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HCIA-Video Conference V3.0

Huawei H11-851_V3.0

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QUESTION NO: 1

The venue network is normal, the MCU can be connected normally through the IP address of the MCU, but the MCU IVR access number cannot be accessed by dialing the MCU, the possible reason is that

the MCU cannot be accessed.

A. No meeting time.

B. CU Insufficient resources.

C. The venue is not registered with GK.

D. The MCU IVR access number has changed.

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

All listed conditions can prevent a venue from successfully joining through an MCU IVR access number even when basic IP connectivity to the MCU is healthy. “No meeting time” can mean that the scheduled conference is not yet active or is outside its configured usable period, so the IVR service cannot place the caller into that conference. “CU Insufficient resources” is also a valid cause because the MCU needs sufficient conferencing-unit capacity to admit a participant and provide the associated media-processing resources. “The venue is not registered with GK” is relevant where the deployment uses H.323 gatekeeper-controlled dialing: registration and address resolution allow the endpoint to route the dialed service number to the MCU IVR correctly. Finally, “The MCU IVR access number has changed” directly affects the number-to-service mapping; dialing an obsolete number will not reach the intended IVR entry point. These checks distinguish IP-level reachability from conference-service availability, capacity, and call-routing configuration. Huawei’s enterprise support portal provides product documentation and configuration guidance for conferencing systems, including MCU and gatekeeper-related operation: Huawei Enterprise Support. H.323 call-control and gatekeeper concepts are standardized by the ITU-T H.323 recommendation: ITU-T H.323.

QUESTION NO: 2

The 231.96XX series MCUs support a variety of common firewall traversal technologies such as standard H.460, static NAT, Huawei SNP, and dual-network port wall riding, ensuring that they are suitable

for various network environments. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Huawei’s 96XX-series MCU platform is designed for multipoint video conferencing deployments in real-world enterprise networks, where endpoints and conferencing resources may be separated by NAT devices and firewalls. Its traversal capabilities include standards-based H.460 support, static-NAT deployment support, Huawei’s SNP traversal mechanism, and dual-network-port firewall traversal. Together, these mechanisms allow signaling and media connectivity to be established in a broader range of network topologies without requiring every video endpoint to be placed directly on a public or fully routable private network.

H.460 is an ITU-T family of H.323 extensions that addresses firewall and NAT traversal, making it particularly relevant when video terminals need to register with and call through gatekeepers or other conferencing infrastructure across protected network boundaries. The applicable H.460 recommendations are published by the ITU-T at ITU-T H.460. Huawei’s enterprise video-conferencing portfolio is built for interoperable enterprise collaboration and supports deployment across diverse network environments; see Huawei’s video-conferencing portfolio information at Huawei Video Conferencing. Therefore, the listed traversal technologies accurately describe the MCU series’ suitability for varied firewall and NAT scenarios.

QUESTION NO: 3

SDP It is not a transport protocol, it uses the appropriate protocol to get the job done, including protocols such as ( ).

A. SIP

B. H.323

C. HTTP

D. SAP

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

SDP is a session-description format rather than a media transport protocol. It supplies information needed to establish and manage a multimedia session, such as session names, media types, codecs, transport addresses, ports, timing, and bandwidth-related attributes. A separate signaling, announcement, or retrieval mechanism carries that description to the participants. SIP commonly conveys SDP in message bodies during offer/answer negotiation, and SAP distributes SDP session announcements. HTTP can retrieve or publish SDP descriptions, while H.323 conferencing environments can also use SDP-related session descriptions or interwork with SDP-based systems to communicate media-session parameters. Thus, SIP, H.323, HTTP, and SAP are all applicable protocols or protocol frameworks through which SDP can be used to support session setup, announcement, exchange, or interoperability. SDP itself does not replace RTP/RTCP for media delivery or replace signaling protocols for call control; its role is to describe the session so those protocols and endpoints can establish compatible media streams. The SDP specification explicitly identifies use with SAP, SIP, RTSP, HTTP, and other transport mechanisms. See the IETF SDP specification in RFC 8866 and the SIP/SDP offer-answer framework in RFC 3264.

QUESTION NO: 4

When SVC conferencing, the terminal sends up to 4 video streams to the CloudMCU/VP98 series MCU, including ( ).

A. Subflow 1 way, mainstream 3 way

B. Secondary 3-way, mainstream 1-way

C. Mainstream 4-way

D. Secondary 2-way, mainstream 2-way

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Subflow 1 way, mainstream 3 way is correct. In Huawei SVC conferencing, a terminal can send multiple independently encoded video streams to the CloudMCU or VP98-series MCU so that the MCU can select and compose suitable streams for different participants and conference layouts. The supported maximum of four transmitted video streams is structured as three mainstream video streams plus one subflow stream. The mainstream streams carry the participant's primary camera video at differing qualities or resolutions, enabling the conferencing system to adapt the delivered video to endpoint capabilities, displayed window size, and available bandwidth. The subflow is used for auxiliary video content, such as presentation or content-sharing material, and is handled separately from the primary camera video. This multi-stream SVC design allows the MCU to provide flexible continuous-presence layouts and scalable video distribution without requiring every receiving terminal to decode unnecessary video quality layers. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and configuration references for its video-conferencing products: Huawei Enterprise Support. General Huawei enterprise collaboration and video-conferencing product information is also available at Huawei Enterprise Collaboration.

QUESTION NO: 5

Regarding CloudRSE, is the following description correct?

A. CloudRSE can provide video conferencing single-stream, dual-stream (video image + conference data sharing) recording and broadcasting.

B. The CloudRSE power supply supports 1+1 hot backup, seamlessly switching to a backup power source in the event of a failure, ensuring consistent and reliable recording.

C. CloudRSE supports resource pool management, and the CloudRSE in the resource pool is mutually backupable, and the resource pools cannot be backed up to each other.

D. CloudRSE supports both HD and SD resolutions, and can only be viewed on-demand and live on a computer.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

CloudRSE is Huawei's recording and streaming media platform for video-conferencing deployments. Its recording capabilities cover both single-stream recording and dual-stream recording, allowing the main conference video and presentation/content-sharing stream to be captured for later playback. The platform also provides live broadcasting, so authorized users can watch a conference while it is in progress, in addition to accessing recordings on demand. This directly supports the stated single-stream and dual-stream recording and broadcasting capability.

Reliable operation is also fundamental to a recording platform because an interruption can cause loss of conference content. CloudRSE hardware supports redundant, hot-swappable power supplies in a 1+1 configuration. With both power supplies operating redundantly, a power-supply failure does not require the device to shut down; the remaining supply continues providing power. This hardware redundancy helps maintain the continuity and reliability of recording and streaming services. Huawei describes CloudRSE as a recording and streaming component of its enterprise video-conferencing solution and documents the associated product capabilities and deployment information in its enterprise communications materials. See the Huawei Enterprise Video Conferencing product information and the Huawei Enterprise Support portal for product documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

The media processing layer includes ()

A. MCU

B. SC

C. Recording server

D. Mobile Terminal

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The media processing layer includes an MCU and a recording server. An MCU (Multipoint Control Unit) is the core real-time media-processing resource in a multipoint video conference. It receives conference media streams, performs functions such as audio mixing, video switching or continuous presence composition, media transcoding when needed, and distribution of the resulting streams to participants. These capabilities allow endpoints with different conference layouts, media capabilities, or network conditions to participate in the same meeting. A recording server also belongs to this layer because it receives and processes the meeting's audio, video, and presentation content to create a conference recording. Depending on the deployment and service configuration, it can record live conferences, store recording files, and make recorded sessions available for later playback. Both components process conference media rather than merely originating it or administering conference resources. Huawei's video-conferencing portfolio describes multipoint conferencing and recording as key platform capabilities; see Huawei Video Conferencing. Huawei's enterprise support portal also provides product documentation for conferencing systems and their deployment architecture at Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 7

The essence of the MCU call local terminal is the peer-to-peer call process. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. When an MCU initiates a call to a local terminal, it first establishes a signaling relationship directly with that endpoint. Depending on the deployment, this signaling uses a protocol such as H.323 or SIP to negotiate the session, capabilities, media addresses, and media parameters. From the perspective of call establishment, the MCU and the terminal are the two directly communicating entities, so this individual call leg follows the same fundamental peer-to-peer call procedure used for a normal endpoint-to-endpoint call.

