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Shared by Bryan on 17-06-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After the NR base station commissioning is complete and before services go online, which of the following must be set for the NE status?

Options:

A- Normal
B- New
C- Upgrade
D- Testing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the Huawei SA Networking Product Design Guide (https://www.huawei.com/en/doc/e_huaweidoc/pdf/HW_051525), after the NR base station commissioning is complete and before services go online, the NE status must be set to 'Normal'.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The BBU5900 uses a modular design. Which of the following subsystems constitute the BBU? (Choose All that Apply)

Options:

A- Main control subsystem
B- Transmission subsystem
C- Baseband subsystem
D- RF subsystem

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Control subsystem: It is responsible for managing and controlling the overall operation of the BBU, it provides functions such as system initialization, software management, and alarm management.

Transmission subsystem: It is responsible for the transmission of data between the baseband subsystem and the RF subsystem, it includes functions such as data encoding, modulation, and multiplexing.

Baseband subsystem: It performs the baseband processing for the BBU, it includes functions such as demodulation, decoding, and demultiplexing.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During a 5G service test, an NSA UE connects to the Probe and then accesses a 4G cell. It is found that the cell does not deliver B1 measurement configurations. Which of the following is not a possible cause for this?

Options:

A- The UE does not support EN-DC.
B- The NSA switch is not turned on.
C- Neighboring LTE cells and SCGs are not configured.
D- The B1 threshold is too high.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the official Huawei documentation, the possible causes for a 4G cell not delivering B1 measurement configurations during a 5G service test are that the UE does not support EN-DC, the NSA switch is not turned on, or neighboring LTE cells and SCGs are not configured.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

E2E network device update is required for the evolution from 5G NSA networking to SA networking.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

End-to-end (E2E) network device update is required for the evolution from 5G Non-Stand-Alone (NSA) networking to Stand-Alone (SA) networking. In 5G NSA networking, the control plane functions are handled by the 4G LTE network, while the user plane functions are handled by the 5G NR network. In contrast, in 5G SA networking, the control plane and user plane functions are handled by the 5G NR network alone. So, to evolve from 5G NSA to 5G SA, all the network devices including Radio Access Network (RAN), Core Network (CN) and Transport Network (TN) need to be updated with 5G SA capable software and hardware.

It is important to note that 5G SA provides more flexibility, control and autonomy for network operation and management, However, it also requires a higher level of complexity and more resources to operate.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In what scenarios is GENEX Assistant typically applied? (Choose All that Apply)

Options:

A- Wireless network adjustment
B- Single site verification
C- Batch processing of gNodeB alarms
D- Routine network optimization

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

According to Huawei's official documentation, GENEX Assistant is typically applied in the following scenarios:

Wireless network adjustment

Single site verification

Routine network optimization

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best signals is measured by a 5G UE to report channel quality information such as the CQI, RI, and PMI to a gNodeB?

Options:

A- SSB SINR
B- CSI-RS SINR
C- SSB RSRP
D- CSI-RS RSRP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A 5G UE measures the signal-to-interference-and-noise ratio (SINR) at the cell-specific reference

signal (CSI-RS) to report channel quality information such as the CQI, RI, and PMI to a gNodeB. The CSI-RS SINR is used to determine the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) index, which is then used by the gNodeB to select the modulation and code rate for the transport block.

CQI (channel quality indicator), RI (rank indicator), and PMI (precoding matrix indicator) are all parameters that are used to indicate the channel quality of the wireless link between a UE and a gNodeB in a 5G network. These parameters are reported by the UE to the gNodeB and are used to determine the optimal modulation and coding schemes for the downlink transmissions.

To report these parameters, the UE needs to measure the channel quality, the UE measures the SINR (Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio) of specific signals to report the channel quality information.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best parameters is related to the frequency-domain position of PBCH DMRSs?

Options:

A- Cell ID
B- PCI
C- SI-RNTI
D- Bandwidth

Answer:

B

Explanation:

PCI (Physical Cell Identity) is related to the frequency-domain position of PBCH DMRSs (Physical Broadcast Channel Demodulation Reference Signals)

The PBCH DMRSs are used to demodulate the Physical Broadcast Channel (PBCH) which contains system information such as the cell identity, system bandwidth, and the downlink carrier frequency.

The PBCH DMRSs are transmitted in the frequency domain, and their position is determined by the Physical Cell Identity (PCI). The PCI is a unique identifier assigned to each cell in the network, and it's used to identify the cell and its system information.

So, the correct answer is B. PCI. It's worth noting that the other parameters you mentioned are also related to the 5G system information and the cell configuration. Cell ID is a unique identifier assigned to each cell, SI-RNTI (System Information RNTI) is a unique identifier assigned to the system information, and Bandwidth is the amount of frequency resources allocated to the cell.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During a 5G test, a portable computer is directly connected to the LAN port of the Huawei CPE through a network cable to obtain a dynamic IP address for communication.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the official Huawei documentation, during a 5G test, a portable computer can be directly connected to the LAN port of the Huawei CPE through a network cable to obtain a dynamic IP address for communication.

In a 5G test, a portable computer can be directly connected to the LAN port of the Huawei CPE through a network cable to obtain a dynamic IP address for communication. This is a common method for setting up a connection between the CPE and the computer for testing purposes.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During single site verification, which of the following messages can be traced by the Probe to analyze problems?

Options:

A- L3 Messages
B- Xn Messages
C- L1 Messages
D- NG Messages

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is the correct sequence for adding gNodeB hardware?

Options:

A- RF unit -> Subrack -> Board -> Cabinet
B- Board -> Cabinet -> Subrack -> RF unit
C- Cabinet -> Subrack -> Board -> RF unit
D- Subrack -> Board -> Cabinet -> RF unit

Answer:

D

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

'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.'

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of information about NR cells is carried in the neighboring NR cell MRs reported by UEs? (Select all that Apply)

Options:

A- RSRP
B- MACCE
C- PCI
D- TA

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

1. RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power) is the power level of the reference signals received from the cell, it is used to measure the strength of the signal from the cell, and it is an important parameter for cell selection and handover decisions. C. PCI (Physical Cell Identity) is a unique identifier assigned to each cell in the network, it is used to identify the cell and its system information.