



Vendor: Avaya

Exam Code: 71301T

Exam Name: Avaya Aura Communication Applications
Implement

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Which statement about the Avaya Aura® Presence Services snap-in licensing is true?

- A. A single license file for all users is required.
- B. A per-user license is an entitlement on its own.
- C. User licenses are an entitlement as part of the Avaya Aura® suite licensing.
- D. An instance license is required.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Avaya Aura® Presence Services, presence capabilities are not licensed separately on a standalone per-user basis. Instead, the user licenses for Presence Services are bundled as an entitlement within the broader Avaya Aura® suite licensing (such as the Avaya Aura® Communication Manager or Collaboration licenses). This means organizations that have the appropriate Avaya Aura® suite licenses automatically receive the entitlement to use Presence Services for their licensed users, rather than needing to purchase a separate, independent license file or per-user add-on.

QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Load the Presence Services snap-in to System Manager - The snap-in package (.bpaf file) must first be uploaded/loaded into Avaya Aura® System Manager (SMGR). SMGR acts as the central management platform and must recognize the snap-in before it can be deployed anywhere. Install the Presence Services snap-in onto the Breeze® server - Once the snap-in is loaded into SMGR, it is then installed onto the Avaya Breeze® server (or cluster) through SMGR. This is the step that actually deploys and activates the snap-in on the Breeze® platform.

QUESTION

Which statement describes the purpose of the tracePS CLI tool?

- A. It captures voice and video media packets in real-time.
- B. It captures real-time XMPP traffic.
- C. It captures packet size statistics for every call in Avaya Aura®.
- D. It captures contact details for every user subscribed to Avaya Aura® Presence Services.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The tracePS tool is a specialized diagnostic utility used within the Avaya Aura® Presence Services environment. Its primary function is to monitor and capture Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP) signaling traffic as it flows between clients and the Presence Services snap-in.

Real-time Analysis: It allows administrators to view XMPP stanzas (the XML elements used to

structure XMPP traffic) in real-time, which is critical for troubleshooting subscription issues, presence state updates, and instant messaging delivery.

Presence Services Focus: Unlike tracesbc (which focuses on SIP signaling at the edge), tracePS is specifically designed for the internal presence signaling layer of the Avaya Aura® architecture.

QUESTION 4

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

- A. IM_Presence
- B. Core Platform
- C. Presence Services
- D. General Purpose

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the Avaya Breeze® architecture, cluster types define the specific capabilities and resource allocations for the nodes within that group.

Core Platform Cluster: This is the standard, foundational cluster type required for most Avaya-provided snap-ins, including Presence Services. It provides the necessary middleware and security frameworks for the snap-in to interact with the rest of the Avaya Aura® ecosystem.

General Purpose Cluster: Typically used for custom-developed snap-ins or lab environments where specific Avaya Aura® feature integrations (like high-scale presence) aren't the primary focus.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit. 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. Core Platform Cluster IP Address or FQDN
- B. Avaya Breeze® server Management IP Address or FQDN
- C. General Purpose Cluster IP Address or FQDN
- D. Avaya Breeze® server Security Module IP Address or FQDN

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 6

Which statement regarding the Survivable Communication Manager (CM) is true?

- A. It is configured on the System Manager (SMGR) as a SIP Entity, with an Entity Link to the BSM.
- B. It does not require configuring on the System Manager (SMGR) either as a Managed Element, or as a SIP Entity.
- C. It is configured on the System Manager (SMGR) as a Managed Element.
- D. It is configured on the System Manager (SMGR) as a SIP Entity, with Entity Links to the Core Session Managers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an Avaya Aura® architecture, a Survivable Remote CM (often referred to as an LSP or a Survivable Server) must be able to take over call processing if connectivity to the main Session Manager (SM) cluster is lost. To achieve this:

SIP Entity: The Survivable CM must be defined as a SIP Entity in the System Manager so that the network recognizes it as a valid SIP-capable device.

Entity Links: It requires Entity Links to the Core Session Managers to ensure that SIP signaling can be routed correctly between the survivable server and the main cluster. This allows for the failover of SIP traffic if the primary CM becomes unreachable.

QUESTION 7

From which interface are the Presence related messages delivered to the Avaya Workplace client.

- A. from the Avaya Session Manager (SM) Security Module
- B. from Communication Manager (CM)
- C. from the Avaya Breeze® Security Module
- D. from the Avaya Breeze® Management Interface

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Avaya Aura® architecture, Presence Services is hosted as a snap-in on the Avaya Breeze® platform.

