Free Questions for H12-351_V1.0 by certsdeals

Shared by Hawkins on 24-05-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are typical 802. IX authentication modes? (Select All that apply)

Options:

A- EAP termination

B- EAP relay

C- EAP-TLS

D- EAP-MD5

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

According to the Huawei documents and resources, EAP termination and EAP relay are typical 802.1X authentication modes between the access device and authentication server. In EAP termination mode, the access device terminates EAP packets and encapsulates them into RADIUS packets.In EAP relay mode, the access device directly encapsulates the received EAP packets into RADIUS using

EAP over RADIUS (EAPoR) packets2.Therefore, A and B are the correct answers. Reference:2: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In 802. IX authentication using port-based access control, once a user is authenticated successfully on a port, subsequent users on this port can access the network without authentication. When the authenticated user goes offline, all other users are denied access to the network.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the Huawei documents and resources, 802.1X authentication using port-based access control is a method that allows only one user to access the network through a port at a time. If a user is authenticated successfully on a port, subsequent users on this port can access the network without authentication.When the authenticated user goes offline, all other users are denied access to the network1.Therefore, A is the correct answer. Reference:1: https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100086527

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about attack defense is true?

Options:

A- Defense against flood attacks can be used to defend against Ping of Death attacks.

B- Attack defense allows APs to analyze the contents and behaviors of incoming packets on ports to determine whether packets have attack characteristics. The APs then take defense measures on the packets that have attack characteristics.

C- Attack defense can defend against spoofing packet attacks, malformed packet attacks, fragmentation attacks, and flood attacks.

D- Fragmentation attack defense enables a device to detect packet fragments in real time and discard or rate-limit them to protect the

device.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Attack defense is a feature that allows APs to analyze the contents and behaviors of incoming packets on ports to determine whether packets have attack characteristics. The APs then take defense measures on the packets that have attack characteristics, such as discarding them or limiting their rate. Attack defense can defend against spoofing packet attacks, malformed packet attacks, fragmentation attacks, and flood attacks.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

WPA3 has the following advantages over WPA and WPA2: supports WPA3-SAE, provides a more secure handshake protocol, enhances the algorithm strength, and supports Suite A cryptography.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

WPA3 has the following advantages over WPA and WPA2:

Supports WPA3-SAE, which provides more secure authentication and key management than PSK.

Provides a more secure handshake protocol than 802.11i, which can resist offline dictionary attacks and protect forward secrecy.

Enhances the algorithm strength from AES-128 to AES-192 or AES-256.

Supports Suite A cryptography, which provides higher security levels for government or military networks.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements correctly arranges matching modes used by URL filtering in descending order of priority?

Options:

A- Exact matching > Prefix matching > Suffix matching > Keyword matching

B- Exact matching > Suffix matching > Keyword matching > Suffix matching

C- Exact matching > Suffix matching > Prefix matching > Keyword matching

D- Exact matching > Keyword matching > Suffix matching > Prefix matching

Answer:

C

Explanation:

URL filtering supports four matching modes: exact matching, suffix matching, prefix matching, and keyword matching. The priority order of these modes is as follows:

Exact matching: The highest priority. An exact match means that a URL entered by a user is exactly the same as a URL in a blacklist or whitelist.

Suffix matching: The second highest priority. A suffix match means that a URL entered by a user ends with a suffix in a blacklist or whitelist.

Prefix matching: The third highest priority. A prefix match means that a URL entered by a user starts with a prefix in a blacklist or whitelist.

Keyword matching: The lowest priority. A keyword match means that a URL entered by a user contains a keyword in a blacklist or whitelist.