After the call is established, the MCU performs its conference role: it receives media from connected participants, processes or mixes it as required by the conference mode, and distributes the appropriate audio and video streams. This multipoint media-processing function does not change the fact that each terminal joins the MCU through its own direct call connection. Therefore, describing an MCU calling a local terminal as having the essence of a peer-to-peer call process is technically accurate. The H.323 framework defines the call-control and capability-negotiation mechanisms commonly used in video conferencing, while Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product-specific conferencing documentation and configuration guidance. See ITU-T Recommendation H.323 and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 8

Without I frames, P and B frames cannot be decoded. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. In an inter-frame encoded video stream, an I frame is an intra-coded reference picture: it contains a self-contained representation of the image and establishes a decoding starting point. P frames are predictively coded from an earlier decoded reference picture, while B frames use prediction from reference pictures on one or both sides of their display position. Their coded data therefore consists largely of motion information and residual differences rather than all of the image samples needed to reconstruct a picture independently.

A decoder must first obtain and decode an intra reference point before it can correctly reconstruct the dependent predictive pictures that follow. This is why video-conferencing systems use I frames for initial stream acquisition, recovery after packet loss, and joining a conference: once an endpoint receives a valid I frame, it can build the reference-picture chain needed for subsequent P and B frames. In practical H.264/AVC conferencing terminology, an IDR picture is a particularly important intra-coded access point because it prevents later pictures from referring to pictures before that point. The H.264 specification defines intra and inter prediction and reference-picture decoding behavior; see ITU-T Recommendation H.264. A helpful standards overview is also available from ITU-T's H.264 recommendation page.

QUESTION NO: 9

The function of the redirect server is to map the addresses in the request to zero or more new addresses, which are returned to the client. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. In SIP signaling, a redirect server receives a request for a SIP URI and returns a redirect response that supplies one or more alternative destination URIs for the requesting client to try. Rather than forwarding the request through the server toward the final endpoint, the redirect server tells the client where the request can be sent next. Depending on the registration, routing, or directory information available, the original address can be mapped to multiple replacement addresses, or no usable alternative address may be available. The client processes the returned redirect information and can initiate a new request to an indicated contact address. This behavior supports flexible endpoint location and call-routing arrangements in IP video-conferencing deployments, where a called participant may be reachable through a different URI or current contact location. SIP defines a redirect server as a user agent server that generates 3xx responses directing the client to an alternate set of URIs. The address-mapping description in the question accurately expresses this redirect-server function. See RFC 3261, SIP redirect responses and RFC 3261, 3xx response definitions.

QUESTION NO: 10

The web homepage for SMC2.0 contains the () function.

A. Conference Monitoring

B. System Monitoring

C. Device Monitoring

D. Resource Monitoring

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

SMC2.0 is Huawei's centralized video-conferencing management platform, and its web home page is designed as an operational dashboard for observing conferencing services and the infrastructure that supports them. **Conference Monitoring** provides a service-level view of ongoing conferences, enabling operators to follow conference status and identify conditions requiring attention. **System Monitoring** presents the overall health and status of the SMC platform and related service components. **Device Monitoring** supports centralized visibility into managed videoconferencing endpoints and infrastructure devices, helping administrators understand device availability and operating status. **Resource Monitoring** displays the utilization and availability of conferencing resources so that capacity can be assessed while services are running. Together, these monitoring functions give operations personnel an at-a-glance view from service, system, device, and resource perspectives, which is the intended purpose of the SMC2.0 home page. Huawei describes its enterprise video-conferencing management and support resources through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal and its Enterprise Communications solutions pages.

QUESTION NO: 11

The parameters configured by the configuration template in SMC2.0 are locked by default and cannot be modified by the user ().

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct. In SMC 2.0, a configuration template provides centralized, standardized settings that can be delivered to managed endpoints or users, but applying a template does not inherently make every delivered parameter permanently unchangeable. Template-based management is intended to improve consistency while allowing administrators to control which settings require enforcement. Where a setting must be protected from local or user-side changes, the relevant

management policy or lock control must be explicitly enabled as part of the template or associated management configuration. Therefore, the statement is inaccurate because it treats locking as the default behavior for all parameters configured through a template. The key operational distinction is between distributing a value through centralized configuration and enforcing that value by locking it. SMC administrators should select locks deliberately for settings that must remain uniform, while leaving appropriate settings adjustable when local operational requirements permit. Huawei's enterprise support documentation portal provides product documentation and configuration guidance for SMC and video-conferencing management products: Huawei Enterprise Documentation. Huawei's video-conferencing portfolio information also describes centralized management capabilities: Huawei Video Conferencing.

QUESTION NO: 12

IdeaHub supports a variety of troubleshooting methods, through the Web diagnostic function can achieve network detection, route testing, sound testing, color bar testing and other functions, you can quickly

locate problems.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Huawei IdeaHub includes web-based diagnostic capabilities intended to help an administrator or support engineer isolate common endpoint and meeting-room faults without immediately requiring on-site hardware replacement or a separate diagnostic tool. The available checks cover key service domains: network detection verifies basic connectivity conditions; route testing helps identify the network path and potential reachability issues between the endpoint and relevant services; sound testing validates audio input and output behavior; and color-bar testing helps confirm that the display and video-output path are functioning properly. Together, these tests support quick fault localization by separating likely network, routing, audio, and display-related causes. This is particularly useful in video-conferencing deployments, where a reported meeting issue may result from the room endpoint, the local network, or connected audiovisual equipment. Huawei presents IdeaHub as an intelligent collaboration endpoint with integrated management and maintenance capabilities, and its enterprise support portal provides the product documentation and maintenance resources used to operate and troubleshoot supported devices. See Huawei's IdeaHub product information and the Huawei Enterprise Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 13

The following description of the operation of a one-way live meeting is ().

A. When adding a venue, you need to add a regular venue and an audience venue, respectively.

B. Administrators can switch the status of the audience venue via the meeting control on SMC2.0.

C. The meeting can be a fully adaptable conference or an SVC conference.

D. When holding a one-way live broadcast meeting, you need to enter the "Advanced Parameters" to set the one-way live broadcast parameters, such as the audience password.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"The meeting can be a fully adaptable conference or an SVC conference." is correct because one-way live is a conference delivery mode rather than a restriction to only one media-conferencing architecture. It defines the directional participation model: presenter or source venues provide the program content, while audience venues primarily receive that content. The meeting can still be established using the applicable video-conferencing mode supported by the Huawei conferencing platform, including an AVC-based conference (represented here by "fully adaptable conference") or an SVC conference. AVC uses separately encoded streams tailored to the required endpoint capability, while SVC uses layered video coding that enables receivers or network elements to select appropriate quality layers. This flexibility lets administrators choose the

conference mode according to endpoint compatibility, bandwidth conditions, and the expected scale of the audience, while retaining the one-way-live viewing model. Huawei's video-conferencing portfolio supports conferencing and live-broadcast scenarios across different endpoint and media capabilities; see Huawei Video Conferencing and the Huawei Enterprise documentation portal for product documentation and configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 14

Regarding the SMC 2.0 organization management function, the following statement is correct?().

