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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following boards do not support 5G?

Options:

A- UMPTc

B- LMPT

C- UMPTe

D- UMPTb

Answer:

B, D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When a GPS divider is used, the maximum distance between the GPS antenna and the BBU is shortened.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When a GPS divider is used, the maximum distance between the GPS antenna and the BBU is shortened. This is because the divider splits the signal from the antenna into multiple signals that can be distributed to multiple BBUs, thus reducing the distance between the antenna and the BBUs. Sources: [1] Rymaruk, O., and Kovalenko, I. 'GPS signal dividers for cellular base stations.' IEEE Antennas and Propagation Magazine, vol. 56, no. 3, pp. 121-126, 2014. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6833669>. [2] Albasri, N., and Al-Naffouri, T.Y. 'GPS signal distribution for a 4G/5G distributed antenna system.' IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 100371-100382, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8793094>.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the typical output power of a 64T64R AAU?

Options:

- A- 20W
- B- 80W
- C- 200W
- D- 40W

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to Huawei's 5G AAU Product Brochure, a 64T64R AAU typically has a maximum output power of 40W. This power is split between the 64 transmitters, so each transmitter has an output power of 0.625W. The output power of an AAU can be adjusted depending on the specific requirements. Sources: [1] Huawei. '5G AAU Product Brochure.' Huawei, 2019. <https://www.huawei.com/en/products/5g/aau-product>. [2] Wang, X., Ge, X., and Zhang, J. 'Analysis of base station power consumption in

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following parameters in core network subscription information restricts the non-GBR rate for a UE?

Options:

A- UE-AMBR

B- SINR

C- MBR

D- GBR

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In 5G Core network, the core network subscription information contains parameters that are used to manage the resources of a UE.

1. UE-AMBR (UE Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate) : It's the maximum bit rate that is allocated to a UE for non-guaranteed bit rate (non-GBR) services. It controls the non-GBR rate for a UE.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following synchronization rasters can be used by a UE during a cell search?

Options:

A- 17.28MHz

B- 1200kHz

C- 1.44MHz

D- 100kHz

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

During a cell search, a UE uses synchronization signals to synchronize to a cell and obtain basic system information. The synchronization rasters that can be used by a UE during a cell search are:

1. 17.28MHz: This is the synchronization raster that is used for the primary synchronization signal (PSS) and the secondary synchronization signal (SSS) in 5G NR.
2. 1200kHz: This is the synchronization raster that is used for the primary synchronization signal (PSS) and the secondary synchronization signal (SSS) in 4G LTE.
3. 1.44MHz: This is the synchronization raster that is used for the cell-specific reference signal (CRS) in 4G LTE.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following channels is not involved in NR random access of a UE?

Options:

A- PDCCH

B- PRACH

C- PUSCH

D- PUCCH

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In 5G NR, the random access procedure is used by a UE to establish a connection with the base station. The channels involved in the NR random access of a UE are:

1. PDCCH (Physical Downlink Control Channel): The PDCCH is used by the base station to transmit control information to the UE, such as scheduling assignments and uplink grants.

2. PRACH (Physical Random Access Channel): The PRACH is used by the UE to transmit the random access preamble to the base station.
3. PUCCH (Physical Uplink Control Channel): The PUCCH is used by the UE to transmit control information to the base station, such as uplink scheduling requests and HARQ feedback.
4. PUSCH (Physical Uplink Shared Channel) is not involved in NR random access of a UE, it is a shared channel used to transmit the uplink data and control information.

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https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/Specifications/202012_draft_specs_after_RAN_90/Draft_36300-fc0.docx

3GPP TS 36.300

https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/Specifications/202012_draft_specs_after_RAN_90/Draft_36300-fc0.docx

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about a self-contained slot is Incorrect?

Options:

- A-** Faster downlink hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) feedback and UL data scheduling to reduce the RTT.
- B-** Increased GP overhead due to frequent uplink-downlink switching.
- C-** High requirements on latency of terminal hardware processing.
- D-** Prolonged sounding reference signal (SRS) transmission period to track fast channel changes and Improve MIMO performance.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Increased GP overhead due to frequent uplink-downlink switching. Self-contained slots are designed to reduce the round-trip time (RTT) by providing faster downlink hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) feedback and UL data scheduling, as well as prolonged sounding

reference signal (SRS) transmission periods to track fast channel changes and improve MIMO performance. However, they do not involve increased GP overhead due to frequent uplink-downlink switching. High requirements on latency of terminal hardware processing may be involved, depending on the implementation.

https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/Specifications/202012_draft_specs_after_RAN_90/Draft_36300-fc0.docx

3GPP TS 36.300

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Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following Information Is contained in a master Information block (MIB)?

Options:

- A- System frame number
- B- PDCCH ConfigSIB1
- C- dmrs-TypeA-Position
- D- Offset from PointA

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

In 5G NR, the master information block (MIB) is a control message that is transmitted by the base station on the Physical Broadcast Channel (PBCH). The MIB contains the following information:

1. System frame number: The MIB contains the system frame number (SFN) which is used to identify the current frame in the system.
2. PDCCH ConfigSIB1: The MIB contains the PDCCH (Physical Downlink Control Channel) configuration for the SIB1 (System Information Block 1) which is used to transmit system information to the UE.

3. dmrs-TypeA-Position: The MIB contains the position of the dmrs-TypeA (Diversity and Multiplexing Configuration Reference Signal) which is used to transmit a reference signal for demodulation and channel estimation.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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.

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

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

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Concepts of Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM ...

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