

Huawei Certified Pre - sales Associate-ECC

Huawei H19-316

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which descriptions are correct for VPT300?

- A. Built-in binocular camera can detect 3D information
- B. Detects speaker's location through horizontal and vertical MIC arrays
- C. As soon as the sound is detected, the VFT300 will display the sounder close-up screen
- D. VPT300 uses face and human shape recognition algorithms to ensure accurate tracking

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

"Built-in binocular camera can detect 3D information" is correct because the Huawei VPT300 is an intelligent tracking camera that uses a binocular-camera design to obtain depth information. Depth perception helps the system distinguish a person from the background and supports stable, accurate visual tracking in a meeting room. "Detects speaker's location through horizontal and vertical MIC arrays" is also correct: microphone-array input provides directional audio-location information, allowing the camera system to identify the active speaker's position and coordinate voice-based tracking with its visual capabilities.

"VPT300 uses face and human shape recognition algorithms to ensure accurate tracking" is correct because intelligent tracking depends on recognizing people and their faces or body shapes, rather than merely reacting to general room movement. Combining visual recognition, depth data, and microphone-array positioning enables the VPT300 to frame and follow meeting participants more reliably in real conferencing environments. Huawei describes its enterprise videoconferencing and intelligent collaboration capabilities at [Huawei Enterprise Communication](#). Product documentation and related conferencing resources are also available through [Huawei Enterprise Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which traffic components should be considered when planning bandwidth for a video-conferencing deployment? (Multiple Choice)

- A. Main video streams
- B. Presentation or content-sharing streams
- C. Audio streams
- D. Signaling and protocol overhead
- E. Physical size of the meeting-room display

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Bandwidth planning must account for all active conferencing traffic, not only the main camera video. **Main video streams** consume media bandwidth for participant video. **Presentation or content-sharing streams** require additional capacity when documents, desktops, or other content are shared. **Audio streams** use less bandwidth than video but remain essential to the conference experience. **Signaling and protocol overhead** must also be included in a practical network design. The physical size of a meeting-room display does not itself determine IP bandwidth consumption; the negotiated media resolution, frame rate, codec, and conference layout are the relevant factors.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which factors should be evaluated during a camera site survey? (Multiple Choice)

- A. Illumination conditions
- B. Target distance
- C. Field of view
- D. Installation height and angle
- E. Color of the equipment rack

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

A camera site survey determines whether the planned installation can meet the required surveillance objective. **Illumination conditions** affect image quality during day and night operation. **Target distance** affects the required lens, focal length, and pixel density. **Field of view** must be matched to the area that requires observation. **Installation height and angle** influence coverage, occlusion, face capture, and the risk of tampering. The color of the equipment rack does not determine the camera's ability to capture usable video. Huawei camera portfolio information is available at [Huawei HoloSens Cameras](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Compared with standard central cloud, which kind of benefit can edge cloud provide?

- A. Local processing, bandwidth saving
- B. Local processing, fast response
- C. Can provide Big Data analysis more easily
- D. Can provide data collision from multi-area or multi-domain more easily

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Local processing, fast response is the best single answer because edge cloud places compute and storage resources physically closer to users, devices, and data sources than a conventional centralized cloud. Instead of sending every request or data stream to a distant central data center for processing, an edge site can process time-sensitive workloads locally. This shortens the network path, reduces round-trip latency, and enables applications to react quickly to local events.

Fast response is particularly important for scenarios in which a delay can affect service quality or operational outcomes, such as industrial automation, connected vehicles, video analytics, smart campuses, and IoT control. Local execution also allows services to continue making rapid decisions near the point of data generation, while the central cloud can still be used for centralized management, large-scale analytics, and long-term data retention.

Huawei Cloud Intelligent EdgeFabric describes edge computing as extending cloud services to locations close to users and devices, supporting low-latency local processing. Huawei also describes its edge computing approach as bringing computing capabilities closer to data sources for real-time service requirements. See [Huawei Cloud Intelligent EdgeFabric](#) and [Huawei Edge Computing insights](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following are the functions of SafeVideo+?

- A. Readable and writable upon RAID failure
- B. Redundant recording storage

- C. Online capacity expansion
- D. Plug and play
- E. Bad sector replacement

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

SafeVideo+ is designed for the continuous-ingestion and high-availability requirements of video-surveillance storage. "Readable and writable upon RAID failure" is a key service-continuity capability: surveillance recording and retrieval must remain available while a RAID fault is being handled, rather than interrupting the evidence-collection service. "Redundant recording storage" is also fundamental because video evidence requires resilient storage architecture that protects recordings against storage-component failures. These capabilities align with Huawei's focus on reliable, highly available infrastructure for video and safe-city workloads.

"Online capacity expansion" supports the growth pattern of surveillance deployments. As cameras, retention periods, or bit rates increase, storage capacity can be added without taking the recording service offline. "Plug and play" supports simplified deployment and expansion, reducing operational complexity when storage resources are introduced into a video system. Together, these functions allow a SafeVideo+ deployment to maintain recording continuity, preserve access to stored video, and scale as the surveillance environment grows. Huawei's enterprise storage portfolio emphasizes availability, scalability, and simplified lifecycle operations, while its safe-city solutions identify reliable video-data infrastructure as a core requirement. See [Huawei Enterprise Storage](#) and [Huawei Safe City solutions](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

What Is key difference between Huawei Cloud IVS 3000 and traditional all In one server?

