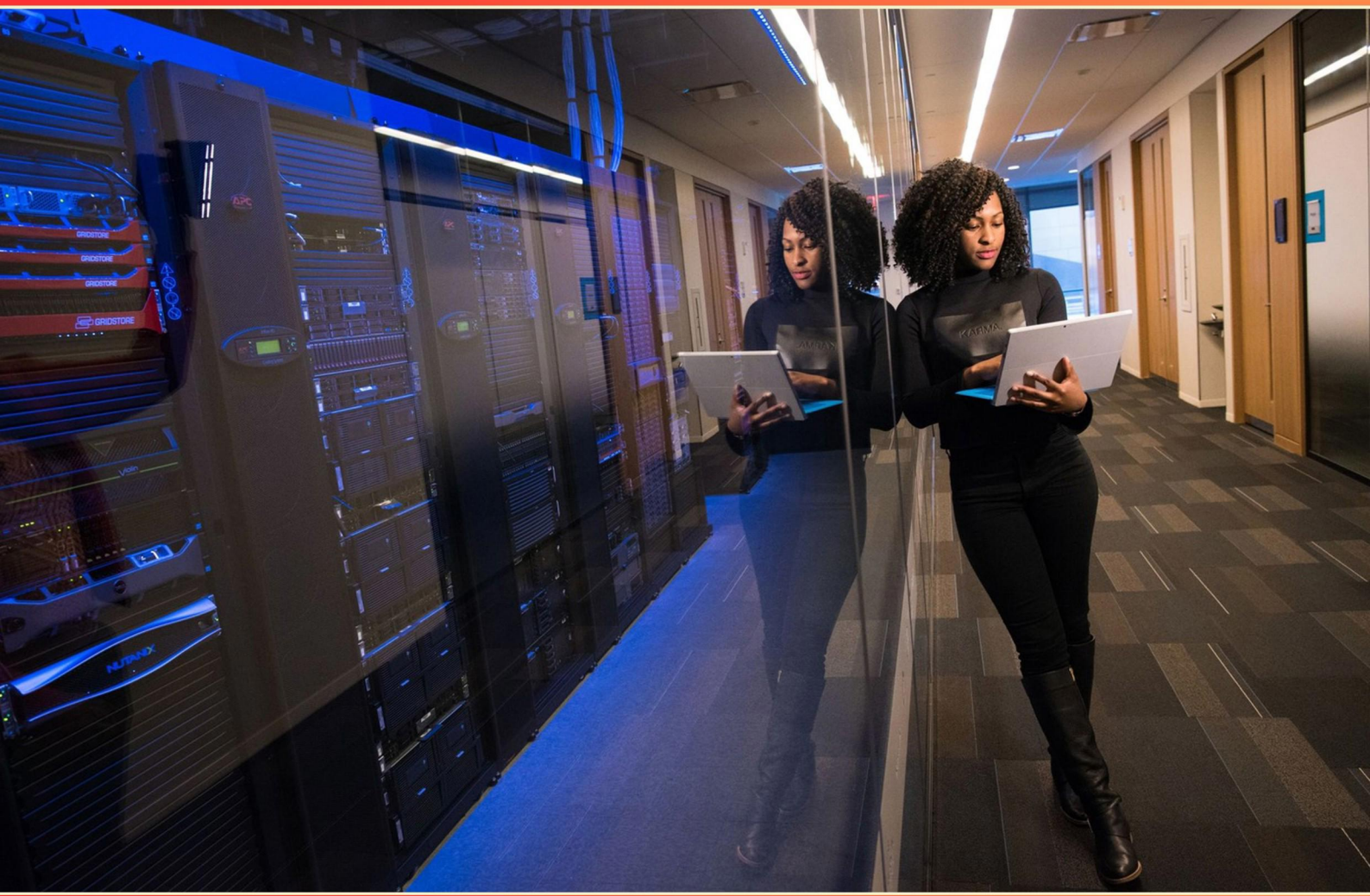
IMPLEMENTING CISCO COLLABORATION CORE TECHNOLOGIES (CLCOR 350-801) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which protocol is designed to protect the media stream in real-time communications?

