Huawei H35-210_V2.5 Mock Exam

Shared by Houston on 17-06-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which technology is used by vectoring to cancel inter-VDSL2 line crosstalk in downstream?

Options:

A- fdps
B- Canceller
C- Pre-coder
D- Postponed

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Vectoring in VDSL2 :

Vectoring is a technology used to mitigate crosstalk (interference between adjacent copper lines) in VDSL2 systems, improving data rates and stability.

Crosstalk occurs when signals from one line interfere with signals on another line, especially in bundled copper cables.

Pre-coder Technology :

Pre-coding is a key technique used in vectoring for downstream transmission.

It works by pre-distorting the transmitted signal at the DSLAM (Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer) to cancel out the expected crosstalk at the receiver (CPE).

This ensures that the received signal at each CPE is free from interference caused by other lines.

Other Options :

fdps : Not a recognized term in the context of vectoring or VDSL2.

Canceller : While cancellation is part of vectoring, the specific term 'Canceller' is not used in this context.

Postponed : This is unrelated to vectoring or crosstalk mitigation.

Why C?

Pre-coding is the correct technology used in vectoring to cancel downstream crosstalk in VDSL2.

Thus, the correct answer is C .

HCIA Huawei ACCESS Official Documentation , Chapter: VDSL2 Vectoring.

ITU-T G.993.5 Standards for Vectoring in VDSL2 .

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The routing table of a router contains the following two entries:

Destination/Mask Protocol Pre Cost Nexthop Interface

9.0.0.0/8 OSPF 10 50 1.1.1.1 Serial0

9.1.0.0/16 RIP 100 5 2.2.2.2 Ethernet0

If the router needs to forward packets with the destination address of 9.1.4.5, which of the following statements is correct?

Options:

A- The router selects the first route, because the priority of OSPF is higher.
B- The router selects the second route, because this route matches the destination address 9.1.4.5 more accurately.
C- The router selects the second route, because the metric of RIP is smaller.
D- The router selects the second route, because the outbound interface is Ethernet0, which is faster than Serial0.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When a router forwards packets, it selects the route with the longest prefix match (most specific route) for the destination address.

First Route : Matches 9.0.0.0/8, which covers all IP addresses starting with 9.

Second Route : Matches 9.1.0.0/16, which is more specific and covers IP addresses starting with

9.1.

For the destination address 9.1.4.5 , the second route (9.1.0.0/16) is a better match because it is more specific than the first route (9.0.0.0/8).

Option A : Incorrect. OSPF has a higher priority, but the longest prefix match takes precedence over priority.

Option B : Correct. The second route matches the destination address more accurately.

Option C : Incorrect. Metric is not considered when comparing routes with different prefix lengths.

Option D : Incorrect. Interface speed is irrelevant in route selection.

HCIA Huawei ACCESS Official Documentation , Chapter: IP Routing Table Selection.

Routing Principles and Longest Prefix Match by Huawei.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

By default, ONUs connected to the same PON port of a Huawei OLT can communicate with each other at Layer 2 if they use the same service VLAN.

Options:

A- TRUE
B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Default Behavior of ONUs :

By default, ONUs (Optical Network Units) connected to the same PON port of a Huawei OLT are isolated at Layer 2 .

This isolation ensures that ONUs cannot communicate directly with each other, even if they belong to the same service VLAN.

Why FALSE?

The statement incorrectly claims that ONUs can communicate with each other at Layer 2 by default. In reality, Layer 2 isolation is a security feature designed to prevent unauthorized communication between ONUs.

Enabling Communication :

If Layer 2 communication between ONUs is required, it must be explicitly enabled through configuration (e.g., by disabling Layer 2 isolation).

Thus, the correct answer is B .

HCIA Huawei ACCESS Official Documentation , Chapter: GPON Security Features.

OLT Configuration Guide by Huawei.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is not a part of the PON network system?

Options:

A- OAM
B- ODN
C- ONU
D- OLT

Answer:

A

Explanation:

PON Network Components :

OLT (Optical Line Terminal) : Central office equipment that connects to the core network.

ODN (Optical Distribution Network) : Consists of optical fibers, splitters, and connectors that distribute signals between the OLT and ONUs.

ONU (Optical Network Unit) : End-user equipment that connects to customer devices.

OAM (Operations, Administration, and Maintenance) :

OAM refers to a set of tools and protocols used for managing and maintaining the network. It is not a physical component of the PON system.

Why A?

OAM is a function or process, not a physical part of the PON network system.

Thus, the correct answer is A .

HCIA Huawei ACCESS Official Documentation , Chapter: PON Network Components.

GPON System Architecture by Huawei.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of dynamic bandwidth assignment (DBA) is usually used for configuring AR services?

Options:

A- Type 1
B- Type 3
C- Type 4
D- Type ?

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Dynamic Bandwidth Assignment (DBA) :

DBA dynamically allocates upstream bandwidth among ONUs based on their traffic demands. Different DBA types are used for different service requirements.

DBA Types :

Type 1 : Fixed bandwidth allocation, suitable for constant bit-rate services like voice.

Type 3 : Mixed allocation, combining fixed and assured bandwidth. It is commonly used for AR

(Assured Rate) services, which require guaranteed minimum bandwidth with flexibility for additional bandwidth.

Type 4 : Best-effort allocation, suitable for non-critical services like web browsing.

Why B?

Type 3 is specifically designed for AR services, providing both guaranteed and flexible bandwidth allocation.

Thus, the correct answer is B .

HCIA Huawei ACCESS Official Documentation , Chapter: GPON DBA Mechanism.

ITU-T G.984.x Standards for GPON .

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The GPON technology is integrated with the ( ) to provide terminal devices that meet various application scenarios.

Options:

A- xDSL
B- Ethernet
C- WLAN
D- VoIP technology

Answer:

D

Explanation:

GPON (Gigabit Passive Optical Network) is a fiber-optic access technology that integrates seamlessly with VoIP (Voice over IP) technology to provide voice services alongside data and video services. This integration allows GPON to support triple-play services (voice, data, and video) over a single fiber infrastructure.

xDSL : Refers to copper-based technologies and is not directly integrated with GPON.

Ethernet : While GPON uses Ethernet frames for data transmission, it is not the primary integration point for application scenarios.

WLAN : Wireless LAN is a separate technology and not directly integrated with GPON.

VoIP : Voice over IP is a key application scenario for GPON, enabling high-quality voice services over fiber-optic networks.

This is explicitly mentioned in the HCIA Huawei ACCESS documentation, which highlights the role of GPON in delivering converged services, including VoIP.

HCIA Huawei ACCESS Official Documentation , Chapter: GPON Technology and Applications.

Triple-Play Services in GPON Networks by Huawei.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The traffic-table on the OLT can be used to set the traffic rate limit parameters and priority policies.

Options:

A- TRUE
B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When maintaining or managing an OLT locally, you can log in to the system through the local serial port. Which of the following port is connected to the RJ-45 connector of the RS-232 serial cable?

Options:

A- Network port of the maintenance PC
B- CON port on the control board
C- ETH port on the control board
D- ESC port on the control board

Answer:

B

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