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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following documents need to be prepared by engineers before IVS LLD?

- A. Network plan file, including the network segment and IP address range on the live network.
- B. LLD report
- C. Project configuration file
- D. JSON file

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answers are A, C, and D because the documents prepared before IVS low-level design are the input materials used for design, deployment generation, and parameter definition, while the LLD report is an output of the LLD activity itself. The material emphasizes that network planning must be completed in advance, and the deployment process requires predefined addressing and parameter information. This is consistent with statements such as determining the network segment and IP address range for each network plane before deployment, and with the repeated use of fixed external service and management IP planning in domain and cluster configuration workflows .

From an engineering workflow perspective, the network plan file is required because network segments, IP ranges, and live-network planning must be decided in advance. A project configuration file is also needed because it carries deployment-specific parameters for the project. A JSON file is typically used as a structured import or export artifact generated by design tools and then consumed during planning or deployment preparation. However, the LLD report is not a prerequisite input document; it is the design deliverable produced after engineers complete the LLD work. Therefore, the required pre-LLD preparation documents are A, C, and D .

NEW QUESTION: 2

Match the following IVS1800 networks with their features:

The IVS1800 connects to the HUAWEI CLOUD service platform over the Internet and allows you to manage devices on the mobile app.		Single-node network
The IVS1800 connects to the IVS3800 platform as an NVR.		Multi-node network
You can manage multiple IVS1800s on the iClient.		Network for connecting the device to the upper-level video and image management platform
The IVS1800 can connect directly to a monitor, using an HDMI cable, to display live or recorded video.		Cloud service network

Answer:

The IVS1800 connects to the HUAWEI CLOUD service platform over the Internet and allows you to manage devices on the mobile app.	The IVS1800 can connect directly to a monitor, using an HDMI cable, to display live or recorded video.	Single-node network
The IVS1800 connects to the IVS3800 platform as an NVR.	You can manage multiple IVS1800s on the iClient.	Multi-node network
You can manage multiple IVS1800s on the iClient.	The IVS1800 connects to the IVS3800 platform as an NVR.	Network for connecting the device to the upper-level video and image management platform
The IVS1800 can connect directly to a monitor, using an HDMI cable, to display live or recorded video.	The IVS1800 connects to the HUAWEI CLOUD service platform over the Internet and allows you to manage devices on the mobile app.	Cloud service network

Explanation:

- * Cloud service network # The IVS1800 connects to the HUAWEI CLOUD service platform over the Internet and allows you to manage devices on the mobile app.
- * Network for connecting the device to the upper-level video and image management platform # The IVS1800 connects to the IVS3800 platform as an NVR.
- * Multi-node network # You can manage multiple IVS1800s on the iClient.
- * Single-node network # The IVS1800 can connect directly to a monitor, using an HDMI cable, to display live or recorded video.

The matching is based on the deployment role of each IVS1800 network type. The cloud service network is the mode used when the IVS1800 connects outward through the Internet to Huawei cloud services for remote device management, so it matches the feature about connection to the HUAWEI CLOUD service platform and mobile-app management. The network for connecting the device to the upper-level video and image

management platform is the upstream integration path used when the IVS1800 works under a larger platform such as the IVS3800 , so that feature matches the statement about connecting to the IVS3800 platform as an NVR .

The multi-node network is intended for centralized management of multiple IVS1800 devices, which is why it matches the feature stating that multiple IVS1800s can be managed on the iClient . The single-node network is the standalone deployment model, so it matches the feature where the IVS1800 connects directly to a monitor through HDMI for local live or playback display. This mapping follows the standard Huawei deployment logic of standalone, clustered, upstream-integrated, and cloud-managed operation.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Before installing and deploying the IVS application, you need to disable the automatic backup function on the CSP OM portal to prevent installation failures caused by automatic backup.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is A. TRUE . In IVS deployment practice, background maintenance tasks such as automatic backup can interfere with application installation, service initialization, database operations, and resource locking. For that reason, engineers typically disable automatic backup before beginning installation or deployment on the CSP OM portal. This is consistent with Huawei's broader operation and maintenance logic, where management-plane activities on the CSP OM portal directly affect application deployment behavior. The material repeatedly uses the CSP OM portal as the control point for cluster and application configuration, for example when engineers need to view BMU-related service addresses through "Application Configuration > Configuration Management > Configuration > Application Name > Two- Node Cluster" From an implementation perspective, installation requires a stable and uncontested environment. If an automatic backup starts during deployment, file operations, configuration updates, or service restarts may be interrupted, which can lead to incomplete installation or task failure. Therefore, disabling the automatic backup function before IVS installation is a valid preventive measure and should be regarded as a correct statement.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following statements are correct?

A. TOR switches are deployed in the last cabinet at each row, and servers in all cabinets at each row are connected to switches through horizontal cabling.

B. Top of Rack (TOR) switches are deployed on the top of each cabinet and used for communication between servers in each cabinet and the external network.

C. End of Row (EOR) switches are deployed in the last cabinet at each row, and servers in all cabinets at each row are connected to switches through horizontal cabling.

D. EOR switches are deployed on the top of each cabinet and used for communication between servers in each cabinet and the external network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The physical design of a data center for intelligent vision systems involves strategic placement of network switches to optimize cabling and performance. Two common architectures are Top of Rack (TOR) and End of Row (EOR). In a TOR deployment, Top of Rack (TOR) switches are deployed on the top of each cabinet and used for communication between servers in each cabinet and the external network . This approach minimizes the length of copper cabling within the rack and simplifies the expansion of individual cabinets.

