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Drive:<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B272WrTALRHcV0V4N2pvOUpFcUk&usp=sharing> QUESTION 11 Which two responses are examples of client error responses in SIP protocol? (Choose two.) A. 302 Moved Temporarily B. 404 Not Found C. 503 Service Unavailable D. 502 Bad Gateway E. 604 Does Not Exist Anywhere F. 408 Request Timeout Answer: BF

Explanation: Client Error (400 to 499)--Request contains bad syntax or cannot be fulfilled at this server. This class of 400 to 499 contains only error messages. QUESTION 12 Which H.245 information is exchanged within H.225 messages in H.323 Fast Connect? A. Terminal Capability Set B. Open Logical Channel C. Master-Slave Determination D. Call Setup E. Call Progress Answer: B Explanation: With the standard H.245 negotiation, the two endpoints need three round-trips before they agree on the parameters of the audio/video channels (1. master/slave voting, 2. terminal capability set exchange, and finally, 3. opening the logical channels). In certain situations and especially with high-latency network links, this can last too long and users will notice the delay. QUESTION 13 Which two compression formats for high-definition video have technical content that is identical to H.264? (Choose two.) A. MPEG-4 Part 10 B. MPEG-4 Part 14 C. MPEG-2 Part 7 D. AVCE. VC3 F. VP8 Answer: AD Explanation:

MPEG-4 Part 10, also known as MPEG-4 AVC (Advanced Video Coding), is actually defined in an identical pair of standards maintained by different organizations, together known as the Joint Video Team (JVT). While MPEG-4 Part 10 is a ISO/IEC standard, it was developed in cooperation with the ITU, an organization heavily involved in broadcast television standards. Since the ITU designation for the standard is H.264, you may see MPEG-4 Part 10 video referred to as either AVC or H.264. Both are valid, and refer to the same standard. QUESTION 14 Refer to the exhibit. A user is going through a series of dialing steps on an SCCP IP phone (extension 1001) to call another SCCP IP phone (extension 2003). Both phones are registered to the same Cisco Unified Communications Manager cluster. Which user inputs are sent from the calling IP phone to the Cisco Unified Communications Manager, in forms of SCCP messages, after the user pressed the Dial softkey? Note that the commas in answer choices below are logical separators, not part of the actual user input or SCCP messages. A. A separate SCCP message is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager for each of the following user inputs: 2, 0, 0, 3. B. A separate SCCP message is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager for each of the following user inputs: 2, 0, 1, <<, 0, 3. C. A single SCCP message is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager to report that digits 2003 have been dialed. D. A single SCCP message is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager to report that digits 201<<03 have been dialed. E. A separate SCCP message is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager for each of the following user inputs: 2, 0, 1, <<, 2, 0, 0, 3. Answer: CE Explanation: After the user delete phone stop the digit by digit dialing and send it as a whole setup. QUESTION 15 How are DTMF digits transported in RFC 2833? A. In the RTP stream with the named telephone events payload format. B. In the RTP stream with the regular audio payload format. C. In SIP NOTIFY messages. D. In SIP INFO messages. E. In SIP SUBSCRIBE messages. Answer: AE Explanation: DTMF digits and named telephone events are carried as part of the audio stream, and MUST use the same sequence number and time-stamp base as the regular audio channel to simplify the generation of audio waveforms at a gateway. The default clock frequency is 8,000 Hz, but the clock frequency can be redefined when assigning the dynamic payload type. QUESTION 16 Refer to the exhibit. Which DTMF relay method is advertised when the originating SIP gateway sends an INVITE message with a Call-Info header shown? A. RFC 2833 B. SIP INFO C. SIP NOTIFY D. SIP KPML E. In-band audio Answer: CE Explanation: You can develop

