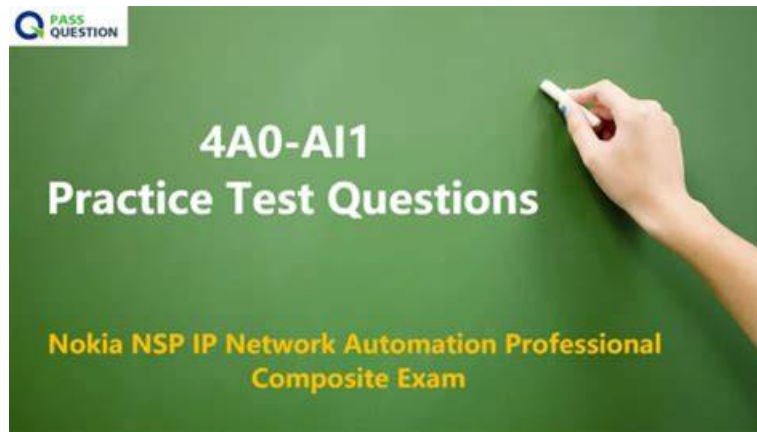


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Nokia 4A0-D03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
SR Linux Data Center Architecture	- Fabric design principles 1. Scalability and redundancy considerations 2. Leaf-spine topology design
	- SR Linux system fundamentals 1. Network operating system concepts 2. Configuration model and management
	- Interconnecting data centers with EVPN 1. L2 and L3 extension methods 2. Routing separation and segmentation
Data Center Interconnect (DCI)	- Resiliency and convergence 1. Failure handling mechanisms 2. Multi-site redundancy design
BGP EVPN Control Plane Operations	- Multi-homing scenarios 1. Active-active and active-standby models 2. DF election mechanisms
	- Route distribution and policies 1. Route targets and route distinguishers 2. Policy-based control of EVPN routes

- VXLAN data plane basics

- 1. Encapsulation and forwarding behavior
- 2. VTEP operation principles

EVPN Fundamentals

- EVPN architecture and control plane

- 1. BGP EVPN route types overview
- 2. MAC/IP advertisement concepts

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Nokia SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

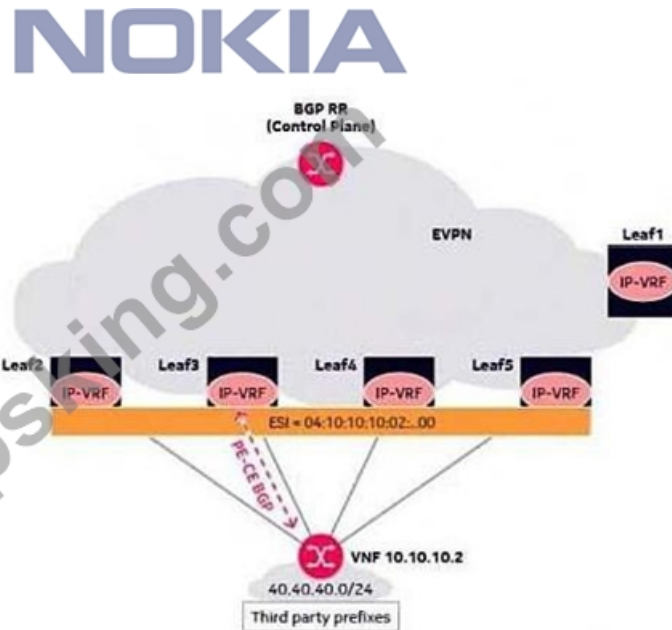
Consider the exhibit.

Leaf3 Leaf4 and Leaf5

```
A:Leaf3# info system network-instance protocols
system {
  network-instance {
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ethernet-segments {
          bgp-instance 1 {
            ethernet-segment ES-FRR {
              admin-state enable
              esi 04:10:10:10:02:00:00:00
              multi-homing-mode all-active
              type virtual
              next-hop 10.10.10.2 {
                evi 1000 {
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Leaf2

```
A:Leaf2# info system network-instance protocols
system {
  network-instance {
    protocols {
      evpn {
        ethernet-segments {
          bgp-instance 1 {
            ethernet-segment ES-FRR {
              admin-state enable
              esi 04:10:10:10:02:00:00:00
              multi-homing-mode single-active
              type virtual
              next-hop 10.10.10.2 {
                evi 1000 {
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



All IP-VRFs are configured properly and are operational.

