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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following is a RADIUS feature?
A. The same transmission protocol as HWTACACS is used.
B. After a user passes the authentication, the returned message is different from that returned by the HWTACACS server.
C. You can adjust the fields to be encrypted in packets according to user requirements.
D. RADIUS has reliable transmission.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Type B protection provides redundant protection for both OLT PON ports and backbone fibers when OLT or
OLT PON If the port or trunk fiber fails, manually switch to another - luguang.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3
(Multi-select) esight is a network management software positioned in the enterprise network scenario, which can view the details of onu devices, including the following information?
A. The optical module transmits power
B. speed
C. UNT port information
D. Optical module temperature
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

The total downstream bandwidth of the 10G EPON PONI port is the sum of the EPON downstream bandwidth and the 10G EPON downstream bandwidth.

A. False

B. True

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5

The number of users under the OLT can also determine whether the VLA is single-layer or dual-layer VLA. Single-layer VLANs can be used when the number of users is small, and dual-layer VLANs must be used when the need to distinguish services and the number of users is second to ().

A. 2K

B. 4K

C. CS

D. 1K

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

(Radio) In the FTTB/C scenario, ONU is used as an AG device to access the phone, and there is no possible cause of sound failure for SIP protocol off-hook

A. There are packet losses in the OLT upper-layer network

B. The ONU-side MG interface status is abnormal

C. The voice server is down

D. ONU and IMS routes are unreachable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In FTTB/C voice access with SIP, typical "off-hook but no tone/voice" faults are caused by signaling/control path or device status issues: abnormal MG (Media Gateway/H.248/SIP) interface state on the ONU, unreachable routing between ONU and IMS/softswitch, or a voice server outage. These directly prevent registration, call setup, or media negotiation, resulting in no tone or no audio. Generic "upper-layer packet loss" on the OLT uplink is not a standard, deterministic root cause specifically for off-hook immediate sound failure; minor loss does not inherently suppress locally generated tones and is not listed as a primary cause in Huawei voice troubleshooting guidance. References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - Voice Access over ONU (FTTB/C), SIP/H.248 Access Fault Location; Huawei Access Network Maintenance Guide - ONU Voice Service Troubleshooting (SIP).

NEW QUESTION: 7

Layer 2 enables IGMP-snooping , and when the switch port receives an IGMP join packet, it listens for the

packet and adds the corresponding port to the multicast group

A. wrong

B. Right
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8
In eSight's ONT zero-configuration (zero-touch) deployment, do not provision the OLT when incrementally configuring the OLT.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
For ONT zero-touch on eSight/iMaster NCE-Campus, the prerequisite is that the OLT is onboarded and provisioned (communication parameters, northbound credentials, templates) so that discovered ONTs can inherit policies and be auto-activated. During incremental OLT configuration, eSight does push/update the OLT's configuration (templates, profiles, authentication rules). Saying "do not provision OLT" is therefore false.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - Network Management & Maintenance (ONT Zero-Touch workflow and OLT prerequisites); eSight ONT Zero-Touch Deployment Guide - Incremental OLT configuration and template delivery.

NEW QUESTION: 9
(Radio) The 10G GPON system uses XGEM frames to encapsulate data, and the Port-ID is defined in the XGEM header as () bits.
A. 18
B. 12
C. 14
D. 16
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
XG-PON (10G GPON) adopts XGEM framing. Compared with GPON's 12-bit GEM Port-ID, XGEM expands the Port-ID field to 16 bits, increasing the number of logical data flows that can be identified per ONU/OLT and improving service granularity. Hence the correct length is 16 bits.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - XG-PON/XGEM Frame Structure; Huawei XG-PON Technology White Paper and Product Description - XGEM Header Fields.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which of the following is a RADIUS feature?
A. The same transmission protocol as HWTACACS is used.
B. You can adjust the fields to be encrypted in packets according to user requirements.
C. After a user passes authentication, the returned message is different from that returned by the HWTACACS server.
D. RADIUS has reliable transmission.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A: Incorrect - RADIUS typically uses UDP (1812/1813), while HWTACACS/TACACS+ uses TCP (port
49).
B: Incorrect - In RADIUS, only the user-password attribute is encrypted; fields are not selectively encrypted by user choice. TACACS+ can encrypt the entire payload.
D: Incorrect - Because RADIUS uses UDP, transport is not inherently reliable.
C: Correct - RADIUS and HWTACACS differ in message structure and returned attributes after authentication (e.g., RADIUS attribute-value pairs for access control/QoS/VLAN vs. HWTACACS command
/privilege oriented responses). Thus the returned content/format differs between the two.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - AAA overview and comparison of RADIUS vs HWTACACS (transport, encryption scope, response attributes).

NEW QUESTION: 11
Deploying an Ethernet port protection group in the upstream direction of the OLT can improve the reliability and the bandwidth of the uplink.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An Ethernet port protection group is a 1:1 protection mechanism that improves reliability through active
/standby switching. It does not aggregate bandwidth-the standby port does not forward traffic unless a switchover occurs. If increased bandwidth is required, technologies such as LACP are used instead.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - Uplink Protection vs. Link Aggregation; OLT Ethernet Port Protection Group Feature Description.

NEW QUESTION: 12
(Multi-select) Use 0TDR to locate the abnormally attenuated location in the optical path, and after the OTDR
is connected to the detected line, which of the following parameters can be set.
A. Set the measurement range
B. Set the mode
C. Set the wavelength
D. Sets the pulse width
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13
The ONU optical module has requirements on the type of the fiber connector. Before the design and selection, read the ONU specifications carefully and select a proper fiber connector.
A. TRUE

B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
(Radio) 10G GPON system downlink wavelength is
A. 1310nm
B. 1270mm
C. 1490nm
D. 1577nm
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15
Max-Forwards fields can be used in S1P messages to solve loop problems and avoid endless packet
forwarding.
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16
OLT can support direct replication of user packet priority as the priority of forwarding packets, and also
supports direct local configuration
A. Right
B. wrong
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
After the anti-IP attack function is enabled on an OLT, the OLT cannot be remotely managed through Telnet.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
(Radio) When deploying GPON Type C single attribution protection, the following description is correct.
A. The branch fiber breaks, and the state of the OLT's work port becomes standbY
B. Two ports protected by the OLT side cannot send and receive data at the same time
C. When the olt uplink fails, a protection reversal can be triggered
D. The service configuration of ONU access is completely identical to the configuration before protection
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19
The DBA scheduling of the GPON system is only for the upstream traffic, and the downstream traffic cannot
be scheduled.
A. True
B. False
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which of the following statements about multicast is incorrect?
A. General parameters for multicast protocols (IGMP proxy and IGMP snooping) are configured globally at Layer 2 and apply to all multicast VLANs.
B. The report sent by a user is captured by the board logic and sent to the CPU of the board.
C. You can add IGMP users to a BTV. By default, a multicast user can watch 8 programs.
D. In the case of IGMP match mode disable, you need to configure a multicast channel.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A is consistent with Huawei L2 multicast practice: global L2 multicast/IGMP snooping parameters can be set and then take effect for multicast VLANs involved in service provisioning.
B reflects the forwarding/CPU-punt behavior on access line cards: IGMP Reports/Leaves from users are recognized by board logic and processed by the control plane to update multicast state.
C matches default service control on BTV/IPTV access where a default program limit (commonly 8) per user applies unless adjusted by policy/profile.
D is incorrect: when IGMP match mode is disabled, multicast programs are not required to be pre-provisioned as channels; groups can be learned dynamically by IGMP. Preconfiguring channels is needed when match mode is enabled (channel matching enforced).
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - Multicast Service Provisioning on OLT/MDU; Huawei BTV/Multicast Feature Guide - IGMP Snooping/Proxy, Program Limits, and Match-Mode Behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 21

