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# 1Z0-404

Oracle Communications Session Border  
Controller 7 Basic Implementation Essentials

DEMO

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### QUESTION 1

You are adding peers to a Policy-Based Realm Bridging (PBRB) configuration. Which two configuration steps, among others, are required? (Choose two.)

- A. Navigate to the media-manager configuration branch and configure the realm-config configuration element.
- B. Navigate to the session-router configuration branch and configure the sipd-address configuration element.
- C. Navigate to the session-router configuration branch and configure the local-policy configuration element.
- D. Navigate to the session-router configuration branch and configure the sip-nat configuration element.
- E. Navigate to the media-manager configuration branch and configure the access-control configuration element.

**Answer:** AE

### QUESTION 2

What two problems do Network Address Translations (NATs) introduce into VoIP networks? (Choose two.)

- A. There are no major concerns with NATs.
- B. NATs block unsolicited incoming signaling and media.
- C. NATs block unsolicited incoming signaling but allow incoming media.
- D. NATs pinholes expire after a configurable time.
- E. NATs devices can be overloaded by incoming registrations.

**Answer:** DE

### QUESTION 3

How does the SIP registrar server maintain the registered user's information in its database?

- A. by querying a DNS server

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- B. by querying an ENUM server
  - C. by creating a registration cache entry, which is an association between a layer 3 IP address and the User Agent (UA) Via address
  - D. by creating a location record, which is an association between the Call-ID and the User Agent (UA) Contact address
  - E. by creating a binding, which is an association between a globally unique SIP URI and the User Agent (UA) Contact address

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 4**

You want to prevent the Session Border Controller from generating a unique Call-ID and from modifying the dialog tags. How would you accomplish this?

- A. Navigate to the sip-interface configuration element and set the dialog-transparency parameter to disabled.
- B. Navigate to the sip-config configuration element and set the dialog-mapping parameter to disabled.
- C. Navigate to the sip-config configuration element and set the call-id-transparency parameter to disabled.
- D. Navigate to the sip-config configuration element and set the dialog-transparency parameter to disabled.
- E. Navigate to the sip-config configuration element and set the dialog-transparency parameter to enabled.

**Answer: E**

#### **QUESTION 5**

You are logged in to the Session Border Controller a superuser. You want to remove other user from the system. How do you accomplish this?

- A. from the superuser mode, by executing the remove user <index number> command

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- B. from the user mode, by executing the kill <index number> command
  - C. from the superuser mode, by executing the remove user <username> command
  - D. from the superuser mode, by executing the kill <index number> command
  - E. from the user mode, by executing the remove user <index number> command

**Answer: C**

### **QUESTION 6**

You are configuring the boot parameters in the Session Border Controller. Which three statements are true about the boot parameters? (Choose three.)

- A. A reboot is always required to apply any change to the boot parameters.
- B. The target name is used for domain name resolution.
- C. The system clock is a boot parameter.
- D. The boot parameters are stored in Non-Volatile Random Access Memory (NVRAM).
- E. The boot parameters are not affected by the activate-config command.

**Answer: ACD**

### **QUESTION 7**

What does the Session Border Controller do when the Adaptive Hosted NAT (HNT) feature is enabled?

- A. It sends a periodic re-register command to each endpoint behind a NAT.
- B. It creates a binding for the Address of Record (AOR) of an endpoint that is behind a NAT.
- C. It creates a binding for the Address of Record (AOR) of an endpoint that is NOT behind a NAT.
- D. It sends SIP OPTIONS at increasing intervals to test if an endpoint behind a NAT device is still reachable.
- E. It sends ICMP PINGs to dynamically learn the binding time of an endpoint behind a NAT device.

**Answer: C**