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Avaya Equinox™ Solution with Avaya Aura Collaboration Applications Integration Exam

Avaya 7141X

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements describe Avaya Equinox® Management licensing in a Team Engagement (TE) deployment? (Choose two.)

A. A license file based on WebLM Primary Host ID is installed on a WebLM server in System Manager or a standalone WebLM server.

B. A license key based on Universal Unique Identifier (UUID) is entered using the SSH command activate license_ key .

C. A license file is not required on Equinox® Management.

D. A license file based on WebLM Primary Host ID is installed on Equinox® Management embedded WebLM Server.

E. A license activation code based on Universal Unique Identifier (UUID) needs to be entered using the web-based Install wizard.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

In a Team Engagement deployment, Avaya Equinox® Management supports licensing through its embedded WebLM capability. The WebLM license file is generated against the WebLM Primary Host ID of the Equinox® Management embedded WebLM Server and is installed there. This associates the entitlement with the WebLM instance that Equinox® Management uses to serve and validate the required licenses in the deployment.

Equinox® Management also uses an activation mechanism tied to the server's Universal Unique Identifier (UUID). The license activation code is entered during the web-based Install wizard, which applies the activation information as part of the initial Equinox® Management configuration. The UUID-based activation process ensures that the activation entitlement is associated with the particular Equinox® Management virtual appliance or server instance being deployed. These two licensing tasks address the WebLM-based license entitlement and the UUID-based product activation required for the Team Engagement implementation. Consult the Avaya Support portal for the applicable Equinox Management deployment and licensing documentation, and use the Avaya Documentation portal to locate the release-specific installation guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which statement about creating a Virtual Room in Avaya Equinox® Conferencing is true?

A. A Virtual Room number is mandatory. A Virtual Room name is optional.

B. You cannot define a maximum number of a meeting participants on a per Virtual Room basis.

C. A user must be added and saved, before a Virtual Room can be assigned.

D. It is mandatory to protect Virtual Room meetings with a participant PIN.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A Virtual Room number is mandatory. A Virtual Room name is optional. The room number is the required, unique dialable identifier used by Equinox Conferencing to associate participants and scheduled or ad hoc conference access with the virtual meeting space. Administrators therefore must supply this value when provisioning a room. A name is instead a descriptive label for administrators and users, useful for recognizing the room in management interfaces, directories, reports, or invitations, but it is not required for the room's underlying conferencing function.

This distinction reflects the separation between a system-facing conferencing identifier and an optional human-readable description. A properly configured room number enables the conferencing platform to route the incoming access request to the intended Virtual Room and apply that room's configuration. Administrators can add a meaningful room name when it improves operational clarity, such as identifying a department, project, or executive meeting room, without changing the fundamental dialing identity. Avaya's product information for Equinox Conferencing is available at Avaya Equinox Conferencing, and current product documentation can be obtained through the Avaya Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

Avaya Aura® Web Gateway (AAWG) requires a dedicated Avaya Aura® Media Server (AAMS). How does AAWG get associated with an AAMS?

A. AAMS is assigned a location in System Manager, and the same location is assigned to the AAWG in AAWG web GUI.

B. AAMS IP/FQDN address is configured under Trusted Servers in AAWG web GUI.

C. AAWG IP/FQDN is configured under Trusted Servers in AAMS web GUI.

D. AAMS FQDN is discovered by AAWG via DNS and the AADS Dynamic Discovery process.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

AAMS is assigned a location in System Manager, and the same location is assigned to the AAWG in AAWG web GUI. This location-based association is how Avaya Aura Web Gateway identifies the dedicated Avaya Aura Media Server that supplies media resources for Web Gateway sessions. The AAMS is first administered in Avaya Aura System Manager with its applicable location. An administrator then configures the corresponding System Manager location in the AAWG administration interface. Matching these values establishes the intended logical relationship between the Web Gateway instance and its media server.

Using a common location also supports a consistent deployment model in which media resources are selected according to the enterprise topology and site assignment defined in System Manager. The location must therefore be planned and configured consistently on both systems, rather than treated simply as a network-address or trust configuration item. This association is part of the AAWG and AAMS integration configuration and should be verified after provisioning before placing production WebRTC or browser-based collaboration traffic. Avaya product documentation and current implementation material are available through the Avaya Documentation Portal and the Avaya Support site.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two capabilities are provided by Avaya Aura® Presence Services for Avaya Equinox® users? (Choose two.)

A. Publish and distribute presence information

B. Exchange instant messages

C. Provide client dynamic configuration

D. Provide call processing for extensions

E. Host WebLM license files

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Presence Services maintains and distributes a user's availability state, allowing Equinox users to see whether contacts are available, busy, away, or otherwise unavailable. It also supports the instant messaging capability used for real-time text conversations between supported clients.

