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QUESTION 1

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 2

Which statement describes how an H.248 signaling link connects the Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway to the Avaya Communication Manager (CM)?

A. It is transported using HTTPs/REST via the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE).

B. It is transported using HTTPs using port 443.

C. It is tunnelled using TCP port 2944 and secured using TLS.

D. It is transported using TCP port 80 and secured using a VPN connection to the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE).

Correct Answer: C

An H.248 signaling link connects the Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway to Avaya Communication Manager (CM) by tunneling H.248 messages using TCP port 2944 and securing them using TLS. H.248 is a protocol that defines how media

gateway controllers control media gateways for supporting multimedia streams across different networks, such as IP networks and PSTN networks. An H.248 signaling link is a logical connection between an H.248 controller and an H.248

gateway that allows exchanging H.248 messages for controlling media streams. In an Internet Friendly (Edge) Gateway scenario, CM acts as an H.248 controller and ASBCE DBE acts as an H.248 gateway. To connect an H.248 signaling

link between CM and ASBCE DBE, these steps are performed:

CM initiates a TCP connection to ASBCE DBE using port 2944, which is reserved for H.248 over TLS.

CM and ASBCE DBE negotiate TLS parameters and exchange certificates for mutual authentication and encryption.

CM and ASBCE DBE establish a secure TLS session over TCP port 2944. CM and ASBCE DBE exchange H.248 messages over TLS session for controlling media streams.

QUESTION 3

What is the correct URL for connecting to the Application Enablement Services (AES) web interface, and the default login ID?

A. https://, then enter login=cust

B. https:///admin, then enter login=ucsec

C. https://:8443, then enter login=craft

D. http://, then enter login=admin

Correct Answer: C

To connect to the Application Enablement Services (AES) web interface, you need to use the correct URL and the default login ID. The AES web interface is a web- based application that allows you to configure and manage the AES server and its features. You can access the AES web interface using any web browser that supports HTTPS. The URL for connecting to the AES web interface is https://:8443, where is the IP address of the AES server that you want to connect to. The port number 8443 is the default port for HTTPS communication with the AES server. After entering the URL in the web browser, you will see a login screen where you need to enter the login ID and password for accessing the AES web interface. The default login ID for the AES web interface is craft, which is a system administrator account that has full access to all features and functions of the AES server. The default password for the craft account is craft. You can change the password or create other user accounts with different access levels using the Security Database feature of the AES web interface.

QUESTION 4

In some deployments, the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) might not trust the Certificate Authority (CA) which signed the WebLM server identity certificate.

Which tool would you use to fix the trust issue?

A. the "Fix ASBCE WebLM Cert" option under Device Management > Licensing

B. the sbceconfigurator.py fix-weblm-cert command issued from the EMS CLI

C. the sbceconfigurator.py change-ssl-certs command issued from the SBC CLI

D. the "Verify Existing Certificate" option under Device Management > Licensing

Correct Answer: B

If the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) does not trust the Certificate Authority (CA) that signed the WebLM server identity certificate, you can use the sbceconfigurator.py fix-weblm-cert command issued from the EMS CLI to fix the trust issue. The WebLM server is a web-based licensing application that manages licenses for various Avaya products, such as Communication Manager, Session Manager, Presence Services, or Breeze Platform. The WebLM server uses an identity certificate to authenticate itself to other entities that communicate with it using

HTTPS or REST APIs. The identity certificate is signed by a CA, which is an entity that issues and verifies certificates. The ASBCE server needs to trust the CA that signed the WebLM server identity certificate in order to communicate with it securely and obtain licenses from it. If the ASBCE server does not trust the CA, you can use the sbceconfigurator.py fix-weblm-cert command to install the CA certificate on the ASBCE server and establish trust with it. The sbceconfigurator.py tool is a Python script that runs on the EMS component of the ASBCE server and performs various configuration tasks. The EMS component is responsible for managing and monitoring the ASBCE server. You can access the EMS CLI using SSH or Telnet and run the sbceconfigurator.py tool from there.

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 Bl 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 Bl interface.

B. Navigate to Device Management, and click on Restart Application.

C. Navigate to Device Management, and 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 Bl interface. The Bl interface is a logical interface that represents the external network port on the ASBCE server. The Bl interface is used to communicate with external entities, such as SIP service providers or remote workers. If you try to ping the Bl 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 Bl interface. By default, the Bl 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