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Huawei H35-481_V2.0 (HCIP-5G-RAN V2.0) Certification Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals in the field of 5G Radio Access Network (RAN). HCIP-5G-RAN V2.0 certification exam is the second version of the HCIP-5G-RAN exam and covers the latest 5G RAN technologies and concepts. It is essential for professionals who wish to demonstrate their expertise in planning, designing, deploying, and optimizing 5G RAN networks.

NO.11 5G can enable smart manufacturing and upgrade the manufacturing business model. Which of the following are smart manufacturing scenarios empowered by 5G?

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

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.

Reference:

https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/ae/file/1MA186_2e_LTE_TMs_and_beamforming.pdf LTE Transmission Modes and Beamforming | Rohde & Schwarz

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

https://www.5gamericas.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/3GPP_Rel_14-16_10.22-final_for_upload.pdf Untitled

https://www.5gamericas.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/3GPP_Rel_14-16_10.22-final_for_upload.pdf

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

Multiplexing Techniques for Applications Based-on 5G Systems …

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

NO.12 Which of the following X2 Interconnection solutions are supported by LTE and NR base stations?

- * Interconnection through RF modules
- * Interconnection through the a
- * Interconnected through the backplane in co-BBU separate-MPT scenarios
- * Interconnection through traditional IP RAN

NO.13 Which of the following are the topologies between a BBU and RF units?

- * Chain topology
- * Tree topology
- * Ring topology
- * Star topology

The following are the common topologies used between a BBU (Baseband Unit) and RF (Radio Frequency) units:

1. Chain topology: In this topology, the BBU and RF units are connected in a linear fashion, where each RF unit is connected to the previous and the next unit in the chain. B. Tree topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units, which are connected to each other in a hierarchical fashion. D. Star topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units through a central hub.

The chain, tree, and star topologies are the most commonly used topologies for connecting a BBU to RF units. The ring topology is not commonly used for this type of connection. Sources: [1] Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, T., and Li, S. “5G wireless network topology research.” In 2019 IEEE 6th International Conference on Network Softwarization and Workshops (NetSoft), pp. 1-6, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8783934>. [2] Gao, Y., and Wang, Y. “5G ultra-densification cell architecture research.” In 2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-5, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8765036>.

NO.14 What does it mean when the RUN indicator of anAAU is blinking green (on for is and off for Is)?

- * There is power supply, but the board is faulty.
- * The board is working properly.

- * Software is being loaded to the board, or the board is not started.
- * There is no power supply, or the board is faulty.

NO.15 Which of the following may cause exceptions In the GPS clock source?

- * High signal attenuation is caused due to improper GPS remote distance.
- * The antenna feeder between the base station and the GPS is faulty, for example, the cable is disconnected.
- * The GPS is not installed in the correct position, and the number of locked satellites is less than 4.
- * The GPS satellite card Is faulty.

NO.16 How many OM channels does a gNodeB support at most?

- * 4
- * 2
- * 1
- * 3

NO.17 Which of the following are possible causes of NRDUCELL unavailability? (Choose All that Apply)

- * RF fault
- * BBP fault
- * Insufficient CPRI bandwidth
- * Clock exception

According to Huawei official documentation, the following are possible causes of NRDUCELL unavailability: A. RF fault B. BBP fault C. Insufficient CPRI bandwidth D. Clock exception. The RF, BBP, and CPRI bandwidth are all important factors that contribute to the availability of the NRDUCELL. If there is a problem with any of these components, it can cause the NRDUCELL to become unavailable. Additionally, a clock exception, such as an issue with the timing or synchronization of the cell, can also cause the NRDUCELL to become unavailable.

NRDUCELL unavailability can be caused by an RF fault, a BBP fault, insufficient CPRI bandwidth, or a clock exception. According to this page, these are all possible causes of NRDUCELL unavailability.

NO.18 Which of the following statements about NR subcarriers are incorrect?

