

# 71301X<sup>Q&As</sup>

Avaya Aura Communication Applications Implement Certified Exam

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### QUESTION 1

A user has been informed by the Attendant that a call for them has been parked using the Avaya Call Park and Page running on the Breeze?platform. How can the user retrieve the parked call?

- A. by pressing the Call Park button on their endpoint
- B. by dialing the Answer Back feature access code
- C. by dialing the system-wide Pilot extension
- D. by dialing the Park extension used to park the call

Correct Answer: D

A user can retrieve a parked call by dialing the Park extension used to park the call. A Park extension is a virtual extension that is assigned to a parked call by the Call Park and Page snap-in on the Avaya Breeze?platform. A Park extension can be either system-wide or location-specific, depending on how the Call Park feature is configured. A system-wide Park extension can be accessed from any endpoint in any location, while a location-specific Park extension can only be accessed from endpoints in the same location as the parked call. When a user dials the Park extension of a parked call, the Call Park and Page snap-in transfers the call to the user's endpoint.

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### QUESTION 2

In the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), which two configuration screens must be configured for a successful download of the Personal Profile Manager (PPM) data to an Advanced SIP Telephone (AST)? (Choose two.)

- A. Endpoint Profile
- B. PPM Mapping Profile
- C. Reverse Proxy
- D. Application Relay
- E. File Transfer

Correct Answer: CE

To enable downloading the Personal Profile Manager (PPM) data to an Advanced SIP Telephone (AST), you need to configure two configuration screens in the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE): Reverse Proxy and File Transfer. PPM is a feature that allows ASTs to download configuration data from an Avaya Aura Device Services (AADS) server or an HTTP server in the enterprise network. The configuration data includes settings such as firmware versions, network parameters, feature options, and user preferences. The ASBCE server acts as a proxy for the ASTs and enables secure access to the internal servers that host the configuration data. To configure this feature in the ASBCE server, you need to use these two configuration screens: Reverse Proxy: This is a configuration object that enables secure access to internal web servers from external clients. The Reverse Proxy intercepts HTTP or HTTPS requests from external clients and forwards them to the appropriate internal web servers, such as an AADS server or an HTTP server. The Reverse Proxy also returns the responses from the internal web servers to the external clients. You need to configure a Reverse Proxy that maps the external URL of the PPM data to the internal URL of the PPM data on the AADS server or HTTP server. File Transfer: This is a configuration object that enables secure file transfer between external clients and internal servers using protocols such as FTP or SCP. The File Transfer intercepts file transfer

requests from external clients and forwards them to the appropriate internal servers, such as an AADS server or an HTTP server. The File Transfer also returns the files from the internal servers to the external clients. You need to configure a File Transfer that specifies parameters such as source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, usernames, passwords, encryption modes, and file paths for transferring PPM data files between ASTs and AADS servers or HTTP servers.

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### QUESTION 3

To allow the Avaya one-X?Communicator to subscribe to the Avaya Aura Presence Services, what would be entered in the IM and Presence / Server field of the one-X?Communicator?

- A. Avaya Aura Session Manager (SM) Management IP Address or FQDN
- B. Avaya Aura Session Manager (SM) Security Module IP Address or FQDN
- C. Avaya Breeze?Management IP Address or FQDN
- D. Avaya Breeze?Security Module IP Address or FQDN

Correct Answer: D

To allow the Avaya one-X?Communicator to subscribe to the Avaya Aura Presence Services, you need to enter the Avaya Breeze?server Security Module IP Address or FQDN in the IM and Presence / Server field of the one-X?Communicator. The Security Module (SM100) is a component of the Avaya Breeze?server that provides security and encryption functions for SIP signaling and media. The SM100 IP address or FQDN is used by the one-X?Communicator to communicate with the Presence Services snap-in on the Avaya Breeze?server and receive presence and instant messaging features.

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### QUESTION 4

Which two statements describe the steps for deploying the Avaya Presence Services snap-in? (Choose two.)

- A. Install the Presence Services snap-in onto the Breeze?server.
- B. Load the Presence Services snap-in to System Manager.
- C. Load the Presence Services snap-in into the Breeze?cluster.
- D. Install the Presence Services snap-in, and then load it onto the Breeze?server.