(Single choice) When planning qos, it is necessary to plan reasonably according to the business, and adopt the () scheduling mode for high-priority businesses.

A. DRR

B. RR

C. WRR

D. WHY

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

(Single-choice) An IPTV user reports the TV cannot be watched. After enabling OLT debug for multicast

/IGMP, the printed information (authorization result) indicates the conclusion below. This can be judged by the results of the query:

A. The PON port multicast bandwidth is insufficient

B. The user does not have permission to watch the show

C. IGMP Snooping failure

D. User bandwidth validation failed

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

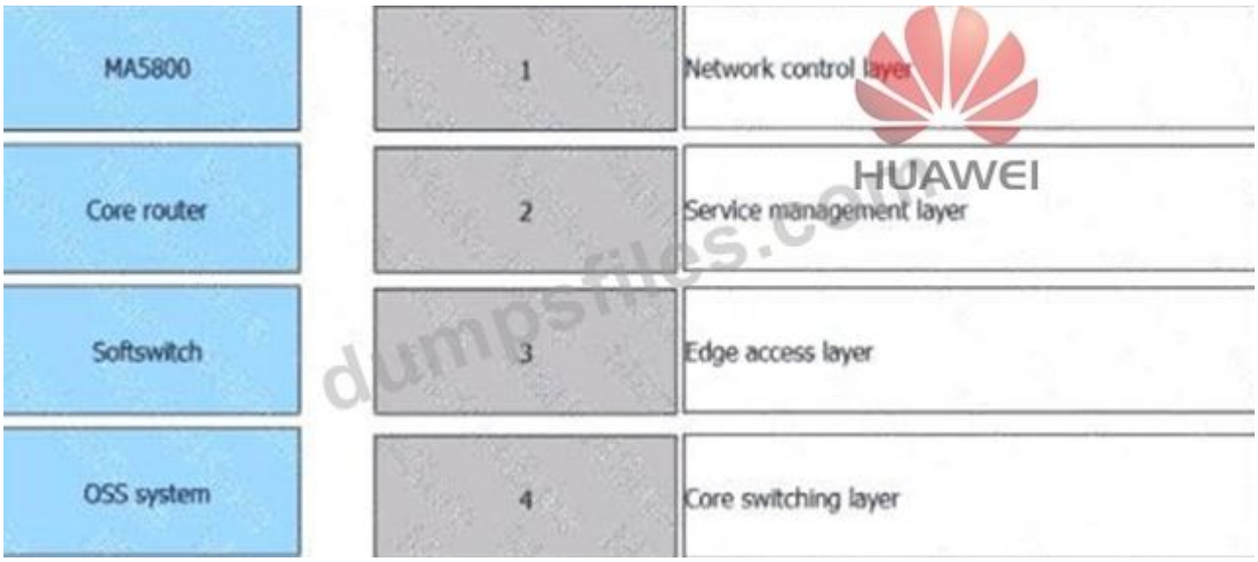
In Huawei IPTV access, when the OLT's IGMP audit/authorization debug shows a negative program-rights

/authorization result, it indicates that the user lacks permission for the requested multicast program group.

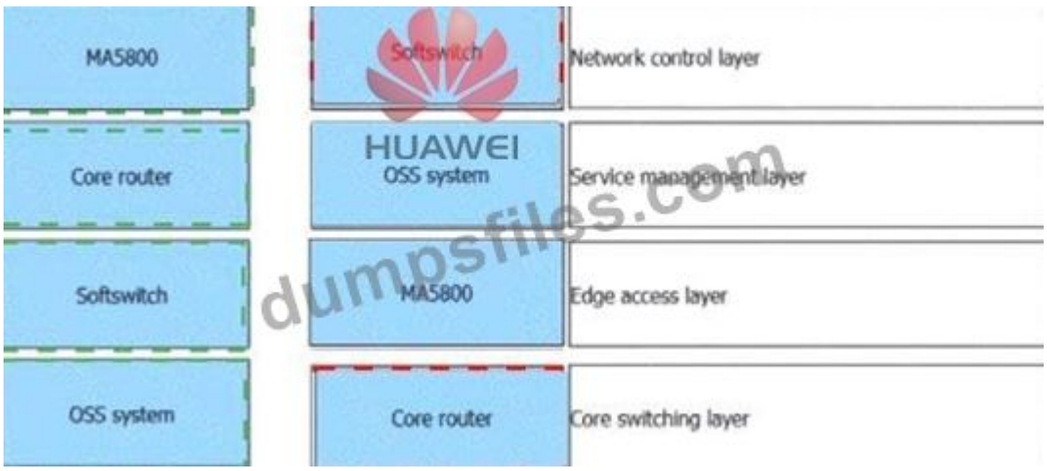
This is distinct from port multicast bandwidth alarms (insufficient multicast bandwidth), IGMP snooping state malfunctions, or subscriber traffic shaping/bandwidth checks. Authorization failures map directly to "no permission to watch the program." References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - IPTV over PON, IGMP/Multicast Control and CAS/Program Authorization; Huawei OLT Multicast Service Configuration and Maintenance Guide - IGMP Join Authorization Diagnosis.