Conversely, the EOR architecture centralizes the switching infrastructure. In this setup, End of Row (EOR) switches are deployed in the last cabinet at each row, and servers in all cabinets at each row are connected to switches through horizontal cabling . While EOR can simplify management by centralizing hardware, it requires significant horizontal cabling across the row. Huawei's IVS planning recommendations specify that the management port and service ports of hardware devices (like the Taishan 200) connect to these switches. Specifically, the "Management TOR" handles the

management plane (often using CE5800 series), while the "Service TOR" handles the high-bandwidth 10 GE service plane (often using CE6800 series), with both eventually aggregating through the EOR switch to connect to the wider customer network.

NEW QUESTION: 5

If artifacts or video stuttering occur on live video due to unstable network conditions, you can enable the network adaptation function in the camera web system. After this function is enabled, the camera can adjust the bit rate automatically based on the onsite network status to ensure smooth live video.

Answer:

network adaptation

Explanation:

The correct answer is network adaptation . This function is used when live video quality is affected by unstable bandwidth, packet loss, or fluctuating network throughput. In that situation, the camera dynamically adjusts the stream bit rate to match current network conditions so that video transmission remains stable and smooth. The key logic in the question is the phrase that the camera can "adjust the bit rate automatically based on the onsite network status, to ensure smooth live video" , which directly corresponds to adaptive network-side stream control rather than image tuning, PTZ control, or exposure optimization.

From a technical perspective, artifacts and stuttering during live video are often caused by transport limitations rather than by optics or encoding settings alone. Huawei's live-view framework depends on continuous stream delivery, decoding, and display on the specified window . If the network becomes unstable, fixed-rate transmission may overload available bandwidth. Enabling network adaptation allows the camera to reduce or optimize the bit rate in real time, which improves continuity and reduces playback interruptions. Therefore, network adaptation is the correct function to enable.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following methods can be used to fix the issue of images appearing dark in backlit scenarios?

- A. Enable wide dynamic range WDR
- B. Enable highlight compensation HLC
- C. Increase the field of view FoV
- D. Increase the focal length

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is A because WDR is the standard method for handling scenes with strong contrast between bright background light and a darker foreground target. In a backlit scenario, the camera must balance very bright and very dark regions at the same time. If this is not handled correctly, the foreground subject appears too dark. WDR addresses exactly this problem by improving detail retention in both bright and dark parts of the scene. This is consistent with the exposure principle emphasized in the material, which states that "T-Shot, Huawei' s patented exposure technology, enables optimal imaging of targets and vehicles at the same time" and explains that "Traditional exposure technology cannot correctly expose targets, motor vehicles, and non- motorized vehicles in one image" . That same engineering logic is what makes WDR the right correction for backlit darkness. By contrast, HLC is mainly used to suppress overly bright highlights such as headlights, not to brighten a dark foreground in a backlit scene. FoV and focal length affect framing and magnification, not dynamic-range correction. Therefore, A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 7

PoE++ complies with the IEEE802.3bt standard and its output power does not exceed ().

- A. 30 W
- B. 15.4 W
- C. 50W

D. 71W

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is D. 71W . PoE++ is associated with the IEEE 802.3bt standard, which extends earlier PoE and PoE+ power delivery capabilities to support higher-power devices. In engineering practice, IEEE

802.3bt Type 4 PSE output power is generally recognized as being around 71 W at the source side, which is why 71 W is the best answer here. This aligns with the training material's device-side description that the PowerCube service board includes ports where "two of the ports can be used to transmit P & E++ signals" while other ports transmit lower-level P & E signals From a deployment perspective, this higher power class is important because intelligent vision sites may need to power cameras, illuminators, communication modules, and related edge equipment over Ethernet-linked interfaces. The lower values in the options correspond to earlier or lower-power classes: 15.4 W is associated with standard PoE, 30 W with PoE+, and 50 W is below the typical maximum associated with full 802.3bt Type 4 sourcing. Therefore, 71 W is the correct ceiling among the provided choices.

NEW QUESTION: 8

The () function can check the overall system information, including the resource running status and basic database information.

A. Tour

B. Log

C. Alarm

D. Inspection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For the routine maintenance and health monitoring of an intelligent vision system, administrators rely on specific diagnostic tools to ensure all components are functioning optimally. While "Alarms" alert users to immediate faults and "Logs" provide a historical record of system events, the Inspection function is designed for proactive and comprehensive system health checks.

This specialized tool is used to monitor the "pulse" of the entire platform. According to the maintenance standards, the Inspection function can check the overall system information, including the resource running status and basic database information . This includes verifying the CPU and memory utilization of service nodes, checking the connectivity of storage volumes, and ensuring that the underlying database- which stores critical metadata like target recognition results and system configurations-is responsive and healthy. Regular inspections are a cornerstone of ultra-simplified O & M (Operations and Maintenance), allowing technicians to identify performance bottlenecks or minor inconsistencies before they escalate into critical alarms. By consolidating system-wide resource data and database status into a single inspection report, the IVS platform enables administrators to maintain a stable environment for continuous intelligent analysis and data structuring.

