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Nokia

4A0-116

Nokia Segment Routing



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Question: 1

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.

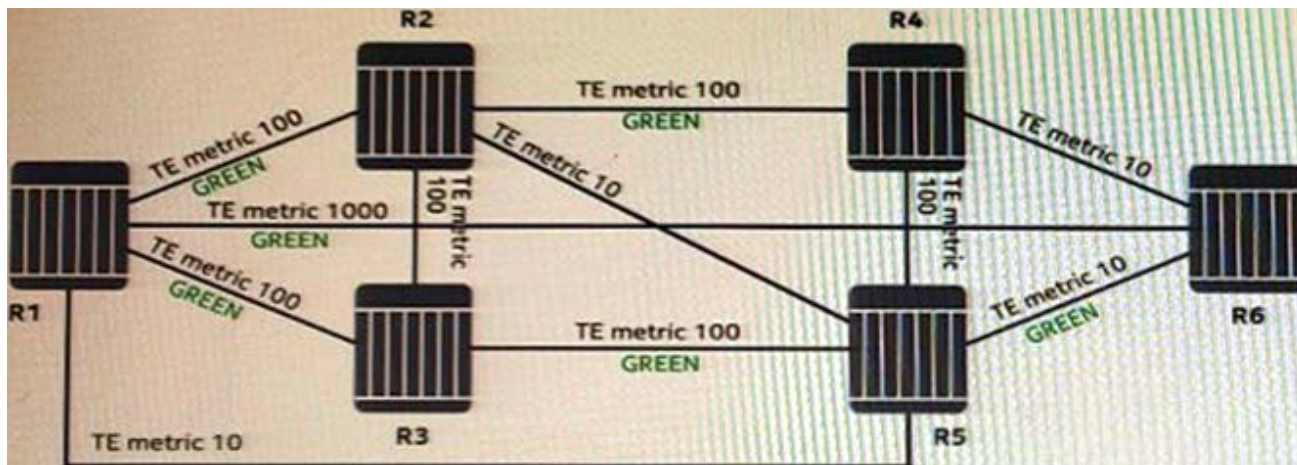
PCE can have advantages such as:

- â The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths
- â The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths
- â The ability to ensure that some LSP paths are disjoint

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

Question: 2

Examine the exhibit.



An LSP is being configured to start at R1 and end at R6 using local CSPF. The LSP has the following constraints. Include admin-group GREEN, use the TE metric and hop-limit 3.

What routers will be included in the LSP path?

- A. R1, R2, R4, R6
- B. R1, R5, R6
- C. R1, R3, R5, R6
- D. R1, R6

Answer: C

Question: 3

Which of the following statements about the Path Computation Element (PCE) is FALSE?

- A. The PCE can obtain topology and traffic-engineering information from the network using either a link-state IGP or BGP-L
- B. A stateful PCE proactively monitors all the existing LSPs and triggers the necessary repairs and re-optimizations.
- C. A stateless PCE can calculate cross-area traffic-engineering-constrained LSP paths.
- D. A stateful PCE can allow LSPs to reserve bandwidth.

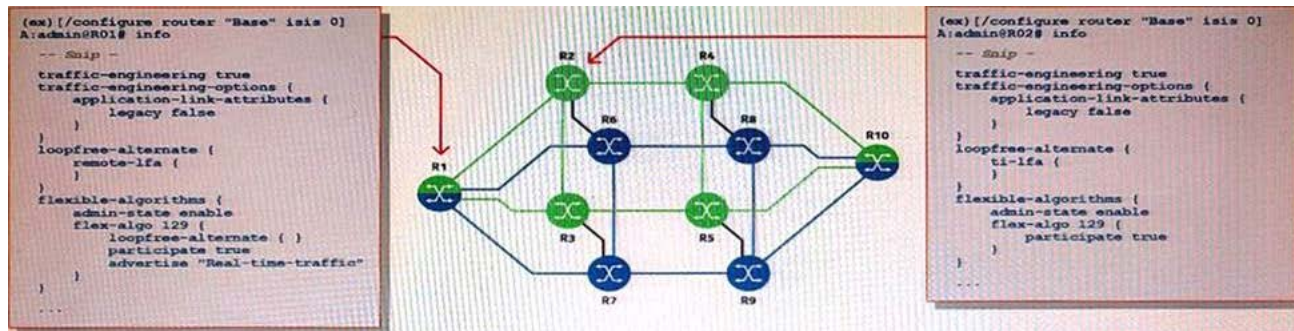
Answer: C

Explanation:

Stateful PCE can monitor the existing LSPs and trigger necessary repairs and re-optimizations, but it does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth.