A. After SMC2.0 is installed, a root node is automatically created in the organization with the default name "Root".

B. The functions of SMC2.0 are based on the organizational structure, and complete business functions are provided within each organizational structure, including user permissions, MCUs, venues,
conference templates, conference scheduling, conference control, and

C. An organization can contain multiple devices, and the same device can be subordinate to multiple organizations.

D. A user can be assigned to multiple organizations, and users in different organizations can have different permissions.

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

SMC 2.0 uses an organization-based management model to separate resources, users, permissions, and conferencing services between administrative domains. Following installation, the system provides a default top-level organization, named *Root*, which acts as the starting point for creating and maintaining the organizational hierarchy. This hierarchy is the basis for assigning and managing conferencing resources and business operations.

Within an organization, administrators can manage the resources and services required for video conferencing, including user authorization, MCU resources, venues, conference templates, conference scheduling, and conference control. SMC 2.0 also supports flexible resource and account assignment across organizational boundaries: a device can be associated with more than one organization when it must provide services to multiple organizational domains, and a user can be assigned roles in multiple organizations. Because permissions are granted in the context of an organization, the same user may hold different permissions in different organizations. This design supports centralized administration while preserving delegated management and logical isolation for separate departments or tenants. Huawei describes its enterprise video-conferencing management capabilities on its video conferencing product page; product documentation and version-specific SMC guidance are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 15

In IdeaHub's whiteboard interface, the whiteboard content can be erased by means of ( ).

A. Finger Erase

B. One-click Screen Clearing

C. Palm Erase

D. Fist Erase

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

IdeaHub's whiteboard is designed for fast, touch-based collaboration, so it provides both gesture erasing and a full-page clearing control. **Palm Erase** lets a participant remove handwritten content naturally by using the palm on the touchscreen. **Fist Erase** is another supported gesture-based method, allowing users to erase writing directly without first selecting a separate drawing-tool command. These gestures help maintain a smooth whiteboarding workflow during a meeting or presentation.

One-click Screen Clearing is also supported when the intent is to remove all current whiteboard content at once. This is useful when moving to a new topic, starting a new page of discussion, or resetting the board for another participant. Together, palm erasing, fist erasing, and one-click clearing cover both selective removal of annotations and rapid clearing of the whole whiteboard. Huawei describes IdeaHub as an interactive collaboration device with intelligent writing and touchscreen collaboration capabilities; see the Huawei IdeaHub product page and Huawei's Enterprise Support documentation portal for product documentation and guides.

QUESTION NO: 16

T1, a high-definition terminal that supports a built-in MCU, convenes a 3-party meeting, with T1 and T2 establishing a peer-to-peer conference before T1 calls T3 After T3 joins the meeting, the original

conference resolution of T1 and T2 may be reduced. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Before the third participant joins, T1 and T2 operate in a point-to-point call and can negotiate the highest mutually supported video capability, subject to the configured bandwidth and codec settings. When T1 calls T3 and activates its embedded multipoint control unit capability, the communication changes to a multipoint conference. The terminal must then decode, process, and encode video streams for multiple participants and distribute conference video according to the multipoint conferencing mode, available resources, and the capabilities or bandwidth of the connected sites. As a result, the video parameters originally negotiated by T1 and T2 can be renegotiated or adjusted, and their conference resolution may decrease. The word "may" is important: a reduction is possible rather than guaranteed, because it depends on endpoint capabilities, conference layout, available bandwidth, and embedded MCU processing capacity. Huawei's videoconferencing documentation describes MCU-based multipoint conferencing as performing media processing and adapting conference media for participating terminals; this is the mechanism that can cause the original point-to-point resolution to change after a third site is added. See Huawei's videoconferencing product information and the Huawei videoconferencing documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 17

() is a multiviewer mode supported by the CloudMCU.

A. Divided into 16 screens equally

B. Divided into 24 screens

C. A large number of small Ontable modes

D. Equally 9 Screen

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

CloudMCU multipicture, or multiview, capability is designed to compose several conference participants into one outgoing video stream. The available layouts include equal-grid modes, such as *Equally 9 Screen* and *Divided into 16 screens equally*, which present active conference video sources in uniform tiles. CloudMCU also supports a 24-way divided layout for conferences that require a higher participant density in the composed view. In addition to grids, it provides layouts described as *A large number of small Ontable modes*; this refers to a large-picture/small-picture composition, where a primary speaker or selected participant is displayed prominently while other participants appear as smaller windows. These layout choices allow the chairperson, administrator, or endpoint to select a view appropriate to the number of sites and the meeting's presentation requirements. Huawei's CloudLink conferencing portfolio identifies cloud-based multipoint conferencing and

multipicture video presentation as core capabilities; see the Huawei CloudLink product information and Huawei's enterprise support documentation portal for product documentation and configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 18

Regarding the speaker view in a multi-stream meeting, the following description is correct?().

A. In Speaker view mode, if there is a shared presentation in the meeting, the presentation image is displayed in a small screen.

B. In Speaker View mode, if there is a shared presentation in the meeting, the presentation image is displayed in the larger screen.

C. In Speaker view mode, if there is no shared presentation in the meeting, the large screen displays the speaker video, but the user cannot lock out a speaker video.

D. In the speaker view mode, if the user broadcasts or selects to see the venue, the large screen will switch to the broadcast or the video of the venue that is selected to watch.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

In a multi-stream meeting, Speaker View prioritizes the content that meeting participants need to focus on. When a presentation is being shared, the presentation is placed in the large viewing area so that slides, documents, and other shared material remain readable. The active-speaker video and other participant videos are then displayed in smaller areas as applicable. This arrangement supports presentation-centered collaboration while retaining visual awareness of the participants.

Speaker View also supports an explicit viewing or broadcast selection. If a user chooses a particular venue to watch, or if a venue is broadcast, the large video area changes to that selected or broadcast venue. This provides a predictable way to emphasize a designated site instead of relying solely on automatic speaker switching. These behaviors are consistent with Huawei's conferencing-product guidance on multi-stream layouts and meeting viewing controls. See Huawei CloudLink Meeting documentation at Huawei CloudLink Meeting User Guide and Huawei's video conferencing product information at Huawei Video Conferencing.

QUESTION NO: 19

() Support for creating meetings and joining meetings via IVR.

A. VP9850

B. VP9860

C. VP9660

D. C1oudMCU

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The **VP9660** supports IVR-based conference access. As a Huawei multipoint control unit, it provides an Interactive Voice Response service that can answer calls, play voice prompts, collect DTMF input, and guide participants through conference operations. This enables users to dial the MCU's IVR number and enter the required meeting information to join an existing conference. Where the conference policy and user permissions permit it, IVR can also be used to initiate or create a meeting through the prompted workflow. This capability is valuable when participants need to access conferences from standards-based video endpoints or voice devices without relying on a web portal or a dedicated scheduling client. The MCU centrally processes the IVR interaction and then admits the caller into the appropriate multipoint conference, ensuring that meeting access follows the configured authentication and conference-control rules. Huawei's enterprise communications portfolio

identifies MCUs as the centralized resources for multipoint conferencing and associated access services, while Huawei's support documentation provides the product configuration references used for IVR and conference service deployment. See Huawei Enterprise Communications and Huawei Enterprise Support Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 20

The troubleshooting methods provided by IdeaHub mainly include ( ).

A. Color bar test and audio video loopback test

B. Signaling diagnostics

C. One-click trace diagnostic

D. Sound test

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

IdeaHub provides an integrated set of diagnostic tools intended to validate the principal media, device, and conferencing-control paths before or during fault isolation. Color bar test and audio video loopback test are used to verify video display/capture and local media processing paths. Signaling diagnostics checks conferencing signaling and registration-related connectivity, helping establish whether the endpoint can communicate correctly with the conferencing platform. One-click trace diagnostic gathers relevant diagnostic information and trace data in a consolidated operation, making it practical to collect evidence for analysis and support escalation. Sound test verifies the local audio chain, including the ability to capture and play audio through the connected microphone and speaker equipment. Together, these functions cover the core areas required for endpoint troubleshooting: video, audio, signaling, and trace/log collection. They are therefore all included among IdeaHub's main troubleshooting methods. Huawei's IdeaHub product documentation and software/support materials are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal; product capabilities and deployment context can also be reviewed on the Huawei IdeaHub product page.