NEW QUESTION: 9

To prevent light reflection, strobe lights are installed on both sides of the checkpoint camera, are more than 2 m away from the camera, and compensate light for nearby lanes.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is B. FALSE . The installation guidance for strobe lights in the material focuses on orientation and illumination angle , not on a fixed rule that they must be installed on both sides of the checkpoint camera and more than 2 meters away. The document states that "Strobe light: provides light compensation at night to clearly capture license plates and pedestrians" and further emphasizes that "The strobe light and flash light cannot be installed upside down. The cable outlet must be vertically at the bottom" and "It is recommended that a certain angle be formed between the strobe light or flash light and the lane to avoid excessive exposure of license plates caused by direct illumination" This means the critical design

requirement is to avoid direct reflective glare and overexposure by controlling the installation angle relative to the lane. The statement in the question adds rigid conditions such as both sides installation and a distance of more than 2 m , but those are not established in the cited training guidance. Since the PDF does not define those conditions as universal requirements, the statement is inaccurate as written.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following statements about the Huawei HoloSens iClient are correct?

- A. The IP address for logging in to the iClient is the external service IP address of the VCNAPI if it is deployed in single-node system mode and the floating IP address if it is deployed in two-node cluster mode.
- B. The iClient is applicable to various platform products, and you need to select the product during login.
- C. Before configuring the intelligent analysis service on the iClient in platform mode, you need to configure the connection between the access platform and the analysis platform.
- D. The connection between the access platform and the analysis platform only needs to be configured on the iClient.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answers are A, B, and C . The login-address logic is consistent with Huawei platform addressing rules. The material states that when a service is deployed in clustered form, the floating IP must be used, for example: "If the BMU is deployed in two-node cluster mode, enter the external service floating IP address of the BMU" . That directly supports the cluster half of A , and the corresponding single-node logic uses the normal external service address rather than a floating address.

The iClient also works across multiple Huawei platform products, which is why product selection during login is required in practice. In addition, the inter-platform relationship must be established before intelligent analysis services can be configured in platform mode. The material explicitly states "Before connecting two domains with each other, configure the local domain code and external domain information on platforms in both domains" . This directly supports C and also proves why D is false: the connection is not configured only on the iClient; it must be configured on the involved platforms themselves. Therefore, A, B, and C are the correct statements.

NEW QUESTION: 11

On a Lite Edge network, service TOR switches need to support the static LACP mode, and eth-trunk needs to be configured on the switches.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is A. TRUE . In IVS3800 and Lite Edge network construction, the service plane relies on TOR switching for high-bandwidth service traffic, and link bundling is a standard design approach to provide bandwidth aggregation and redundancy. The material identifies the service-plane access layer explicitly:

"Service TOR: TOR access switch on the service plane. The 10 GE optical port or GE port on the service plane is connected to the switch. CE6800 series switches are recommended" . This directly confirms that service TOR switches are a required part of the service-plane topology.

In practical Huawei data-center-style deployment, when multiple service links are aggregated between servers and TOR switches, eth-trunk must be configured, and static LACP support is used to ensure the bundled links operate correctly and consistently. That requirement aligns with standard network design logic for service-plane access in container-based edge environments, where stability and predictable uplink behavior are essential. Because Lite Edge depends on reliable service-plane connectivity and TOR-based aggregation, the statement that service TOR switches need to support static LACP mode and require eth-trunk configuration is correct.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of the following best describes the primary-secondary camera observation function also called 1 + N?

- A. One generic camera connects to multiple intelligent cameras for storage expansion.
- B. One intelligent camera connects to multiple generic cameras and performs intelligent analysis on their streams.
- C. Multiple intelligent cameras connect to one PTZ camera for panoramic tracking.
- D. One intelligent camera can only analyze its own local video stream.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is B because the 1 + N function is designed to extend intelligent analysis capability to existing non-intelligent cameras without replacing them. This is one of Huawei's practical upgrade approaches for legacy surveillance systems. The material states that "With the proprietary 1 + N technology, a single intelligent camera can connect to N generic cameras on a live network, request streams from these cameras, and perform intelligent analysis on the streams" This directly matches option B .

From a solution-design standpoint, this function is highly valuable in reconstruction projects where the existing camera network is still usable but lacks intelligent features such as target capture or vehicle recognition. Instead of replacing all cameras, one intelligent camera can act as the analysis point for several generic cameras, reducing upgrade cost and deployment complexity. Option A is wrong because the function is not for storage expansion. Option C incorrectly changes the relationship into intelligent-camera-to-PTZ cooperation. Option D is also wrong because the whole purpose of 1 + N is to analyze additional external streams, not just the local one. Therefore, B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which of the following operations cannot be performed when you adjust images in the web system of a PTZ dome camera?

- A. Use the virtual joystick to adjust the camera's shooting direction
- B. Switch the secondary stream type
- C. Take snapshots
- D. Perform electronic pan-tilt-zoom ePTZ operations

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The correct answer is B because switching the secondary stream type is a stream configuration task, not an image-adjustment operation in the PTZ dome camera web interface. During image adjustment, the operator typically works with live-view and framing tools, such as directional control, local inspection, and capture assistance. That is why operations such as using a virtual joystick to move the PTZ direction, taking snapshots , and performing ePTZ for local image inspection fit naturally into image adjustment behavior.