Correct Answer: BC

The steps for deploying the Avaya Presence Services snap-in are as follows:

Download the Presence Services snap-in software bundle from the Avaya Support website.

Log in to System Manager and navigate to Elements > Inventory > Manage Elements.

Select the Breeze?cluster where you want to deploy the Presence Services snap-in and click Edit.

In the Snap-ins tab, click Add Snap-in and browse to the location where you saved the Presence Services snap-in software bundle.

Select the Presence Services snap-in file and click Open. Click Commit to load the Presence Services snap-in to System Manager. Navigate to Elements > Inventory > Cluster Administration. Select the Breeze?cluster where you loaded the

Presence Services snap-in and click Manage Snap-ins.

In the Snap-ins tab, select the Presence Services snap-in and click Activate/Upgrade/Downgrade.

Click OK to load the Presence Services snap-in into the Breeze?cluster

### QUESTION 5

Which event triggers a Survivable Communication Manager (CM) to accept IP phones registration requests, and put the configured IP trunks in a working condition?

- A. availability of DSP resources from either an Avaya Aura Media Server (AAMS) and/or a G-series Media Gateway
- B. a lack of a response to an outbound SIP INVITE
- C. a failed IP phone registration attempt
- D. a heartbeat failure of the main CM

Correct Answer: D

A Survivable Communication Manager (CM) is a Communication Manager instance that provides local call processing and trunking capabilities for remote sites or branches in case of a WAN outage or loss of connectivity with the core servers. A Survivable CM monitors the status of the main CM by sending and receiving heartbeat messages at regular intervals. A heartbeat message is a SIP OPTIONS request that tests the availability of the main CM. If the Survivable CM does not receive a response to its heartbeat message within a specified timeout period, it assumes that the main CM is down and triggers a failover process. During the failover process, the Survivable CM accepts IP phone registration requests from the local endpoints and puts the configured IP trunks in a working condition, allowing the remote site or branch to continue making and receiving calls

### QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

\* Name: breeze1.aura.com  
\* IP Address: ?  
SIP FQDN:  
Type: Avaya Breeze  
Notes:

You are creating a SIP Entity for Avaya Breeze?hosting the Avaya Aura Presence Services in System Manager > Elements > Routing > SIP Entities.

What must be entered in the field labeled IP Address?

- A. General Purpose Cluster IP Address or FQDN
- B. Core Platform Cluster IP Address or FQDN
- C. Avaya Breeze?server Security Module IP Address or FQDN
- D. Avaya Breeze?server Management IP Address or FQDN

Correct Answer: C

When creating a SIP Entity for Avaya Breeze?hosting the Avaya Aura Presence Services, you need to enter the IP address or FQDN of the Avaya Breeze?server Security Module (SM100) in the field labeled IP Address. The SM100 is a component of the Avaya Breeze?server that provides security and encryption functions for SIP signaling and media. The SM100 IP address or FQDN is used by the Presence Services snap-in to communicate with other SIP entities in the network, such as Session Manager or Communication Manager

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#### QUESTION 7

When planning the Avaya Session Border Controller for an Enterprise (ASBCE) deployment, what is a good practice to adopt?

- A. Use the same name for all internal and external interfaces.
- B. Use the same IP address sub-net for both internal and external Interfaces.
- C. Name interfaces consistently, for example, AI as "Internal" or "Private" for connectivity to the Call Server.
- D. Use dedicated ASBCEs on the internal and external sides of the network.

Correct Answer: D

When planning the Avaya Session Border Controller for an Enterprise (ASBCE) deployment, a good practice to adopt is to name interfaces consistently, for example, AI as "Internal" or "Private" for connectivity to the Call Server. The ASBCE server has four network ports that can be configured as logical interfaces with different IP addresses, subnet masks, gateways, and VLAN IDs. The logical interfaces are named AI, A2, BI, and B2. A good practice is to use a consistent naming convention for the interfaces that reflects their purpose and function. For example, you can name AI as "Internal" or "Private" because it connects the ASBCE server to the internal network and the Call Server. Similarly, you can name BI as "External" or "Public" because it connects the ASBCE server to the external network and the Internet. This naming convention can help you avoid confusion and errors when configuring the interfaces and assigning them to zones.

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#### QUESTION 8

A customer reports that while using Avaya Aura Presence Services, the users cannot see the Presence status. Which CLI tool is used to trace PUBLISH messages in the Avaya Breeze?server?

