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QUESTION NO: 1

When SIP sessions are terminated and re-originated as they flow through the Net-Net 4000, the ____________ is rewritten to force all session related media to be routed through Net-Net 4000.

A. Via

B. From

C. SDP

D. Contact

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

SDP is correct because it carries the media-session information that endpoints use to establish RTP or other media flows. In particular, SDP includes the connection address and media transport details, such as the IP address in the connection field and the port number in each media description. When the Net-Net 4000 acts as a session border controller and terminates then re-originates a SIP session, it rewrites this SDP information so that each endpoint is instructed to send its media to an address and port owned by the Net-Net 4000. The appliance can then relay, police, anchor, and apply policy to the media stream rather than allowing media to flow directly between the two endpoints. This behavior is fundamental to media anchoring, NAT traversal, topology hiding, and enforcing media-security or quality-of-service policy at the border. SIP itself establishes and manages the signaling dialog, while SDP provides the offer/answer parameters that determine where the associated media is sent. The SDP offer/answer model and its media-address semantics are defined in RFC 3264; SDP field definitions are specified in RFC 4566.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three of the following statements about SIP response classes are TRUE?

A. 1xx responses are provisional responses.

B. 2xx responses are successful final responses.

C. 6xx responses indicate global failure.

D. 5xx responses indicate success at the called User Agent.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Responses in the **1xx** class are provisional responses. They indicate that a request has been received and that processing is continuing, but they do not complete the SIP transaction. Examples include 100 Trying and 180 Ringing.

Responses in the **2xx** class are successful final responses. A 200 OK response is the most common example and indicates that the request has succeeded. Responses in the **6xx** class are global failures, meaning that the request cannot be completed successfully at any location for the addressed user. A 603 Decline response is an example of a 6xx response. SIP response-code classes are defined in RFC 3261, section 21.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two of the following statements about SIP Record-Route processing are TRUE?

A. A proxy can use Record-Route to remain in the path of in-dialog requests.

B. The route set is derived from Record-Route values in dialog-establishing messages.

C. Record-Route provides the remote target URI for a dialog.

D. Record-Route is used only in SIP REGISTER requests.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A proxy inserts a Record-Route header field when it wants to remain on the signaling path for requests sent within a dialog. For an initial INVITE, the Record-Route values received in the response are used by the user agents to construct the dialog route set. This permits the proxy, including a session border controller operating in the signaling path, to continue applying routing and policy controls to subsequent requests such as BYE or re-INVITE.

Record-Route does not identify the remote target. The remote target is obtained from the Contact header field in the dialog-establishing response. Route headers are then used in subsequent requests to direct the request through the established route set. The relevant procedures are defined in RFC 3261, section 12.1.1 and RFC 3261, section 12.2.1.1.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two of the following statements about SIP registration are TRUE?

A. A registrar maintains bindings between an address-of-record and Contact addresses.

B. A REGISTER request establishes an RTP media session.

C. Registration bindings are associated with an expiration interval.

D. A REGISTER request must contain an SDP offer.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A SIP registrar receives REGISTER requests and maintains bindings between an address-of-record and one or more Contact addresses. These bindings allow a proxy or redirect server to determine the current reachable location of a registered user. A REGISTER request is not used to establish a media session; it is a location-management operation.

A Contact binding has an expiration interval. The interval can be supplied through an Expires header field or a Contact header expires parameter, and the registrar returns the effective registration state in its response. A user agent generally refreshes its registration before the binding expires so that it remains reachable. SIP registration procedures are defined in RFC 3261, section 10.

QUESTION NO: 5

In this scenario, the User Agents (UAs) are both SIP-enabled phones. What is the correct order of this basic SIP message flow?

1)The UAC initiates the session with an INVITE.

2)The UAS sends a 200 OK message indicating that the request has succeeded.

3)Media is exchanged bidirectionally.

4)The UAS sends a 100 Trying response back to the UAC

5)The UAC sends a BYE message. This is followed by a 200 OK final response message sent by the UAS.

6)The UAS sends a 180 Ringing message.

7)The UAC sends an ACK message confirming that it has received a final response to INVITE.

A. 1,2,4,6,7,5,3

B. 1,4,6,2,7,3,5

C. 1,7,4,6,3,2,5

D. 1,4,2,7,6,3,5

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct basic SIP call sequence is **1,4,6,2,7,3,5**. A user agent client begins dialog establishment by sending an INVITE. While that INVITE is being processed, the receiving side returns the provisional 100 Trying response to show that the request has been received and processing has begun. When the called SIP phone is alerting its user, it sends 180 Ringing. Once the called party answers, the user agent server returns the successful final response, 200 OK, to the INVITE. The originating user agent client must then send ACK, completing the INVITE transaction and confirming receipt of the final response. After the session has been established and SDP-negotiated media parameters are in effect, RTP media can flow bidirectionally between the endpoints. When the originating endpoint ends the established session, it sends BYE; the peer confirms termination with 200 OK. This ordering reflects the standard SIP offer/answer call setup and dialog termination behavior defined in RFC 3261, particularly the INVITE transaction, ACK processing, and BYE transaction. See RFC 3261: SIP—Session Initiation Protocol and Oracle's Session Border Controller documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

When configuring a network interface on the Net-Net 4000, the __________ feature allows you to set parameters for gateway failure detection.

