

## *Huawei*

*H35-663*

*HCSP-Field-5GtoB Service Planning and Design V1.0*

**Questions And Answers PDF Format:**

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*Version = Product*



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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

Which of the following technologies can be used to improve 5G network coverage and capacity? Select all that apply.

- A. Carrier Aggregation
- B. Beamforming
- C. Massive MIMO
- D. Network Slicing

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Passive antennas are not typically used in 5G network design, so the correct answer is A, B, and C. Omnidirectional antennas radiate signals in all directions, while directional antennas focus signals in a specific direction. Smart antennas use digital signal processing to optimize signal strength and reduce interference.

## Question: 2

What are the key components of a 5G network architecture? Select all that apply.

- A. Radio Access Network (RAN)
- B. Core Network
- C. Base Station
- D. Mobile Device

Explanation:

These are the two key components of a 5G network architecture. While C. Base Station and D. Mobile Device are important parts of a 5G network, they are not considered key components of the overall architecture.

**Answer: A**

## Question: 3

What are the different deployment options for 5G networks? Select all that apply.

- A. In-band deployment
- B. Out-of-band deployment

- C. Indoor deployment
- D. Outdoor deployment

**Answer: C**

### Question: 4

Which of the following factors should be considered for 5G network planning and design for smart cities? Select all that apply.

- A. Network coverage
- B. Low latency
- C. High bandwidth
- D. Energy efficiency

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Smart cities require a high level of connectivity and data transfer, and 5G networks can provide the necessary speed, reliability, and capacity to support various applications and devices. Network coverage, low latency, and high bandwidth are essential for providing a seamless and immersive experience to users. Energy efficiency is also crucial for minimizing the network's environmental impact and reducing operational costs.

### Question: 5

What are the different types of 5G network architectures? Select all that apply.

- A. Centralized RAN (C-RAN)
- B. Distributed RAN (D-RAN)
- C. Cloud RAN (Cloud-RAN)
- D. Virtualized RAN (V-RAN)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

All of the above are types of 5G network architectures. Centralized RAN (C-RAN) and Distributed RAN (D-RAN) are two different approaches to implementing radio access networks. Cloud RAN (Cloud-RAN) involves the deployment of cloud computing technologies in the RAN architecture. Virtualized RAN (V-RAN) leverages virtualization technologies to abstract and consolidate network functions onto a shared pool of computing resources.

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## Question: 6

Which of the following technologies can be used for 5G network security? Select all that apply.

- A. Firewall
- B. Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
- C. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- D. Software-Defined Networking (SDN)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

All of the above technologies can be used for 5G network security. Firewalls can be used to monitor and filter network traffic, while IDS can be used to detect and prevent unauthorized access and malicious activities. VPNs can be used to secure data transmissions and protect sensitive information from interception and eavesdropping. SDN can be used to enable network programmability and automation, which can improve security by simplifying the management of complex network configurations and policies.

## Question: 7

What are the different types of 5G network services? Select all that apply.

- A. Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB)
- B. Ultra-Reliable and Low-Latency Communications (URLLC)
- C. Massive Machine-Type Communications (mMTC)
- D. Advanced Proximity Services (APS)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

All of the above are types of 5G network services. Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) offers high-speed data transfer for bandwidth-intensive applications such as streaming media and virtual reality. Ultra-Reliable and Low-Latency Communications (URLLC) provides reliable and low-latency connectivity for mission-critical applications such as remote surgery and autonomous driving. Massive Machine-Type Communications (mMTC) supports a large number of connected devices with low power consumption and low data rates. Advanced Proximity Services (APS) enable high-precision location-based services and support for device-to-device communication.

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