- A. tracePS

- B. traceCE
- C. start trace
- D. tracePRS

Correct Answer: A

tracePS is a CLI tool that allows you to capture and analyze XMPP traffic between Avaya Aura Presence Services and other XMPP servers or clients. You can use this tool to troubleshoot issues related to presence, instant messaging, federation, or integration with third-party applications. You can also use this tool to generate reports on XMPP traffic statistics, such as message count, message size, message type, and message direction

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### QUESTION 9

When registering as a Remote Worker via the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), which IP address should be configured in the Server List of the Avaya one-X?Communicator?

- A. Avaya Aura Session Manager (SM) External (Public) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers
- B. The Avaya Aura^ Session Manager (SM) Security Module IP Address
- C. ASBCE External (Public) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers
- D. ASBCE Internal (Private) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers

Correct Answer: C

When registering as a Remote Worker via the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), you should configure the ASBCE External (Public) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers in the Server List of the Avaya one-X?Communicator. The ASBCE External (Public) Interface is the interface that connects the ASBCE server to the public Internet and allows communication with external entities, such as Remote Workers or SIP service providers. The ASBCE server acts as a proxy for the Remote Workers and handles the SIP registration and call signaling with the Avaya Aura Session Manager (SM). Therefore, you need to specify the ASBCE External (Public) Interface IP address as the SIP server address in the Avaya one-X?Communicator settings

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### QUESTION 10

In the context of Avaya Aura Presence Services, what is a Watcher?

- A. It represents a user whose device is sending status on their behalf using a Publish message.
- B. It represents a Presence information about a user that the system reports.
- C. It is a user who is subscribing to the current and future presence status of another user.
- D. It is a user who requests a one-time view of another user's current presence status. However, it does not get the future presence updates.

Correct Answer: C

In the context of Avaya Aura Presence Services, a Watcher is a user who is interested in the presence information of another user, called a Presentity. A Watcher sends a Subscribe message to the Presence Services snap-in on the

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Avaya Breeze?server, requesting to receive notifications about the current and future presence status of the Presentity. The Presence Services snap-in then sends a Notify message to the Watcher, containing the presence information of the Presentity. The Watcher can use this information to decide how and when to communicate with the Presentity12

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### QUESTION 11

Which three statements about Avaya Breeze?are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It does not require a license.
- B. It is used by Avaya, Partner, and third-party developers.
- C. It was formerly called Collaboration Pod.
- D. It allows application developers to quickly add new capabilities to their Avaya solutions.
- E. It is a development platform that enables rapid development for applications targeted to meet a customer's communications needs.

Correct Answer: BDE

Avaya Breeze?is a development platform that enables rapid development for applications targeted to meet a customer's communications needs. It is used by Avaya, Partner, and third-party developers to create and deploy snap-ins, which are modular software components that provide specific functionality or features. Avaya Breeze?allows application developers to quickly add new capabilities to their Avaya solutions, such as voice, video, messaging, presence, collaboration, and analytics.

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### QUESTION 12

Which two pieces of information in an output from the show mgc command (issued on a G430/G450 Gateway CLI), indicate that the G430/G450 is operating as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway as opposed to an Enterprise Gateway? (Choose two.)

- A. The Management Link Mode displays Tunnelled.
- B. The H.248 Link Mode displays IFG.
- C. The Gateway Mode displays Edge.
- D. The H.248 Link Status displays UP/Encrypted.
- E. The Controller displays sbc@.

Correct Answer: BD

The output from the show mgc command (issued on a G430/G450 Gateway CLI) can indicate whether the G430/G450 is operating as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway or an Enterprise Gateway. An Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway is a device that provides secure and reliable connectivity between endpoints on different networks, such as the public internet and a private enterprise network. An Enterprise Gateway is a device that provides connectivity between endpoints on the same network, such as a LAN or a WAN. The show mgc command displays information about the Media Gateway Controller (MGC), which is the entity that controls the media gateway functions of the G430/G450, such as call processing, routing, and signaling. The MGC can be an Avaya Communication Manager (CM) server or an Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) server. The output from the show mgc command includes



these fields: Management Link Mode: This field indicates how the G430/G450 communicates with the MGC for management purposes, such as configuration, monitoring, and troubleshooting. The possible values are Direct or Tunnelled. Direct means that the G430/G450 communicates with the MGC using a direct IP connection over TCP port 5022. Tunnelled means that the G430/G450 communicates with the MGC using a tunnel over TCP port 2944 and secured using TLS. This mode is used when the G430/G450 operates as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway and communicates with ASBCE as the MGC.

