

100%유효한71301T최신버전덤프공부자료덤프공부



BONUS!!! KoreaDumps 71301T 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ePgnCjS05QYr3dfMc8zhcv60n-WBetUL>

이 글을 보시게 된다면 Avaya 인증 71301T 시험패스를 꿈꾸고 있는 분이라고 믿습니다. Avaya 인증 71301T 시험공부를 아직 시작하지 않으셨다면 망설이지 마시고 KoreaDumps의 Avaya 인증 71301T 덤프를 마련하여 공부를 시작해보세요. 이렇게 착한 가격에 이정도 품질의 덤프자료는 찾기 힘들것입니다. KoreaDumps의 Avaya 인증 71301T 덤프는 고객님께서 Avaya 인증 71301T 시험을 패스하는 필수품입니다.

Avaya 71301T 덤프구매에 관심이 있는데 선뜻 구매결정을 하지 못하는 분이라면 사이트에 있는 demo를 다운받아 보시면 Avaya 71301T 시험패스에 믿음이 생길것입니다. Avaya 71301T 덤프는 시험문제변경에 따라 업데이트하여 항상 가장 최신버전이도록 유지하기 위해 최선을 다하고 있습니다.

>> 71301T 최신버전 덤프공부자료 <<

71301T 최신버전 덤프공부자료 덤프로 시험패스 도전!

여러분은 우선 우리 KoreaDumps 사이트에서 제공하는 Avaya 인증 71301T 시험덤프의 일부 문제와 답을 체험해보세요. 우리 KoreaDumps를 선택해주신다면 우리는 최선을 다하여 여러분이 꼭 한번에 시험을 패스할 수 있도록 도와드리겠습니다. 만약 여러분이 우리의 인증 시험덤프를 보시고 시험이랑 틀려서 패스를 하지 못하였다면 우리는 무조건 덤프비용전부를 환불해드립니다.

최신 ACIS 71301T 무료샘플문제 (Q49-Q54):

질문 # 49

Which statement describes Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)?

- A. It is a network setup by which an Avaya Aura Media Server (AAMS) can be used by more than one Avaya Aura Communications Manager (CM).
- **B. It is a W3C specification that allows cross-domain communication from the browser.**
- C. It allows for signaling-groups to be used by more than one trunk-group.
- D. It is making DSP resources available regardless of the originating location of a call.

정답: B

설명:

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) is a mechanism that allows restricted resources (e.g. fonts) on a web page to be requested from another domain outside the domain from which the first resource was served. A web page may freely embed cross-origin images, stylesheets, scripts, iframes, and videos.

Note on the History of CORS:

Cross-origin support was originally proposed by Matt Oshry, Brad Porter, and Michael Bodell of Tellme Networks in March 2004 for inclusion in VoiceXML 2.1 to allow safe cross-origin data requests by VoiceXML browsers.

In May 2006 the first W3C Working Draft was submitted. In March 2009 the draft was renamed to "Cross-Origin Resource Sharing" and in January 2014 it was accepted as a W3C Recommendation.

References:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-origin_resource_sharing

질문 # 50

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

- A. 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.
- **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. 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.

정답: B

설명:

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.

질문 # 51

When registering as a Remote Worker via the Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE), which IP address should be configured in the Server List of the Avaya one-X Communicator?

- A. Avaya Aura Session Manager (SM) External (Public) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers
- B. ASBCE Internal (Private) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers

- C. ASBCE External (Public) Interface IP address allocated for Remote Workers
- D. The Avaya Aura Session Manager (SM) Security Module IP Address

정답: C

설명:

When a user is working remotely (outside the corporate network), their client cannot "see" the internal Avaya Aura infrastructure directly. The Avaya Session Border Controller for Enterprise (ASBCE) serves as the secure entry point.

Public Visibility: The Remote Worker's device (such as Avaya one-X Communicator) must point to a reachable IP address on the public internet. This is the External (Public) Interface of the ASBCE.

The Relay Mechanism: Once the client sends its registration request to the ASBCE's public IP, the ASBCE performs NAT (Network Address Translation) and security checks before relaying that signaling to the internal Session Manager.

Security: By using the ASBCE External IP, the internal topology (like the Session Manager's actual IP) remains hidden from the public internet, protecting the core of the Avaya Aura network from direct attacks.

질문 # 52

When Avaya Aura Presence Services is implemented, which statement is true about Port Management?

- A. It allows independent management capabilities to filter out undesired message to every Avaya Aura Presence Services user.
- B. It collects statistics about Port-Usage from each Presence-compatible endpoint across the network.
- C. Port 5222 is used for one-X?Endpoints, while Port 5269 is open for connecting with other XMPP 3rd- Party Servers.
- D. It allows multi-media services over a standard Web-Browser.

정답: C

설명:

Port 5222: XMPP connection configuration

The Connection Manager runs by default when you install the XCP server. It is configured with a JSM Command Processor and two XMPP directors. The XMPP directors handle communication with IM clients.

One of the directors is configured to use port 5222 and the other is configured to use port 5223 for secure communications.

Port 5269: Example Obtaining the Server-to-Server Port from an Openfire server Procedure

1. Log in to the Openfire Web console.
2. Click Server > Server Settings > Server to Server.
3. In the Service Enabled section, the Enabled check box should be checked, and the port value is contained in the box to the right of Remote servers can exchange packets with this server on port.

By default the value is 5269, and it is recommended that this default value be maintained.

<https://downloads.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100180467>

질문 # 53

When looking at Avaya Aura System Manager - Home > Service > Replication, what is the name of the replica group representing the EDP / Avaya Breeze™ instances?

- A. Avaya Breeze™_7.0
- B. CollaborationEnvironment_7.0
- C. CollaborationEnvironment_3.1
- D. Engagement Development Platform EDP_7.0

정답: C

설명:

Confirming that Avaya Breeze successfully replicates with System Manager Procedure

1. On the System Manager web console, navigate to Services > Replication.
2. In Replica Group column, click CollaborationEnvironment_3.1.
3. In Replica Node Host Name column, locate your newly-deployed Avaya Breeze.
4. After 2 - 15 minutes, verify that the status of the Synchronization Status field is green/ Synchronized. If not, see Repairing replication between Avaya Breeze™ and System Manager