QUESTION NO: 21

The RSE6500 supports 1080P 60 dual-stream recording, live streaming, and on-demand ().

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. The Huawei RSE6500 Recording and Streaming Engine is designed to capture and distribute video-conferencing content for enterprise training, meetings, and event scenarios. Its media-processing capability includes dual-stream handling at 1080p and 60 frames per second, allowing both the main conference video and a presentation/content stream to be recorded with high visual quality. The platform also supports live distribution, so authorized users can watch a conference while it is taking place, and it supports video-on-demand delivery, allowing recorded sessions to be retrieved and viewed later through the relevant media portal or management system. These functions make the RSE6500 suitable for building an enterprise knowledge-sharing and conference-content archive, rather than being limited to real-time conference participation. Huawei identifies the RSE series as part of its enterprise video-conferencing and media services portfolio; product documentation and resources can be located through the Huawei Enterprise Support search for RSE6500 and the Huawei video conferencing product portfolio. Therefore, the stated combination of 1080p60 dual-stream recording, live streaming, and on-demand playback is a supported RSE6500 capability.

QUESTION NO: 22

The following are the characteristics of Huawei terminals ( ).

A. WiFi connection

B. The main call is Call set

C. Multi-vision

D. Voice Assistant

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Huawei video-conferencing terminals are designed to make meeting access, conference control, content collaboration, and user interaction straightforward. **WiFi connection** is a terminal capability that supports flexible network access and deployment where wired connectivity is unsuitable or unavailable. **The main call is Call set** describes the terminal's call-related capability: Huawei endpoints provide an on-device interface for establishing and managing the primary conference call, including calling meeting participants and controlling the ongoing conference session. **Multi-vision** is a conferencing presentation capability that allows a terminal to display multiple video or content views, helping participants follow speakers, remote sites, and shared material during the same meeting. **Voice Assistant** provides hands-free interaction on supported Huawei endpoint models, allowing users to invoke common meeting functions more conveniently through voice commands. Together, these capabilities reflect Huawei's endpoint focus on easy connection, intuitive call operation, rich multi-party visual presentation, and simplified meeting control. Huawei's enterprise video-conferencing portfolio describes endpoint-based wireless connectivity, conferencing, collaboration, and intelligent interaction capabilities; see Huawei Video Conferencing and Huawei Enterprise Video Conferencing Support.

QUESTION NO: 23

After a single call establishes a media connection, two media streams are transmitted between the two H.239 terminals, and the two media streams do not share the call bandwidth.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct. H.239 is the ITU-T mechanism for establishing an additional presentation/content channel alongside the main people-video channel in a videoconference. The result is commonly called dual-stream conferencing: participants can receive the camera image and shared content, such as a presentation or desktop, at the same time. Although these are distinct media streams and use separately negotiated logical channels, they are carried within the resources negotiated for the call. Their bit rates therefore consume the available call bandwidth collectively.

In practical Huawei videoconferencing deployments, the endpoint or MCU allocates bandwidth between the people stream and the presentation stream according to the negotiated call rate, codec settings, device capability, and presentation policy. For example, sending higher-resolution or higher-frame-rate content can require more of the call's available media bandwidth, leaving less capacity for other video media. H.239 provides the control and signaling framework for the additional content channel; it does not create an independent, unbounded bandwidth reservation outside the established call. This is why the assertion that the two streams do not share call bandwidth is false. See the ITU-T H.239 recommendation at ITU-T Recommendation H.239 and Huawei's videoconferencing documentation portal at Huawei Enterprise Support documentation.

QUESTION NO: 24

In a dual-stream conference, you can transmit two images of the local end at the same time or see the images of the two video sources at the far end at the same time. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Dual-stream conferencing enables two distinct video streams to be carried concurrently between conference endpoints. In normal video-conference use, one stream is the people video, such as the camera image of meeting participants, and the other is a presentation or content stream, such as a computer desktop, document camera, whiteboard, or media source. This lets a local endpoint send its camera view and shared content at the same time, without requiring participants to stop viewing one in order to see the other.

Correspondingly, when receiving dual streams from a far endpoint, the local system can display both the far-end people image and the far-end presentation image simultaneously. The exact layout can vary by endpoint configuration, display count, and conference settings—for example, content may be shown on a second monitor or in a picture-in-picture layout—but the defining capability remains the concurrent delivery and viewing of the two streams. This behavior is standardized for traditional H.323 dual-stream interoperability by ITU-T H.239, which defines an additional media channel for presentation material alongside the main conference video. Huawei video-conferencing systems implement dual-stream presentation capabilities to support this people-and-content collaboration model. See ITU-T Recommendation H.239 and Huawei video conferencing documentation.

QUESTION NO: 25

The ultra-low writing latency of whiteboards is one of 1deaHub's key competencies.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Huawei IdeaHub is designed as an intelligent collaboration display whose interactive whiteboard capability is central to its meeting-room and team-collaboration value. A key part of making digital writing feel natural is minimizing the interval between a user touching the screen with a finger or stylus and the corresponding ink appearing on the display. Huawei describes IdeaHub models as providing low-latency writing, including specifications and product descriptions that cite writing latency as low as 16 ms on applicable models. This responsiveness helps handwriting, annotation, brainstorming, and collaborative diagramming resemble writing on a physical whiteboard rather than an input process with visible delay. Ultra-low writing latency therefore is not merely an incidental display characteristic; it directly supports IdeaHub's core whiteboarding and interactive collaboration experience. Huawei's IdeaHub product information presents the device family as combining intelligent conferencing, projection, and smart whiteboard functions, with smooth writing performance among the features intended to improve meeting efficiency and user experience. See Huawei's IdeaHub S2 product page and the Huawei IdeaHub product portfolio for product capabilities and specifications.

QUESTION NO: 26

The advanced user rights for the RSE6500 include ().

A. Watch all videos

B. Download all videos

C. Upload the video

D. Post video

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

On the Huawei RSE6500, the advanced-user role is intended for users who need to work actively with video resources, rather than merely access a limited personal video library. Accordingly, advanced users can watch all videos and download all videos available on the platform. They can also upload video content into the video-resource system and post video, enabling them to contribute and publish video resources for broader use. These privileges support typical recording and streaming workflows: users can retrieve existing recordings, import externally created material, and make relevant content available through the platform. The role therefore combines comprehensive video-consumption permissions with video-contribution and publication permissions, while system-level configuration and account administration remain separate administrative functions. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and version-specific manuals for video-conferencing and recording products: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei's video-conferencing product information is also available at Huawei Video Conferencing.

QUESTION NO: 27

The video output of TE40, the output GUI interface is ().

A. Video output 1

B. Video output 2

C. Video output 3

D. S-video

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

TE40 supports presenting its local graphical user interface on each of its three video-output channels: **Video output 1**, **Video output 2**, and **Video output 3**. This enables the endpoint to drive multiple displays while providing the conference UI, such as call status, menus, layout-related information, and local operation prompts, to the connected display devices. In an installation, the administrator can use the endpoint's display/output configuration to determine how the GUI and video content are delivered across the available outputs according to the room design and display arrangement. The key point is that the TE40's numbered video outputs are GUI-capable output interfaces; therefore, all three numbered outputs belong in the answer. This capability supports typical conference-room deployments in which one or more displays are used for remote video, presentation content, and endpoint interaction. Huawei's TE-series documentation and product materials describe the endpoint's multi-display and video-output capabilities; consult the official Huawei Enterprise Support portal for the applicable TE40 documentation and version-specific configuration guidance: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei's enterprise video-conferencing product information is also available at Huawei Video Conferencing.

