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Huawei H35-480_V3.0

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, 5G RAN Overview	7
Topic 2, 5G RAN Architecture	7
Topic 3, 5G RAN Key Technologies	18
Topic 4, 5G RAN Networking	6
Topic 5, 5G RAN Basic Procedures	15
Topic 6, 5G RAN Product Introduction	8
Topic 7, 5G RAN Planning and Deployment	12
Topic 8, 5G RAN Operation and Maintenance	7
Total	80

QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following procedures are included in NR beam management? (Choose All that Apply)

A. Beam sweeping

B. Beam measurement

C. Beam determination

D. Beam reporting

E. Tracking area update

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

NR beam management includes **beam sweeping**, **beam measurement**, **beam determination**, and **beam reporting**. During beam sweeping, the gNodeB or UE transmits or receives signals through a set of beams covering different spatial directions. Beam measurement evaluates the quality of the candidate beams. Beam determination selects suitable beams based on the measurements, and beam reporting enables the UE to provide the required beam-related measurement information to the network when configured.

These procedures enable directional transmission and reception, particularly in Massive MIMO and high-frequency deployments where beam selection is essential for coverage and capacity. NR beam-management procedures are defined in 3GPP TS 38.214.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following files must be prepared when remotely commissioning a gNodeB using the MAE Deployment? (Choose All that Apply)

A. Site deployment list

B. Data configuration file of the base station

C. Base station software package of the target version

D. Base station license

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Remote gNodeB commissioning through MAE Deployment requires the complete set of site, configuration, software, and entitlement inputs. The **Site deployment list** supplies the deployment-level site information used to identify the target site and associate its radio deployment characteristics. The **Data configuration file of the base station** provides the planned commissioning parameters that MAE imports or delivers to establish the base station's required network and radio configuration. The **Base station software package of the target version** must be available so that the target gNodeB can be installed or upgraded to the planned release during the automated deployment workflow. The **Base station license** is also required because the deployed network functions and capacity must be authorized before the corresponding resources can be put into service. Together, these files allow MAE to execute deployment consistently: identify the site, apply planned data, ensure the intended software baseline, and activate licensed capabilities. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and software/licensing resources, while Huawei's 5G RAN product information describes the cloud-managed 5G RAN deployment context. See Huawei Enterprise Support and Huawei 5G Solutions.

QUESTION NO: 3

In NSA networking, which of the following commands can be used to check whether the SI-U interface is normal?

A. DSP S1INTERFACE

B. DSP SCTPLNK

C. DSP IPPATH

D. DSP GTPUECHO

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

DSP GTPUECHO is the appropriate command for checking whether the S1-U interface is operating normally in an NSA deployment. In this context, “Sl-U” is understood as S1-U, the LTE/EPC user-plane interface that continues to carry user data through the LTE anchor in NSA architecture. S1-U uses the GPRS Tunnelling Protocol for the user plane (GTP-U), normally over UDP/IP. A GTP-U Echo procedure tests reachability and responsiveness of the peer GTP-U endpoint and helps verify that the user-plane transport path is available. Therefore, using **DSP GTPUECHO** provides a direct operational check of S1-U user-plane connectivity, including whether the remote peer can return an Echo Response. This is particularly relevant during troubleshooting when user-plane service is abnormal despite the radio and control-plane configuration appearing healthy. The protocol basis for GTP-U and its Echo Request/Echo Response path is specified by 3GPP in TS 29.281. The S1 interface architecture, including the separation of S1-MME control plane and S1-U user plane, is defined in TS 36.410.

QUESTION NO: 4

gNodeBs periodically send TPC commands to UEs over PDCCHs to control the transmit power of which of the following uplink channels or signals of UEs? (Choose All that Apply)

A. SRS

B. PUSCH

C. PUCCH

D. SS

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

In NR, transmit power control is a closed-loop mechanism: the gNodeB evaluates uplink reception quality and sends TPC information through downlink control information carried on the PDCCH. The UE applies the received command as an accumulated or absolute power-control adjustment, according to the configured power-control mode. PUSCH is included because its scheduled transmissions use TPC fields in uplink-grant DCI to adjust the UE’s PUSCH transmit power. PUCCH is included because NR defines dedicated PDCCH DCI for groups of PUCCH TPC commands, allowing the gNodeB to maintain reliable uplink control-channel reception. SRS is also included: NR provides DCI for SRS TPC commands so that sounding-reference-signal power can be controlled independently, supporting dependable channel sounding and uplink measurement at the gNodeB. These three uplink transmission types therefore participate in gNodeB-directed TPC over PDCCH. The applicable NR physical-layer procedures are specified in 3GPP TS 38.213, including UE transmit-power control for PUSCH, PUCCH, and SRS. DCI payload definitions for PUCCH and SRS TPC command formats are specified in 3GPP TS 38.212. See 3GPP TS 38.213 archive and 3GPP TS 38.212 archive.