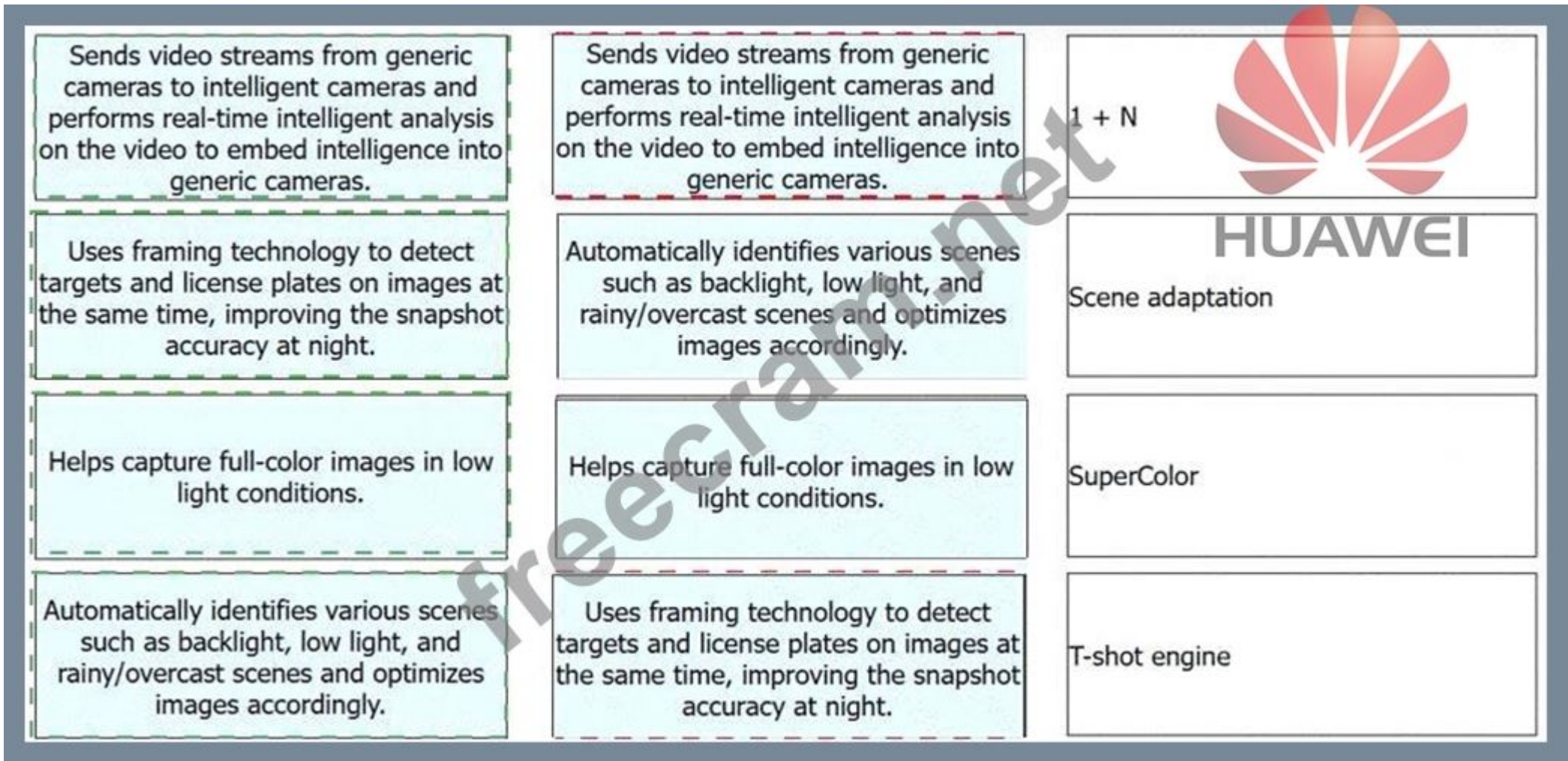
The broader training content confirms that PTZ control belongs to live-view operation, stating that users can "perform PTZ controls ... for example, control the PTZ direction, set PTZ preset positions, and set the home position" . That supports directional adjustment as a valid operation. A snapshot is also a live-view support function, while ePTZ is commonly used for image observation and local enlargement. However, secondary stream type belongs to video stream configuration, such as choosing or modifying stream properties, and is not part of direct image-adjustment handling. Therefore, the option that cannot be performed in image adjustment is B .

NEW QUESTION: 14

Link the following features of Huawei intelligent cameras to the corresponding description.

Sends video streams from generic cameras to intelligent cameras and performs real-time intelligent analysis on the video to embed intelligence into generic cameras.		1 + N
Uses framing technology to detect targets and license plates on images at the same time, improving the snapshot accuracy at night.		Scene adaptation
Helps capture full-color images in low light conditions.		SuperColor
Automatically identifies various scenes such as backlight, low light, and rainy/overcast scenes and optimizes images accordingly.		T-shot engine

Answer:



Explanation:

- * 1 + N # Sends video streams from generic cameras to intelligent cameras and performs real-time intelligent analysis on the video to embed intelligence into generic cameras.
- * T-shot engine # Uses framing technology to detect targets and license plates on images at the same time, improving the snapshot accuracy at night.
- * SuperColor # Helps capture full-color images in low light conditions.
- * Scene adaptation # Automatically identifies various scenes such as backlight, low light, and rainy /overcast scenes and optimizes images accordingly.