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

To enable WPA3-incapable ST As to access a WPA3-conflgured network, the WI-FI Alliance defines the WPA3 transition mode in which WPA3 and WPA2 can coexist for a period of time in the future. This mode applies only to WPA3-Enterprise, not to WPA3-Personal.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The WPA3 transition mode applies to both WPA3-Enterprise and WPA3-Personal. In this mode, WPA3 and WPA2 can coexist for a period of time in the future to enable WPA3-incapable STAs to access a WPA3-configured network.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After multicast-to-unicast conversion is enabled on an AP's air interface, which of the followings is the destination MAC address of multicast packets sent over the air interface?

Options:

A- Multicast MAC address

B- MAC address of the multicast source

C- Broadcast MAC address

D- MAC address of a STA

Answer:

D

Explanation:

After multicast-to-unicast conversion is enabled on an AP's air interface, the destination MAC address of multicast packets sent over the air interface is changed to the MAC address of a STA that has joined the multicast group. This improves the transmission efficiency and reliability of multicast packets.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a multicast solution, there must be reachable unlcast routes between multicast sources and receivers.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

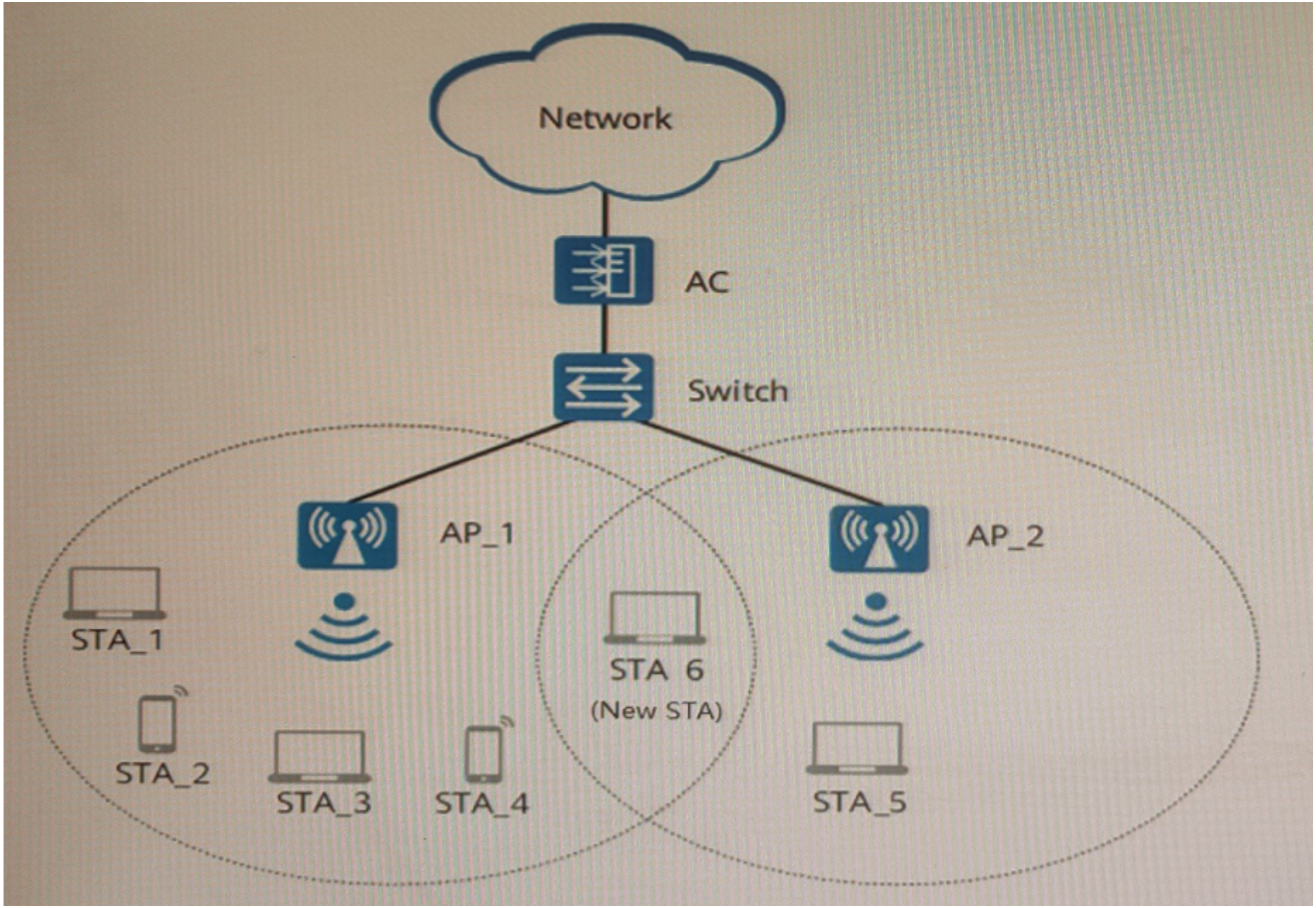
Explanation:

