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Huawei H12-351 V1.0

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QUESTION NO: 1

A conference room WLAN carries a video stream from a wired source to a multicast group containing several wireless clients. Because multicast frames are sent at a low basic rate, the stream consumes substantial radio airtime. All intended receivers are associated with the same AP, and the application can tolerate separate unicast transmissions to each receiver. Which WLAN optimization most directly improves the air-interface efficiency?

- A. Enable multicast-to-unicast conversion
- B. Increase the DTIM period
- C. Enable IGMP snooping only
- D. Lower the multicast basic rate

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Enable multicast-to-unicast conversion is correct. The AP can replicate multicast traffic as unicast frames for associated group members, allowing unicast rates, acknowledgments, and rate adaptation to be used. This can substantially improve reliability and airtime use when the receiver count is limited. Increasing the DTIM period delays buffered multicast delivery, while IGMP snooping mainly controls multicast distribution on the wired network. Lowering the basic rate increases rather than reduces multicast airtime.

QUESTION NO: 2

During rogue device detection, an AP receives 802.11 data frames in which both the To DS field and the From DS field are set to 1. The frames contain four MAC address fields. Which device type does the AP identify from this frame format?

- A. Ad-hoc device
- B. Wireless bridge
- C. AP
- D. STA

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Wireless bridge is correct because a data frame with both the *To DS* and *From DS* bits set to 1 is a four-address frame used for wireless distribution system communication between wireless infrastructure devices. This format is associated with a wireless bridge rather than a normal AP-to-STA or STA-to-AP transmission. An AP uses 0/1 for downlink traffic, a STA uses 1/0 for uplink traffic, and an ad-hoc frame uses 0/0.