NEW QUESTION: 23

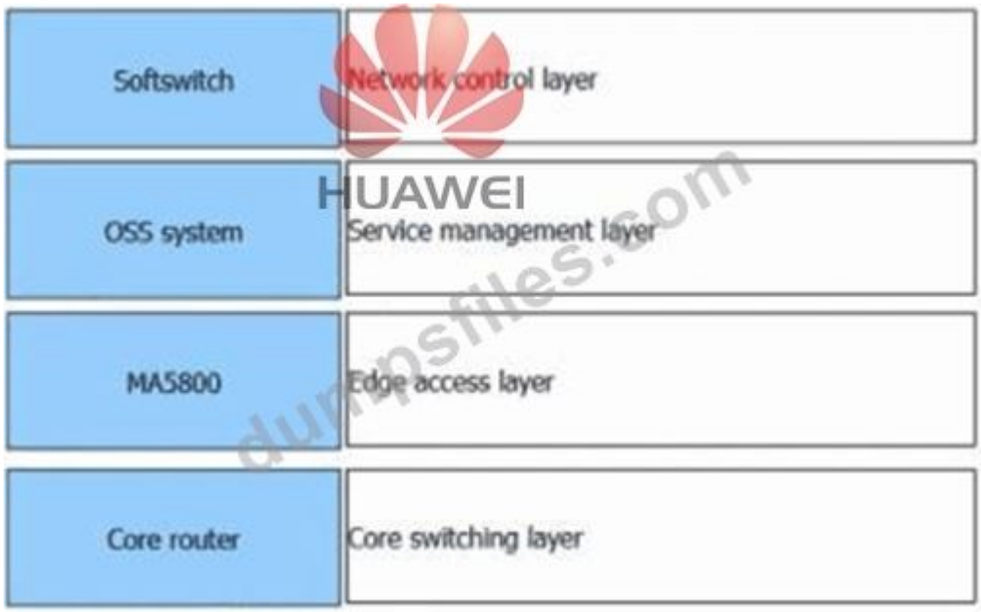
According to the NGN architecture, drag the following devices to the corresponding layers. (Score only when all the answers are correct.)



Answer:



Explanation:



Drag & Drop Answer (NGN layers # devices):

Network control layer # Softswitch

Service management layer # OSS system

Edge access layer # MA5800

Core switching layer # Core router
Why:
Softswitch handles call/session control # control layer.
OSS provides O&M/service management # service management layer.
MA5800 is an OLT/access device # edge access layer.
Core router provides backbone forwarding # core switching layer.

NEW QUESTION: 24
(Radio) The downstream effective bandwidth of the GPON PON port is
A. 2.5G
B. 1.25G
C. 2G
D. 2.2G
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25
(Single) A total of 100 multicast users on an OLT are watching 20 multicast programs. Assuming that each multicast program occupies 2 Mbit/s bandwidth, how much multicast traffic is currently on the OLT upstream port?
A. 200 Mbit/s
B. 100 Mbit/s
C. 40 Mbit/s
D. 50 Mbit/s
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In IP multicast, only one copy per multicast group (program) is forwarded upstream, regardless of how many users are watching it. Replication happens downstream at the access/edge, not toward the core. Therefore the upstream traffic equals the number of active multicast groups × per-group bitrate:
20 programs × 2 Mbit/s = 40 Mbit/s.
This behavior is consistent with Huawei's multicast feature descriptions and general multicast principles (IGMP/PIM), which explain that multicast traffic is sent as a single flow per group and replicated only where branching occurs, not multiplied by user count.

NEW QUESTION: 26
(Radio) When the OLT global or VLAN service template enables the PITP switch, the service port allows the upstream packet to carry the Vendor tag, and the user side indeed carries vendor tag information. Which statement about OLT processing of PITP messages is correct?
A. OLT adds a local Vendor tag to the upstream PITP packet
B. OLT forwards the user-side PITP message directly without any processing
C. OLT retains the Vendor tag carried in the upstream PITP message and adds the local Vendor tag

D. OLT drops upstream PITP packets

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

With PITP enabled and Vendor-tag switching allowed, Huawei OLTs support transparent transmission and augmentation: the OLT keeps the user-carried Vendor tag and appends the local Vendor tag (e.g., slot/port
/location), ensuring the upstream AAA/BRAS receives both the access-side identity and the OLT's own location identity. Simply adding only the local tag (A) loses user-side info; forwarding unchanged (B) omits OLT location; discarding (D) contradicts the feature intent.

NEW QUESTION: 27

The QoS should be planned according to service requirements. Generally, a service with a higher priority adopts the ( ) scheduling mode.

A. PQ

B. WRR

C. DRR

D. RR

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei QoS describes PQ (Priority Queuing) as the strict-priority scheduler ensuring that high-priority queues are served first before lower-priority queues. WRR/DRR/RR are weighted or round-robin modes intended for fair sharing and do not guarantee strict preemption for latency-sensitive traffic. Therefore, PQ is selected for higher-priority services (e.g., voice, control).
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - QoS Fundamentals and Queue Scheduling on OLT/ONU (PQ, WRR/DRR/RR behaviors).

NEW QUESTION: 28

(Multiple choice) When the OLT main control board CPU is detected to be continuously elevated, the
following possible causes are?

A. Network loops

B. The user logged in illegally

C. Cyber attacks

D. Rogue ONU

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

(Multi-select) eSight is network management software positioned for enterprise networks and can view ONT device details, including which of the following?

A. ONT port information

B. Speed

C. Optical module temperature

D. The optical module transmit power

Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The ONT details pane in eSight displays access-port attributes (admin/state, type), Ethernet rate/speed/duplex, and PON optical module telemetry such as temperature and Tx/Rx optical power for condition monitoring and troubleshooting.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - Network Management & Maintenance (eSight ONT management views) and eSight Device Management - ONT detail monitoring items (port info, rate, optical parameters).

NEW QUESTION: 30
(Single choice) The 10G GPON (XG-PON) system uses XGEM frames to encapsulate data. The Port-ID defined in the XGEM header is () bits.
A. 18
B. 12
C. 14
D. 16
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
XG-PON encapsulates user data into XGEM frames. The XGEM Port-ID field is 12 bits, allowing identification of logical connections (GEM ports) per ONU. This mirrors the 12-bit Port-ID used in GPON GEM.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - GPON/XG-PON Frame Structure (GEM/XGEM header fields).