Security Module's Role: The Breeze Security Module (SM) acts as the signaling gateway for the Breeze cluster. It handles the SIP and XMPP traffic necessary for presence updates.

Traffic Flow: When an Avaya Workplace client (formerly Equinox) subscribes to presence information or sends a status update, the signaling travels through the Breeze Security Module. This module manages the identity and security of the connection before the Presence Services snap-in processes the message.

Protocol: This delivery typically uses XMPP (over port 5222) or SIP/SIMPLE, depending on the client configuration and the specific version of the deployment.

QUESTION 8

When the Branch Session Manager (BSM) sends OPTIONS requests to the Survivable Communication Manager (CM) when the Main Communication Manager and the Core Session Managers are in a working condition and reachable, what would be the SIP response?

- A. 503 Service Unavailable (LSP is inactive)
- B. 200 OK
- C. 503 Service Unavailable (No Media Resources)
- D. 488 Not Acceptable Here

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the Main Communication Manager and Core Session Managers are reachable, the Branch Session Manager sends OPTIONS requests to the Survivable CM (acting as LSP) to check availability. The Survivable CM responds with "503 Service Unavailable (LSP is inactive)" to indicate it's in standby mode and not handling core traffic.

QUESTION 9

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In an Avaya Aura® survivability architecture, the Survivable CM remains in a "standby" or "LSP" mode as long as it can successfully communicate with the main, core Communication Manager.

The Heartbeat (Keep-Alive): The Survivable CM (LSP) and the main CM constantly exchange heartbeat signals to monitor network health.

Failure Detection: If the network link between the branch and the core is severed, or if the main CM becomes unreachable, the Survivable CM stops receiving these heartbeats.

Activation: Once the threshold for a "heartbeat failure" is reached (the LSP determines that the main CM is truly down), the LSP automatically activates itself. It then begins:

Accepting registration requests from IP phones that are configured to failover to it.

Taking its configured IP trunks "in-service" to allow the branch to continue placing and receiving calls over the public network or alternate PSTN gateways.

QUESTION 10

Which statement about SIP Entities being required to support Avaya Aura® Presence Services hosted on a single Avaya Breeze® server is true?

- A. Two SIP Entities are required, using the same Avaya Breeze® server Security Module IP

address. One SIP Entity should have the type Avaya Breeze® selected, and the other should have the type Other selected.

- B. Two SIP Entities are required, using the same Avaya Breeze® server Security Module IP address. One SIP Entity should have the type Avaya Breeze® selected, and the other should have the type Presence Services selected.
- C. Only one SIP Entity is required, using the Avaya Breeze® server Security Module IP address. This SIP Entity should have the type Presence Services selected.
- D. Only one SIP Entity is required, using the Avaya Breeze® server Security Module IP address. This SIP Entity should have the type Avaya Breeze® selected.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When deploying Avaya Aura® Presence Services on a Breeze platform, the Session Manager (SM) needs to distinguish between the general Breeze platform capabilities and the specific Presence Services snap-in application, even though they share the same physical or virtual hardware (and thus the same Security Module IP).

Dual-Entity Requirement: You must create two distinct SIP Entities in System Manager (SMGR). SIP Entity 1 (Type: Avaya Breeze®): This entity represents the platform itself. It is used for general management and common services provided by the Breeze cluster.

SIP Entity 2 (Type: Presence Services): This entity specifically represents the Presence snap-in. It is required so that the Session Manager can correctly route SIP SUBSCRIBE, NOTIFY, and PUBLISH messages to the Presence engine.

IP Address: Both entities point to the same Security Module IP address of the Breeze server, but the "Type" field in the SIP Entity definition tells Session Manager how to handle the traffic for each.

QUESTION 11

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. The Server ID is a value found in the license file.
- C. Every CM server in the network needs to be assigned a unique Server ID including servers in a duplex pair.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Server ID is a fundamental identifier within the Avaya Aura® Communication Manager architecture, used to manage licensing and system identity across the network.

Duplex Pair Logic: A duplex pair consists of an active and a standby processor (often referred to as the "A" and "B" servers) working together to provide high availability. Because they act as a single logical unit to the network and the license file, they must share the exact same Server ID.

Global Uniqueness: Outside of a specific duplex pair, every other CM instance (whether it is a standalone main server or a Survivable CM/LSP) must be assigned a unique Server ID. This ensures that the license manager (WebLM) can accurately track entitlement usage across distributed systems.

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