QUESTION NO: 28

The call list is divided according to the call mode. ()

A. Peer-to-peer talk list

B. Original Talk List

C. Multi-order

D. Final call

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The correct call-list categories are **Peer-to-peer talk list** and **Multi-order**, with “Multi-order” denoting the multipoint-conference call mode in this translated terminology. A videoconferencing endpoint distinguishes calls by whether it is connected directly to one remote endpoint or participating in a conference involving multiple sites, typically through an MCU or a conferencing platform. This division lets users quickly locate appropriate call records and meeting entries based on the way the communication was established. A peer-to-peer call is a direct endpoint-to-endpoint session, while a multipoint call represents a conference session with several participating sites. These are the two fundamental call modes used by Huawei video-conferencing systems and are therefore the relevant classifications for a call list organized by call mode. Huawei’s enterprise video-conferencing portfolio documentation describes endpoint and multipoint conferencing capabilities at Huawei TE Series support. Huawei Cloud Meeting documentation also describes meeting and conferencing functions that support multi-party collaboration at Huawei Cloud Meeting documentation.

QUESTION NO: 29

By default, the SMC3.0 system supports three roles, namely ().

A. Meeting Administrator

B. Normal User

C. System Administrator

D. Meeting Organizer

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

SMC 3.0 uses role-based access control to separate platform administration, conference administration, and ordinary endpoint/user access. **System Administrator** is one of the default roles because it is responsible for system-level configuration and maintenance, including platform resources, service parameters, and administrator management. **Meeting Administrator** is also a default role, providing the permissions needed to manage conferencing activities and related conference resources. **Normal User** is the standard role for users who use the conferencing service with ordinary user-level permissions, such as participating in or using authorized conference functions. These three roles provide the default administrative hierarchy required for operating an SMC-managed video-conferencing environment: system operations, meeting operations, and general service use. Huawei’s enterprise collaboration portfolio describes the centralized management model used for video-conferencing services, while Huawei Enterprise Support provides product documentation and maintenance resources for such platforms. See Huawei Video Conferencing and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 30

A process called () is called () for return-to-recorded meetings through various platforms such as Web/pad/mobile phone/terminal

A. Live

B. On-demand

C. Recording

D. Offline transcoding

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

On-demand is the correct term for providing access to a meeting after it has been recorded, allowing authorized users to return and watch the content when they choose. In a video-conferencing environment, the recording is stored and then made available through a playback service, commonly called video on demand (VOD). This delivery model supports playback from multiple endpoint types, including a web browser, tablet, mobile phone, and conferencing terminal, without requiring participants to join the original live meeting. The essential characteristic is user-initiated viewing after the meeting, rather

than real-time attendance. Huawei's video services describe VOD as a media service that stores and distributes video content for playback on demand, which matches the recorded-meeting return scenario in the question. See Huawei Cloud's Video on Demand service overview and its Video on Demand user documentation. Therefore, recorded meetings made available for later viewing across Web, pad, mobile, and terminal platforms are provided through on-demand playback.

QUESTION NO: 31

In the six-point conference held using the 96XX series MCU, the venues T1, T2, and T3 form a three-screen, and the venues T4 and T5 are held , T6 is not in multiviewer, when T1, T2 leave, T4, T5 or T6

Two of the venues cannot replace the multi-screen T1 and T2 venues. ()

A. True

B. Error

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. On Huawei 96XX-series MCU systems, a multiscreen venue is formed by associating individual venues with the screens of the multiscreen arrangement. A venue that is currently displayed in a multiview layout is already participating in that layout and cannot also be selected as a replacement screen venue for the multiscreen arrangement at the same time. In this scenario, T4 and T5 are occupied by multiview, so they are not available to replace the departing T1 and T2 screen venues. T6 is outside multiview and is available, but it is only one venue. Therefore, there are not two eligible venues among T4, T5, and T6 that can be used simultaneously to replace both T1 and T2 while the stated multiview assignment remains in effect. The three-screen venue consequently cannot be restored merely by choosing any two of those remaining venues. This behavior follows the MCU's venue and layout resource-assignment model, in which a venue's active display role must be considered before it is reassigned to a multiscreen composition. Huawei's video-conferencing portfolio and relevant technical documentation are available through the Huawei Video Conferencing product page and the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 32

Which protocol is it part of? ()

A. H225

B. H239

C. H245

D. H281

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The question stem does not identify the specific signaling function or message being referenced; however, based on the supplied answer context, **H225** is the intended answer. ITU-T H.225.0 is a core component of the H.323 multimedia conferencing framework. It specifies call signaling procedures used to establish and clear calls, as well as Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) procedures used for communication with a gatekeeper. In practical Huawei video-conferencing deployments based on H.323, H.225.0 signaling is involved during endpoint registration and call setup, before media streams are established. Its role is therefore foundational to H.323 call control and endpoint-to-gatekeeper interaction. The ITU's H.225.0 recommendation defines the packet-based multimedia communications systems and related signaling protocols used by H.323 systems. For the authoritative specification, see ITU-T Recommendation H.225.0. Additional H.323 family information is available from the ITU-T H.323 recommendation page.

QUESTION NO: 33

In the matter of IdeaHub device upgrade, what is wrong with the following statement? ( )

A. IdeaHub does not support upgrades through the upgrade tool.

B. The upgrade operation cannot be performed by logging into the web through the browser that comes with the IdeaHub device.

C. When upgrading through the upgrade tool that comes with the package, the selected upgrade file is .dat file.

D. After the upgrade file is downloaded, you need to restart the terminal to complete the upgrade.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“IdeaHub does not support upgrades through the upgrade tool.” is the incorrect statement. Huawei IdeaHub terminals support package-based software upgrade procedures using the applicable Huawei endpoint upgrade tool. In this workflow, an administrator obtains the matching IdeaHub software package, starts the upgrade utility, selects the package for the target terminal, and allows the tool to transfer and apply the software. The tool is intended to simplify maintenance when administrators need to upgrade one or more endpoints on the same network, rather than requiring every operation to be performed directly at the device.

Before upgrading, the administrator should confirm that the package matches the precise IdeaHub model and current version requirements, ensure stable network and power connectivity, and preserve the existing configuration where required by the maintenance procedure. The endpoint completes installation through its normal upgrade and restart process. Huawei publishes product documentation, software, and maintenance materials through its enterprise support resources; administrators should use the documentation and package associated with their specific device model and release. See the Huawei Enterprise Support portal and the Huawei IdeaHub product page.

QUESTION NO: 34

Regarding the image resolution, the following statement is correct ().

A. The CIF pixel is 352*288.

B. The 4CIF pixel is 704*576.

C. SIF is an alias for CIF.

D. The D1 image effect is equivalent to 4CIF.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The correct resolution relationships are rooted in the conventional PAL-family video formats used by videoconferencing systems. “The CIF pixel is 352*288.” is correct: Common Intermediate Format uses a 352 × 288 active-picture layout in the 25 Hz/PAL-oriented representation. “The 4CIF pixel is 704*576.” is also correct. 4CIF quadruples CIF’s image area by doubling both horizontal and vertical sampling dimensions, producing 704 × 576 pixels. These CIF-derived formats were standardized for audiovisual communication and remain common terminology in legacy conferencing specifications and equipment capability descriptions; see the ITU-T H.261 recommendation at https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-H.261/en. “The D1 image effect is equivalent to 4CIF.” is correct in the practical image-quality sense used in video engineering. PAL D1 is generally described as 720 × 576, while 4CIF is 704 × 576; both have the same vertical resolution and nearly the same active horizontal picture width. The extra samples in the D1 raster commonly accommodate timing or blanking-related margins rather than a materially wider active image. Consequently, they are generally treated as providing equivalent visual detail for this comparison. ITU-R BT.601 defines the digital component-video sampling framework associated with these standard-definition raster conventions: https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-BT.601/en.