NEW QUESTION: 31
The auto-discovery methods provided by eSight are network-segment mode, ARP mode, and routing mode.
You can also create an exclusion list (network segments or specific IPs) so that self-discovery automatically skips them.
A. True
B. False
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Huawei eSight supports multiple L3/L2 discovery mechanisms:
Network-segment (subnet) scanning;
ARP-based discovery in broadcast domains;
Routing-table discovery to traverse multi-segment networks.
Administrators can configure an exclusion list of subnets/IPs; during discovery, eSight skips any addresses listed there, preventing unwanted polling/Onboarding.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - Network Management & Maintenance (eSight discovery methods and exclusion list); eSight Device Management Basics - Discovery and Exclusion configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 32
The number of users under the OLT can also determine whether the VLAN is single-layer or dual-layer VLAN. Single-layer VLANs can be used when the number of users is small, and dual-layer VLANs must be used when the need to distinguish services and the number of users is second to ().
A. 2K
B. 4K
C. CS
D. 1K
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A single-layer VLAN is limited by the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN ID space (1-4094), i.e., about 4K VLANs. In large PON deployments, when you must separate multiple services (e.g., HSI, VoIP, IPTV) and the user scale approaches or exceeds the 4K ceiling, a dual-layer VLAN (QinQ) design is required to extend the VLAN namespace and implement hierarchical isolation (access VLAN + service/aggregation VLAN).
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - VLAN Planning for Access Networks; Huawei Access Network Design Guide - Single-Layer vs. QinQ Capacity Considerations.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Assume that there are 500 broadband users with a concurrency rate of 40%, penetration rate of 50%, online bandwidth of 4 Mbit/s, duty cycle of 12.5%, 1 channel, and coverage rate of 70%. Then the bandwidth is 35 Mbit/s.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
(Radio) When the 0LT global or VLAN service template enables the PITP switch, the service port allows the upstream packet to be carried, the Vendor tag switch, and the user to carry the vendor upstream packet In the case of tarf information, the following statement regarding olts to PITP message processing strategies is correct
A. OLT adds a local Vendor tap to the upstream PITP packet
B. OIT is left with the Vendor tag carried in the upstream PITP message, plus the local Vendor tag

C. OLT drops upstream PITP packets
D. OLT forwards the USER-side PITP message directly without any processing
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
(Multiple choice) When the OLT main control board CPU is detected to be continuously elevated, the following possible causes are?
A. Network loops
B. The user logged in illegally
C. Rogue ONU
D. Cyber attacks
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36
What can cause erratic display in IPTV programs?
A. The receive or transmit optical power of the device is at a critical value.
B. Some key frames are lost during program compression.
C. A rate limit is configured on the device.
D. Some key frames are lost during line transmission.
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Huawei IPTV troubleshooting, mosaic/flash/jerky or intermittent picture typically results from packet loss or bit errors. Common causes include: optical power near the receiver sensitivity threshold causing FEC/BER spikes (A); loss of I-frames (key frames) either in the encoder/compression stage (B) or due to line transmission loss/jitter (D); and device rate-limit (CAR/policing) misconfiguration that drops packets under burst traffic (C). Any of these can yield unstable display.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - IPTV Service Principles and Fault Location (video artifacts vs. packet loss; optical power thresholds; rate-limit effects); OLT/ONT Video Maintenance Guide - causes of mosaic and black screen.

NEW QUESTION: 37
The total downstream bandwidth of the 10G EPON PONI port is the sum of the EPON downstream bandwidth and the 10G EPON downstream bandwidth.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to Huawei HCIP-Access V2.5 learning materials and official Huawei Access Network product documentation, a 10G EPON PONI port supports both EPON (1.25 Gbit/s) and 10G EPON (10 Gbit/s) transmission modes.
These two modes are not combined - they operate on different wavelengths and serve different types of Optical Network Units (ONUs):

EPON uses a 1490 nm wavelength for downstream transmission with a rate of 1.25 Gbit/s.
10G EPON uses a 1577 nm wavelength for downstream transmission with a rate of 10 Gbit/s.
When an OLT (Optical Line Terminal) port supports dual-mode operation, it automatically adapts to the connected ONU type - but it does not aggregate the bandwidth of both technologies. Each ONU communicates using only one rate (either EPON or 10G EPON).
Therefore, the total downstream bandwidth is not the sum of both rates. It depends solely on the ONU's operational mode.Hence, the statement is False.
References (from HCIP-Access V2.5 and Huawei Technical Documents):
HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - "Huawei Campus Network Overview" Chapter, Section: PON Technologies Overview Huawei Access Network 10G EPON Technology White Paper (Huawei Enterprise Documentation Center) Huawei MA5800/EA5800 Series OLT Product Description - "Dual-Mode EPON/10G EPON PON Ports"

NEW QUESTION: 38
The (radio) prerequisites for eSight to automatically discover OLT and MXU devices by IP address are not included
A. eSight and the device need to be on the same network segment, otherwise the device cannot be discovered using the ARP broadcast protocol.
B. You already have the operation permission of "Resource Access".
C. eSight and the device can be routed to communicate (ping each other).
D. The SNMP parameters on the eSight side have been configured and are aligned with the device side SNMP parameters.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In IP address discovery mode, eSight does not require L2 same-subnet adjacency; it only requires IP reachability/routing, proper SNMP credentials/alignment, and the operator's Resource Access permission to poll and add devices. The "same network segment" prerequisite applies to ARP broadcast discovery mode, not to IP address discovery.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - Network Management & Maintenance (eSight discovery methods: IP, ARP, routing) and eSight Device Management Configuration - Auto Discovery prerequisites (permissions, SNMP parameters, IP connectivity).

NEW QUESTION: 39
(Single-choice) An IPTV user reflects that the TV cannot be watched, open the debug switch on the OLT side,
and the debug printing information is as follows: huawei(config).
This can be judged by the results of the query
A. The user does not have permission to watch the show
B. IGMP Sakamoto Fussel
C. User bandwidth validation failed
D. The poN port multicast bandwidth is insufficient
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Which one of the following protection schemes can provide OLT-level protection?
A. Type B single-homing
B. Type B dual-homing
C. Ethernet port protection group
D. LACP
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
In Huawei U2000, when adding network elements, you can only add them one-by-one while accessing each network element.
A. Wrong
B. Right
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is wrong. In U2000, network elements (NEs) can be added by multiple methods, including batch addition/import and automatic discovery, not just one-by-one during a live access session. U2000 supports template-based onboarding and batch operations to improve efficiency for large-scale deployments.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5-Network Management chapter (U2000 NE addition methods, discovery, and batch import); Huawei U2000 Administrator Guide (NE management and batch operations).

NEW QUESTION: 42
(Single-choice) HSI service uses VLAN tags to bind users precisely. If there are 5K FTTH users hanging under the OLT, which VLAN switching scheme is recommended?
A. User VLAN # C-VLAN # S+C-VLAN
B. S+C # S+C
C. C # S
D. C # S+C
E. C # S+C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When the number of access users approaches or exceeds the single-layer VLAN space and services must be distinguished per user, Huawei recommends hierarchical VLAN (QinQ) on the uplink: map a customer VLAN (C-VLAN) at the access side and add a service/provider VLAN (S-VLAN) toward the aggregation
/core, i.e., C # S+C. This expands scalability beyond the ~4K single-VLAN limit while enabling precise user
/service binding for large FTTH deployments (e.g., ~5K users under one OLT).
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide (HSI service access and VLAN planning; QinQ/hierarchical VLAN best practices).

