DUMPSARENA

Nokia Segment Routing Exam

Nokia 4A0-116

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 5

Total Premium Questions: 40

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements about Multi-Protocol Label Switching networks is FALSE?

A. MPLS uses a signaling protocol to exchange labels between routers.

B. An LSR forwards data based on the MPLS labels.

C. An LSP is a bi-directional tunnel that uses MPLS labels to forward data.

D. The data is transparently carried from end to end.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The data is transparently carried from end to end: This statement is not true, MPLS does not provide data transparency, which means that the data is not carried unmodified from end to end. MPLS uses labels to forward data, so the original IP packets are encapsulated in new MPLS packets, and the original IP headers are not visible at the egress LSR.

QUESTION NO: 2

A router participating in SR-TE is advertising a value of Ox11 for the admin-group membership of one of its interfaces. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The interface belongs to admin group RED, configured with a value of 17.

B. The interface belongs to two different admin groups.

C. The interface belongs to three different admin groups.

D. The interface belongs to four different admin groups.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

In SR-TE, the admin-group is represented by a 32-bit value, where each bit represents a different admin-group. The value Ox11 in binary is 000100010001, which has two bits set to 1, indicating that the interface belongs to two different admin groups. The exact admin-groups that the interface belongs to depends on how the admin-groups have been configured on the router.

QUESTION NO: 3

The exhibit presents packets being transmitted inside an LSP's multi-segment primary path going from router R1 to router R8. The LSP also has a standby secondary path, and Seamless-BFD has been enabled on the primary path. The link between routers R1 and R2 fails, and fast re-route (FRR) is triggered. As a result, router R1 forwards the packets to router R3 and adds the proper FRR encapsulation to reach which router?

A. To reach router R2, which is the LSP's intended next-hop.

B. To reach router R5, which is the shortest way to go back to the original path.

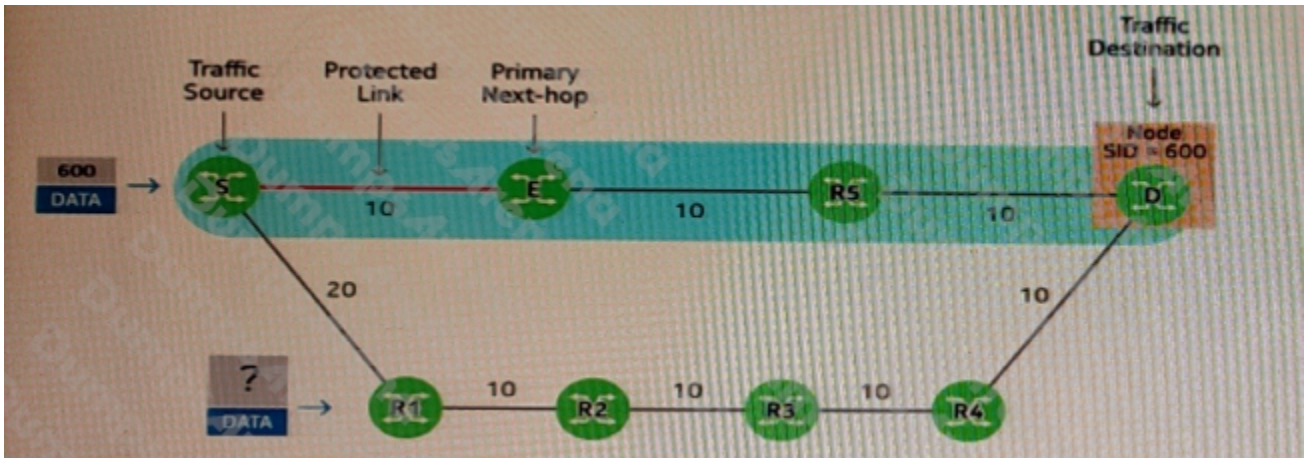
C. To reach router R4, which is the tail-end of the active segment.

D. To reach router R8, which is the tail-end of the LSP.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4

The exhibit highlights in blue the primary path of a segment going from router S to router D. The exhibit also shows a backup path. The protected link fails and fast re-route is triggered on router S. If the backup path has been calculated using standard LFA, how many SIDs are included in the label stack of the data packet forwarded to router R1?



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using a PCE for the computation of TE-constrained LSP paths, as compared to using CSPF locally on the PE router?

A. The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths

B. The ability to create LSP paths with bandwidth reservation

C. The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths

D. The ability to ensure that some LSP paths are disjoint

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

PCE does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth, This is a function of a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) or a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) and is done locally on the PE.

PCE can have advantages such as:

it can be used to optimize the path computation by centralizing the path calculation and by taking into account a global view of the network.