- A. GPU Resource sharing, even 1 server can have different AI capabilities,
- B. Safe video+
- C. Face Recognition

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

GPU resource sharing, even 1 server can have different AI capabilities, is the key architectural distinction. Huawei Cloud IVS 3000 is designed around pooled and shareable AI-computing resources rather than the fixed, tightly coupled resources of a conventional all-in-one video server. This lets compute capacity be allocated more flexibly to video-analysis workloads and allows a single physical server to support different AI services or algorithms according to deployment requirements. The result is improved utilization of costly AI acceleration resources, easier scalability, and the ability to adapt the platform's analytic capability without treating each server as a separately sized, fixed-function appliance. This resource-pooling approach aligns with cloud-oriented video intelligence, in which AI processing is delivered as a flexible capability for surveillance workloads. Huawei's Image/Video Service documentation describes cloud-based video intelligence services and their use of AI capabilities for video analysis: [Huawei Cloud IVS Product Description](#). Huawei's enterprise cloud infrastructure materials also describe resource pooling and virtualization as mechanisms for improving resource utilization and enabling flexible service delivery: [Huawei Enterprise Cloud Solutions](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following descriptions is correct for Safe Video+?

- A. RAID 5 group online Expansion
- B. The RAID group can be quickly reconstructed after a faulty disk is replaced with a new one upon a RAID 5 failure.
- C. Block storage

D. Data is still readable and writable in remaining normal disks upon a RAID 5 failure.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Data is still readable and writable in remaining normal disks upon a RAID 5 failure. This describes the continuity objective of Huawei SafeVideo+, a video-surveillance-oriented storage protection capability. Surveillance platforms must continue ingesting camera streams and allow operators to retrieve recorded video even when a disk fault affects a RAID 5 group. SafeVideo+ is designed to preserve this service availability by allowing I/O to continue on the healthy disks rather than interrupting video recording and playback while the fault is being handled. This behavior is particularly important for continuous video workloads, where a storage interruption can create unrecoverable gaps in evidence or operational monitoring. The feature therefore emphasizes continuous access to the unaffected, normal portions of the RAID group during a single-disk RAID 5 failure, helping maintain recording and playback services until repair and reconstruction procedures are completed. Huawei positions its OceanStor storage systems for high-availability enterprise workloads, including surveillance scenarios where uninterrupted data services are required. See Huawei's [OceanStor storage portfolio](#) and the [Huawei Storage technical support documentation portal](#) for product and feature documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which product supports GEO redundancy?

- A. MCU
- B. SMC
- C. Switch Center
- D. WebRTC gateway

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

SMC is the product that supports GEO redundancy. In Huawei enterprise video-conferencing solutions, the SMC (Service Management Center) is the centralized management and scheduling platform. It maintains conferencing service information, endpoint and resource management data, and service-control functions. Geographic redundancy is implemented by deploying SMC nodes in separate geographic locations, allowing conferencing management services to continue if a site-level failure affects one location. This design improves service continuity and disaster-recovery capability beyond the protection offered by a single local high-availability deployment. For a presales design, GEO redundancy should therefore be considered when a customer requires resilient centralized conferencing management across data centers or cities, with the deployment designed around network reachability, data synchronization, and failover procedures. Huawei's collaboration portfolio describes the management and reliability capabilities associated with its video-conferencing solutions; see the [Huawei Enterprise Collaboration solution page](#). Product documentation, deployment guidance, and applicable version-specific SMC redundancy requirements are available through the [Huawei Enterprise Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following descriptions is correct for Safe Video+?

- A. RAID 5 group online Expansion
- B. The RAID group can be quickly reconstructed after a faulty disk is replaced with a new one upon a RAID 5 failure.
- C. Block storage
- D. Data remains readable and writable on the remaining healthy disks when a disk in a RAID 5 group fails.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Data remains readable and writable on the remaining healthy disks when a disk in a RAID 5 group fails. correctly describes SafeVideo+. This video-surveillance-oriented protection capability is designed to preserve recording service continuity during a single-disk fault in a RAID 5 configuration. Rather than requiring video services to stop while the fault is addressed, the storage system continues to use the healthy members of the RAID group to process applicable read and write operations. This is especially important in surveillance environments, where an interruption in incoming video recording can create an unrecoverable gap in evidence or operational visibility.

SafeVideo+ therefore focuses on keeping video data services available in a degraded-disk scenario and allowing recording workloads to continue on the surviving disks until the failed disk is handled and protection is restored. This behavior aligns with Huawei's storage design emphasis on availability, reliability, and continuous service for enterprise workloads. Huawei's enterprise storage portfolio and reliability capabilities are described at [Huawei Enterprise Storage](#). Additional Huawei technical documentation and product support resources are available through the [Huawei Enterprise Support Community](#).