- * The larger the subcarrier spacing, the larger the number of symbols.
- * The smaller the subcarrier spacing, the larger the CP length and the more suitable it becomes for wide coverage.
- * The smaller the subcarrier spacing, the lower the power spectral density.
- * The larger the subcarrier spacing, the larger the slot length.

NO.19 Which of the following may cause exceptions In the GPS clock source?

- * High signal attenuation is caused due to improper GPS remote distance.
- * The antenna feeder between the base station and the GPS is faulty, for example, the cable is disconnected.
- * The GPS is not installed in the correct position, and the number of locked satellites is less than 4.
- * The GPS satellite card Is faulty.

1. High signal attenuation is caused due to improper GPS remote distance. B. The antenna feeder between the base station and the GPS is faulty, for example, the cable is disconnected. C. The GPS is not installed in the correct position, and the number of locked satellites is less than 4. D. The GPS satellite card Is faulty.

Exceptions in the GPS clock source may be caused by high signal attenuation due to improper GPS remote distance, a faulty antenna feeder between the base station and the GPS, the GPS not being installed in the correct position and the number of locked satellites being less than 4, or a faulty GPS satellite card.

NO.20 In NSA networking, which of the following objects are unnecessary to configured for a gNodeB in SI self-setup scenarios?

- * USERPLANEHOST

- * USERPLANEPEER
- * SCTPPEER
- * SCTPHOST

NO.21 Which of the following statements about a self-contained slot is Incorrect?

- * Faster downlink hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) feedback and UL data scheduling to reduce the RTT.
 - * Increased GP overhead due to frequent uplink-downlink switching.
 - * High requirements on latency of terminal hardware processing.
 - * Prolonged sounding reference signal (SRS) transmission period to track fast channel changes and Improve MIMO performance.
- Increased GP overhead due to frequent uplink-downlink switching. Self-contained slots are designed to reduce the round-trip time (RTT) by providing faster downlink hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ) feedback and UL data scheduling, as well as prolonged sounding reference signal (SRS) transmission periods to track fast channel changes and improve MIMO performance. However, they do not involve increased GP overhead due to frequent uplink-downlink switching. High requirements on latency of terminal hardware processing may be involved, depending on the implementation.

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

https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_tr/121900_121999/121915/15.00.00_60/tr_121915v150000p.pdf TR 121 915 – V15.0.0 – Digital cellular telecommunications system …

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<https://www.atis.org/wp-content/uploads/3gpp-documents/Rel16/ATIS.3GPP.38.473.V1620.pdf> ATIS 3GPP

<https://www.atis.org/wp-content/uploads/3gpp-documents/Rel16/ATIS.3GPP.38.473.V1620.pdf>

NO.22 Unlike 4G base stations, 5G base stations do not need to be configured with tracking area Information.

- * True
- * False

Unlike 4G base stations, 5G base stations do need to be configured with tracking area Information. In 4G, tracking area information is used to identify the area where the mobile device is located and to control the paging process. In 5G, however, tracking area information is used to identify the area where the mobile device is located and to control the paging process as well as to manage the mobility of the mobile device in the 5G network. The tracking area information is also used for the initial registration of the mobile device and for handover between cells.

NO.23 Which of the following 5G technologies can be used to ensure the QoS and security of smart grid services? (Choose One)

- * 5G super uplink
- * 5G E2E slicing
- * 5G carrier aggregation
- * 5G DNN private line

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

https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_tr/121900_121999/121915/15.00.00_60/tr_121915v150000p.pdf TR 121 915 – V15.0.0 – Digital cellular telecommunications system …

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<https://www.atis.org/wp-content/uploads/3gpp-documents/Rel16/ATIS.3GPP.38.473.V1620.pdf>

NO.24 If the NRDUCELL corresponding to NRCELL Is not set up, the NRCELL must be unavailable.

- * True
- * False

If the NRDUCELL corresponding to NRCELL is not set up, then the NRCELL must be unavailable. This is because the NRDUCELL defines the coverage area of an NRCELL. Without the NRDUCELL, the NRCELL cannot be successfully activated and therefore it will remain unavailable.

