

T38 SYSTEMS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What feature in T.38 negotiation helps endpoints agree on fax capabilities?**
 - A. Use of pre-shared keys in SIP header.
 - B. Real-time echo cancellation.
 - C. T.38 capability negotiation via SDP attributes such as T38FaxVersion and related parameters.
 - D. Automatic conversion to G.711 if no T.38 support is found.
- 2. Which SIP message carries the SDP negotiation for T.38?**
 - A. INVITE/200 OK
 - B. ACK
 - C. CANCEL
 - D. BYE
- 3. What type of documentation should you maintain for T.38 configurations?**
 - A. Only monthly invoices
 - B. End-user manuals
 - C. Network diagrams, device configuration backups, test results, and change logs
 - D. Hardware warranty documents
- 4. If fax transmissions exhibit inconsistent results across different vendors, what action is most likely needed?**
 - A. Interoperability testing with additional vendor endpoints.
 - B. Increase bandwidth by 10 Mbps
 - C. Replace all equipment with the same vendor
 - D. Disable QoS
- 5. If a fax fails mid-transmission, which diagnostic metric should you inspect first?**
 - A. Network latency, jitter, and packet loss along the T.38 path.
 - B. CPU temperature on the gateway.
 - C. The color of network cables.
 - D. The time of day.

- 6. Which statement accurately describes UDPTL port usage in T.38?**
- A. UDPTL data uses a fixed port across the session.
 - B. There is no fixed port; UDP ports are dynamically chosen within the session.
 - C. UDPTL data is carried over UDP on dynamically chosen ports within the session; there is no single fixed port.
 - D. UDPTL negotiates ports via SIP.
- 7. If a system requires the gear shift to be within 65-75%, which term best describes this requirement?**
- A. gearbox shift range
 - B. gen cut-in range
 - C. reference range
 - D. overlap range
- 8. Name one common reason a T.38 call fails to establish.**
- A. Excessive G.711 audio bandwidth.
 - B. Incompatibility of T.38 support or misconfigured capabilities on one endpoint.
 - C. The network uses only IPv6.
 - D. The endpoints both support T.38 with perfect compatibility.
- 9. What does a flashing entry on the UFCP indicate?**
- A. Invalid data entry
 - B. Missing data entry
 - C. System error
 - D. Normal operation
- 10. Which statement best describes the order in which PFLs appear on the display?**
- A. Newest PFLs will appear first
 - B. Oldest PFLs will appear first
 - C. PFLs appear in alphabetical order
 - D. PFLs appear in random order

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What feature in T.38 negotiation helps endpoints agree on fax capabilities?

- A. Use of pre-shared keys in SIP header.
- B. Real-time echo cancellation.
- C. T.38 capability negotiation via SDP attributes such as T38FaxVersion and related parameters.**
- D. Automatic conversion to G.711 if no T.38 support is found.

During T.38 fax over IP, capability negotiation happens in the signaling path using SDP attributes in the SIP offer/answer. The endpoints advertise their supported T.38 features with attributes like T38FaxVersion and related parameters (such as buffer sizes, datagram settings, and rate management). When both sides see compatible values, they agree on the same T.38 mode, ensuring the fax data is encoded, transmitted, and interpreted consistently on both ends. This explicit negotiation of T.38 capabilities is what lets the endpoints align their fax capabilities before the fax transmission starts. Other options describe unrelated mechanisms: pre-shared keys pertain to security, echo cancellation is an audio processing feature, and falling back to G.711 is a generic codec fallback rather than a dedicated T.38 capability negotiation.

2. Which SIP message carries the SDP negotiation for T.38?

- A. INVITE/200 OK**
- B. ACK
- C. CANCEL
- D. BYE

In SIP, media negotiation uses the offer/answer model. For a T.38 fax session, the initiating side places an SDP description inside the INVITE, outlining the T.38 media setup (port, protocol, and parameters). The far end replies with a 200 OK that carries its SDP answer, selecting the final parameters to use. Once that 200 OK arrives, the session is established and an ACK is sent to confirm. Other messages like CANCEL, BYE, or an ACK that merely confirms don't carry a new SDP offer/answer.

3. What type of documentation should you maintain for T.38 configurations?

- A. Only monthly invoices
- B. End-user manuals
- C. Network diagrams, device configuration backups, test results, and change logs**
- D. Hardware warranty documents

Documentation for T.38 configurations should capture network diagrams, device configuration backups, test results, and change logs. This combination supports reliable operation and clear traceability in a fax-over-IP setup. Network diagrams show how fax traffic traverses gateways, SIP trunks, and any NAT or firewall barriers, making it easier to spot hotspots, plan capacity, and understand potential failure points. Keeping device configuration backups ensures you can quickly restore a gateway, SBC, or router to a known good state after updates, outages, or reconfigurations, which is crucial because T.38 behavior depends on precise settings like fax gateway mode, T.38 version, NAT traversal, and codec choices. Documented test results provide objective evidence of performance and reliability under real conditions, helping you verify that changes don't degrade fax transmission and giving you data to troubleshoot when issues arise. Change logs track what was modified, when, and why, so you can audit the deployment, rollback if necessary, and maintain a clear history for compliance or future planning. The other options don't directly support maintaining or troubleshooting the configuration of T.38, so they aren't the primary documentation needed for this purpose.