NEW QUESTION: 43
(Single choice) The following statement about defense MAC Spoofing is wrong
A. MAC Anti- Mac Spoofing' features are mutually exclusive with WMAC, SC, PPPOE SMAC features at
the VLA level
B. Turning off the Anti-MAC Spoofing function can only take out the fixed table items, which does not
affect the user's service application, but the service forwarding surface will be interrupted.
C. After enabling the Anti-MAC Spoofing function, for IPoE users using fixed IP, the user needs to be
statically configured
D. After the anti-MAC Spoofing function is enabled, the system automatically implements the dynamic
binding of the AC address to the service flow
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44
The scope of protection of the (multiple choice) GPON Type B dual attribution protection includes
A. Primary and standby OLTs
B. Primary and standby feeder fibers
C. OLT's primary and standby PON ports
D. Primary and standby branch fibers
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In GPON protection schemes, Type B (dual-homing to the same OLT) provides redundancy by using two PON ports on the same OLT (working/standby) and a redundant feeder path via a 2×N splitter or equivalent ODN design. Thus, the protection covers the OLT PON interfaces and the feeder fiber segment. It does not provide protection for the branch (distribution) fibers from the splitter to the ONUs, and it does not involve dual OLTs-that is the scope of Type C.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide (PON Protection Types); Huawei OLT Product Description
/Configuration Guide (Type B GPON Protection); Huawei ODN Planning & Deployment Guide (Feeder vs.
Distribution Segments).

NEW QUESTION: 45
(Single choice) The following statement about defense MAC Spoofing is wrong
A. MAC Anti- Mac Spoofing' features are mutually exclusive with WMAC, SC, PPPOE SMAC features at the VLA level
B. Turning off the Anti-MAC Spoofing function can only take out the fixed table items, which does not affect the user's service application, but the service forwarding surface will be interrupted.

C. After the anti-MAC Spoofing function is enabled, the system automatically implements the dynamic binding of the AC address to the service flow
D. After enabling the Anti-MAC Spoofing function, for IPoE users using fixed IP, the user needs to be statically configured
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which of the following statements about terminal selection principles are correct?
A. Cost needs to be considered.
B. Project requirements do not need to be considered.
C. Special requirements must be considered.
D. Terminal types should be selected based on the network construction mode.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 47
When configuring IPTV services on the U2000, what templates are included in the IGMP templates?
A. Program templates
B. Preview the parameter template
C. Multicast user templates
D. Permission templates
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
(Single choice) The following statement about ssH connection is incorrect, yes
A. From a client perspective, SSH provides two levels of security authentication.
B. The ssH protocol encrypts all transmitted data, effectively preventing information leakage problems during remote management
C. The ssH protocol is working at the network layer
D. ssH can be applied to remote encryption of encrypted file transfers over remote encryption connections
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
(Single) When you configure HUAWEI Network Management U2000 for FTTH IPTV service access, which of the following templates needs to be configured?
A. SNMP template
B. MGC template
C. IGMP template
D. Value-added service templates
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
IPTV over FTTH relies on multicast control; therefore the essential U2000 template is the IGMP template, which defines IGMP behaviors, program authorization binding, and multicast parameters used by the OLT
/ONT. MGC applies to voice (VoIP), and SNMP pertains to NMS communication rather than IPTV service logic; value-added templates are not mandatory for basic IPTV.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - IPTV Service Configuration via U2000 (IGMP template as mandatory); U2000 Multicast Service Configuration - IGMP template role in FTTH IPTV.

NEW QUESTION: 50
Which of the following statements about terminal selection principles are correct?
A. Terminal types should be selected based on the network construction mode.
B. Cost needs to be considered.
C. Special requirements must be considered.
D. Project requirements do not need to be considered.
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Terminal (ONT/ONU/CPE) selection adheres to engineering principles: align model and interfaces with the deployment mode and scenario, evaluate TCO/cost, and satisfy special requirements (such as PoE, Wi-Fi specs, voice/FXS, industrial temperature). Ignoring project requirements is contrary to standard design workflows; therefore D is not correct.

NEW QUESTION: 51
(Single choice) The following statement about defending MAC Spoofing is wrong:
A. MAC Anti-MAC-Spoofing features are mutually exclusive with WMAC, SC, PPPoE-SMAC features at the VLAN level
B. After the Anti-MAC-Spoofing function is enabled, the system automatically implements dynamic binding of the MAC address to the service flow
C. After enabling the Anti-MAC-Spoofing function, for IPoE users using fixed IP, the user needs to be statically configured
D. Turning off the Anti-MAC-Spoofing function can only remove the fixed table items, which does not affect the user's service application, but the service forwarding plane will be interrupted
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei Anti-MAC-Spoofing binds the source MAC to the service flow/port to prevent address forgery. It is functionally exclusive with certain per-VLAN MAC check features (e.g., WMAC, SC, PPPoe-SMAC) to avoid conflicting validation logic. For IPoE users with fixed IP, operators typically configure static bindings
/entries so that address and access policies remain consistent.
Option D is wrong: disabling Anti-MAC-Spoofing and removing fixed entries can affect service behavior; if forwarding is interrupted, that does impact user service-so the statement is self-contradictory and incorrect.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide (User Security & Anti-Spoofing); Huawei OLT Feature Guide (Anti-MAC-Spoofing Principles, Bindings, and Feature Interactions).

NEW QUESTION: 52
(Single) A total of 100 multicast users on OLT are watching 20 multicast programs, assuming that each
multicast program occupies 2M bandwidth, then how much multicast traffic is currently on the OLT upstream
port
A. 50M
B. 100M
C. 200M
D. 40M
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53
If a rogue ONU exists on a PON port of the OLT and has gone online, another ONT or all ONTs connected to the same PON port may go offline or go online and offline frequently.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54
The establishment, maintenance and dismantling of the word path between the SIP user and the server are
done through the interaction of the --series of messages, so that every information contained in the SIP text has
a --nature, There is no phenomenon in which a single information value appears multiple times.
A. Right
B. wrong
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

The Class D multicast address range is from 224.0.0.0 to 238.255.255.255.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
IPv4 multicast (historically "Class D") occupies the address block 224.0.0.0 through 239.255.255.255. Any upper bound of 238.255.255.255 is incorrect because it excludes the full 239/8 administratively scoped range.
This is standardized in the IANA IPv4 Multicast Address Space registry and reflected in foundational multicast specifications.

NEW QUESTION: 56
In the evolution of EPON to 10G EPON, a smooth transition is achieved at the local end by adding WDM modules, and the ODN can be reused/coexist.
A. True
B. False
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
10G-EPON is designed for coexistence with EPON on the same ODN by using separate downstream wavelengths and dual-rate upstream mechanisms. Operators can realize a smooth upgrade at the OLT (local end) by inserting WDM mux/demux modules (or using dual-rate PON ports) while continuing to use the existing ODN fiber plant and splitters. This is a standard migration path emphasized in HCIP-Access materials for PON evolution.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - Optical Access Overview, EPON # 10G-EPON evolution and coexistence; OLT Product & Technology Description - wavelength plan and WDM-based smooth upgrade.