user-specific applications that reside on your network entity and have the ability to subscribe for event services supported by the IMG. If the network entity wants the ability to detect an entered DTMF digit (only telephone event of "####" are currently supported) from the TDM-side of a call to the IP side of a call, the entity can subscribe to the IMG for these events and receive SIP NOTIFY events containing the digit event. QUESTION 17 What is the maximum length of any numeric geographic area address in ITU recommendation E.164? A. 15 B. 18 C. 21 D. 22 E. 25 Answer: AE Explanation: E.164 defines a general format for international telephone numbers. Plan-conforming numbers are limited to a maximum of 15 digits. The presentation of numbers is usually prefixed with the character + (plus sign), indicating that the number includes the international country calling code (country code), and must typically be prefixed when dialing with the appropriate international call prefix, which is a trunk code to reach an international circuit from within the country of call origination. QUESTION 18 According to ITU-T E.164 recommendations, which two fields in the National Significant Number code may be further subdivided? (Choose two.) A. Country Code B. National Destination Code C. Subscriber Number D. Regional Significant Number E. Local User Code F. National Numbering Plan

Answer: B
Explanation: A telephone number can have a maximum of 15 digits. The first part of the telephone number is the country code (one to three digits). The second part is the national destination code (NDC). The last part is the subscriber number (SN). The NDC and SN together are collectively called the national (significant) number. QUESTION 19 Refer to the exhibit. A user is going through a series of dialing steps on a SIP Type B IP phone (for example, a Cisco 7975) to call an SCCP IP phone. Both phones are registered to the same Cisco Unified Communications Manager cluster. Assuming that the calling SIP phone is not associated with any SIP dial rules, which statement about how digits are forwarded to Cisco Unified Communications Manager for further call processing is true? A. Each digit is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager in a SIP NOTIFY message KPML event, at the time that the user enters the digit on the keypad. B. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire, or for the Dial softkey to be selected before sending each digit to Cisco Unified Communications Manager as a separate KPML event in a SIP NOTIFY message. C. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire, or for the Dial softkey to be selected before sending all digits to Cisco Unified Communications Manager in a SIP INVITE message. D. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire or for the Dial softkey to be selected before sending the first digit in a SIP INVITE and the subsequent digits in SIP INFORMATION messages. E. The SIP IP phone will send all digits to Cisco Unified Communications Manager in a SIP INVITE message as soon as the fourth digit is pressed. Answer: A
Explanation: KPML procedures use a SIP SUBSCRIBE message to register for DTMF digits. The digits themselves are delivered in NOTIFY messages containing an XML encoded body. And it is Out of Band DTMF. QUESTION 20 Refer to the exhibit. A user is going through a series of dialing steps on a SIP Type B IP phone (for example, a Cisco 7975) to call an SCCP IP phone. Both phones are registered to the same Cisco Unified Communications Manager cluster. Assuming the calling SIP phone is associated with a SIP dial rule with a pattern value of 2001, which statement about how digits are forwarded to Cisco Unified Communications Manager for further call processing is true? A. As each digit is pressed on the SIP IP phone, it is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager in a SIP NOTIFY message as a KPML event. B. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire, and then send each digit to Cisco Unified Communications Manager as a separate KPML event in a SIP NOTIFY message. C. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire, or for the Dial softkey to be selected before sending all digits to Cisco Unified Communications Manager in a SIP INVITE message. D. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire, or for the Dial softkey to be selected before sending the first digit in a SIP INVITE and the subsequent digits in SIP INFORMATION messages. E. The SIP IP phone will wait for the interdigit timer to expire, and then send all digits to Cisco Unified Communications Manager in a SIP INVITE message. Answer: E
Explanation: Cisco Type B SIP Phones offer functionality based SIP INVITE Message. Every key the end user presses triggers an individual SIP message. The first event is communicated with a SIP INVITE, but subsequent messages use SIP NOTIFY messages. The SIP NOTIFY messages send KPML events corresponding to any buttons or soft keys pressed by the user. Cisco Type B SIP IP Phones with SIP dial rules operate in the same manner as Cisco Type A phones with dial rules. !!!RECOMMEND!!!
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