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. The elected DF will use the AD per EVI update to identify itself as primary.
- B. All connected leaf routers will use an AD per ES update to advertise single-active redundancy.
- C. Only the elected DF will advertise the customer IP prefix route to the BGP route reflector.
- D. One of the connected leaf routers will be elected DF.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:

In a single-active EVPN multi-homing design, the connected PE routers perform Designated Forwarder election to determine which PE is active for the relevant service or Ethernet Segment. The DF is responsible for forwarding toward the attached segment and, in a Layer 3 multi-homing case, only the active/DF PE advertises the customer IP prefix route toward the EVPN control plane. Single-active redundancy is communicated using Ethernet Segment-related EVPN procedures, including Ethernet A-D information, so remote PEs can identify the redundancy behavior and avoid forwarding traffic to an inactive attachment. The false statement is that the elected DF uses an AD per EVI update to identify itself as primary. AD per EVI is primarily used to advertise per-service Ethernet Segment reachability and support aliasing/load-balancing behavior in multi-homed services. DF election itself is driven by Ethernet Segment route procedures, not by the DF declaring itself primary through AD per EVI. Therefore, option B misstates the role of AD per EVI in the single-active L3 multi-homing control plane. Reference: EVPN DF election, single-active multi-homing, Ethernet A-D routes.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following statements about configuring and using an integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interface is TRUE?

- **A. When the IRB sub-interface is configured with multiple IP addresses, one of them can be configured as the primary.**
- B. The IRB sub-interface must be configured as either type bridge or routed.
- C. When using an IRB interface to interconnect a MAC-VRF to an IP-VRF, one sub-interface is configured for the MAC-VRF and another one for the IP-VRF.
- D. A MAC-VRF can be configured with multiple IRB sub-interfaces to support multi-homing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:

An IRB interface is the logical connection point between a Layer 2 MAC-VRF and a Layer 3 IP-VRF. It provides the routed gateway function for hosts in the bridge domain while allowing traffic to move into the routed VRF for inter-subnet forwarding. The correct statement is that when an IRB sub-interface has multiple IP addresses, one can be designated as the primary. This is important because the primary address is used for normal gateway or subnet behavior when more than one address is present on the same routed interface context. Option A is inaccurate because the question is about an IRB sub-interface, not a generic subinterface selection between bridge or routed access modes. Option B is not the defining multi-homing model; EVPN multi-homing is implemented through Ethernet Segment association and MAC-VRF attachment behavior, not by adding multiple IRB subinterfaces for multi-homing. Option D is also wrong because the IRB is the shared logical link between the MAC-VRF and IP-VRF; the design does not require separate IRB subinterfaces on each side as independent constructs. Reference: SR Linux IRB configuration, MAC-VRF to IP-VRF interconnection, primary IP addressing.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following statements about a L3 EVPN network using symmetric routing is FALSE?

- A. Each participating PE must support the use of EVPN route-type 5.
- **B. Each MAC-VRF used in the L3 EVPN network must exist on each PE.**
- C. Ingress and egress PEs perform MAC and IP forwarding.
- D. A routed-VXLAN interface is required on a per IP-VRF basis.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:

Symmetric L3 EVPN routing uses an IP-VRF-based overlay model in which both ingress and egress PEs participate in routed forwarding. The ingress PE receives the frame from the local MAC-VRF, routes it into the IP-VRF, and sends it across the VXLAN routed interface. The egress PE receives the routed overlay packet, performs the corresponding IP-VRF lookup, and then forwards it into the locally attached destination MAC-VRF. Because the routed overlay is built per IP-VRF, a routed-VXLAN interface is required for that IP-VRF. EVPN route type 5 support is also required because RT-5 carries IP prefix reachability across the EVPN control plane. The false statement is option D. Symmetric routing specifically removes the requirement for every MAC-VRF to exist on every PE. A PE only needs the MAC-VRFs for locally attached subnets, plus the shared IP-VRF and routed overlay state. This is the major scaling advantage of symmetric routing compared with designs that require broad MAC-VRF instantiation across the fabric. Reference: symmetric L3 EVPN routing, routed VXLAN interface, RT-5 prefix reachability, MAC-VRF scaling.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following statements about a BGP route target is FALSE?

