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Video Infrastructure Implementation (VII)

Cisco 500-710

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements about branding on the Cisco Meeting Server are true? (Choose two.)

A. With a single branding license, nothing can be customized on the Cisco Meeting Server.

B. With a single branding license, multiple logos and single background on single web bridge can be customized on the Cisco Meeting Server.

C. With a single branding license, multiple logos and multiple backgrounds on multiple web bridges can be customized on the Cisco Meeting Server.

D. With a single branding license, a single logo and single background on a single web bridge can be customized on the Cisco Meeting Server.

E. With a single branding license, a single logo and single background on multiple web bridges can be customized on the Cisco Meeting Server.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

A single Cisco Meeting Server branding license supports one customized branding set, consisting of one logo and one background image. That branding set can be applied to a single Web Bridge, so a deployment with one customized Web Bridge requires only one branding license. It can also be assigned to multiple Web Bridges when those bridges use the same single logo and the same single background. This allows an organization to present a consistent visual identity across several Web Bridge services without requiring a separate branding license for every bridge that shares the identical branding assets.

Branding licensing is based on the number of distinct branding configurations required, rather than simply on the number of Web Bridges present. When separate Web Bridges need different logos or backgrounds, additional branding licenses are needed for those additional unique branding sets. Cisco Meeting Server documentation describes branding as the customization of Web Bridge user-facing assets and explains the licensing requirements for customized branding. See the Cisco Meeting Server Configuration Guide and Cisco's Cisco Meeting Server product documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which troubleshooting tool does an engineer use to determine possible reasons for an endpoint failing to register to an Expressway?

A. registration log

B. search history log

C. calls log

D. event log

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The **event log** is the appropriate Expressway troubleshooting tool for investigating an endpoint registration failure. Expressway records system events related to registration processing, including failed registration attempts and the relevant failure context. Reviewing these entries helps an engineer identify the likely cause, such as authentication issues, registration policy decisions, reachability problems, or configuration-related conditions affecting the registration transaction. The timestamped log records also allow the engineer to correlate the endpoint's attempted registration time with events reported by Expressway, which is especially useful when multiple endpoints or services are active.

From the Expressway web interface, the event log is available in the status and diagnostic logging area. Engineers can filter or review the recorded events, then use the details to guide corrective action and, if needed, collect supporting diagnostics for escalation. Cisco's Expressway documentation describes the platform's logging and troubleshooting facilities, including

the event log, in its administrator guides. See Cisco's Expressway installation and configuration guides and the Cisco Expressway Series support page.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which protocol provides reception statistics and quality feedback for an RTP media stream?

A. RTCP

B. RTP

C. SIP

D. SDP

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

RTCP is correct. Real-Time Transport Control Protocol operates with RTP and provides control information about media reception. RTCP reports can contain packet-loss, jitter, delay, and synchronization information that endpoints and infrastructure can use to monitor media quality.

RTP carries the real-time audio and video payload, while RTCP supplies the related monitoring and control information. RTP and RTCP are defined in RFC 3550.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two primary protocols does TMS use to communicate with endpoints and infrastructure? (Choose two.)

A. BFCD

B. SIP

C. HTTPS

D. H.323

E. SNMP

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Cisco TelePresence Management Suite (TMS) primarily uses HTTPS and SNMP to manage video endpoints and associated infrastructure. HTTPS provides the secure management-channel communication used for web-service interactions, device configuration, status retrieval, and control functions where supported by the managed system. It protects management data in transit and is fundamental to TMS communication with modern Cisco collaboration devices and services.

SNMP is the complementary infrastructure-management protocol. TMS uses SNMP to discover systems, collect inventory and operational information, monitor device health and status, and receive events or alerts from supported endpoints and infrastructure devices. This enables TMS to maintain an accurate system inventory and present administrators with centralized monitoring and management information. Together, HTTPS and SNMP support TMS's core roles of secure device administration, discovery, monitoring, and reporting across a video collaboration deployment. Cisco's TMS documentation describes the use of SNMP for system discovery and management, while Cisco collaboration security guidance documents HTTPS as the secure protocol for web-based device administration. See the Cisco TMS installation and configuration guides and Cisco endpoint security guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

When you write a new app in Tropo, in which format must the app scripts be saved?