NEW QUESTION: 57
(Radio) When using the siP protocol, you need to use a local number graph for matching, if you use the default matching mode to match a 7-digit number beginning with 7727, then the following options are available?
The figure is
A. Local-digi tmap add huawei normal 772. /7727xxx
B. Local-bitmap add huawei normal 7727xxx/7726.
C. Local-digitmap add huawei normal 7727xxx/7727
D. Local-di gi tmap add huawei normal 7727
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
(Radio) The downstream effective bandwidth of a GPON PON port is:
A. 2 Gbit/s
B. 1.25 Gbit/s
C. 2.5 Gbit/s

D. 2.2 Gbit/s

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

GPON (per ITU-T G.984.x and Huawei OLT specifications) provides a downstream line rate of ~2.488 Gbit
/s, commonly denoted as 2.5 Gbit/s, and an upstream rate of ~1.244 Gbit/s (1.25 Gbit/s). Therefore, the downstream effective bandwidth option that matches GPON is 2.5 Gbit/s.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5-PON technology overview (GPON rates); Huawei OLT Product Description (GPON port downstream/upstream rates).

NEW QUESTION: 59

Under IGMP snooping, there are two users on the OLT watching the same program, and the OLT sends two Join messages to the multicast router.

A. wrong

B. Right

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

With IGMP Snooping/Proxy on access devices (such as Huawei OLTs), multiple receiver joins for the same (VLAN, Group) are aggregated. The OLT maintains a per-group member table and typically forwards a single upstream IGMP Join toward the multicast router (or querier) for that group, regardless of how many downstream users in that VLAN have joined. Additional local joins add downstream interfaces to the OLT's table but do not trigger extra upstream joins per user. Hence, stating that two same-program viewers cause
"two join messages" upstream is wrong.

NEW QUESTION: 60

The protection scope of GPON Type B dual-homing protection covers ( ).

A. Active and standby backbone optical fibers

B. Active and standby OLTs

C. Active and standby PON ports of the OLT

D. Active and standby branch optical fibers

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

The (radio) 10G GPON system uses XGEN frames to encapsulate data, and the PORT ID is defined in the XGEN header as () bits.

A. 12

B. 16

C. 14

D. 18

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62
The number of users under the OLT can also determine whether the VLA is single-layer or dual-layer VLA.
Single-layer VLANs can be used when the number of users is small, and dual-layer VLANs must be used
when the need to distinguish services and the number of users is second to ().
A. CS
B. 2K
C. 1K
D. 4K
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
(Radio) When the invitation message sent by user A reaches user B after passing through server C, D, E, the
message received by user B is VIA. The server address of the field information record is in descending order.
A. E->C->D
B. C-E->D
C. E->D->C
D. C->D->E
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64
The Class D multicast address range is from 224. 0 0 0 to 238. 255 255 255
A. True
B. False
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
The DBA scheduling of the GPON system is only for the upstream traffic, and the downstream traffic cannot be scheduled.
A. False

B. True
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66
If the ONT zero touch provisioning function is enabled on the eSight, the OLT does not need to be preset during incremental configuration.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
With ONT Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) enabled on eSight, newly discovered ONTs can be automatically identified and provisioned by pushing service templates from eSight. This removes the need for advance (preset) service configuration on the OLT during incremental onboarding; the OLT simply accepts the provisioning delivered by eSight.

NEW QUESTION: 67
(Single choice) The following statement about ssH connection is incorrect, yes
A. The ssH protocol encrypts all transmitted data, effectively preventing information leakage problems
during remote management
B. ssH can be applied to remote encryption of encrypted file transfers over remote encryption connections
C. The ssH protocol is working at the network layer
D. From a client perspective, SSH provides two levels of security authentication.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68
In Huawei's u2000 management system, when adding network elements, you can only add -- ones- when you
access the network element.
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69
In the evolution of EPON to 10g EPON, a smooth transition is achieved at the local end by adding AWDM
WDM module, and Odn coexists.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70
When ont fails or the hardware needs to be replaced, the ONT service needs to be replaced, and then the ONT service needs to be removed on the OLT, and then the new ONT service needs to be registered
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71
The (radio) prerequisites for esight to automatically discover OLT and MXU devices by IP address are not
included
A. You already have the operation permission of "Resource Access".
B. Esight and the device can be routed to communicate (ping each other).
C. Esight and the device need to be on the same network segment, otherwise the device cannot be discovered using the ARP broadcast protocol.
D. The SMMP parameters on the esight side have been configured and are aligned with the device side SP
parameters.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
The establishment, maintenance, and teardown of the signaling path between a SIP user and servers are done through an exchange of a series of SIP messages. Therefore, every piece of information in a SIP message is unique and no header information value ever appears multiple times.
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The statement is wrong. SIP explicitly allows several header fields to appear multiple times within a request or response-for example, Via (one per hop), Route, Record-Route, and Contact may legitimately occur more than once. This is fundamental to SIP routing behavior, where each proxy appends a new Via entry. RFC
3261 explains processing based on the top Via among potentially multiple Via headers, which directly contradicts the claim that "a single information value never appears multiple times

NEW QUESTION: 73
On the U2000 network management, the oLT PON port LED is not green, indicating that the PON port is
faulty.
A. wrong

B. Right
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74
If a rogue ONU exists on a PON port of the OLT and has gone online, another ONT or all ONTs connected to the same PON port may go offline or go online and offline frequently.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A rogue ONU that transmits out of schedule or at abnormal optical levels can disrupt upstream time-slotting on the PON, causing collision and interference. This can force other ONUs on the same PON to deregister or flap frequently. Huawei OLTs provide rogue ONU detection/isolation to protect the PON.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide (PON Faults-Rogue ONU Impact and Handling); Huawei OLT Maintenance Guide (Rogue ONU detection and isolation).

