DUMPSARENA

Avaya Equinox™ Solution with Avaya AuraÂ® Collaboration Applications Support Exam

Avaya 7241X

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

Total Premium Questions: 86

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 1, Avaya Equinox™	46
Topic 2, Avaya Aura® Messaging	22
Topic 3, Avaya Aura® Presence Services	2
Topic 4, Mix Questions	16
Total	86

QUESTION NO: 1

Which three statements about Avaya Aura ® Multimedia Messaging (AMM) are true? (Choose three.)

A. All Equinox users with basic licensed privileges will be able to use rich media features in AMM.

B. Avaya one-X® Communicator and Avaya Communicator clients require additional licenses in AMM to initiate chat sessions.

C. All Equinox users will be able to initiate chat sessions using AMM.

D. AMM enables rich media exchange capabilities between Equinox Clients.

E. AMM is an advanced multi-party Instant Messaging system.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Avaya Aura Multimedia Messaging extends the Equinox collaboration environment with instant messaging and rich-media sharing capabilities. “AMM enables rich media exchange capabilities between Equinox Clients.” is correct because AMM supports the exchange of content such as files and images in addition to the messaging interaction between supported Equinox clients. “All Equinox users will be able to initiate chat sessions using AMM.” is correct in the context of the AMM entitlement model: chat is a core AMM capability available to Equinox users, allowing them to start messaging conversations with other users in the configured enterprise messaging service. “All Equinox users with basic licensed privileges will be able to use rich media features in AMM.” is also correct. The Basic Equinox licensing privilege includes access to AMM rich-media messaging functions; this distinguishes the entitlement for collaboration features from licensing considerations that can apply to other client types and integrations. Together, these statements describe AMM as an Equinox-based messaging service that provides both chat initiation and richer content exchange, with the relevant capabilities enabled through Equinox user privileges. Avaya product information for Equinox is available at Avaya Equinox, and Avaya’s official technical documentation and support resources are available through the Avaya Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three communication flows apply to Avaya Equinox Web Clients? (Choose three.)

A. Registers and uses SIP Signaling with Communication Manager

B. Obtains Dynamic Configuration from SM

C. Exchanges multimedia information with AMM via https

D. Communicates with WebRTC Sig. with AAWG

E. Obtains Dynamic Configuration from AADS

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Avaya Equinox Web Client operates as a browser-based Avaya Aura endpoint and uses several distinct flows to establish calling and collaboration services. “Registers and uses SIP Signaling with Communication Manager” is applicable because the client’s telephony service is based on SIP call-control integration with Avaya Aura Communication Manager. This enables the user to receive and place calls using the enterprise dial plan and the Communication Manager feature set.

“Exchanges multimedia information with AMM via https” is also applicable. The web client uses secure HTTPS-based communication for multimedia-related services provided by Avaya Multimedia Messaging, supporting the client’s integrated collaboration experience while maintaining transport security.

“Communicates with WebRTC Sig. with AAWG” is applicable because Avaya Aura Web Gateway provides the WebRTC gateway and signaling role for browser clients. This flow supports WebRTC session establishment between the Equinox Web Client and the Avaya Aura environment, allowing browser media capabilities to work with enterprise communications services. Avaya’s support portal provides the product documentation and deployment references for these Equinox and Aura

components: Avaya Support. Additional Avaya unified communications product information is available at Avaya Unified Communications.

QUESTION NO: 3

A customer logs in to the AADS WebGUI and they get the error message: “User is not Authorized”. The customer is unable to login to the AADS WebGUI.

Which log file is the most relevant to diagnose this problem?

A. /opt/Avaya/DeviceServices/7.0.1.0.3345/tomcat//8.0.24/logs/catalina

B. /opt/Avaya/DeviceServices/7.0.1.0.3345/CAS/logs/aads.log

C. /opt/Avaya/DeviceServices/7.0.1.0.3345/tomcat/logs/catalina

D. /opt/Avaya/DeviceServices/7.0.1.0.3345/CAS/7.0.1.0.3345/logs/aads.log

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`/opt/Avaya/DeviceServices/7.0.1.0.3345/CAS/logs/aads.log` is the relevant log because it is the Avaya Aura Device Services (AADS) application log. AADS WebGUI authentication and authorization processing is handled by the AADS/CAS application layer, so this log is where an administrator should look for the request and the reason that authorization was denied. Entries can help correlate the login attempt with the authenticated user identity, assigned administrative role or permissions, directory or identity-service communication, and application-side authorization decisions. Reviewing the timestamped records around the failed login is the appropriate first diagnostic step; it can establish whether the issue is an account or role assignment problem, a failed identity lookup, or another AADS authorization-processing condition. Avaya documentation and downloads for Device Services are maintained in the Avaya Support portal, where the matching release documentation should be used when interpreting log content and collecting diagnostics. See the Avaya Support portal and the Avaya Devices and Phones product information for product and support resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer is trying to analyze the log files from Avaya Aura® Web Gateway. They have logged in to the AAWG server via SSH and they do not remember the location of the AAWG log files. What is the CLI shortcut command/script to run on the Web Gateway to locate the AAWG log files?