A. .xml

B. .wav

C. .mp4

D. .js

E. .json

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

.js is the required answer because this question refers to a Tropo application authored using Tropo's JavaScript scripting interface. In that workflow, the application logic is written as JavaScript source code and saved with the conventional `.js` filename extension. The extension identifies the file as executable JavaScript source for the Tropo application environment, allowing the platform to load and run the call-control logic, messaging actions, prompts, and event handling defined by the developer. This is consistent with JavaScript's standard source-file convention, documented by MDN at MDN's JavaScript modules guide. Tropo was a cloud communications platform whose developer model exposed telephony and messaging capabilities through application scripts; its historical developer materials describe the platform and its scripting approach at the archived Tropo documentation. Therefore, for the JavaScript-based Tropo app described in the question, saving the script as a `.js` file is the appropriate format.

QUESTION NO: 6

An engineer must match any incoming call to the Expressway that is searching for an E.164 address of only 6 digits and append the domain cisco.com to the end. Which pattern match and replace string using regular expressions accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

A. pattern match: ({6}*)

B. pattern match: (\d{6})

C. pattern match ({5}\d)

D. replace string: \6@cisco.com

E. replace string: \1@cisco.com

F. replace string: \$@cisco.com

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

The required transformation uses a regular-expression capture group around exactly six digits, followed by a replacement that inserts the captured value and appends the required domain. The pattern match `(\d{6})` captures a sequence of six numeric digits as capture group 1. In an Expressway search rule or transform, capture groups make the matched portion of the incoming alias available to the replacement expression. For a production rule intended to match the complete alias only, the equivalent anchored form `^(\d{6})$` can be used so that longer aliases containing six digits are not matched accidentally.

The replace string `\1@cisco.com` references capture group 1 and constructs the resulting SIP URI. For example, an incoming six-digit alias of `123456` becomes `123456@cisco.com`. This is the standard regex workflow for Expressway alias processing: match the called address, capture the desired part of that address, and use a backreference in the replacement value to form the routable destination URI. Cisco Expressway documentation describes search rules and transforms as mechanisms for matching aliases and rewriting them for call routing. See Cisco's Expressway configuration guides and the Cisco Expressway Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which description of the role of the service preference in the Cisco Conductor is true?

A. It consists of a group of conference aliases and it determines, in order of priority, which alias to choose for a conference.

B. It consists of one or more bridge pools and it determines which of these pools, in order of priority, to use for a conference.

C. It determines the bandwidth that is supplied by the service provider.

D. It determines the conference template to be used for a particular conference based upon alias.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

It consists of one or more bridge pools and it determines which of these pools, in order of priority, to use for a conference. A Cisco TelePresence Conductor service preference is the resource-selection policy used when Conductor must place a conference on MCU resources. The service preference contains an ordered list of bridge pools, allowing an administrator to express the preferred resource location or class of conferencing resource for a particular service. When a conference is created, Conductor attempts to use a bridge from the highest-priority eligible pool; if suitable capacity is not available, it can proceed through the configured pool order. This design supports resilience and controlled resource allocation, such as preferring local bridges while retaining alternate pools for overflow or failover. The service preference is therefore the link between a configured conference service and the bridge-pool resources that can host conferences, rather than a setting for endpoint bandwidth or alias matching. Cisco's Conductor administration documentation describes bridge pools and service preferences as the mechanism for prioritizing the bridge resources available to conferences. See the Cisco TelePresence Conductor Administrator Guide and Cisco's TelePresence Conductor configuration guides.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which DNS record is used by Cisco Expressway mobile and remote access clients to locate an Expressway-E for a domain?

A. _sip._tcp

B. _collab-edge._tls

C. _h323cs._tcp

D. _cisco-uds._tcp

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The **_collab-edge._tls** SRV record is used by Cisco collaboration clients during Mobile and Remote Access discovery. The client queries this record for its domain and receives the externally reachable Expressway-E service location. The record is published in public DNS and points to the Expressway-E FQDN that presents a certificate valid for the MRA domain.

Cisco documents the required public DNS configuration for MRA in the Cisco Expressway configuration guides.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements about endpoint registration authentication are true? (Choose two.)

A. Authentication credentials can be stored in the local database of the Expressway.

B. SIP endpoints always need authentication credentials.

C. The endpoint and Expressway must be configured and synchronized with an NTP server delivering an identical time stamp.