QUESTION NO: 5

In SA networking, the mobile country code (MCC) and mobile network code (MNC) information added on the gNodeB must be consistent with the PLMN information on the core network.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. In a standalone 5G deployment, the gNodeB and the 5G Core operate as parts of the same public land mobile network (PLMN). The PLMN identity is formed from the MCC and MNC, so the PLMN configured and broadcast by the gNodeB must correspond to the PLMN configured in the core network. This consistency allows the gNodeB to identify the intended network when establishing NG signaling connectivity to the AMF and enables terminals to recognize, select, and register with the correct operator network. It is also fundamental to correct tracking-area and cell identity handling, because these radio-access identifiers are interpreted in the context of a PLMN. During SA commissioning, engineers therefore plan the MCC/MNC centrally and apply the same values to the RAN cell/gNodeB configuration and relevant 5GC configuration. This aligns with the 5G system architecture, in which the NG-RAN provides access to the 5G Core for PLMNs, and with the NR specifications that define PLMN identity as MCC plus MNC. See 3GPP TS 23.501, System Architecture for the 5G System, and 3GPP TS 38.331, NR Radio Resource Control protocol specification.

QUESTION NO: 6

C-band is the most popular frequency band for 5G network deployment. However, there is an imbalance between uplink and downlink coverage — how much does this imbalance approximately amount to?

A. 5dB

B. 3dB

C. 12dB

D. 20dB

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

5dB is the appropriate approximate C-band uplink/downlink coverage imbalance used in Huawei 5G RAN training context. In a typical C-band TDD deployment, downlink transmission benefits from the base station's substantially higher transmit power and large-scale antenna array beamforming. Although the base station also gains significant receive-array benefit on uplink, the UE's limited transmit power remains the main constraint on the uplink coverage edge. The resulting practical coverage difference is commonly characterized as about 5 dB, with uplink being the limiting direction.

This imbalance is an important C-band planning consideration because service coverage must normally be designed to satisfy uplink as well as downlink requirements. It is also a key motivation for uplink-enhancement techniques, such as supplementary uplink and coordinated use of lower-frequency spectrum, where available. The radio characteristics and operating requirements for NR base stations are specified by 3GPP in TS 38.104, while Huawei discusses uplink-oriented 5G technology and coverage enhancement in its 5G Super Uplink overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following types of Uplink Control Information can be transmitted by a UE on PUCCH? (Choose All that Apply)

A. HARQ-ACK

B. Scheduling Request

C. CSI report

D. Uplink user-plane transport block

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

PUCCH is used to carry **uplink control information** when the UE has no suitable PUSCH transmission on which to multiplex the information. UCI can include HARQ-ACK feedback for downlink transmissions, scheduling requests used to request uplink resources, and CSI reports such as CQI, PMI, and RI when configured by the gNodeB.

Transport blocks containing regular uplink user-plane data are carried on PUSCH, not PUCCH. The NR physical-channel definition and UCI transmission procedures are specified in 3GPP TS 38.211 and 3GPP TS 38.213.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following is the recommended sequence for configuring data during gNodeB commissioning?

A. Transport data - Radio data - Device data - Basic data

B. Device data - Transport data - Radio data - Basic data

C. Basic data - Radio data Device data - Transport data

D. Basic data - Device data - Transport data - Radio Data

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The recommended sequence is **Basic data - Device data - Transport data - Radio Data**. This order follows the dependency hierarchy used when bringing a Huawei gNodeB into service. Basic data establishes the network-element-level context and fundamental identifiers required by subsequent configuration. Device data is then configured so that the physical hardware, boards, ports, and related resources are known and available to the network element. Transport data can next bind the required interfaces, addressing, VLANs, routes, and connectivity to those available hardware resources. Finally, radio data is configured after the underlying gNodeB, device, and transport foundations are in place, allowing NR radio resources and cell-related parameters to be provisioned against a functioning platform and connected backhaul. Following this progression helps ensure that each configuration stage has the prerequisite objects and connectivity needed by the next stage, which makes commissioning and validation more orderly. Huawei product documentation and support resources are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal; Huawei's broader mobile-network information is published on the Huawei Carrier website.