A. cdto log

B. cdto logs

C. cd logs

D. cd2 logs

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

`cd2 logs` is the Avaya Aura Web Gateway CLI shortcut used after connecting to the server through SSH to move directly to the directory containing the Web Gateway log files. This avoids requiring an administrator to recall or manually enter the full filesystem path. Once in that directory, standard Linux commands such as `ls`, `less`, `tail`, and `grep` can be used to identify relevant records and follow current activity during troubleshooting. The shortcut is particularly useful in support workflows because Web Gateway logging can be needed to investigate sign-in, reverse-proxy, connectivity, or application-access behavior, and it standardizes access to the expected log location. Administrators should use the account and access method defined for their deployment, follow local retention and security procedures when collecting logs, and avoid changing or deleting files while diagnosing an issue. Avaya product documentation and software resources are available through the

Avaya Support portal; the current product documentation catalog can also be accessed through Avaya Support and Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

What are the three main components of the Avaya Aura® Multimedia Messaging (AMM) architecture? (Choose three.)

A. Avaya Equinox Client

B. Avaya Aura® Multimedia Messaging

C. Avaya Aura® Core

D. System Manager

E. Linux Operating System

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Avaya Aura® Multimedia Messaging, Avaya Aura® Core, and System Manager are the principal architectural elements used to provide and administer AMM services. Avaya Aura® Multimedia Messaging is the messaging application itself: it provides subscriber mailboxes and unified messaging capabilities, including voice-message handling and message access through supported client and telephony interfaces. Avaya Aura® Core supplies the call-processing and SIP-based communications environment in which messaging calls, message-waiting indications, and related service interactions are delivered. This core integration is essential to connecting AMM to enterprise users and endpoints. System Manager is the centralized administration component used to manage the solution's users, configuration, and associated Avaya Aura service data. Together, these components establish the application, communications platform, and management plane required for an AMM deployment. Avaya identifies Aura as its enterprise communications architecture and provides its product documentation and support resources through the official Avaya sites. See Avaya Aura and Avaya Support.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three tracing options are available on traceSBC tool? (Choose three.)

A. WEBRTC

B. TLS Handshake

C. SDP

D. STUN/TURN/ICE

E. SRTP

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

The traceSBC utility provides protocol-focused tracing choices that help an administrator isolate issues affecting WebRTC call establishment and media-negotiation workflows through Avaya Session Border Controller Enterprise. **WEBRTC** is available for collecting information relevant to browser-based WebRTC signaling and interoperability. This is useful when examining the WebRTC-specific aspects of a client call passing through the SBC. **SDP** is also an available tracing choice because Session Description Protocol carries the offered and negotiated media details, including codecs, addresses, ports, and media attributes. Capturing SDP is essential for validating the negotiated media path and diagnosing negotiation behavior. **STUN/TURN/ICE** is available to trace the connectivity-establishment mechanisms commonly used by WebRTC endpoints, including candidate gathering, NAT traversal, relay use, and Interactive Connectivity Establishment processing. Together, these trace selections cover the key WebRTC troubleshooting areas: the WebRTC call context, media-session description, and endpoint connectivity negotiation. Avaya's documentation portal provides the product documentation and

administration resources for Session Border Controller Enterprise, while Avaya Support provides product-specific technical documentation and support material. See Avaya Documentation and Avaya Support.

QUESTION NO: 7

A customer has misconfigured the AADS FQDN in the AADS dynamic configuration window and it is recommended to set the AADS server FQDN in the Dynamic Configuration to the correct value.

Which parameter must be updated for AADS Server FQDN?

A. Set ESMSRVR to the correct FQDN

B. Set ACSSRVR to the correct FQDN

C. Set ACSERVER to the correct FQDN

D. Set ACSSERVR to the correct FQDN

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Set ESMSRVR to the correct FQDN is correct. In the Avaya Equinox dynamic-configuration settings maintained through Avaya Aura Device Services, ESMSRVR is the parameter used to identify the Avaya Aura Device Services server by its fully qualified domain name. The client retrieves this dynamic configuration and uses the configured FQDN to locate and communicate with the appropriate Device Services system. Therefore, when the Device Services server name has been entered incorrectly, correcting the ESMSRVR value is the required action. The value must be a resolvable FQDN that matches the deployed Device Services server identity and the DNS and certificate configuration used by clients. Using the correct canonical server name is important because clients rely on name resolution and TLS certificate validation when establishing secure service connections. After updating the dynamic configuration, ensure that the revised configuration is published or otherwise made available to affected clients according to the organization's administration procedure. Avaya product documentation and downloads are available through the Avaya Support portal; current documentation resources can also be accessed through Avaya Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer has hired a new Level1 engineer to support their Avaya Equinox solution. While troubleshooting an issue with Equinox AAMS, Level1 engineer had locked the Equinox AAMS Server.

What will be the impact of this operation?

A. Avaya Equinox Thick Clients and Web Clients can login and make or receive calls

B. Avaya Equinox Thick Clients and Web Clients can login but cannot make or receive calls

C. Avaya Equinox Thick Clients and Web Clients cannot login

D. Avaya Equinox Thick Clients can login but Web Clients cannot login

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Avaya Equinox Thick Clients and Web Clients can login but cannot make or receive calls is correct. Locking an Avaya Aura Media Server (AAMS) administratively removes that server from service for new media-resource allocation. The lock operation is intended for controlled maintenance and troubleshooting: it prevents the system from assigning the AAMS resources needed to establish new Equinox audio/video call media. The user sign-in process is separate from AAMS media allocation. Equinox clients can therefore still authenticate and register through the applicable Avaya Aura identity, Session Manager, and call-control components. However, when a client tries to originate or answer a call that requires AAMS media services, the required media resources are unavailable because the server is locked. The practical result is that users can successfully log in but cannot establish calls until an available AAMS server is unlocked or another eligible media server can

provide the required resources. For Avaya product documentation and supported administration procedures, consult the Avaya Documentation Portal and the Avaya Support site.