A. utility address

B. redundancy next hop

C. gateway failure message

D. gateway heartbeat

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct feature is **gateway heartbeat**. On the Net-Net 4000, gateway heartbeat provides active reachability monitoring for a configured network-interface gateway. The system sends heartbeat probes to the gateway and evaluates the configured response behavior over time, allowing it to identify when the gateway is no longer reachable. Its configuration includes the operational parameters used for failure detection, such as the probing interval and the thresholds governing when a gateway is considered failed or restored. This lets the SBC react to an upstream routing failure rather than relying solely on passive traffic observations. In a redundant or routed deployment, reliable gateway status detection is important because traffic forwarding and route-selection behavior must reflect the current availability of the next-hop gateway. Gateway heartbeat is therefore the network-interface feature specifically intended to configure gateway failure-detection behavior. Oracle's Session Border Controller documentation collection is available at Oracle Communications Session Border Controller Documentation, and the product documentation portal, including configuration guides for supported releases, is available at Oracle Communications Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

When RTP and RTCP are configured as separate flows, which two of the following statements are TRUE?

A. RTP normally carries the encoded media stream.

B. RTCP provides reception-quality and control reporting.

C. RTCP carries the encoded voice payload for the call.

D. RTP and RTCP must always use the same UDP port.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

RTP normally carries the real-time media stream, such as encoded voice or video. RTP packet headers contain sequence and timestamp information that receivers use to reconstruct the media stream and compensate for packet reordering and delay variation.

RTCP provides control and reporting functions for an RTP session. RTCP reports can carry reception-quality information, participant identification, and synchronization-related information. In the conventional RTP/RTCP port assignment model, RTP uses an even-numbered UDP port and RTCP uses the next higher odd-numbered UDP port. This convention applies when RTP and RTCP are not multiplexed onto a single port. See RFC 3550, RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications.

QUESTION NO: 8

When configuring the Net-Net 4000, __________ SIP interface(s) is/are allowed per realm, and __________ SIP port(s) is/are allowed for a SIP interface.

A. multiple multiple

B. 1 1024

C. multiple 999

D. 1 multiple

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct configuration rule is **1 multiple**. In the Net-Net 4000 configuration model, a realm represents a network side or routing domain, and it is associated with one SIP interface. That SIP interface defines the signaling characteristics used for SIP traffic in that realm, including addressing and transport-related behavior. Keeping a single SIP interface associated with each realm provides a clear, deterministic association between the realm's routing policy and its SIP signaling configuration.

A SIP interface can, however, contain multiple SIP ports. Each configured SIP port can listen on a distinct port number and can support the required transport or signaling deployment design. This lets an administrator accommodate separate SIP listening ports within the same realm without creating additional SIP interfaces. For example, a deployment may use different ports for distinct peer interconnections while retaining one realm and its corresponding SIP-interface context.

This hierarchy—realm, one SIP interface, and multiple SIP ports—is fundamental to Acme Packet SIP-interface configuration. Oracle's Session Border Controller documentation describes SIP interfaces and their port configuration in the SIP Interfaces documentation and provides the relevant configuration context in the Session Border Controller Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 9

The __________ parameter allows for multiple network interfaces to be bound to a single physical interface.

A. sub-port-id

B. vlan-id

C. hip-ip-addr

D. vlan

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **sub-port-id** parameter identifies a logical subport on an Acme Packet/Oracle Session Border Controller physical network port. By assigning distinct sub-port identifiers, the configuration can define more than one network-interface object that uses the same underlying physical interface while maintaining separate logical interface definitions. This is useful where traffic separation or multiple IP network contexts are needed on one physical Ethernet connection. The subport mechanism is part of the SBC's network-interface configuration model: the physical port supplies the hardware attachment, while the sub-port ID distinguishes logical instances associated with that attachment. A network interface also carries the Layer 3 details required for that logical connection, such as its IP addressing and routing-related settings. This design lets an SBC make efficient use of available physical ports while supporting multiple independently configured network interfaces. Oracle's Session Border Controller documentation set describes the ACLI configuration framework and the network-interface configuration objects used to define these logical and physical networking relationships. See the Oracle Communications Session Border Controller documentation library and the Oracle Session Border Controller product page for the applicable product documentation and configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two of the following statements about network interfaces are FALSE?

A. For each physical interface, you must have at least one network interface with a sub-port-id of 999.

B. More than one realm can be assigned to a network interface.

C. By configuring the hip-ip-list and icmp-address parameters, you enable the Net-Net 4000 network processor to respond to PING.

D. Network interfaces define a subnet of useable addresses, not necessarily the address that signaling and media has to be directed to.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The statements "For each physical interface, you must have at least one network interface with a sub-port-id of 999." and "More than one realm can be assigned to a network interface." are false. A sub-port identifier associates a network interface with the applicable physical-interface subport or VLAN context; there is no mandatory requirement that every physical interface include a network interface using the arbitrary value `999`. Interface and VLAN/subport values must instead match the deployment's actual interface design and configured tagging requirements. Realm association is a one-to-many relationship in the supported direction: a realm can include multiple network interfaces, but an individual network interface is assigned to a single realm. This ownership keeps routing, policy, and media/signaling treatment unambiguous for traffic received on that interface. These distinctions are fundamental when mapping physical ports, logical network interfaces, and realms during initial SBC configuration. Oracle's Session Border Controller documentation library provides the configuration guides for the relevant software releases: Oracle Session Border Controller documentation. Product architecture and deployment context are also available from Oracle Communications Session Border Controller.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which one of the following SIP response codes indicates that an INVITE request has been successfully accepted by the called User Agent?

A. 100 Trying

B. 180 Ringing

C. 200 OK

D. 486 Busy Here

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

200 OK is the successful final response to an INVITE request. It indicates that the called User Agent has accepted the session and includes the information needed by the calling User Agent to complete establishment of the dialog. The calling User Agent then sends an ACK to confirm receipt of the 200 OK response. Provisional responses such as 100 Trying and 180 Ringing indicate call progress, while 4xx responses indicate client-request failures.

SIP response processing, including INVITE success responses and ACK handling, is defined in RFC 3261, section 13.