QUESTION NO: 35

Is the following description of a multi-stream hybrid meeting correct? ()

A. In SVC mode, each terminal only sends a small full-screen code stream to the MCU, and after the MCU receives the code stream, according to the viewing needs of each venue, the received code stream
is decoded, reduced, and spliced, and each code stream is finally sent to the venue that needs to be watched.

B. CloudMCU and VP98 series MCUs support multi-stream hybrid conferencing.

C. Multi-stream hybrid conferencing supports access to SVC conference terminals and MCU conference terminals.

D. In AVC mode, each terminal sends multiple streams of different sizes to the MCU, and after the MCU receives the stream, it will receive multiple streams of different sizes in different venues according to
the viewing needs of each venue. Forward directly to the venue for viewing multiple screens at the same time.

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Multi-stream hybrid conferencing combines the processing characteristics of scalable video coding and advanced video coding to provide appropriate layouts and video resolutions to different participating sites. In scalable video coding mode, a terminal sends one full-screen scalable stream to the multipoint control unit. The multipoint control unit processes the received stream according to each site's viewing layout, including decoding, scaling, and composing video as required, then delivers the needed video streams to the relevant sites. In advanced video coding mode, terminals provide multiple video streams at different sizes. The multipoint control unit can select and directly forward the stream size required for each viewing position, enabling a site to display multiple video panes efficiently. This hybrid capability is designed to allow scalable-video-coding terminals and traditional multipoint-control-unit-based conference terminals to participate in the same conference while preserving suitable viewing experiences. Huawei CloudMCU and VP98-series multipoint control units provide the platform-side capability required for this multi-stream hybrid conference model. Huawei's CloudLink collaboration portfolio and its enterprise support documentation provide the relevant product and configuration references: Huawei CloudLink and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 36

On the Call Status page of the TE terminal, the information that can be queried is ().

A. Video Rate

B. Audio Rate

C. Video Frame Rate

D. Audio Protocol

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

The TE terminal's Call Status page is intended for monitoring the active conference media session and for supporting real-time troubleshooting. It presents negotiated media parameters for both video and audio streams, allowing an administrator to verify the bandwidth currently used by the video stream through **Video Rate** and by the audio stream through **Audio Rate**. It also reports **Video Frame Rate**, which is a key indicator of the delivered video smoothness and the terminal's current video-processing behavior during a call.

The page further displays the negotiated **Audio Protocol**. This identifies the audio codec or protocol selected for the active call and helps confirm interoperability and media-negotiation results between conference endpoints. Together, these values are call-status parameters rather than configuration-only settings: they describe the actual media characteristics of the ongoing connection. Huawei's video-conferencing product and support resources describe terminal management and operational monitoring capabilities, including call and media-status inspection: Huawei Video Conferencing and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 37

Regarding the smart sound screen, is the following description correct? ()

A. Click "Settings > Advanced Settings > Smart Sound Screen" to enable the Smart Sound Screen function, and you can adjust the pickup range of the Smart Sound Screen after enabling it.

B. When the smart sound screen is turned on, IdeaHub automatically blocks the sound inside the sound screen, and the remote attendees only hear the members outside the sound screen.

C. The pickup range of the smart sound screen is available in 2 selectable configurations, large and small.

D. When the smart sound screen is turned on, IdeaHub automatically blocks the sound outside the sound screen, and the remote participants only hear the members inside the sound screen to avoid noisy environmental interference.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

The correct descriptions are that Smart Sound Screen is enabled from *Settings* > *Advanced Settings* > *Smart Sound Screen*, that its pickup range can then be configured, that the available range configurations are large and small, and that the feature suppresses audio originating outside the defined sound screen. This allows remote participants to receive the voices of people located within the selected pickup area while reducing interference from surrounding conversations and environmental noise. Smart Sound Screen is therefore an audio pickup and noise-filtering feature rather than a function that blocks the voices inside the chosen area. Selecting the appropriate large or small range is important: the range should cover the intended meeting participants while excluding unrelated sound sources as far as possible. Huawei positions IdeaHub as an intelligent collaboration endpoint with integrated audio and video capabilities; Smart Sound Screen is intended to improve the clarity and focus of this collaboration experience. Consult the device software documentation matching the deployed IdeaHub model and version when configuring the feature, because menu presentation can vary by release. See Huawei's IdeaHub product information and the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal for product documentation and configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 38

In peer-to-peer meetings, the distal image of T1 is blue and T2 is normal, possibly because of ().

A. Decoding problem with T1

B. Encoding issues for T2

C. Coding issues with T1
D. Decoding question answer for T2

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

In a point-to-point video call, T1 displaying a blue distal image while T2 displays video normally localizes the fault to the media path carrying T2's transmitted video to T1. A decoding problem with T1 can prevent T1 from correctly reconstructing the received video stream, causing an abnormal blue display even though the far endpoint is otherwise operating normally. Encoding issues for T2 can likewise produce an invalid, unavailable, or improperly formatted outgoing video stream that T1 cannot render as normal video. Both conditions are therefore plausible causes because they affect opposite ends of the same one-way media direction: T2 encodes and transmits the stream, while T1 receives and decodes it. Huawei video-conferencing troubleshooting practice is to isolate whether the fault follows the transmitting endpoint's camera/encoder path or the receiving endpoint's decoder/display path, while confirming call status and media negotiation. Huawei's enterprise video-conferencing portfolio and support resources describe the endpoint-based architecture used for such diagnosis: Huawei Video Conferencing and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 39

IdeaHub supports H.323 and SIP multipoint networking when supporting SMC networking, of which non-chairman meeting control includes ().

A. Application Chair

B. Leaving the meeting

C. Extended meeting

D. Choose the multi-screen

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

In an SMC-managed multipoint conference, a non-chairman participant retains controls needed to participate effectively without being given full conference-administration authority. **Application Chair** is available because a participant can request chairman privileges when conference management needs to be transferred. **Leaving the meeting** is an essential participant-level operation: an endpoint or user must be able to disconnect itself from the active conference independently. **Choose the multi-screen** is also a participant-facing viewing control. It enables the endpoint user to choose an appropriate multipicture or multi-screen display arrangement for viewing conference video, which affects the local presentation experience rather than centrally changing the conference's membership or administrative policy. These capabilities align with Huawei's IdeaHub positioning as a video-conferencing endpoint supporting interactive meeting participation and multipoint conferencing workflows. Huawei's IdeaHub product information is available at Huawei IdeaHub, and Huawei provides product documentation and support resources through Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 40

After modifying the "networking mode", the VP98 series MCU requires a server restart to take effect.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. On the Huawei VP98 series MCU, the networking mode controls fundamental system-level network behavior and the way the MCU uses its network interfaces for service communications. Because this setting affects the active networking architecture rather than merely an individual conference or endpoint parameter, the revised configuration is not fully applied to currently running system processes immediately. Restarting the server reloads the networking configuration and initializes the MCU services with the newly selected mode, ensuring that signaling, media, management access, and interface-related services operate consistently under that configuration. Administrators should therefore plan the change in a maintenance window, save the configuration, and restart the MCU server as prompted or required by the device interface. This avoids assuming that a successful save alone has activated the selected networking mode. Huawei's enterprise support portal is the authoritative location for VP98 product documentation, software documentation, and configuration guidance: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei's video-conferencing product resources are also available from Huawei Video Conferencing.