A. TLS

B. SRTP

C. DTLS

D. SSL

2. What provides number-based call analysis?

A. CDR

B. RADIUS

C. SIP Trace

D. MIB

3. Which statement correctly characterizes a route group?

A. It is an ordered set of gateways used for routing.

B. It references a CTI route point for applications.

C. It matches digit patterns for translation.

D. It forwards calls based on busy conditions.

4. Which of the following is a common root cause of one-way audio in VoIP?

A. NAT/firewall issues, asymmetric routing, or media address/codec mismatch

B. Excessive CPU load on the endpoint

C. Expiring certificates

D. DNS SRV lookup failures

5. Which option below is the typical approach to maintain local call processing during WAN outages at remote sites?

A. DNS SRV

B. CUBE

C. Informix SQL

D. SRST

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6. Which entity aggregates several Route Groups into a single outbound route?

A. Route Pattern

B. Route List

C. Translation Pattern

D. Line Group

7. Which mechanism allows a user to access their own extension settings from any registered IP phone?

A. Hot Desking

B. Extension Mobility

C. Unified Messaging

D. Call Park

8. What feature allows different calling permissions based on location?

A. Route List

B. Hunt List

C. Line Group

D. Device Mobility

9. Which tool would you use to verify SIP trunk status on CUCM?

A. RTMT

B. Ping

C. Telnet

D. SNMP

10. Webex Control Hub is primarily used for what?

A. Device provisioning

B. User authentication service

C. Cloud service administration

D. Network monitoring

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which protocol is designed to protect the media stream in real-time communications?

A. TLS

B. SRTP

C. DTLS

D. SSL

Protecting the actual media carried by real-time streams requires a protocol that adds encryption, authentication, and anti-replay protections directly to the RTP payload. This is exactly what SRTP provides: a secure extension of RTP that encrypts the media, ensures its integrity, and defends against replay attacks, all with low latency suitable for live communications. TLS and SSL are general security layers for protecting sessions and signaling channels (such as web traffic or SIP signaling) rather than the media path itself. DTLS can secure datagram traffic, but the media stream in real-time communications relies on SRTP specifically to safeguard the RTP payload.

2. What provides number-based call analysis?

A. CDR

B. RADIUS

C. SIP Trace

D. MIB

When you want to understand how a call uses specific numbers, you need visibility into the signaling that transports those digits. SIP Trace captures the SIP signaling exchanged between devices, including the Request-URI that carries the dialed number, the From/To headers, and the exact sequence of SIP messages (INVITE, trying, ringing, OK, ACK, etc.). This lets you see, in real time, which numbers were dialed, how the call was routed, and where any routing or signaling issues occurred. That level of detail is what enables precise number-based analysis of call setups and flows. CDR focuses on post-call details like duration and parties after the fact, not the live signaling containing the numbers themselves; RADIUS is about user authentication and accounting, not call-number analysis; MIB deals with device management data. So for tracing and analyzing the numbers involved in calls, SIP Trace provides the most direct and actionable visibility.

3. Which statement correctly characterizes a route group?

A. It is an ordered set of gateways used for routing.

B. It references a CTI route point for applications.

C. It matches digit patterns for translation.

D. It forwards calls based on busy conditions.

A route group is a curated, ordered collection of gateways or trunks that CUCM can use to route a call. The order matters because when a call is placed, the system attempts the first gateway in the group; if that gateway is unavailable or fails, it moves to the next one in line, and so on. This setup lets you define priority and failover among multiple pathways to reach the destination, and route lists use these groups to determine which path to try first. CTI route points, translation patterns, and busy-condition logic operate in different parts of the call-routing framework, so they aren't what a route group specifies.

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4. Which of the following is a common root cause of one-way audio in VoIP?

A. NAT/firewall issues, asymmetric routing, or media address/codec mismatch

B. Excessive CPU load on the endpoint

C. Expiring certificates

D. DNS SRV lookup failures

One-way audio in VoIP happens when the media path can travel in only one direction while the return path is blocked or misrouted. When a device is behind NAT or a firewall, the IP addresses and ports used for the media stream in the session description are often not reachable by the other side. The remote party sends RTP to an address that the network cannot reach, so the audio only travels in one direction and the other side never hears it. Asymmetric routing compounds this, because the outbound media may exit through one network path while the return path follows a different route that is blocked by a firewall or NAT, preventing the reverse audio stream from arriving. A mismatch in the advertised media address or the chosen codec can also cause the receiving end to fail decoding or even reject the incoming stream, resulting in no audio in one direction. Other issues like expiring certificates or DNS service discovery problems disrupt call setup or service location rather than the ongoing media path once a call is established, so they're not the typical root cause of sustained one-way audio.

