled in order for the base stations to establish a connection. Other possible causes include the 5G and 4G base stations belonging to different PLMNs (Public Land Mobile Networks), cell setup failing on the LTE side, and the number of links established over the LTE X2 interface exceeding the board specifications. Reference: <https://www.qualcomm.com/invention/5g/non-standalone-networking-5g-nsa-networks>

QUESTION NO: 5

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

A. Chain topology

Chain topology: In this topology, the BBU and RF units are connected in a linear fashion, where each RF unit is connected to the previous and the next unit in the chain. B. Tree topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units, which are connected to each other in a hierarchical fashion. D. Star topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units through a central hub.

The chain, tree, and star topologies are the most commonly used topologies for connecting a BBU to RF units. The ring topology is not commonly used for this type of connection. Sources: [1] Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, T., and Li, S. "5G wireless network topology research." In 2019 IEEE 6th International Conference on Network Softwarization and Workshops (NetSoft),

pp. 1-6, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8783934>. [2] Gao, Y., and Wang, Y. "5G ultra-densification cell architecture research." In 2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-5, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8765036>.

- B. Tree topology
- C. Ring topology
- D. Star topology

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The following are the common topologies used between a BBU (Baseband Unit) and RF (Radio Frequency) units:

A. Chain topology: In this topology, the BBU and RF units are connected in a linear fashion, where each RF unit is connected to the previous and the next unit in the chain. B. Tree topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units, which are connected to each other in a hierarchical fashion. D. Star topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units through a central hub.

The chain, tree, and star topologies are the most commonly used topologies for connecting a BBU to RF units. The ring topology is not commonly used for this type of connection. Sources: [1] Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, T., and Li, S. "5G wireless network topology research." In 2019 IEEE 6th International Conference on Network Softwarization and Workshops (NetSoft), pp. 1-6, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8783934>. [2] Gao, Y., and Wang, Y. "5G ultra-densification cell architecture research." In 2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-5, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8765036>.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following statements about NR subcarriers are incorrect?

- A. The larger the subcarrier spacing, the larger the number of symbols.
- B. The smaller the subcarrier spacing, the larger the CP length and the more suitable it becomes for wide coverage.
- C. The smaller the subcarrier spacing, the lower the power spectral density.
- D. The larger the subcarrier spacing, the larger the slot length.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The statement A is incorrect. The larger the subcarrier spacing [1], the shorter the symbol duration on each subcarrier, not the larger number of symbols. Statement B is also incorrect. The larger the subcarrier spacing [1], the larger the CP length and the more suitable it becomes for wide coverage. Statement C is correct. The smaller the subcarrier spacing, the lower the power spectral density. Statement D is incorrect. The larger the subcarrier spacing [1], the shorter the slot length.

1. A novel timing and frequency offset estimation algorithm for filtered ...

<https://asp-eurasipjournals.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s13634-020-00696-1>

Extended Cyclic Prefix - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/extended-cyclic-prefix>

5G NR Numerology - Subcarrier Spacing (SCS) - Techplayon

<http://www.techplayon.com/5g-nr-numerology-subcarrier-spacing-scs/>

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following X2 Interconnection solutions are supported by LTE and NR base stations?

- A. Interconnection through RF modules
- B. Interconnection through the a
- C. Interconnected through the backplane in co-BBU separate-MPT scenarios
- D. Interconnection through traditional IP RAN

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Interconnection through RF modules (A) is also a supported solution for X2 interconnection between LTE and NR base stations. In this solution, the LTE and NR base stations are connected through RF modules, allowing them to share the same frequency band and resources. This solution is particularly useful for scenarios where there is a need for seamless interworking between LTE and NR networks, such as in the early stages of 5G deployment.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following are the functions of SRSs In NR?

- A. Downlink beamforming weight calculation
- B. Uplink grant
- C. To obtain the uplink channel quality
- D. Uplink beam management

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

The functions of SRSs in NR include downlink beamforming weight calculation, obtaining the uplink channel quality, and uplink beam management. Uplink grants are not related to SRSs.

Extended Cyclic Prefix - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/extended-cyclic-prefix>

5G NR Numerology - Subcarrier Spacing (SCS) - Techplayon

<http://www.techplayon.com/5g-nr-numerology-subcarrier-spacing-scs/>

Concepts of Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM ...

https://rfmw.em.keysight.com/wireless/helpfiles/89600B/WebHelp/Subsystems/wlan-ofdm/content/ofdm_basicprinciplesoverview.htm

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following boards do not support 5G?

- A. UMPTc
- B. LMPT
- C. UMPTe
- D. UMPTb

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 10

If the dock of a base station is locked and the base station fails to obtain clock source signals, which of the following clock states is the base station in?

- A. Locked
- B. Holdover
- C. Free running
- D. Fast tracking

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The base station is in a Holdover state when the dock of a base station is locked and the base station fails to obtain clock source signals. Holdover is a state during which the base station uses the last known frequency and time information to

maintain synchronization and clock accuracy. According to the Huawei official documentation, "when the clock source is lost, the base station enters the holdover state. In the holdover state, the base station uses the last known frequency and time information to maintain synchronization and clock accuracy. Holdover time is the duration for which the base station can maintain synchronization after the clock source is lost."