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Implementing CUCM for TelePresence Video Solutions (PAIUCMTV)

Cisco 642-278

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

In what way are Cisco Unified Communications Manager location parameters are used?

A. Assign directory numbers to devices as they connect to the TelePresence network

B. Implement call admission control in a centralized call processing deployment

C. Provide alternate call routing when the primary call path is unavailable

D. Specify the bandwidth to be used on a per-call basis between devices within a Cisco Unified Communication Manager cluster

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Implement call admission control in a centralized call processing deployment is correct because Cisco Unified Communications Manager Locations provide a bandwidth-based call admission control mechanism for sites whose endpoints are registered to a central CUCM cluster. An administrator assigns devices to locations and configures the available bandwidth between those locations. When a call is placed, CUCM evaluates the bandwidth required for the negotiated audio or video media stream against the configured location bandwidth. CUCM permits the call only when sufficient bandwidth remains; otherwise, it can reject the call or, where configured and supported, use automated alternate routing behavior. This protects constrained WAN links from being oversubscribed by real-time media and is especially important for TelePresence video calls, which can have substantial bandwidth requirements. Locations therefore enforce aggregate bandwidth availability for calls traversing the WAN in a centralized deployment; they are a core CUCM call admission control feature. Cisco describes Locations as the mechanism used to control bandwidth usage between sites and documents their role in CAC design in the CUCM Call Admission Control Configuration Guide. Additional deployment guidance is available in Cisco's Unified Communications Manager technical documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

In which VLAN should Cisco TelePresence System endpoints be placed?

A. a new dedicated VLAN for Cisco TelePresence

B. the existing voice VLAN

C. the existing data VLAN

D. whichever makes the most sense for that specific customer site

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The existing voice VLAN is correct because Cisco TelePresence System endpoints are unified-communications endpoints and should use the same logically separated network used for real-time voice services. A voice VLAN provides the appropriate Layer 2 separation from ordinary user data traffic and supports the access-switch behavior expected by Cisco collaboration endpoints, including voice-VLAN advertisement and QoS trust at the endpoint-facing port. This placement lets the network consistently identify, classify, and prioritize TelePresence signaling, audio, and video traffic from the access layer through the campus network. It also aligns endpoint connectivity with Cisco Unified Communications Manager deployments, where endpoint control and media traffic require predictable addressing, DHCP/TFTP reachability, and end-to-end QoS treatment. Cisco’s Collaboration System design guidance describes voice VLANs and QoS as foundational campus design elements for collaboration endpoints, while Cisco’s TelePresence documentation identifies the network and QoS requirements for TelePresence systems. Using the existing voice VLAN therefore provides the standard UC endpoint architecture without requiring an endpoint to reside on the general user-data segment. See Cisco’s Collaboration SRND and the Cisco TelePresence installation and configuration guides.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which media resource is required when Cisco Unified Communications Manager must mix media for an ad hoc conference?

A. Conference bridge

B. Media Termination Point

C. Transcoder

D. Annunciator

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A conference bridge is the media resource that mixes media streams for an ad hoc conference. When a user invokes the Conference feature, Cisco Unified Communications Manager allocates an available conference bridge from the applicable media-resource configuration.

The conference bridge receives media from the conference participants, mixes the appropriate streams, and sends media back to the participants. An MTP terminates media streams for interworking, while a transcoder converts codecs; neither resource performs the multiparty media-mixing function of a conference bridge.

QUESTION NO: 4

What are two ways that the Cisco TelePresence system can get its Cisco Unified

Communications Manager address?

A. SIP INVITE

B. DNS

C. DHCP

D. Manually configured via Cisco TelePresence System Administration User interface

E. Cisco discovery Protocol

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Cisco TelePresence systems can obtain their Cisco Unified Communications Manager address through DHCP or by manual entry in the Cisco TelePresence System Administration user interface. With DHCP, the endpoint receives its network configuration dynamically and can be directed to the appropriate Cisco Unified Communications Manager/TFTP service information through the DHCP configuration supplied by the network. This approach supports centralized provisioning and simplifies deployment when many endpoints are installed or when addressing information might change. Cisco documents the use of DHCP and related DHCP options as part of Unified Communications endpoint deployment at Cisco Unified Communications Manager DHCP configuration guidance.

Manual configuration is also supported when an administrator needs to explicitly specify the Cisco Unified Communications Manager address from the endpoint's administrative interface. This is useful in environments without DHCP-based provisioning, during initial setup, or where static endpoint network settings are required. The endpoint then uses the configured call-control address to register and obtain the services needed for operation. Cisco TelePresence administration documentation describes endpoint setup and configuration concepts at Cisco TelePresence System support documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

In considering class of service in Cisco Unified Communications Manager, which three of the following configuration elements can be placed into action? (Choose three)

A. Route pattern

B. Translation pattern

C. Hunt group

D. Director number

E. Calling Search Space

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

Class of service in Cisco Unified Communications Manager is primarily implemented through the relationship between partitions and calling search spaces. A Calling Search Space defines the ordered set of partitions that a calling device, line, or other calling entity is permitted to search. This makes it the central mechanism for granting different calling privileges, such as internal-only, local, national, or international dialing access. Route pattern configurations can be assigned to partitions, allowing administrators to control which dialed route patterns are visible to callers whose Calling Search Space includes those partitions. Translation pattern configurations can likewise be assigned to partitions, so access to digit manipulation and the resulting call-routing treatment is governed by the caller's Calling Search Space. Together, Calling Search Space, route patterns, and translation patterns provide a practical way to enforce dialing permissions while retaining flexible digit translation and route selection. Cisco's CUCM documentation describes Calling Search Spaces as ordered lists of partitions and explains that patterns, including route and translation patterns, are associated with partitions for call-routing access control. See Cisco Unified Communications Manager Call Routing documentation and Cisco Unified Communications Manager configuration examples.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three settings can a device pool assign to Cisco Unified Communications Manager devices? (Choose three)