Device configuration is provided by Avaya Aura Device Services, while call processing is performed by Communication Manager. See the Avaya Documentation portal for Presence Services implementation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which parameter enables Web Collaboration for meetings hosted in Avaya Equinox® Conferencing?

A. Web Collaboration checkbox in Avaya Equinox® Management under Settings/Meeting/ Meeting Types

B. Web Collaboration checkbox in Avaya Equinox® Media Server under Configuration/ Conferences

C. Web Collaboration checkbox in Avaya Equinox® Management under Users/Virtual Room

D. Web Collaboration checkbox in Avaya Equinox® Management under Settings/Meetings/ Policies

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **Web Collaboration checkbox in Avaya Equinox® Management under Settings/Meeting/ Meeting Types** is the setting that enables web-collaboration capability for a meeting. In Equinox Conferencing, meeting types define the feature set available to meetings created with that type, including whether participants can use the web-based collaboration experience. An administrator enables this capability centrally in Equinox Management by editing the applicable meeting type and selecting Web Collaboration. Meetings associated with that configured meeting type can then provide the web collaboration function to authorized participants.

This approach is important because meeting types provide a consistent administrative policy for conferencing features rather than requiring the feature to be enabled separately for every individual conference. After the meeting type is configured, the relevant meeting creation and virtual-room workflows can apply that feature entitlement according to the selected meeting type. Avaya's Equinox Conferencing documentation describes meeting-type administration and the Web Collaboration setting as part of the Equinox Management configuration workflow. See the Avaya Equinox Conferencing documentation and the Avaya Support portal for the applicable release documentation and administration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which Avaya Equinox® Conferencing deployment model is intended to integrate conferencing with Avaya Aura® collaboration applications?

A. Team Engagement Deployment

B. Over-The-Top Deployment

C. High-Capacity Audio Deployment

D. WebRTC Edge Deployment

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Team Engagement Deployment is the Equinox Conferencing deployment model designed for integration with Avaya Aura collaboration applications and services. It supports a unified collaboration architecture using the related Aura identity, call-control, and conferencing infrastructure.

Over-The-Top Deployment is the other supported Equinox Conferencing deployment model, but it is not the tightly integrated Avaya Aura Team Engagement model described in this scenario. See the Avaya Equinox product information and the Avaya Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 7

If meetings for the Web are used to access an Avaya Equinox® Conferencing (TE) Virtual Room meeting from the Public Internet, which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

A. SIP signaling is sent from Avaya Aura® Web Gateway (AAWG) to Communication Manager (CM).

B. SIP signaling is sent from Avaya Aura® Web Gateway (AAWG) to the SIP B2BUA on Avaya Equinox Management.

C. WebRTC media is anchored on Equinox® Media Server via Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE).

D. A browser is used to access User Portal in Avaya Aura® Web Gateway (AAWG) via Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE).

E. WebRTC media is anchored on Avaya Aura® Media Server (AAMS).

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

For a public-Internet participant joining an Avaya Equinox Conferencing Trusted Endpoint virtual room through Meetings for Web, the browser-facing connection is protected and routed through Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise. Thus, a browser is used to access User Portal in Avaya Aura® Web Gateway (AAWG) via Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE). AAWG provides the web access and WebRTC gateway functions required for browser participants, while the conferencing application control path uses the SIP back-to-back user agent hosted on Avaya Equinox Management. Accordingly, SIP signaling is sent from Avaya Aura® Web Gateway (AAWG) to the SIP B2BUA on Avaya Equinox Management. For the media path, WebRTC media traversing the public edge is handled through ASBCE and is anchored on Equinox® Media Server, which supplies the conference-media resources for the virtual room. This separation of browser access, signaling control, edge traversal, and media-conference processing is central to the Equinox Conferencing deployment architecture. Avaya product documentation and deployment resources are available through the Avaya Documentation portal and the Avaya Support site.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two functions are performed by the Recording Gateway in an Avaya Equinox® Streaming and Recording (AESR) deployment? (Choose two.)

A. Captures H.323 video content

B. Converts H.323 calls into MP4 format

C. Provides WebLM licensing

D. Publishes Equinox Client configuration data

E. Provides the Virtual Delivery Node address

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The Recording Gateway captures H.323 video content for recording and includes embedded transcoding that converts captured H.323 calls to MP4 format. These functions enable the captured conference media to be stored and played back as recorded content.

The Recording Gateway does not provide the client-facing virtual delivery address or the administrative licensing service. See the Avaya Documentation portal and Avaya Support portal for AESR documentation.