



Free Questions for H35-481_V2.0 by vceexamstest

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following 5G technologies can be used to ensure the QoS and security of smart grid services? (Choose One)

Options:

- A- 5G super uplink
- B- 5G E2E slicing
- C- 5G carrier aggregation
- D- 5G DNN private line

Answer:

B

Explanation:

5G E2E slicing can be used to ensure the QoS and security of smart grid services. According to the official 5GAA white paper, 5G E2E slicing technology can be used to provide secure, reliable and real-time communication services for smart grid applications, to ensure

the QoS and security of such services. Reference: <https://www.5gaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/5G-AA-White-Paper-on-Smart-Grid.pdf>

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

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

5G can enable smart manufacturing and upgrade the manufacturing business model. Which of the following are smart manufacturing scenarios empowered by 5G?

Options:

- A- Real-time operation guidance for industrial AR
- B- Collaborative control between machines
- C- Machine vision positioning & detection
- D- Precise positioning and transportation

Answer:

B

Explanation:

5G can enable smart manufacturing by providing ultra-reliable and low-latency communication, enabling the deployment of various industrial internet of things (IIoT) applications, such as collaborative control between machines. This allows for real-time coordination and control between machines, enabling them to work together in a coordinated way to achieve a common goal, such as increasing production efficiency or reducing downtime. This can help to improve the overall performance of the manufacturing process and upgrade the manufacturing business model.

https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/ae/file/1MA186_2e_LTE_TMs_and_beamforming.pdf

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<https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/79928>

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following 5G network technologies can reduce IoV latency?

Options:

- A- MEC
- B- NFV
- C- Massive MIMO
- D- SDN

Answer:

A

Explanation:

MEC (Mobile Edge Computing) is a network technology that enables the deployment of computing and storage resources at the edge of the network, closer to the end-users. This can significantly reduce the latency for various applications, such as IoT, AR/VR and IoV. By moving the computing and storage resources closer to the end-users, the data can be processed and stored closer to the source, reducing the time and distance that the data needs to travel. This can reduce the overall latency and improve the user experience.

According to the official GSMA white paper on 5G and IoV, MEC can reduce latency by bringing computing resources closer to the edges of the network. This can be particularly beneficial for IoV applications, which require low latency and high reliability. Additionally, NFV (Network Function Virtualization), Massive MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) and SDN (Software Defined Networking) can also be used to improve performance and reduce latency in 5G networks. Reference: https://www.gsma.com/iot/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/GSMA_5G_IoV_White_Paper_Final.pdf

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In SA networking, incorrect TAC configurations will cause UE access to fail.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In SA networking, incorrect TAC configurations will cause UE access to fail. This is because the UE must be assigned a specific TAC value in order to be allowed to access the network. If the TAC value is incorrect, the UE will not be able to access the network.

Reference: <https://www.qualcomm.com/invention/5g/standalone-networking-5g-sa-networks>

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

User performance testing can be used to collect information regarding low Internet access rate for a user. Which of the following information is not required to diagnose this issue?

Options:

- A- BLER monitoring result
- B- Downlink RSRP monitoring result
- C- MCS count monitoring result
- D- SCTP tracing result

Answer:

D

Explanation:

SCTP tracing result is not required to diagnose a low Internet access rate for a user. User performance testing can be used to collect information such as BLER (Block Error Rate) monitoring result, downlink RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power) monitoring result, and MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme) count monitoring result. However, SCTP (Stream Control Transmission Protocol) tracing result is not required to diagnose a low Internet access rate. Reference: <https://www.aricent.com/blog/user-performance-testing-for-5g/>

<https://www.gsma.com/greater-china/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/5G-Use-Cases-for-Vertical-China-2021-EN.pdf>

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<https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9292/10/24/3175>

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https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/publication/files/46817/S2000960_en.pdf

Digital technologies for a new future

https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/publication/files/46817/S2000960_en.pdf

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In NSA networking, X2 Interface self-setup between the 4G and 5G base stations fails. Which of the following are possible causes?

Options:

- A- The 5G and 4G base stations belong to different PLMNs.
- B- Cell setup fails on the LTE side.
- C- The number of links established over the LTE X2 interface exceeds the board specifications.
- D- The self-setup switch is not turned on.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The self-setup switch is not turned on. In NSA networking, X2 Interface self-setup between the 4G and 5G base stations fails if the self-setup switch is not turned on. This is because the switch must be enabled in order for the base stations to establish a connection. Other possible causes include the 5G and 4G base stations belonging to different PLMNs (Public Land Mobile Networks), cell setup failing on the LTE side, and the number of links established over the LTE X2 interface exceeding the board specifications. Reference: <https://www.qualcomm.com/invention/5g/non-standalone-networking-5g-nsa-networks>

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