A. Cisco Unified Communications Manager Group

B. Date/Time Group

C. Region

D. Calling Search Space

E. Route List

ANSWER: A B C

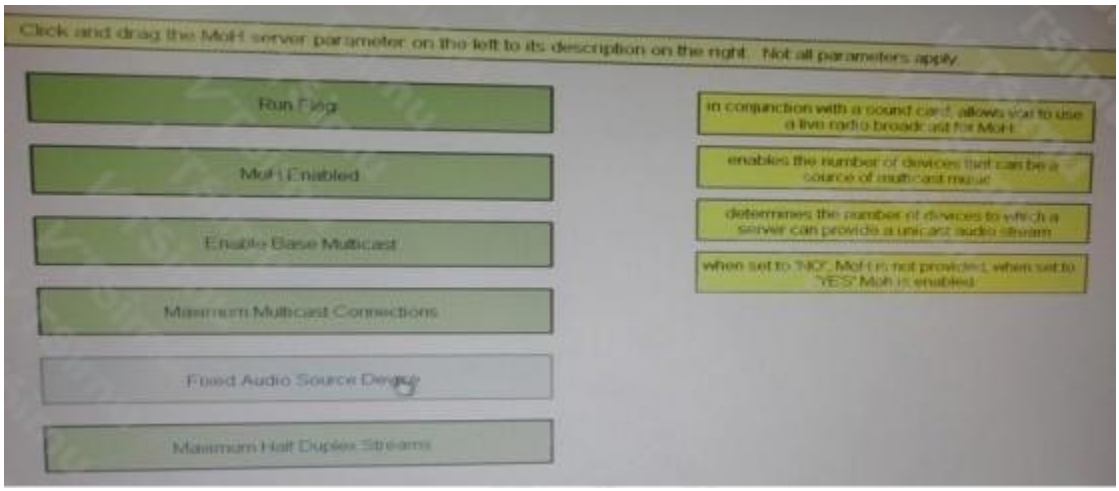
Explanation:

A device pool applies common configuration settings to a group of devices. The Cisco Unified Communications Manager Group setting identifies the ordered list of call-processing servers that devices use for registration and failover. The Date/Time Group applies the appropriate local time-zone and display information. The Region setting applies the codec and maximum session bit-rate relationship for calls involving devices in that pool.

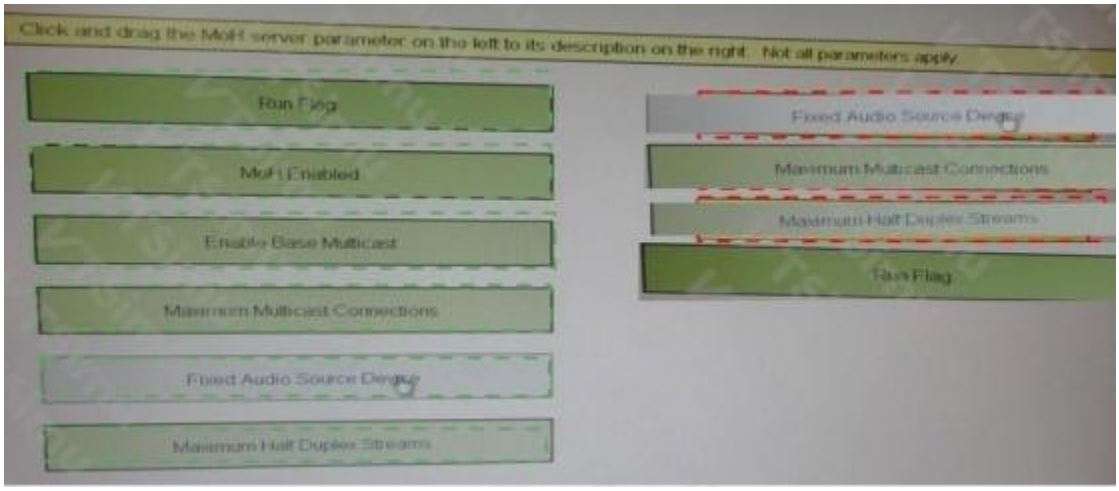
A Calling Search Space is normally assigned directly to a device, line, trunk, gateway, or other call-routing entity. A route list is associated with route patterns for outbound call routing. Cisco describes device pools and their common settings in the Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)

Select & Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct placements describe the operational Music on Hold server controls in Cisco Unified Communications Manager. **Fixed Audio Source Device** is the parameter used with a sound card when the Music on Hold server must use a fixed, live audio input, such as a radio broadcast feed. This setting identifies the device that supplies that live source rather than relying only on stored audio content.

Maximum Half Duplex Streams controls the supported number of one-way source streams. In this context, it defines the number of devices that can act as sources for multicast Music on Hold. A half-duplex stream is appropriate because the server receives audio from the source without requiring two-way audio communication for that stream.

Maximum Multicast Connections defines the delivery capacity of the Music on Hold server for multicast audio. It determines how many devices can receive a multicast audio stream that the server provides. This parameter is therefore concerned with the server-to-receiver multicast distribution limit.

Run Flag is the operational on/off control for the Music on Hold server. When its value is set to Yes, the server provides Music on Hold; when it is set to No, the server does not provide Music on Hold. These placements align with Cisco Unified CM Music on Hold server configuration concepts documented in Cisco's Unified Communications Manager administration documentation and the Cisco Unified Communications Manager support documentation.