H.248 Link Mode: This field indicates how the G430/G450 communicates with the MGC for media gateway control purposes, such as controlling media streams, allocating resources, and creating connections. The possible values are EGW or

IFG. EGW means that the G430/G450 communicates with the MGC using H.248 protocol over UDP port 2944. This mode is used when the G430/G450 operates as an Enterprise Gateway and communicates with CM as the MGC. IFG means

that the G430/G450 communicates with the MGC using H.248 protocol over TCP port 2944 and secured using TLS. This mode is used when the G430/G450 operates as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway and communicates with ASBCE

as the MGC.

H.248 Link Status: This field indicates whether the H.248 link between the G430/G450 and the MGC is up or down, and whether it is encrypted or not. The possible values are UP/Encrypted, UP/Unencrypted, DOWN/Encrypted, or DOWN/

Unencrypted. UP means that the H.248 link is established and functional. DOWN means that the H.248 link is not established or not functional. Encrypted means that the H.248 link is secured using TLS encryption. Unencrypted means that

the H.248 link is not secured using TLS encryption. Therefore, to determine whether the G430/G450 is operating as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway or an Enterprise Gateway, you can look at these two fields in the output from the show

mgc command:

If the H.248 Link Mode displays IFG, it means that the G430/G450 is operating as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway and communicating with ASBCE as the MGC using H.248 over TCP port 2944 and secured using TLS. If the H.248 Link

Status displays UP/Encrypted, it means that the G430/G450 is operating as an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway and communicating with ASBCE as the MGC using a secure and functional H.248 link.

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### QUESTION 13

Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) provides an integrated (local) WebLM server. Which ASBCE deployment supports a license file installed on the local WebLM server?

- A. a multi-server deployment with a virtualized EMS and virtualized ASBCEs
- B. a multi-server deployment with a virtualized EMS and hardware based ASBCEs
- C. a single-server virtualized deployment
- D. a single-server hardware-based deployment

Correct Answer: D



The Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) provides an integrated (local) WebLM server that can be used to install and manage licenses for the ASBCE server. The local WebLM server is only supported in a single-server hardware-based deployment, which is a deployment where the ASBCE server runs on a dedicated hardware appliance, such as an Avaya SBCe 1U or 2U server. In this deployment, the local WebLM server runs on the same hardware appliance as the ASBCE server and can be accessed using the ASBCE web interface or CLI. The local WebLM server can store up to 10 license files and can handle up to 5000 concurrent sessions.

#### QUESTION 14

Which Avaya Breeze?cluster type is required to install the Avaya Aura Presence Services snap-in?

- A. General Purpose
- B. IM\_Presence
- C. Core Platform
- D. Presence Services

Correct Answer: C

The Avaya Breeze?cluster type determines the functionality and features of the Avaya Breeze?platform. There are four cluster types: General Purpose, IM\_Presence, Core Platform, and Presence Services. The Core Platform cluster type is required to install the Avaya Aura Presence Services snap-in, as it provides the basic services and components for the Avaya Breeze?platform, such as security, clustering, management, and routing. The other cluster types are either deprecated or not compatible with the Presence Services snap-in.

#### QUESTION 15

When configuring the Avaya Call Park and Page, what is the correct format for the Call Park Extension Group attribute?

- A. 3(1):4000,4001,4002
- B. (3)400x
- C. 4000/l(3):4001-4002
- D. 3/4000-4002

Correct Answer: A

When configuring the Avaya Call Park and Page snap-in, the Call Park Extension Group attribute is used to specify the extensions that can be used to park calls. The format of the Call Park Extension Group attribute is as follows:

();,... The location ID is a numeric value that identifies the location where the Call Park and Page snap-in is deployed. The number of digits is the number of digits in each extension.

The extensions are the actual extensions that can be used to park calls. For example, 3(1):4000,4001,4002 means that the Call Park and Page snap-in is deployed in location 3, each extension has one digit, and the extensions are 4000,

4001, and 4002

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