4. If fax transmissions exhibit inconsistent results across different vendors, what action is most likely needed?

- A. Interoperability testing with additional vendor endpoints.**
- B. Increase bandwidth by 10 Mbps
- C. Replace all equipment with the same vendor
- D. Disable QoS

When fax transmissions behave inconsistently across different vendors, the issue is cross-vendor interoperability. The most effective remedy is interoperability testing with additional vendor endpoints. By testing with a broader range of vendor devices, you can observe how each endpoint negotiates capabilities, handles T.38 fax relay, and processes signals like ECM or error recovery. This helps pinpoint where mismatches occur—whether in signaling, fax negotiation, or feature support—and guides targeted fixes, configurations, or firmware updates to restore reliable cross-vendor operation. Bandwidth changes won't address protocol compatibility and performance differences in real-time fax; replacing all equipment is unnecessary and costly; disabling QoS can degrade real-time traffic and still won't resolve interoperability gaps. Start by collecting failure data, then test with multiple vendors to map compatibility, adjust settings accordingly, and ensure consistent behavior across endpoints.

5. If a fax fails mid-transmission, which diagnostic metric should you inspect first?

- A. Network latency, jitter, and packet loss along the T.38 path.**
- B. CPU temperature on the gateway.
- C. The color of network cables.
- D. The time of day.

This question tests identifying the first diagnostic focus for a mid-transmission fax over T.38. The best place to start is the health of the network path carrying the fax data—specifically latency, jitter, and packet loss. T.38 is a real-time, typically UDP-based transport; timing is crucial for the proper reception of fax frames. Elevated latency or jitter disrupts inter-packet timing, and any packet loss can corrupt or drop fax data, often causing the transmission to fail partway through. These network conditions directly impact whether the fax stream can be received smoothly. In contrast, CPU temperature, cable color, or the time of day do not explain or predict a mid-transmission failure in the same immediate way, since they're not the primary factors governing real-time data delivery. If the network path looks healthy, you'd then investigate gateway performance and other potential bottlenecks.

6. Which statement accurately describes UDPTL port usage in T.38?

- A. UDPTL data uses a fixed port across the session.
- B. There is no fixed port; UDP ports are dynamically chosen within the session.
- C. UDPTL data is carried over UDP on dynamically chosen ports within the session; there is no single fixed port.**
- D. UDPTL negotiates ports via SIP.

UDPTL in T.38 uses UDP to transport the fax data, and the port numbers aren't fixed for the entire session. When the call is set up, the endpoints negotiate which UDP ports will carry UDPTL traffic, and those ports are used for the duration of that session. Because UDP is connectionless, there isn't a single, unchanging port that all UDPTL packets must use across the whole call; the ports are determined dynamically during setup and can vary from session to session. This is why the best description is that UDPTL data is carried over UDP on dynamically chosen ports within the session; there is no single fixed port.

7. If a system requires the gear shift to be within 65-75%, which term best describes this requirement?

- A. gearbox shift range
- B. gen cut-in range
- C. reference range
- D. overlap range

The idea here is specifying the allowed window for a control action. When a system requires the gear shift to be within a certain interval, that interval is best described as the gearbox shift range—the span of input values that define when shifting is permitted or expected. Why this fits best: the term directly names the specific action (gearbox shifting) and the precise operating window (65% to 75%). It communicates that shifting should occur only within that range. The other terms don't match as well. A generator cut-in range would refer to when a generator starts operating, not gear shifting. A reference range is a general target or acceptable bounds for a parameter, but it's not specifically about the gearbox act of shifting. An overlap range describes a shared region between two ranges, which isn't what this requirement is describing.

8. Name one common reason a T.38 call fails to establish.

- A. Excessive G.711 audio bandwidth.
- B. Incompatibility of T.38 support or misconfigured capabilities on one endpoint.
- C. The network uses only IPv6.
- D. The endpoints both support T.38 with perfect compatibility.

T.38 relies on both endpoints to negotiate and agree to use fax relay during the signaling exchange. A very common reason a T.38 call fails to establish is that one side does not support T.38 or has misconfigured capabilities, so the negotiation cannot complete and the T.38 session cannot be set up. In this situation, even if the network and audio paths are fine, the fax part never starts because the endpoints aren't effectively "speaking the same fax language." The other options don't fit the handshake: G.711 bandwidth affects the audio path, not the fax negotiation; IPv6-only networks can cause transport issues in some setups but aren't the typical root cause; and if both sides actually support T.38 with proper configuration, the call would succeed.

9. What does a flashing entry on the UFCP indicate?

- A. Invalid data entry
- B. Missing data entry
- C. System error
- D. Normal operation

The flashing entry on the UFCP is signaling that the data you entered cannot be accepted as written. It's a visual cue for an invalid data entry—the system is telling you the value, format, or range is not allowed in the current context, and you need to correct it before continuing. Think of it like when a field requires a specific format (such as a frequency, coordinate, or altitude) and the value you typed doesn't meet those rules. You'd re-enter it in the proper form or within the allowed range, and the flashing indicator would stop once the UFCP accepts the input. This is different from missing data, which would typically prompt a prompt or highlight that a required field hasn't been filled, and from a system error, which would usually trigger a warning message or alarm across the cockpit. Normal operation shows steady, valid data entry without flashing.

10. Which statement best describes the order in which PFLs appear on the display?

A. Newest PFLs will appear first

B. Oldest PFLs will appear first

C. PFLs appear in alphabetical order

D. PFLs appear in random order

The display is organized to show the most recent activity up front. Each PFL entry has a timestamp, and the interface sorts these by time in descending order, so the newest PFLs appear at the top. This makes it quick to see the latest items without scrolling. If it showed oldest first, alphabetical, or in a random order, the newest information wouldn't be as readily visible or usable.

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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://t38systems.examzify.com>

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

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