NEW QUESTION: 75
Compared with Type C dual-homing protection, which of the following statements about Type C single-homing protection are correct?
A. The networking is simple, and the OLT and ONU management is simple.
B. If the OLT is faulty, services are interrupted.
C. When the OLT or uplink of the OLT is faulty, services can be switched to the other OLT.
D. Protects important services such as enterprise and base station private line access services.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which of the following statements about the E2E ODN pre-connection solution are correct?
A. The pre-connection solution uses distributed optical splitting to reduce the number of drop cables, thereby reducing the number of pipes and cables.
B. Splitters are installed in pre-connected boxes and occupy small space.
C. Easy deployment, 100% splicing-free, no need for professional skills and tools, and improved efficiency
D. Easy to maintain, no need for fiber splicing, and low maintenance skill requirements
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Which of the following is not a prerequisite for the eSight to automatically discover OLTs and MxUs using IP addresses?
A. The eSight and devices can communicate with each other (ping each other).
B. The eSight and devices must be on the same network segment. Otherwise, the ARP broadcast protocol cannot be used to discover devices.
C. SNMP parameters have been set on eSight and are consistent with SNMP parameters on devices.
D. You have the permission to access resources.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78
What can cause erratic display in IPTV programs?
A. Some key frames are lost during program compression.
B. A rate limit is configured on the device.
C. Some key frames are lost during line transmission.
D. The receive or transmit optical power of the device is at a critical value.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79
(Single choice) The following statement about the PITP protocol is incorrect
A. PITP P mode can also be called PPOE+ mode
B. In pitp V mode, the user's physical location information is added to the PPPOE message sent by the user side to cooperate with the upper-level server for user authentication
C. The PITP protocol includes pitp P mode and PITP V mode
D. Bind the authentication of the information to avoid the theft and roaming of the user account
E. The purpose of the PITP feature is to provide the upper authentication server with the physical location information of the access user, and the BRAS device can realize the user account and the press position after obtaining the user access location information
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
Under IGMP snooping, there are two users on demand under the OLT- the same program, and the olt sends
two join messages to the multicast router
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81
For the packets from the client side, the flow matching is performed preferentially according to the VLAN tag carried in the packets. If the matching fails and the TLS service flow is deployed on the device, the packets are matched to the TLS service flow.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Huawei access devices apply a deterministic service-flow match order for upstream user packets. VLAN- based matching is attempted first. If no specific service flow matches and TLS (Transparent LAN Service) is configured, the system falls back to the TLS service flow as the default L2 transparent handling for that port
/user, ensuring service continuity without explicit per-VLAN bindings.
Reference: HCIP-Access V2.5 - Service flow matching order and TLS fallback behavior on OLT/ONT access.

NEW QUESTION: 82
(Radio) Regarding multicast, the following description is incorrect
A. The user-issued Report is captured in the single board logic and sent to the single board CPU
B. When the igmp match mode disables, you need to configure the multicast program group
C. Add Lgmp user under BTV, and by default, multicast users can watch 8 programs.
D. Device-based global configurations of Layer 2 groups refer to common parameters of protocols (IGMP
Proxy, GMP Snoop) to all
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 83
When ONT fails or the hardware needs to be replaced, the ONT needs to be removed on the OLT and then a new ONT needs to be registered.
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Huawei OLTs support ONT replacement without deleting the original service profile by using ONT replace
/auto-find mechanisms. The OLT can bind the new ONT (new SN) to the existing ONT configuration template (service-port, VLAN, QoS, multicast profile, etc.), achieving a smooth replacement without manually removing and re-creating the ONT and services. The statement that you must remove the ONT and re-register from scratch is therefore wrong.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - ONT Lifecycle Ops (Discovery, Authentication, Replacement); Huawei OLT Configuration Guide - ONT Replace Procedure.

NEW QUESTION: 84
(Single-choice) An IPTV user reflects that the TV cannot be watched, open the debug switch on the OLT side, and the debug printing information is as follows: huawei(config).
This can be judged by the results of the query
A. The poN port multicast bandwidth is insufficient
B. User bandwidth validation failed
C. IGMP Sakamoto Fussel
D. The user does not have permission to watch the show
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85
If multiple users connected to the same PON port of the OLT go offline, the possible cause is:
A. Existence of a rogue ONU
B. Upstream port fault of the OLT
C. ONU fault
D. OLT device fault
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86
The maximum spectroscopic ratio supported by 10G EPON is?
A. 1:32
B. 1: 256 (Laboratory).
C. 1:128
D. 1:64
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
(Radio) A power access service deploys GPON Type C dual-attribution protection, and the protection group is bound to the uplink Ethernet-port status on the OLT. When the Ethernet port associated with the protection group on the OLT goes Down, the following description is incorrect.
A. The state of the ONU-side work port changes to standby
B. The OLT detects the ONU uplink state change
C. After switchover, the ONU's service is sent to the OLT through the protect port (service traffic follows the protect path)
D. The ONU detects the link failure and triggers the protection switchover
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In GPON Type C dual-attribution protection, the ONU has dual PON connections to two OLT PON ports (or two OLTs). When the protection group is configured to track the OLT's uplink Ethernet port, a Down state on that uplink is an OLT-side trigger. The OLT initiates the protection action (forces the working/standby role swap via PON protection signaling).

A - Correct behavior: After the OLT triggers protection, the ONU's working PON interface becomes standby, and the protect interface becomes working.
B - Correct behavior: The OLT monitors and updates the ONU uplink status as part of the protection group state machine.
C - Correct behavior: After inversion, services egress the ONU via the protect PON port toward the OLT, i.
e., traffic follows the configured protect path.
D - Incorrect (answer): In this scenario the trigger is the OLT's uplink Ethernet status, not an ONU-detected failure. Therefore the ONU does not detect the fault nor initiate the switchover; the OLT does.
(Reference: HCIP-Access V2.5 - GPON protection mechanisms; Huawei OLT protection group behavior, Type C dual-homing with uplink-tracking.)

NEW QUESTION: 88
(Single)When you configure the HUAWEI NETWORK MANAGEMENT U2000 for FTTH IPTV service
access, which of the following templates needs to be configured ().
A. IGMP template
B. MGC template
C. Value-added business templates
D. SNMP template
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
The (radio) OLT is configured for V2 on the IGMP version when the OLT receives igmr v3 forwarded from on-T What kind of treatment will be done after joining the message
A. Send a specific group query message
B. Discard directly
C. Normal forwarding
D. Send a universal group query message
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90
Layer 2 enables IGMP Snooping, and when the switch port receives an IGMP Join (Membership Report), it listens to the packet and adds the corresponding port to the multicast group.
A. wrong
B. Right
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
IGMP Snooping is a Layer-2 function that listens to IGMP control packets between hosts and the multicast querier. Upon receiving a host's Membership Report (Join) for group G, the switch learns that the ingress port is a member port for G and adds that port to the group's forwarding entry, so

multicast traffic for G is forwarded only to those learned member ports (saving bandwidth and avoiding flooding). Huawei's official documentation describes IGMP Snooping exactly in this way.

NEW QUESTION: 91
After the anti-IP attack function is enabled on an OLT, the OLT cannot be remotely managed through Telnet.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The OLT's anti-IP-attack (control-plane protection) function identifies and rate-limits abnormal or attack traffic to protect the CPU. It does not block legitimate management protocols such as Telnet/SSH by design.
Remote management remains available when sourced from permitted hosts and within configured thresholds; administrators can also use trusted-host/ACL policies if needed.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - Security Hardening on OLT (CPU defend/anti-attack), OLT Maintenance and Management Guide - Remote Management and Trusted-Host Control.