The matching is determined directly from the intelligent camera feature definitions. The 1 + N function is the primary-secondary camera observation capability, where "a single intelligent camera can connect to N generic cameras on a live network, request streams from these cameras, and perform intelligent analysis on the streams" so it matches the description about embedding intelligence into generic cameras.

The T-shot engine corresponds to the snapshot-related description because the material states that "M-Q and X-H series omni-data structuring cameras support T-Shot snapshot engine" and explains that "T-Shot, Huawei's patented exposure technology, enables optimal imaging of targets and vehicles at the same time" . That fits target and license plate capture in the same image.

Scene adaptation matches the description about identifying backlight, low light, and rainy or overcast scenes because the material states that AI chips "identify the weather and illumination conditions at different time points in the observation scenario, and then automatically adjust the image settings"

The remaining feature, SuperColor , therefore matches full-color imaging in low-light conditions.

NEW QUESTION: 15

The IVS3800 and CloudIVS 3000 can be deployed in the same cluster, but the CloudIVS 3000 can serve only as a service node.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Huawei's intelligent video surveillance architecture, the IVS3800 and CloudIVS 3000 represent different tiers of the platform but share a compatible underlying software-defined framework. The IVS3800 is often deployed as a foundational or management node in smaller to medium-sized clusters, whereas the CloudIVS

3000 is designed for large-scale cloud-based environments. While the two systems are interoperable and can be integrated within a unified cluster environment to ensure resource sharing and centralized management, there are specific functional roles assigned to each.

Specifically, when these systems coexist in a hybrid cluster, the CloudIVS 3000 typically functions in a capacity-extension role. According to the technical deployment standards, the IVS3800 and CloudIVS 3000 can be deployed in the same cluster, but the CloudIVS 3000 can serve only as a service node . This means that while the IVS3800 can handle management tasks, database operations, and service logic, the CloudIVS 3000 nodes are primarily utilized for their heavy-duty media processing and storage capabilities (service tasks). This hierarchical arrangement allows for flexible scaling, where users can add CloudIVS nodes to increase the total channel count and storage capacity of an existing IVS3800 infrastructure without overcomplicating the management plane.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which of the following cameras would best suit high-altitude observation?

- A.** Bullet camera
- B.** 4K HD PTZ dome camera
- C.** Fixed dome camera
- D.** Box camera

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is B because high-altitude observation requires long-distance scene coverage, flexible viewing angles, and the ability to zoom, track, and inspect targets over a wide area. Among the listed options, a 4K HD PTZ dome camera is the most suitable for this role. The material repeatedly associates PTZ cameras with dynamic scene observation and motion-based analysis. For example, it explains optical-flow continuity using "a PTZ dome camera, in its course of rotation" , which reflects the PTZ camera's ability to scan large spaces and continuously adjust its observation direction . In addition, the site installation material explicitly supports installation of "one PTZ dome camera" on the pole solution, indicating its intended use in broader-area outdoor observation scenarios. From a technical standpoint, fixed dome and bullet cameras are more appropriate for fixed-angle monitoring, entrance observation, or lane-style capture. A box camera can be used in specialized setups, but it does not inherently provide the integrated pan-tilt-zoom flexibility needed for elevated monitoring. A 4K PTZ dome combines high resolution with zoom and directional control, making it the strongest option for long-range and high-position observation tasks.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

The radar is placed right above the lane, and the detection direction is aligned with the position to be captured in the middle of the lane.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The correct answer is B. FALSE . The installation guidance in the material does confirm that radar is used in "highway scenarios and accurate speed estimation scenarios" and includes alignment steps such as

"Adjust the bubble level. When the bubble is in the center, the radar is horizontal" . However, the statement is too absolute because it says the radar is placed right above the lane , which is not a general rule for radar deployment.

In real highway and checkpoint engineering, radar installation depends on the capture model, lane layout, pole position, and the coordination between radar and camera fields of view. The key requirement is that the detection area be aligned correctly with the intended capture zone, not that the radar must always be mounted directly above the lane center. Many practical deployments use side-mounted or offset positions on poles or beams so the radar can still cover the target lane accurately while matching the camera's observation geometry. Since the essential requirement is proper alignment with the capture area rather than mandatory overhead placement, the statement as written is inaccurate.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which of the following features can provide perfect exposure for an object in backlight scenarios?

A. Backlight compensation BLC

B. White balance

C. Highlight compensation HLC

D. High resolution

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is A because Backlight Compensation (BLC) is the feature specifically intended to improve foreground object exposure when strong light is coming from behind the subject. In a backlight scene, the background is much brighter than the target, so the camera's default exposure logic may darken the object and make it difficult to identify. BLC corrects this by increasing exposure priority on the foreground region so the object can be seen more clearly.

This aligns with the exposure-focused design philosophy in the material, where Huawei emphasizes advanced exposure optimization. The document notes that "T-Shot, Huawei's patented exposure technology, enables optimal imaging of targets and vehicles at the same time" and explains that traditional exposure methods cannot correctly expose different objects within the same image under challenging conditions . In ordinary camera feature terminology, the standard function used for a backlit foreground target is BLC. By contrast, white balance adjusts color temperature, HLC suppresses excessively bright highlights such as headlights, and high resolution only increases detail, not exposure correction. Therefore, the correct feature for backlight object exposure is BLC .