- A. The route-target is a BGP extended community.
- B. It is advertised with every EVPN route update.
- C. It identifies the EVPN instance in the control plane.
- D. It is defined in MP-BGP to allow for overlapping MAC addresses from multiple tenants.

Answer: C

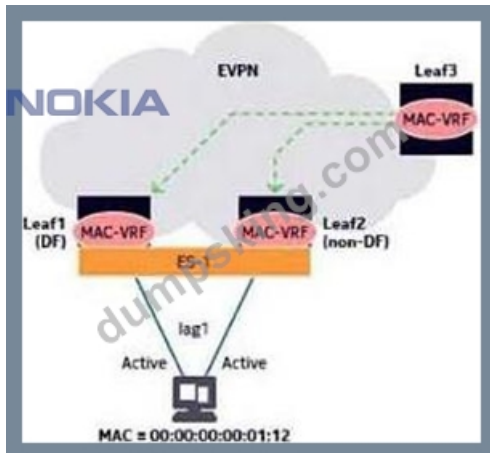
Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:

A BGP route target is an extended community used to control which EVPN routes are imported into which MAC-VRF or IP-VRF. It is carried with EVPN updates and acts as the import/export policy tag for tenant service membership. The statement that it is a BGP extended community is correct. It is also correct that route targets support multi-tenant operation, because they allow different EVPN instances to carry potentially overlapping MAC or IP information while importing only the routes intended for that service. However, option D is false in the wording used here. The route target does not itself identify the EVPN instance in the control plane as a unique route identifier. That role is more closely associated with the route distinguisher and EVPN NLRI construction, while the route target determines import eligibility. A route target tells a receiving PE whether the route belongs in a local service instance, but it is not the unique identity of the EVPN route. This distinction is critical: route distinguishers make routes unique; route targets control route distribution and service membership. Reference: EVPN route targets, BGP extended communities, route import/export policy, RD versus RT function.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Consider the exhibit.



Which of the following statements about the operation of all-active multi-homing is FALSE?

- A. Leaf3 can load balance traffic between Leaf1 and Leaf2 when ECMP is enabled on the MAC-VRF.
- B. Both Leaf1 and Leaf2 can forward BUM traffic to the host.
- C. The host can forward BUM traffic to either Leaf1 or Leaf2.
- D. The Ethernet segment on Leaf1 and Leaf2 is associated to lag 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:

In an all-active Layer 2 EVPN multi-homing design, the host is normally dual-attached through a LAG to multiple leaf routers that share the same Ethernet Segment Identifier. Leaf1 and Leaf2 both participate in the Ethernet Segment and may receive traffic from the host. For BUM traffic sourced by the host, the host-side hashing can send frames toward either attached leaf. For BUM traffic sent from the EVPN overlay toward the multi-homed segment, DF election controls which PE forwards that replicated traffic toward the local Ethernet Segment to prevent duplicate delivery. The false statement is option B. A remote leaf such as Leaf3 does not simply enable ECMP on the MAC-VRF to load-balance traffic between Leaf1 and Leaf2. EVPN all-active forwarding uses

Ethernet Segment discovery, Ethernet A-D routes, aliasing, and split-horizon procedures to determine valid next-hops and prevent loops. ECMP alone is an underlay or routing-table behavior; it is not the MAC-VRF mechanism that authorizes multi-homed L2 forwarding across an Ethernet Segment. Reference: all-active L2 EVPN multi-homing, Ethernet Segment association, DF election, aliasing.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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