Question: 4

Based on the exhibit, which of the following statements about fast re-route for flex-algo instance 129 is TRUE?



- A. Only standard LFA is enabled on router R1; fast re-route is not enabled on router R2.
- B. Only standard LFA is enabled on both routers R1 and R2.
- C. Standard LFA and remote-LFA are enabled on router R1; fast re-route is not enabled on router R2.
- D. Standard LFA and remote-LFA are enabled on router R1; standard LFA and TT-LFA are enabled on router R2.

Answer: C

Question: 5

Which of the following steps is NOT required when configuring IS-IS to support Segment Routing?

- A. MPLS label range reserved for Segment Routing.

- B. Enable interfaces used for Segment Routing under
- C. The flooding scope of Segment Routing information.
- D. The Segment Routing Global Block range.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enable interfaces used for Segment Routing under: This step is not required, enabling interfaces used for Segment Routing is not necessary as the IS-IS protocol already takes care of the flooding of the routing information.

Question: 6

When OSPF is used to support Segment Routing, the first byte of the link-state ID associated with each of the opaque LSAs indicates the type of information being advertised.

Which of the following associations between the first-byte value and its meaning is FALSE?

- A. Value 1 - Traffic Engineering
- B. Value 4 - Router Info
- C. Value 7 - SRGB Range
- D. Value 8 - Extended Link Info

Answer: D

Explanation:

Value 8 - Extended Link Info: This statement is not true, value 8 is not used to indicate Extended Link Info. It is used for different types of information, such as Link-Local/Remote Identifiers (LLS/RLS) Identifiers and Node SID/Adj-SID.

Question: 7

Which of the following types of information is considered by a stateless PCE when it processes a new LSP path calculation request?

- A. The IGP link-state database
- B. The traffic-engineering database
- C. The operational state of existing LSP paths
- D. The amount of bandwidth reserved for each of the existing LSP paths

Answer: A

Question: 8

OSPF is being used for segment routing with traffic-engineering (SR-TE). The traffic-engineering option has been set to "sr-te false".

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The TE information will be advertised for all the OSPF links that have MPLS enabled.
- B. The TE information will only be advertised using application-specific sub-TLVs.
- C. The TE information will only be advertised for the OSPF links that have both MPLS and RSVP enabled.
- D. The TE information will only be advertised using extended-link opaque LSAs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using Segment Routing with Traffic Engineering (SR-TE) in OSPF, the TE information is advertised using extended-link opaque LSAs. The option "sr-te false" indicates that OSPF will not advertise the TE information in the OSPF database, thus the routers will not be aware of the TE information.

Question: 9

Which of the following statements about path definitions is FALSE?

- A. Once a path is associated with an LSP, it cannot be used by other LSPs.
- B. A loose hop is one that does not have to be directly adjacent to the previous hop in the path list
- C. The path hops can be defined by either the system or physical interface IP address.
- D. In addition to the hops defined in the path list, the head-end and tail-end routers are implicitly added.

Answer: C

Question: 10

Which of the following statements about Segment Routing is FALSE?

- A. No path signaling is required to establish an SR tunnel.
- B. Intermediate routers do not maintain any tunnel informal
- C. A link-state IGP is required to distribute SID information.
- D. For TE-constrained tunnels, each data packet typically carries a single MPLS label to specify the tunnel path.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intermediate routers do not maintain any tunnel informal: this statement is false, Intermediate routers do maintain tunnel information, such as the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to forward the packets according to the path specified in the packets.



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