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of the following is not a prerequisite for high-density target capture?

A. High-frequency exposure

B. Excellent target detection algorithm

C. Large memory

D. Chips with high computing power

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

High-density target capture is a specialized capability designed for scenarios with high pedestrian traffic, such as urban squares or station exits, where crowd density can exceed 100 person-times in a single frame. This feature ensures accurate trajectory generation and optimal snapshots without missed or false captures in challenging environments. The technical architecture of this feature is built upon three fundamental pillars, as the

system requires that high-density target capture enabled by: object detection algorithm and target trajectory generation algorithm + chip computing power + large-capacity memory .

Hardware requirements are particularly stringent, necessitating a professional AI chip, such as a 4 TOPS NPU, to manage the processing load of tracking up to 200 targets per frame. Large- capacity memory, typically 4 GB of DDR, is also vital to ensure an ultra-low snapshot repetition rate of less than 8%. While high-frequency exposure-specifically T-Shot double-exposure technology-is an advanced imaging technique used to capture clear snapshots of vehicles and targets simultaneously at night, it is a distinct imaging enhancement rather than a prerequisite for the high-density capture logic itself. High-frequency exposure focuses on resolving illumination and motion blur, whereas high-density capture focuses on the computational capacity to detect and track a massive volume of objects.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Camera upgrade operations include ()

- A. License loading
- B. Reset a camera
- C. Algorithm package upgrade
- D. Software version upgrade

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answers are A, C, and D because camera upgrade operations in the intelligent vision environment include license-related activation , algorithm package upgrade , and software version upgrade , but do not include simply resetting a camera. The material explains that apps on the intelligent camera platform can be "installed, activated, upgraded, and uninstalled online" and that the App Manager "installs, activates, monitors, and upgrades intelligent apps" . It also states that end users can install RPM software packages on SDCs and that "users need to purchase a license file ... and load the license file on the SDC" for chargeable apps. This directly supports license loading and algorithm package upgrade as part of operational upgrade handling.

In addition, software version upgrade is a standard maintenance activity, and the material explicitly references upgrade behavior, including "During upgrade within the power module" and version-upgrade scenarios that require recalibration after software changes. Resetting a camera, however, is a recovery or configuration action, not an upgrade action. Therefore, the valid upgrade operations are A, C, and D .

NEW QUESTION: 21

Sites that use solar power supply do not need to connect to the mains. This solution is widely used in the main urban area.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is B. FALSE . A solar-powered site may indeed reduce or eliminate dependence on mains in some deployment scenarios, but it is not accurate to say that this solution is widely used in the main urban area . In urban site planning, the material emphasizes checking whether mains is available , whether it is stable, and whether outages occur frequently, which shows that urban deployments are generally expected to have grid access and that power design is centered around existing mains conditions . The document also describes integrated power solutions using both solar energy and mains through technologies that

"maximize energy efficiency of solar energy and mains and provide secure and reliable power supply" From a planning perspective, pure solar solutions are more suitable where mains is unavailable, difficult to access, or unreliable, such as remote roads, islands, or isolated outdoor sites. Main urban areas usually already have grid infrastructure, making standalone solar less common as the default design choice. Urban systems more often use mains-based or hybrid schemes for reliability, maintenance convenience, and continuous service assurance. Therefore, the statement is false because the phrase "widely used in the main urban area" is inconsistent with the planning logic presented in the material.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following statements about the IVS3800 are correct?

- A. Management nodes can be deployed only in cluster mode.
- B. A system containing only management nodes is allowed.
- C. A service node refers to a server that does not contain the CSPOM container.
- D. A management node refers to a server that contains the CSPOM container.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answers are A, C, and D . In IVS3800 architecture, the distinction between management nodes and service nodes is based on whether the node carries the platform's management container set, especially the CSPOM role. A management node is the server that contains the management component, while a service node is the server that does not contain that management component and instead focuses on service workloads. This is why C and D are correct from the node-role definition perspective.

The cluster nature of the management role is also consistent with the platform design. The training material repeatedly refers to BMU and management addressing in two-node cluster mode , for example: "If the BMU is deployed in two-node cluster mode, enter the external service floating IP address of the BMU" and similarly references external management floating IP handling for clustered upper-level nodes . This reflects that the management layer is designed around clustered high-availability deployment, supporting A .

By contrast, B is not accepted because an IVS3800 system made up of only management nodes would lack the service-bearing nodes needed to deliver actual intelligent vision workloads. Therefore, A, C, and D are the correct statements.

NEW QUESTION: 23

The SDK protocol can be used for live video viewing, voice intercom, voice broadcast, PTZ control, security deployment and withdrawal, parameter setting, device management, and intelligent analysis.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Software Development Kit (SDK) protocol serves as a powerful interface for third-party applications to manage and interact with Huawei's intelligent vision devices. It offers a comprehensive range of functionalities that cover the entire lifecycle of device operation and security management. Basic features supported include live video viewing, where the SDK client sends a live video viewing request to the camera, as well as voice intercom and broadcast capabilities for two-way communication. It also provides granular control over device hardware, such as Pan-Tilt-Zoom (PTZ) operations and the modification of various parameter settings.

Beyond basic management, the SDK is deeply integrated with the system's intelligent capabilities. It supports security deployment and withdrawal, allowing users to activate or deactivate alarm monitoring remotely.

