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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 formultiple 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

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 3

If the customer requires High Availability (HA) for the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), what is

the minimum number of servers / virtual machines that are required?

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Correct Answer: C

If the customer requires High Availability (HA) for the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), the minimum number of servers or virtual machines that are required is 2. High Availability (HA) is a feature that provides redundancy and fault tolerance for the ASBCE server by deploying two ASBCE servers in a pair, either in the same location or geographically dispersed. The two ASBCE servers act as a single logical entity and share a common configuration and license. One ASBCE server is designated as the active server and handles all traffic, while the other ASBCE server is designated as the standby server and monitors the status of the active server. If the active server fails or becomes unreachable, the standby server takes over and becomes the new active server, ensuring continuity ofservice. The two ASBCE servers synchronize their configuration and state information using a dedicated HA link between them

QUESTION 4

You are preparing to obtain a server identity certificate from a Certificate Authority (CA) for the installation on the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE).

What should be done prior to obtaining a server identity certificate from the CA?

A. Run initTM -f from the ASBCE CLI.

B. Configure an Enrollment Password in the System Manager.

C. Create a TLS Profile in the ASBCE.

D. Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).

Correct Answer: D

Before obtaining a server identity certificate from a Certificate Authority (CA) for the installation on the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), you need to generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR). A CSR is a file that contains information about the identity and public key of the ASBCE server, as well as a digital signature that proves the ownership of the public key. A CSR is used to request a server identity certificate from a CA, which is an entity that issues and verifies certificates. The CA will check the information in the CSR and issue a server identity certificate that contains the same information and public key, as well as the CA\\'s signature and validity period. The server identity certificate is used to authenticate the ASBCE server to other entities that communicate with it using HTTPS or SIP over TLS. To generate a CSR for the ASBCE server, you can use tools such as OpenSSL or Keytool, or use the ASBCE web interface or CLI.

QUESTION 5

When integrating the Application Enablement Services (AES) with the Avaya Aura Communication Manager (CM), in which two places is the Switch Password configured?

A. on the "ip-services" screen in the Avaya Aura Communication Manager (CM), and in "Switch Connections\\'1 on the Application Enablement Services (AES)

B. on the "cti-link" screen in the Avaya Aura Communication Manager (CM), and in "Switch Connections" on the Application Enablement Services (AES)

C. on the "ip-services" screen in the Avaya Aura Communication Manager (CM), and in "TSAPI Link" on the Application Enablement Services (AES)

D. on the "cti-link" screen in the Avaya Aura Communication Manager (CM), and in "TSAPI Link" on the Application Enablement Services (AES)

Correct Answer: B

When integrating the Application Enablement Services (AES) with the Avaya Aura Communication Manager (CM), you need to configure a Switch Password in two places: on the "cti-link" screen in CM, and in "Switch Connections" on AES.

TheSwitch Password is a password that is used to authenticate the communication between CM and AES. CM and AES use a protocol called Adjunct Switch Application Interface (ASAI) to exchange information and commands related to

Computer Telephony Integration (CTI) applications. ASAI requires a Switch Password to establish a secure connection between CM and AES. To configure the Switch Password, you need to use these two screens:

The "cti-link" screen in CM: This is a screen that allows you to create and manage CTI links, which are logical connections between CM and CTI servers, such as AES. You can access this screen using the System Access Terminal (SAT)

interface of CM. On this screen, you need to specify a name, number, type, and password for each CTI link. The password is the Switch Password that will be used by CM to authenticate AES.

The "Switch Connections" screen on AES: This is a screen that allows you to create and manage switch connections, which are logical connections between AES and switches, such as CM. You can access this screen using the web

interface of AES. On this screen, you need to specify a name, IP address, port, type, and password for each switch connection. The password is the Switch Password that will be used by AES to authenticate CM.

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