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**QUESTION 1**

Which statement regarding the license for the Avaya Aura Web Gateway (AAWG) is true?

- A. A non-virtualized AAWG has an embedded local WebLM server where the license file is installed.
- B. Each AAWG deployed requires its own license file.
- C. Use of AAWG is an entitlement included with a Session Manager (SM) license, and therefore AAWG does not require a separate license.
- D. The AAWG license file can be installed on the WebLM server embedded in the System Manager (SMGR), or on a standalone WebLM server.

Correct Answer: D

The Avaya Aura Web Gateway (AAWG) requires a license file to operate and provide WebRTC services for endpoints such as Avaya Workplace clients or Avaya Spaces Calling extension users. The license file can be installed on either of these two options: The WebLM server embedded in System Manager (SMGR): This is a web-based licensing application that is integrated with SMGR and can manage licenses for multiple Avaya products, such as Communication Manager, Session Manager, Presence Services, or Breeze Platform. You can install an AAWG license file on this WebLM server using SMGR web interface, under Elements > Licensing > Licenses⁵ A standalone WebLM server: This is a web-based licensing application that runs on a separate Linux or Windows server and can manage licenses for multiple Avaya products, such as Communication Manager, Session Manager, Presence Services, or Breeze Platform. You can install an AAWG license file on this WebLM server using its web interface, under Licenses > Add License File⁶

QUESTION 2

When installing a new Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBC6) component / device using the EMS GUI, you click on the Install link on the EMS Device Management page.

After briefly displaying the Provisioned status, which final status should the ASBCE component / device display?

- A. Up
- B. Commissioned
- C. Running
- D. Active

Correct Answer: C

After installing a new Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBC6) component / device using the EMS GUI, you click on the Install link on the EMS Device Management page. After briefly displaying the Provisioned status, the final status that the ASBCE component / device should display is Running. The EMS Device Management page is a web interface that allows you to view and manage the ASBCE components / devices, such as EMS (Element Management System), SBC (Session Border Controller), or HCA (High Capacity Appliance). The EMS Device Management page displays information such as device name, management IP, version, status, reboot, and shutdown for each component / device. The status indicates the operational state of the component / device, which can be one of these values: Provisioned, Commissioned, Registered, or Running. The Running status means that the component / device is fully operational and ready to handle traffic. Therefore, after installing a new ASBCE component / device using the EMS GUI, you should wait until it displays a Running status on the EMS Device Management page.

**QUESTION 3**

Which CLI tool is used to trace messages in real-time as they pass through the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE)?

- A. start trace
- B. tracesbc
- C. tracePackets
- D. SIPtracer start

Correct Answer: B

The CLI tool that is used to trace messages in real-time as they pass through the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) is tracesbc. The tracesbc tool is a CLI tool that runs on the SBC component of the ASBCE server and captures and displays SIP messages and media statistics for calls that traverse the ASBCE server. You can use various filters and options to specify which calls or messages you want to trace. For example, you can filter by source or destination IP address, port, protocol, or call ID. You can also specify how long you want to run the trace and how many messages you want to display. The tracesbc tool can help you troubleshoot and diagnose issues with SIP registration and call setup.

QUESTION 4

When deploying a Survivable Communication Manager (CM), which statement about the Server ID value is true?

- A. The Server ID of a Survivable CM needs to match the server ID of the Main CM. The Server IDs must be an even/odd pair (N, N+1).
- B. Every CM server in the network needs to be assigned a unique Server ID including servers in a duplex pair.
- C. Every CM server in the network needs to be assigned a unique server ID, but both servers in a duplex pair must have the same Server ID.
- D. The Server ID is a value found in the license file.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

After running the Install wizard on the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), you add a Public (External) IP address to the BI interface. You try to ping this IP address from a PC in the same subnet, but it fails.

What is the first step to resolve the problem?

- A. Navigate to Network and Flows > Network Management > Interfaces and enable the BI interface.
- B. Navigate to Device Management, and click on Restart Application.
- C. Navigate to Device Management, and click on Reboot.



D. Connect to the ASBCE CLI and reboot the ASBCE.

Correct Answer: A

After running the Install wizard on the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), you add a Public (External) IP address to the BI interface. The BI interface is a logical interface that represents the external network port on the ASBCE server. The BI interface is used to communicate with external entities, such as SIP service providers or remote workers. If you try to ping the BI interface IP address from a PC in the same subnet, but it fails, the first step to resolve the problem is to navigate to Network and Flows > Network Management > Interfaces and enable the BI interface. By default, the BI interface is disabled after the Install wizard. You need to enable it and assign it to an External Zone, which is a logical grouping of interfaces that defines the security and routing policies for the external network

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