Specifically, before invoking the alert deployment and withdrawal function, you need to invoke the alarm reporting callback function. Once deployed, the system can report a wide variety of intelligent analysis results, including motion detection, tripwire crossing detection, and loitering detection. This makes the SDK a versatile and essential tool for developers building integrated security solutions that require both standard device management and advanced intelligent vision analytics.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Before deploying an IVS3800, you'll need to determine the network segment and IP address range of each network plane using the IVS network design tool. Which of the following statements about network design and planning are false?

- A. You are recommended not to change the network segment and IP address range of Outer_Service.

Otherwise, installation operations and capacity expansion may fail.

B. You are recommended not to change the network segment and IP address range of Inner_Service.

Otherwise, installation operations and capacity expansion may fail.

C. You are recommended not to change the network segment and IP address range of Outer_OM.

Otherwise, installation operations and capacity expansion may fail.

D. You are recommended not to change the network segment and IP address range of InnerJDM.

Otherwise, installation operations and capacity expansion may fail.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is D because the statement itself is inconsistent with the standard IVS3800 plane naming logic. In IVS deployment, network design is performed per network plane , and the material distinguishes service and management connectivity, for example by referencing service TOR and management TOR , and by using terms such as external service IP address and external management floating IP address for upper-layer connection planning . This clearly supports standard plane naming such as Outer_Service , Inner_Service , and Outer_OM .

The option D uses "InnerJDM" , which does not match the naming pattern established by the rest of the network design terminology. In professional IVS planning, this is most likely a typographical corruption of Inner_OM . Since the question asks which statement is false, the incorrect plane name makes D the false statement as written. The other options are structurally consistent with IVS network-plane design principles, where core predefined service and OM address ranges are typically kept unchanged to avoid deployment and expansion issues. Therefore, D is the false statement.

NEW QUESTION: 25

To enable an IVS3800 to provide the intelligent target or vehicle analysis function, which of the following hardware must be configured?

A. AI accelerator card

B. NVMe card

C. SAS disk

D. T4 GPU

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is A because the IVS3800 requires dedicated AI accelerator hardware to perform intelligent target analysis and vehicle analysis workloads. These functions rely on inference acceleration, not simply on general-purpose storage hardware. The training content directly links IVS3800 intelligent analysis capability to accelerator-card deployment by stating "Insert a maximum of six Ascend accelerator cards in slots 1 to 6" and then listing service capacities such as "Vehicle analysis ... 360 channels in video mode" and "Object classification ... 360 channels" for the accelerator-enabled configuration . This clearly shows that intelligent analysis capability is enabled by the AI accelerator card.

The other options do not satisfy this requirement. NVMe cards and SAS disks are storage components used for data access, caching, or storage expansion, but they do not provide the AI computing capability needed for intelligent analysis. T4 GPU is not the hardware specified in the material for IVS3800 intelligent target or vehicle analysis. Huawei identifies the Ascend AI accelerator card as the required component. Therefore, A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following statements is true about the video site planning and design process?

A. Video site selection planning-Video site survey-Video site device selection planning

B. Video site survey-Video site selection planning-Video site device selection planning

C. Video site device selection planning-Video site selection planning-Video site survey

D. None of the above

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is A because video site planning follows a logical engineering sequence: first determine where the site should be deployed, then perform a detailed site survey , and finally complete device selection planning based on the confirmed environmental and construction conditions. The material first lists typical site selection targets such as "Road intersections and entrances and exits" and "Key areas in cities" , which clearly corresponds to site selection planning. It then moves into survey items such as "Environment survey" , "Power supply" , and "Construction conditions" , showing that the survey is performed after the preliminary site location is determined and before final device planning is completed This sequence is consistent with actual project practice. A project team cannot choose appropriate poles, anti- corrosion levels, cameras, power schemes, or transmission methods until the physical environment has been checked. For example, the survey determines whether the site is near the sea, whether mains power is stable, and whether enough construction space is available. Those findings directly affect the final device model and solution design. Therefore, the correct process is video site selection planning # video site survey # video site device selection planning .

NEW QUESTION: 27

When configuring vehicle lists, if you want certain vehicles to pass by without triggering alarms, you can add these vehicles to the ().