5. Which option below is the typical approach to maintain local call processing during WAN outages at remote sites?

A. DNS SRV

B. CUBE

C. Informix SQL

D. SRST

Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) is designed to keep basic call processing alive at a remote site when the WAN link to the central call control fails. With SRST enabled on the local router (and phones registering there), the site can continue handling internal calls and make/receive external calls through a local gateway or PSTN, even if the central call manager is unreachable. This minimizes disruption until the WAN (and central system) is restored. DNS SRV is for locating SIP servers, not for survivability. CUBE acts as a border/trunk gateway and doesn't provide local call processing in an outage at the remote site. Informix SQL is irrelevant to telephony survivability.

6. Which entity aggregates several Route Groups into a single outbound route?

A. Route Pattern

B. Route List

C. Translation Pattern

D. Line Group

Outbound routing in CUCM is organized so a single outbound path is defined by a Route List that gathers several Route Groups. The Route List is what you attach to a Route Pattern to specify the overall outbound route for a dialed destination. Each Route List contains multiple Route Groups in a defined order, so the system can try them in sequence to reach a reachable endpoint. Inside a Route Group, the actual endpoints are defined via Line Groups, which contain the trunks or lines that can be used to place the call. So the Route List is the container that aggregates multiple Route Groups into one outbound route. The other elements play different roles: a Route Pattern matches digits and selects the Route List; a Translation Pattern modifies dialed digits; and a Line Group is simply a collection of lines or endpoints used within a Route Group.

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7. Which mechanism allows a user to access their own extension settings from any registered IP phone?

A. Hot Desking

B. Extension Mobility

C. Unified Messaging

D. Call Park

Extension Mobility lets a user log into any registered IP phone and have their own extension number, line keys, speed dials, and voicemail settings applied to that device for the duration of the session. When the user authenticates on a phone, CUCM pushes the user's DN and feature configuration to that device, so calls come in and behave as if the user were on their own phone, no matter which physical phone they're using. This supports hot-desking, where people can move around and still appear to callers as using their own extension. Other options cover different capabilities: hot desking is the broader idea of sharing phones; Unified Messaging relates to voicemail integration; Call Park is about holding a call for later pickup.

8. What feature allows different calling permissions based on location?

A. Route List

B. Hunt List

C. Line Group

D. Device Mobility

This is about how call permissions can follow the device as it moves to different locations. Device Mobility lets a single directory number be registered on multiple devices across different sites and applies the appropriate dialing rights and routing based on the device's current location. In other words, the same user can have different calling privileges or access depending on which site or location the device is registered at, because the system enforces location-specific policies for that DN. The other structures—Route List, Hunt List, and Line Group—control how calls are routed or distributed among devices, not how permissions change with location.

9. Which tool would you use to verify SIP trunk status on CUCM?

A. RTMT

B. Ping

C. Telnet

D. SNMP

Verifying SIP trunk status hinges on inspecting the actual signaling between CUCM and the other endpoint. The Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) is the built-in diagnostic utility that lets you monitor CUCM services and view SIP signaling traces in real time. By connecting to CUCM with RTMT and capturing SIP traces for the trunk, you can examine the INVITE flow, responses (like 200 OK), and any error messages. This makes it possible to confirm that the trunk is registered, that signaling is being exchanged correctly, and that calls can be set up and torn down as expected. If traces show abnormal SIP messages or no signaling at all, you have a concrete basis for troubleshooting the trunk. Other options don't give the same end-to-end visibility. Ping checks basic network reachability but does not verify SIP signaling or trunk health. Telnet can test port reachability but is insecure and doesn't verify call signaling or registration. SNMP monitors device metrics, not the status of SIP trunk signaling or call flows.

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10. Webex Control Hub is primarily used for what?

A. Device provisioning

B. User authentication service

C. Cloud service administration

D. Network monitoring

Webex Control Hub is the centralized management console for Cisco Webex cloud services. It's where admins configure and oversee the Webex environment across the organization—managing users and licenses, applying policies and security settings, handling device configurations, and viewing service analytics and health. Because it serves as the main control point for administering the Webex cloud service, cloud service administration is the best description of its primary use. Device provisioning and some monitoring tasks are available within it, but they support the broader admin functions rather than define the core purpose. User authentication is typically handled by your identity provider, not Control Hub, so that isn't its main role.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://ciscoclcor350801.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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