QUESTION NO: 41

When the multiviewer setting is not performed on the venue after a meeting, the HUAWEI VP9630/50/60 does not support the automatic multiviewer function. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct. The HUAWEI VP9630, VP9650, and VP9660 endpoints provide automatic multiview capabilities. Automatic multiview is intended to select and arrange relevant conference video sources dynamically, such as the active speaker and other meeting participants, according to the endpoint's conferencing and layout rules. It is therefore not dependent on an administrator manually performing a venue-specific multiview configuration after every meeting. Manual multiview settings can be used when a site needs a particular fixed composition or customized display behavior, but the absence of that post-meeting configuration does not remove the endpoint's built-in automatic multiview function. This capability helps keep conference displays usable with reduced operational effort, especially when participants, active speakers, or video sources change during a meeting. Huawei's product documentation for the VP96-series describes the endpoint family and its conferencing/video presentation capabilities; detailed manuals and release-specific feature descriptions are available through the Huawei VP9660 support page and the Huawei VP9650 support page.

QUESTION NO: 42

Regarding the wired sharing method, is the following description correct?

A. The wired sharing mode supports access to the computer through the HDMI interface and the sharing of the computer desktop.

B. After the plug and play function of shared materials is enabled, regardless of whether there is a venue in the meeting or not, you need to select the shared materials to the remote venue according to the interface prompts.

C. The wired sharing mode supports access to the computer through the HD-VI interface and the sharing of the computer desktop.

D. When shared materials plug and play is turned on, you can share your computer desktop content without additional action, regardless of whether there is a meeting where materials are being shared.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The wired sharing mode supports connecting a computer to the endpoint's HDMI input interface and transmitting the computer desktop as shared presentation content. HDMI is the standard high-definition multimedia connection used for this purpose: it carries the computer's video signal, allowing the video-conferencing device to capture the desktop display and distribute it as a presentation stream during a conference. This provides a direct, stable sharing method that does not depend on the computer joining through a software client or on a wireless projection connection. In practical deployment, the presenter connects the computer to the endpoint using the appropriate HDMI cable, selects or detects the HDMI presentation source on the endpoint, and the endpoint sends that captured content to meeting participants according to the conference's sharing controls. This aligns with Huawei's enterprise video-conferencing product capabilities and documentation resources for endpoint interfaces and content presentation. See Huawei's Video Conferencing product information and the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal for endpoint-specific connection and presentation-sharing guidance.

QUESTION NO: 43

To reduce the impact of an IP network on video conference quality, the following measures are appropriate ().

A. Provide sufficient bandwidth for conference media

B. Configure QoS priority for real-time media traffic

C. Control packet loss and delay variation

D. Allow bulk data traffic to compete without traffic classification

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Providing sufficient bandwidth is appropriate because video and presentation streams require predictable capacity. **Configuring QoS priority for real-time media traffic** is appropriate because RTP media is sensitive to delay, packet loss, and jitter. **Controlling packet loss and delay variation** is also important because excessive loss causes visible artifacts and audio interruption, while excessive jitter can cause unstable media playout.

Allowing bulk data traffic to compete without any traffic classification is not appropriate. Large file transfers and other bursty traffic can consume bandwidth and increase queueing delay for real-time conferencing packets. Network planning should classify and prioritize voice, video, and signaling traffic according to the enterprise QoS policy.

QUESTION NO: 44

The HUAWEI SMC2.0 system includes a web server, background services, and a database ().

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Huawei SMC 2.0 is management-server software rather than a single standalone process, so its deployment architecture contains the core components needed to provide browser-based management and persistent service operation. The web-server component presents the graphical management interface that administrators access through a browser. Background services implement the platform's operational functions, such as device management, conference scheduling and control, status processing, alarms, and communications between managed video-conferencing resources. The database provides persistent storage for system configuration, user and organizational information, managed-device data, conference records, logs, and other service data. These components work together: a user interacts with the web interface, the background services process the requested management or conferencing operation, and the database retains the required information. Therefore, describing SMC 2.0 as including a web server, background services, and a database accurately reflects its software-system composition. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and software documentation for enterprise collaboration and video-conferencing management products: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei's enterprise collaboration portfolio also identifies video-conferencing management as an enterprise collaboration capability: Huawei Enterprise Collaboration.

QUESTION NO: 45

The following belongs to HD resolution is ()

A. 2560*1440

B. 1024*768

C. 720P

D. 1080P

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

In the Huawei video-conferencing context, **1024*768**, **720P**, and **1080P** are treated as HD image-resolution formats. 1024*768 is the XGA format, which is commonly used for high-quality presentation or content sharing in conferencing environments. 720P denotes a progressive 1280 × 720 video format, while 1080P denotes a progressive 1920 × 1080 format. Progressive scanning is particularly suitable for conferencing because each frame is transmitted as a complete image, helping preserve clarity for motion, faces, shared documents, and presentation text. Huawei video-conferencing

endpoints support HD video and content capabilities so that meeting participants can use these resolution formats according to endpoint capability, bandwidth, and conference configuration. In practice, selecting an appropriate HD format balances image quality with available network resources; 720P is widely used for efficient HD conferencing, while 1080P provides greater visual detail when bandwidth and endpoint performance permit. Huawei's enterprise video-conferencing portfolio and HD conferencing capabilities are described at Huawei Enterprise Video Conferencing. General video-coding support for progressive picture formats is specified in ITU-T Recommendation H.264.

QUESTION NO: 46

IdeaHub supports shutdown and restart, not hibernation. ( )

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct because IdeaHub provides a low-power sleep/standby function in addition to shutdown and restart. In IdeaHub operation terminology, this function may be presented as *Sleep* rather than "hibernation," but it serves the intended purpose of placing the device into a low-power state without performing a complete shutdown. The display and system enter standby, and the device can subsequently be awakened for continued use. Therefore, it is inaccurate to state that IdeaHub supports only shutdown and restart while excluding hibernation or sleep functionality.

This capability is consistent with IdeaHub's role as an all-in-one collaboration endpoint designed for meeting rooms: users need to be able to preserve readiness between meetings while reducing power consumption, then quickly wake the device when a meeting starts. Huawei's IdeaHub product information describes the platform as an intelligent collaboration device, and the associated documentation available through Huawei Enterprise Support provides operating guidance for its power-state controls. See Huawei IdeaHub and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 47

Regarding voice switching, is the following description correct?

A. Voice-activated switching is mostly used in educational lecture scenarios.

B. When the voice switching function is turned on, the screen of all venues will automatically switch to the venue with the loudest volume.

C. In the meeting, you can adjust the sensitivity of the voice switching without turning off the voice switching function.

D. Voice control switching is mostly used for discussion or debate scenes.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Voice-activated switching is appropriate for educational lecture scenarios because it supports presentation-oriented viewing: the system can use detected speech activity to direct attention to the relevant lecturer or speaking site according to the configured lecture workflow. Voice control switching is well suited to discussion and debate scenarios, where the active speaker can change frequently and automatic speaker-based video selection helps participants follow the conversation naturally.

The voice-switching sensitivity is an operational setting that can be adjusted while the voice-switching feature remains enabled. This enables a conference administrator to tune how readily the system recognizes speech and changes the displayed video during a live meeting, without interrupting the selected switching mode. Sensitivity tuning is particularly useful when room acoustics, microphone placement, participant distance, or background noise affect voice detection. Huawei's enterprise communications portfolio and its product-documentation services provide the platform context for these

conferencing and meeting-control capabilities; see the Huawei Enterprise Communications solutions page and the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 48

You can adjust the white balance of the lens through the TE terminal to adjust the color display effect of the picture ().

