Huawei
H19-341_V1.0
HCSP-Presales-Intelligent Collaboration V1.0

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Question: 1

In a small and medium-capacity Huawei CloudVC network, the SMC and SC cannot be co-deployed on the intranet.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the Huawei CloudVC solution, the SMC (Service Management Center) and the SC (SwitchCenter) are distinct functional entities. However, to optimize hardware resources and reduce deployment costs for small and medium-sized enterprises, Huawei supports the co-deployment of these components.
Specifically, in "all-in-one" or "single-node" deployment scenarios, the SMC and the SC (and sometimes the MCU or CloudRSE) can be installed on the same physical server or within the same virtual machine environment on the intranet. The system distinguishes between the two based on their specific port configurations and internal signaling logic. Therefore, the statement that they "cannot be co-deployed" is technically incorrect.

Question: 2

Regarding Huawei CloudVC 21.0 back-to-back network, which statement is not correct:

A. The registration SC in the DMZ and that on the intranet are configured as the traversal client and server respectively.
B. The intranet SMC can manage endpoints on the extranet (behind NAT endpoints).
C. Extranet endpoints (H.323/SIP) can connect to the system through the registration SC in the DMZ.
D. If there are only intranet VOD and live broadcast services, CloudRSE can be deployed within the intranet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Huawei CloudVC 21.0 back-to-back (B2B) networking solution, firewall traversal is achieved using two SwitchCenters (SC). To ensure security, the connection must be initiated from the more secure zone to the less secure zone.
Intranet SC: Acts as the Traversal Client (TC). It resides in the internal network and initiates the connection to the SC in the DMZ.

DMZ SC: Acts as the Traversal Server (TS). It resides in the DMZ and waits for the connection request from the intranet SC.

Statement A is incorrect because it claims the DMZ SC is the client and the intranet SC is the server, which is the reverse of the actual technical configuration. The other statements are correct: the SMC can manage extranet endpoints via the traversal link (B), extranet endpoints use the DMZ SC as their entry point (C), and CloudRSE deployment is flexible based on where the VOD/Live services are consumed (D).

Question: 3

Huawei SMC provides different roles (common user, conference administrator, and system administrator) with functions such as conference control and visualized O&M, etc.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Huawei Service Management Center (SMC) is designed with a role-based access control (RBAC) model to ensure secure and efficient management.

System Administrator: Responsible for global configurations, NE (Network Element) management, and system-wide maintenance.

Conference Administrator: Focuses on scheduling, managing, and controlling conferences, as well as managing organizational resources.

Common User: Typically has access to personal conference scheduling and joining functions.

The SMC also provides a "Visualized O&M" dashboard that allows administrators to monitor the health of the entire CloudVC network, including MCU status and participant line quality, in real-time.

Question: 4

Which of the following CloudVC 21.0 solution NEs (Network Elements) can be installed on bare-metal servers? (Select all that apply)

A. SC
B. CloudMCU
C. SMC
D. CloudRSE

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation:
In the Huawei CloudVC 21.0 architecture, the core Network Elements (NEs) are designed for flexible deployment. To meet high-performance requirements and provide dedicated resource allocation, all

four primary components can be installed on bare-metal servers (typically Huawei's Taishan or 2288X series servers):

SMC and SC: Can be deployed on bare metal for large-scale registration and management capacity.

CloudMCU: Bare-metal deployment is often preferred for high-density media processing to ensure maximum port capacity and low latency.

CloudRSE: Bare-metal installation allows the Recording & Streaming Engine to handle intensive 1080p60 video concurrent recording and playback tasks without the overhead of a hypervisor.

Question: 5

Which statements about Huawei Service Management Center (SMC) are correct? (Select all that apply)

A. Flexible networking, for large-capacity networking and lightweight deployment
B. Abundant conference control functions
C. Open standards API facilitating quick interconnection and integration
D. Support 1080p@60 fps dual-stream recording and streaming

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:
The SMC serves as the "brain" of the Huawei Intelligent Collaboration solution.
Option A is correct: It supports various networking scales, from single-node lightweight deployments to multi-level, large-capacity hierarchical networking for global enterprises.
Option B is correct: It provides comprehensive control features, including extending conferences, inviting participants, switching continuous presence, and managing chair rights.
Option C is correct: Huawei provides RESTful APIs for the SMC, allowing third-party developers to integrate video conferencing functions into their own office automation (OA) systems or apps.
Option D is incorrect: While the SMC manages and initiates recording tasks, the actual technical capability to record and stream 1080p@60 fps dual-stream video is a feature of the CloudRSE (Recording & Streaming Engine), not the SMC itself.

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