D. Expressways and endpoints do not need to be synchronized with identical NTP timestamps.

E. When a subzone is set for "Treat as Authenticated", the endpoint must have the correct authentications configured.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Authentication credentials can be stored in the local database of the Expressway because Cisco Expressway supports local authentication for SIP endpoint registrations. Administrators can create credentials in the Expressway's local database and configure the endpoint with the matching authentication username and password. This allows Expressway to challenge and validate endpoint registration requests using SIP digest authentication, without requiring an external directory as the credential source.

The endpoint and Expressway must be configured and synchronized with an NTP server delivering an identical time stamp because reliable time synchronization is required for authentication mechanisms and secure signaling operations. In particular, the authentication exchange relies on time-sensitive values, and a material clock difference between the endpoint and Expressway can prevent a registration from authenticating successfully. Cisco's deployment guidance therefore calls for synchronized NTP configuration on Expressway and the endpoints that register to it. Using a common, reachable NTP source ensures that the devices maintain sufficiently consistent time for registration authentication and related security functions.

See Cisco's Cisco Expressway Configuration Guide and the Cisco Expressway installation and configuration guides.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two options are included in an endpoint registration request message that is sent to a SIP Server? (Choose two.)

A. SIP Server IP address

B. E.164 address

C. Endpoint IP address

D. E.164URI

E. SIP URI

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

A SIP registration request identifies the endpoint's SIP identity and supplies a contact location at which the endpoint can receive subsequent SIP requests. The SIP URI is included as the endpoint's address-of-record identity, typically represented in registration headers such as `To` and `From`. This identity allows the registrar to associate the registered user or device with its SIP address.

The endpoint IP address is represented through the Contact information, commonly in a Contact URI such as `sip:user@192.0.2.10` or through a resolvable host name. The registrar uses this contact location to populate its location service so that future calls directed to the endpoint's SIP URI can be routed to the endpoint's currently registered network address. RFC 3261 specifies that REGISTER requests convey one or more Contact header field values, and that the registrar stores the bindings between the address-of-record and the contact addresses. See RFC 3261, Section 10: Registrations and RFC 3261, Section 20.10: Contact.

QUESTION NO: 11

Where in the TMS application does an engineer enter system license keys?

A. Diagnostics

B. Administrative Settings

C. Maintenance

D. General Settings

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

General Settings is the correct location because Cisco TelePresence Management Suite (TMS) centralizes system-wide configuration, including licensing, under the administrative General Settings area. An engineer with the appropriate TMS administrative permissions opens the licensing section from this area to enter the TMS system license key and review the resulting licensed capacity and feature entitlements. This workflow ensures that the licensing information is applied to the TMS server itself before the associated capabilities are used to manage endpoints, schedule conferences, or support other TMS-integrated services. License administration is therefore treated as a global server configuration task rather than a diagnostic or routine maintenance activity. In Cisco TMS documentation, licensing is described as part of the administrative configuration of the TMS application and is accessed through the General Settings interface. After a key is entered, TMS validates it and displays the available license information in the same administrative context. See Cisco's Cisco TMS Administrator Guide and the Cisco TelePresence Management Suite product documentation for TMS administration and licensing guidance.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which two statements about the assignment of endpoints to a subzone are true? (Choose two.)

A. A registration restriction rule must be configured that matches the endpoint's alias or IP subnet.

B. Endpoints making a traversal call must be registered to the traversal subzone.

C. By default, all endpoints are registered to the default subzone.

D. By default, all endpoints are registered to the neighbor subzone.

E. A subzone membership rule must be configured that matches the endpoint's alias or IP subnet.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

By default, all endpoints are registered to the default subzone because the default subzone is the baseline registration location used when an endpoint does not match a more specific subzone-membership rule. This makes the default subzone the normal initial placement for locally registered endpoints and provides a consistent location for applying subzone-level controls such as bandwidth limits, call-routing policy, and registration-related settings.

A subzone membership rule must be configured that matches the endpoint's alias or IP subnet when an administrator needs an endpoint to be assigned to a nondefault subzone. Cisco Expressway evaluates configured membership rules and uses matching endpoint identity information, including aliases or source-network addressing, to place registrations into the intended subzone. Administrators can therefore group endpoints according to organizational, security, or network design requirements without changing the endpoint's basic registration behavior. The rule must be sufficiently specific to identify the relevant endpoint population and associate it with the target subzone.

Cisco documents subzone membership rules and their endpoint-matching behavior in the Cisco Expressway Administrator Guide. Additional Expressway configuration documentation is available from the Cisco Expressway installation and configuration guides.