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. White balance is a camera-image parameter that compensates for the color temperature of the lighting in a room, allowing white objects to appear neutral rather than tinted warm or cool. On Huawei telepresence endpoints, camera settings can be accessed through the terminal's user interface or remote-control camera controls. Adjusting the camera's white-balance setting therefore changes how the captured scene is color-rendered before it is transmitted to remote participants. This is particularly useful in meeting rooms with mixed illumination, such as daylight combined with fluorescent or LED fixtures, where automatic color processing may not produce the desired result. The setting affects the local camera image and helps provide a more natural, consistent picture for conference participants. Huawei's videoconferencing endpoint documentation describes camera control and image-related configuration as part of endpoint operation; white balance is an image-quality control used to optimize camera output under the actual room lighting conditions. See Huawei's videoconferencing endpoint documentation and the Huawei video conferencing product information for endpoint and camera-management context.

QUESTION NO: 49

The TP3118 supports meetings of up to 18 people per party ().

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. The Huawei TP3118 is an immersive telepresence system designed for larger conference-room scenarios. Its design accommodates up to 18 participants at each participating site (party), providing a life-size, face-to-face telepresence experience for multipoint meetings. In this context, "per party" means the participant capacity at one endpoint/site, rather than the total number of attendees across every site connected to the conference. This capacity aligns with the TP3118's multi-screen, multi-camera telepresence-room deployment model, which is intended to make a group of participants appear naturally positioned to remote attendees. The stated limit is therefore a physical meeting-room capacity specification of the TP3118 solution and does not describe a limit on the number of video-conference endpoints that may be joined by the conferencing infrastructure. Huawei's enterprise communications portfolio and product-support resources provide the relevant Telepresence product documentation and specifications: Huawei Video Conferencing and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 50

IdeaHub supports screen casting via ().

A. USB wired

B. IdeaShare Key

C. IdeaShare Wireless

D. HDMI wired

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

IdeaHub supports several established presentation and screen-casting methods. **IdeaShare Key** provides a simple hardware-based way for a presenter to share a computer screen to the IdeaHub, typically without requiring the presenter to configure the room network manually. **IdeaShare Wireless** supports wireless content sharing from compatible client devices, enabling users to cast a screen through Huawei's IdeaShare capability. **HDMI wired** is also a supported method because IdeaHub devices provide HDMI input for direct wired content presentation from an external source device. These methods cover the key sharing approaches emphasized for IdeaHub: a dedicated sharing accessory, software-based wireless sharing, and a direct HDMI input connection. The available interfaces and detailed operating steps can vary by IdeaHub model and software version, so deployment personnel should confirm the specific model documentation when planning room connectivity. Huawei's IdeaHub product information describes the platform's wireless projection and collaboration capabilities, while the documentation portal provides model-specific manuals and specifications. See Huawei IdeaHub and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 51

Video conferencing provides users with remote real-time communication methods, and users can interact with sound, images, and data through video conferencing. ()

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct because video conferencing is specifically designed to enable geographically separated participants to communicate interactively in real time. A conference system captures, encodes, transmits, receives, and presents audio and video streams, allowing attendees to hear one another and see people, cameras, presentations, or other visual content during the same session. It also commonly supports data collaboration, such as sharing a desktop, application window, document, whiteboard, or presentation, so participants can jointly review information while speaking.

This combination of synchronized voice, video, and content sharing is a core purpose of modern enterprise video-conferencing platforms. The communication can occur point-to-point between two endpoints or through a multipoint conference involving many sites, without requiring participants to be in the same physical room. Huawei describes intelligent cloud video conferencing as supporting high-definition video communication and collaboration across locations. The ITU-T H.323 multimedia communication standard likewise defines packet-based systems that provide real-time audio, video, and data communications. See Huawei Video Conferencing and ITU-T Recommendation H.323.

QUESTION NO: 52

What are the public and private network crossing methods of video systems? ()

A. Static NAT mode

B. H460 mode

C. SIP mode

D. H323ALG Method

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Static NAT mode, H460 mode, and H323ALG Method are valid public/private-network traversal approaches for H.323-based video conferencing. Static NAT mode is used where a device on a private network has a fixed public address mapping configured on the NAT device. The video system can then advertise or use the mapped public address so that external peers can establish H.323 signaling and media connectivity reliably.

H460 mode refers to the H.460 NAT/firewall traversal extensions used with H.323 systems, commonly through a gatekeeper. These extensions allow an endpoint behind NAT to register and maintain connectivity through the traversal infrastructure, supporting call signaling and media flows without requiring every dynamically negotiated connection to be manually mapped. The ITU-T describes the H.460-series extensions at ITU-T H.460 Recommendations.

H323ALG Method uses an H.323-aware application-layer gateway on the firewall or NAT device. The ALG interprets H.323 signaling, translates embedded addressing information as needed, and assists with the dynamic media channels negotiated during a conference. Huawei enterprise product documentation and technical resources are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 53

( ) is a multiviewer mode supported by cloudMCU.

A. Divided into 24 screens

B. One large pane and multiple small panes

C. Divided into 9 screens

D. Divided into 16 screens equally

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Huawei CloudMCU supports flexible continuous-presence, or multiview, layouts so that conference participants can be composed into a single video output in formats appropriate to the meeting size and display requirements. “Divided into 9 screens” and “Divided into 16 screens equally” are equal-grid layouts, allowing nine or sixteen participant video streams to be displayed with the same pane size. “Divided into 24 screens” is likewise a high-density layout intended for larger conferences where many sites must be visible simultaneously. “One large pane and multiple small panes” is a speaker-oriented layout: it emphasizes an important participant, such as the active speaker or chairperson, while retaining visibility of other attendees in smaller panes. These layouts reflect the CloudMCU’s video composition capability, which provides multiple viewing and continuous-presence modes rather than limiting a conference to a single equal-size grid. The selected modes therefore cover both equal-split multiview arrangements and a mixed large-and-small-pane arrangement. Huawei describes CloudMCU as a cloud-based multipoint conferencing resource that supports video conferencing services and media processing; see Huawei CloudMCU and Huawei’s enterprise communications solutions.

QUESTION NO: 54

A message is the basic unit of the SIP protocol, the basic unit of interaction between the client and the server.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. SIP is a text-based application-layer signaling protocol in which endpoints and network entities communicate by sending and receiving SIP messages. These messages are the fundamental protocol units used to establish, modify, and terminate multimedia communication sessions. A SIP message is either a request, sent by a client to invoke a method such

as INVITE, REGISTER, ACK, BYE, or OPTIONS, or a response, returned by a server to report the result of processing a request. This request-and-response interaction is the core communication model of SIP and enables functions including user registration, call setup, capability negotiation, session changes, and call release. Each SIP message contains a start line, header fields, an empty line, and, where needed, a message body carrying information such as SDP session descriptions. Therefore, describing a message as SIP's basic unit of interaction between a client and a server accurately reflects the protocol architecture defined in the SIP standard. See RFC 3261: SIP—Session Initiation Protocol and the IETF SIP core protocol resources.

QUESTION NO: 55

For endpoints within the same subnet, Idealub can use IP directly for point-to-point calls.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Huawei IdeaHub supports point-to-point video calling by directly dialing the IP address of a compatible endpoint. When both endpoints are on the same IP subnet, the traffic can be routed locally at Layer 2 or through the local network gateway as applicable, so a separate traversal service is not required merely to establish the call. This is a practical deployment method for internal meeting-room endpoints, particularly where participants need to quickly call another known endpoint without first scheduling a conference or using a central conferencing resource. The endpoint's network configuration must still be valid: it needs a reachable IP address, correct subnet settings, and any relevant firewall or endpoint security policies must permit the signaling and media traffic. Huawei positions IdeaHub as an intelligent collaboration endpoint with integrated audio and video conferencing capabilities, including direct communications between endpoints. See Huawei's IdeaHub product information and the Huawei IdeaHub technical support portal for product documentation and configuration resources.