- A. trustlist
- B. blocklist
- C. redlist
- D. temporary list

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

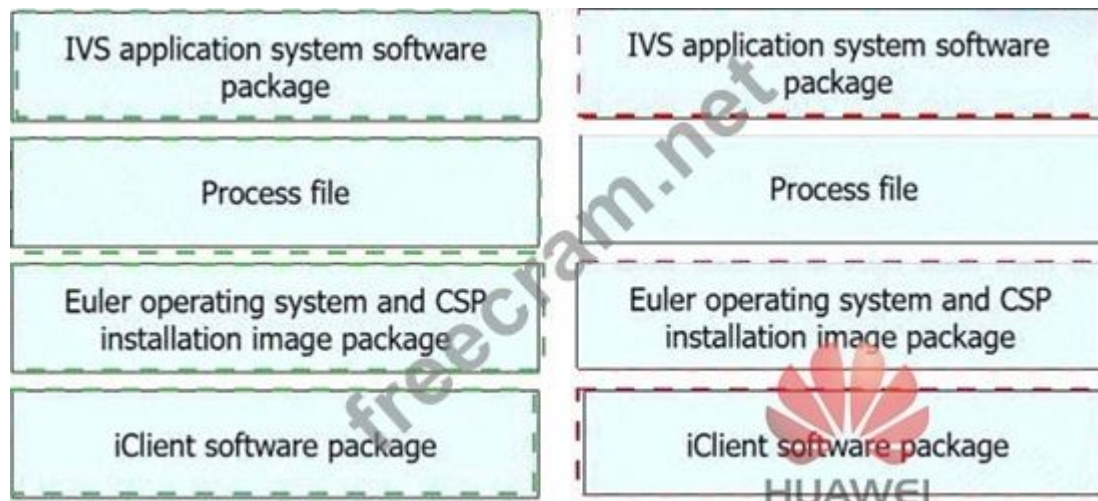
The correct answer is A. trustlist . In checkpoint and vehicle control logic, the system compares recognized license plates against configured vehicle lists and then determines whether an alarm or release action is required. The material explains that in a micro checkpoint scenario the system can "generate alarms after matching passing vehicles with vehicles in the list" . This means the behavior depends on how the vehicle list is defined. From a professional intelligent-transportation and security-management perspective, a trustlist is the list used for vehicles that are allowed to pass normally without being treated as suspicious targets. By contrast, a blocklist or redlist is associated with vehicles that should trigger attention, control, interception, or alarm. A temporary list may be used for short-term management, but it does not inherently mean "pass without alarm." Therefore, if the intention is to let known authorized vehicles pass through the checkpoint without alarm generation, they should be added to the trustlist . That is the standard whitelist-style logic used in vehicle management systems.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Match the following IVS3800 software packages with their most appropriate description.

IVS application system software package	CloudIVS3000_Full_9.0.XX.tar.gz
Process file	TOSCA_CloudIVS3000_9.0.XX.tar.gz
Euler operating system and CSP installation image package	EulerOS_CSP_IVS3000_9.0.XX.iso
iClient software package	HoloSensClient_9.0.RC1_x86.zip

Answer:



Explanation:

- * IVS application system software package # CloudIVS3000_Full_9.0.XX.tar.gz
- * Process file # TOSCA_CloudIVS3000_9.0.XX.tar.gz
- * Euler operating system and CSP installation image package # EulerOS_CSP_IVS3000_9.0.XX.iso
- * iClient software package # HoloSensiClient_9.0.RC1_x86.zip

The matching is determined by standard Huawei software package naming conventions used for IVS3800 and CloudIVS3000 deployment. The package named CloudIVS3000_Full_9.0.XX.tar.gz is the full IVS application system software package , because the keyword Full indicates the complete application deployment content. The TOSCA_CloudIVS3000_9.0.XX.tar.gz file corresponds to the process file , since TOSCA is used for orchestration and deployment workflow definition in Huawei platform installation. The EulerOS_CSP_IVS3000_9.0.XX.iso package is clearly the Euler operating system and CSP installation image package , as both EulerOS and CSP are explicitly named in the file. Finally, HoloSensiClient_9.0.RC1_x86.zip is the iClient software package , because HoloSens iClient is Huawei's client-side operation and management application for the platform.

This mapping also follows the practical installation sequence. Engineers first prepare the operating system and CSP base image, then use the process file for orchestration, deploy the IVS application package, and finally install the iClient for platform access and configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Huawei integrated video site solution provides power supply, energy storage, and PV modules for video sites, and applies to multiple power supply scenarios such as mains-only, solar-only, and solar-grid hybrid power supply scenarios.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is A. TRUE . Huawei's integrated video site solution is designed as a complete outdoor site power platform rather than just a simple distribution unit. The material shows this clearly through the PowerCube architecture, where the system supports "high-performance lithium batteries" and includes

"PV modules: two PV modules" , while also using "SolarMax, and GridMax technologies to maximize energy efficiency of solar energy and mains and provide secure and reliable power supply" . These statements directly confirm the three core elements referenced in the question: power supply , energy storage , and PV modules .

From a solution-design perspective, this means the platform is intended for flexible deployment in different field conditions. If stable commercial power is present, it can operate in a mains-dominant scenario. If the site is remote, solar generation with battery storage becomes feasible. Where reliability

and sustainability must be balanced, hybrid grid-and-solar deployment is appropriate, and the material even notes that "The grid hybrid scenario is used as an example" during installation guidance . Therefore, the statement is fully consistent with the integrated site solution concept.

NEW QUESTION: 30

When installing the behavior analysis, video synopsis, or video search algorithm, you only need to install the VA algorithm but do not need to install the MCS algorithm.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is B. FALSE . Behavior analysis, video synopsis, and video search are not isolated single- function outputs. They are built on a chain of capabilities that includes moving-object extraction, trajectory processing, segmentation, indexing, and structured retrieval. The material shows this dependency very clearly.

For synopsis, it states that "Moving object detection involves algorithms such as background modeling, scene segmentation, and moving object extraction" , then "Object trajectory extraction involves object tracking algorithms" , and finally the system "Generate[s] a compact video" by fusing trajectories and background frames . For video search, the document further explains that indexed features and structured search conditions are required to browse and retrieve target information efficiently .

Because these services involve both intelligent analysis and media-content handling or structured-search capability, treating them as requiring only the VA algorithm is too narrow. In practical deployment, the MCS- related capability is also needed to support the complete algorithm service chain. Therefore, the statement that only the VA algorithm is required is false.

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