<https://www.date-conference.com/programme>

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<https://www.date-conference.com/programme>

<https://www.scribd.com/document/553818425/Mobility-Management-5G-RAN6-1-Draft-a> Mobility Management (5G RAN6.1 – Draft A) | PDF | Duplex …

<https://www.scribd.com/document/553818425/Mobility-Management-5G-RAN6-1-Draft-a>

NO.25 One of the challenges of 5G network construction is to provide Indoor coverage in large stadiums, where Indoor interference severely affects network coverage and capacity. Which of the following solutions can effectively mitigate the interference caused by Indoor coverage with high-density site deployment?

- * High-power RRUs
- * Massive MIMO AAU
- * Multi-sector cell
- * Sector splitting

NO.26 If the subcarrier spacing (SCS) of a low-frequency cell Is 30 kHz and the bandwidth of each RB Is 360 kHz, theoretically, what value should the noise (dBm) over the air interface be?

- * -105
- * -116
- * -120
- * -97

The theoretically noise (dBm) over the air interface should be -116 dBm. The noise is calculated by subtracting the noise figure of the receiver from the thermal noise floor, which is determined by the subcarrier spacing and the bandwidth of each Resource Block (RB). In this case, the subcarrier spacing is 30 kHz and the bandwidth of each RB is 360 kHz, so the thermal noise floor is -116 dBm.

NO.27 The ESN of a gNodeB changes after the main control board is replaced.

- * True
- * False

NO.28 One of the challenges of 5G network construction is to provide Indoor coverage in large stadiums, where Indoor interference severely affects network coverage and capacity. Which of the following solutions can effectively mitigate the interference caused by Indoor coverage with high-density site deployment?

- * High-power RRUs
- * Massive MIMO AAU
- * Multi-sector cell
- * Sector splitting

One of the challenges of 5G network construction is to provide Indoor coverage in large stadiums, where Indoor interference severely affects network coverage and capacity. One of the solutions that can effectively mitigate the interference caused by Indoor coverage with high-density site deployment is sector splitting. This solution involves dividing the cell into multiple smaller cells, each with its own set of antennas and RF parameters. By reducing the number of users and devices in each cell, sector splitting can significantly reduce the amount of interference and improve network coverage and capacity.

NO.29 Which of the following methods is recommended for modifying the cell bandwidths across the entire network during gNodeB data reconfiguration?

- * MAE-Deployment (radio network planning data file)
- * MAE-Deployment (batch reconfiguration)
- * MML
- * MAE-Deployment (batch reconfiguration + radio network planning data file)

NO.30 In SA networking, incorrect TAC configurations will cause UE access to fail.

- * True
- * False

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>

NO.31 Which of the following slots retains the same physical position on both the BBU5900 and BBU3910?

- * S106
- * S102
- * Slot7
- * Slot1

NO.32 Which of the following synchronization rasters can be used by a UE during a cell search?

- * 17.28MHz
- * 1200kHz
- * 1.44MHz
- * 100kHz

NO.33 Which of the following is required when the binding relationship between an NR cell and sector equipment is inconsistent with the planned one?

- * Adding or deleting an RF module
- * Adding an NR TDD cell
- * Adjusting the association relationship between the NR cell and RF module
- * Replacing the CPRI port connected to an RF module

Adjusting the association relationship between the NR cell and RF module is required when the binding relationship between an NR cell and sector equipment is inconsistent with the planned one. This can be done by configuring the association relationship between the NR cell and RF module via the OSS or LMT.

To prepare for the Huawei HCIP-5G-RAN V2.0 certification exam, candidates can take advantage of various training resources, such as online courses, training materials, and practice exams. Huawei also provides a range of certification paths for professionals looking to advance their careers in 5G, including the HCIA-5G, HCIP-5G-Core, and HCIP-5G-RAN certifications.

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