In a multicast solution, there must be reachable unicast routes between multicast sources and receivers, because multicast routing protocols use unicast routing information to build multicast forwarding trees.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As shown in the figure, STA_1 through STA_4 are associated with AP_1, and STA_5 is associated with AP_2. Assuming that the load balancing threshold is 2, the load difference threshold is 25%, and API and AP2 support a maximum of 10 STAs, which of the following statements are true? (Select All that Apply)


Network
AC
Switch
AP_1
AP_2
STA_1
STA_2
STA_3
STA_4
STA 6
(New STA)
STA_5

Options:

A- The load percentage of AP_1 is 40%, and that of AP_2 is 10%.

B- The load balancing mechanism needs to be enabled. Then some STAs are steered from AP_1 to AP__2.

C- If load balancing is performed, the load percentage of AP_1 changes to 30%.

D- The minimum load percentage is 10%, which is greater than the load difference threshold. Therefore, load balancing needs to be enabled.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The load percentage of an AP is calculated by dividing the number of associated STAs by the maximum number of STAs supported by the AP. In this case, the load percentage of AP_1 is 4/10 = 40%, and that of AP_2 is 1/10 = 10%. The load balancing mechanism needs to be enabled to balance the load between AP_1 and AP_2. Then some STAs are steered from AP_1 to AP_2 based on the load balancing threshold and the load difference threshold.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An AP may preferentially use the BTM mode to steer some STAs. With which of the following protocols are such STAs compliant?

Options:

A- 802.11k

B- 802.11i

C- 802.11r

D- 802.11v

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An AP may preferentially use the BTM mode to steer some STAs that are compliant with 802.11v protocol. BTM stands for BSS Transition Management, which is a feature defined in 802.11v protocol that allows an AP to send a request to a STA to switch to another BSS.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following advantages does BSS coloring provide in Wi-Fi 6? (Select All that Apply)

Options:

A- Higher packet rate on the air interface

B- Enhanced encryption on the air interface

C- More efficient channel use

D- Higher concurrency in high-density scenarios

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

BSS coloring is a feature introduced in Wi-Fi 6 that assigns different colors to different BSSs to reduce co-channel interference. BSS coloring provides the following advantages:

Higher packet rate on the air interface: BSS coloring reduces collisions between packets from different BSSs on the same channel, improving packet transmission efficiency.

More efficient channel use: BSS coloring allows spatial reuse of channels by different BSSs, increasing channel utilization.

Higher concurrency in high-density scenarios: BSS coloring reduces interference among neighboring APs and improves network performance in high-density scenarios.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following types of non-Wi-R devices can be identified by Huawei APs? (Select All that Apply)

Options:

A- Bluetooth device

B- ZigBee device

C- Game controller

D- 2.4 GHz wireless video and audio transmitter

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

Huawei APs can identify non-Wi-Fi devices that operate in the 2.4 GHz frequency band, such as Bluetooth devices, ZigBee devices, game controllers, wireless video and audio transmitters, microwave ovens, cordless phones, and baby monitors.