NEW QUESTION: 92
Which of the following multicast protocols is directly associated with the hosts? Specifically, routers running the protocol manage the joining and leaving of hosts in a multicast group and send multicast data to the hosts by querying the multicast forwarding table.
A. PIM-DM
B. MSDP
C. PIM-SM
D. IGMP
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
IGMP is the host-side membership protocol: the first-hop router (querier) uses IGMP Queries/Reports/Leaves to manage host participation in multicast groups and to ensure forwarding state reflects receiver interest. PIM- DM/PIM-SM build distribution trees between routers, and MSDP shares source information between PIM- SM domains-they are not used by hosts.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 - Multicast Protocol Roles (IGMP vs. PIM/MSDP); Huawei Multicast Configuration Guide - Host Membership with IGMP.

NEW QUESTION: 93
(Radio) Which of the following options can improve the service experience of multicast users when switching
channels (switching time is shorter)
A. Use group addresses with small values
B. When adding a multicast program, the prejoin feature is disabled
C. Enables the Quick Leave feature when adding a multicast user
D. When you add a multicast user, enable the preview feature
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94
The ports in an OLT upstream protection group must be in the same protection group, and the same port cannot belong to different protection groups.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For OLT uplink (NNI) protection groups (timedelay/weight, etc.), Huawei requires that each physical port belongs to one protection group only to avoid conflicting switchover control. A member port cannot be part of multiple protection groups simultaneously.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - OLT Uplink (NNI) Port Protection Configuration Rules and Constraints.

NEW QUESTION: 95
The maximum spectroscopic (split) ratio supported by 10G GPON is (Radio)?
A. 1:64
B. 1:256
C. 1:128
D. 1:32
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Huawei's 10G GPON (XG-PON) system, the split ratio defines how many Optical Network Units (ONUs) can be connected to a single Optical Line Terminal (OLT) port through passive optical splitters.
According to ITU-T G.987.x standards and Huawei's 10G GPON technical specifications, the maximum theoretical optical split ratio for 10G GPON is 1:128.
This means that a single OLT PON port can serve up to 128 ONUs through the passive optical distribution network (ODN).
While the physical capability supports 1:128, practical deployments often use lower ratios (e.g., 1:64) to maintain optical power budgets and ensure stable service quality, especially over longer fiber distances or when optical losses are high.

Huawei's MA5800/EA5800 series OLTs, which support 10G GPON, comply fully with this standard, enabling 1:128 maximum splitting with appropriate ODN design.
Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1:128.
References (Aligned with HCIP-Access V2.5 and Huawei Technical Documentation):
* HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - "Huawei Campus Network Overview" Chapter, Section: GPON and
10G GPON Overview
* Huawei 10G GPON (XG-PON) Technical White Paper
* ITU-T G.987.1: 10-Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Networks (XG-PON) - General Characteristics
* Huawei MA5800/EA5800 Product Description - Optical Port Split Ratio Specifications

NEW QUESTION: 96
(Radio) In the ACL, if you need to filter the packet according to the source IP address information, destination
IP address information, port number and other information of the packet, then the acl number template created
is
A. 4000~4999
B. 5000~5999
C. 20002999
D. 3000~3999
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
The OLT is configured to use IGMP Version 2. When the OLT receives an IGMPv3 Join (Report) message forwarded from an ONT, what action will it take?
A. Normal forwarding
B. Send a specific-group query message
C. Send a general (universal) group query message
D. Discard directly
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Huawei multicast guidance stresses IGMP version compatibility: devices running an earlier version must interoperate only with hosts using the same or earlier version, otherwise v3 messages may not be processed.
In Huawei's multicast feature guidance for access devices (OLT side vs. user side), the behavior documented is that when the device is operating in IGMPv2, IGMPv3 Report messages from terminals are not processed- interoperation is restored only after the terminal/device side is downgraded to v2 (often driven by periodic queries that induce hosts to respond in v2). This maps operationally to dropping unsolicited IGMPv3 Reports when the OLT is fixed to v2. Huawei also recommends ensuring the device runs an IGMP version the same as or later than member hosts to avoid such loss. Therefore, with OLT fixed at v2, an incoming v3 Join is discarded.

NEW QUESTION: 98
(Radio) When configuring multicast services on MA5600T/MA5680T, the programs of multicast VLANs are statically configured. Which of the following must be configured, otherwise the multicast programs may not be able to be watched?
A. igmp profile
B. igmp program
C. igmp priority
D. igmp preview
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
On Huawei OLTs (e.g., MA5600T/MA5680T), deploying IPTV/multicast commonly uses a program list (channel list) to map program numbers to multicast group addresses-this is configured with igmp program.
When programs are statically configured under the multicast VLAN, the program definitions themselves are mandatory; without them, set-top boxes cannot select (zap to) channels by program number/address mapping and the OLT cannot correctly forward the requested multicast streams.

NEW QUESTION: 99
(Multi-select) Use 0TDR to locate the abnormally attenuated location in the optical path, and after the OTDR is connected to the detected line, which of the following parameters can be set.
A. Sets the pulse width
B. Set the mode
C. Set the measurement range
D. Set the wavelength
Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100
In esight's OnT zero configuration deployment, do not provision OLT when incrementally configuring OLT.
A. False
B. True
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101
(Radio) When the INVITE message sent by user A reaches user B after passing through servers C, D, and E, the Via header field entries recorded in the message received by user B appear in which order (top to bottom)?
A. C # D # E
B. E # C # D
C. E # D # C
D. C # E # D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In SIP, each proxy/server that forwards a request prepends its own address to the top of the Via header list.
Therefore, as A's INVITE traverses C, then D, then E, server E adds its Via at the top last, followed by D, then C below it. The message that reaches user B shows the Via stack (top#bottom) as E # D # C, which corresponds to option C. RFC 3261 states that the server transport uses "the value of the top Via header field" to determine response routing, confirming that the most recent hop is at the top

NEW QUESTION: 102
In the upstream direction of the OLT, link aggregation can be used to improve bandwidth and reliability.
Which OLT uplink aggregation modes are supported?
A. Automatic
B. Manual
C. Static
D. Dynamic
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Huawei OLTs support Eth-Trunk (link aggregation) with two standard modes: Static aggregation and Dynamic aggregation (LACP). These provide bandwidth expansion and redundancy on NNI uplinks.
"Automatic" is not a defined mode; and "manual" is not used as a separate mode name in OLT Eth-Trunk configuration.
References: HCIP-Access V2.5 Study Guide - OLT Uplink Design (Eth-Trunk), OLT Interface Configuration - Static vs LACP (Dynamic) aggregation.