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Practice Exam Questions for: Nokia Data Center Fabric Fundamentals (exam number: 4A0-D01)

The following questions will test your knowledge and prepare you for the Nokia Data Center Fabric Fundamentals exam. Compare your responses with the Answer Key at the end of the document.

1. A static route is configured in two steps in Nokia SR Linux. Which of the following items CANNOT be configured in the static routes container?
 - a. A blackhole option
 - b. An IPv4 destination prefix
 - c. A preference value
 - d. A next-hop-group
2. Which of the following about the leaf-spine topology (Clos network) is FALSE?
 - a. Every leaf router is connected to all spine routers.
 - b. Scaling can be achieved by adding an additional spine layer.
 - c. Layer 2 is typically used at the aggregation and access layers.
 - d. The leaf-spine topology uses ECMP to distribute traffic across duplicate links.
3. Which of the following is one of the recommendations for AS-number assignment in a leaf-spine network?
 - a. Assign the same AS number to all spine routers in a cluster
 - b. Assign public AS numbers to all leaf and spine routers
 - c. Assign a distinct AS number to all super spine routers
 - d. Assign the same AS number to all leaf routers
4. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Nokia's SR Linux?
 - a. YANG model defines the configuration and state information for each application.
 - b. Each individual Linux application uses a distinct IP-VRF.
 - c. Applications can be accessed through JSON RPCs.
 - d. Third-party defined applications can access the SR Linux applications.

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Our product is revised and updated according to the change of the syllabus and the latest development situation in the theory and the practice. The 4A0-D01 Exam Torrent is compiled elaborately by the experienced professionals and of high quality. The contents of 4A0-D01 guide questions are easy to master and simplify the important information. It conveys more important information with less answers and questions, thus the learning is easy and efficient. The language is easy to be understood makes any learners have no obstacles.

All contents are being explicit to make you have explicit understanding of this exam. Some people slide over ticklish question habitually, but the experts help you get clear about them and no more hiding anymore. Their contribution is praised for their purview is unlimited. None cryptic contents in 4A0-D01 practice materials you may encounter.

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rules worth exploring, this is very necessary, at the same time, our 4A0-D01 training materials have a super dream team of experts, so you can strictly control the proposition trend every year. In the annual examination questions, our 4A0-D01 study questions have the corresponding rules to summarize, and can accurately predict this year's test hot spot and the proposition direction. This allows the user to prepare for the test full of confidence.

Nokia 4A0-D01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This section of the exam measures skills of a Network Automation Specialist and introduces the principles of Event Driven Automation in SR Linux environments. It covers integration with Kubernetes and explores core use cases such as intent-based automation for fabrics and services, as well as enhanced network observability.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SR Linux Logging, Monitoring, and Filtering: This section of the exam measures skills of a Data Center Network Engineer and addresses how to implement logging, monitoring, and traffic filtering in SR Linux. It explains log file usage, ACL types, CPM filtering, and packet capture filters. Configuration tasks involve applying ACLs and monitoring network activity using capture tools.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SR Linux Configuration and Routing: This section of the exam measures skills of a Network Automation Specialist and focuses on configuring and managing SR Linux systems. It examines the YANG-driven CLI, JSON output, environment variables, and static and dynamic routing. Learners also explore BGP, ECMP, IP-VRF, MAC-VRF, and the use of VXLAN with EVPN to implement both Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlays, including symmetric and asymmetric models.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SR Linux User and System Management: This section of the exam measures skills of a Network Automation Specialist and includes managing user roles, TLS configurations for secure communication, and automation features like Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP). It covers ZTP setup, configuration processes, and common issues that may arise during deployment.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nokia DC Fabric Solution: This section of the exam measures skills of a Data Center Network Engineer and covers the architecture and benefits of modern Layer 3 data center networks. It includes an overview of BGP-based routing, VXLAN and EVPN overlays for multi-tenant environments, and key features of the SR Linux operating system. The section also explains how APIs are used for external configuration and introduces the Fabric Services System's management capabilities.

Nokia Data Center Fabric Fundamentals Exam Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which of the following statements about a CPM-filter policer is FALSE?

- A. The system-cpu-policer is hardware-based.
- B. Hierarchical policing of control plane traffic is supported.
- C. CPM-filter entries can use both a distributed-policer and a system-cpu-policer.
- D. The system-cpu-policer acts on the aggregate traffic from all line cards.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The system-cpu-policer in Nokia SR Linux is software-based, not hardware-based. It acts on aggregate control plane traffic and supports hierarchical policing with CPM-filter entries using both distributed and system-cpu-policers.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which of the following is NOT a function of Nokia's SR Linux application manager?

- A. It manages the SR Linux and customer-defined applications.

- B. It reads the application's configuration information and starts each application.
- C. It monitors the health of all applications.
- D. It translates the application's YANG model into protobufs for the IDB.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SR Linux application manager does not perform the function of translating an application's YANG model into protobufs for the Interface DataBase (IDB). Its primary roles are managing applications, reading their configuration, and monitoring their health.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following is NOT how prefixes are typically learned and advertised in a leaf and spine data center?

- A. Each leaf router advertises the prefixes of its own locally connected servers.
- B. Spine routers advertise learned prefixes to leaf routers directly using eBGP.
- C. Each leaf router learns the prefixes of remote servers from other leaf routers directly using eBGP.
- D. Spine routers learn prefixes from leaf routers directly using eBGP.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Leaf routers do not learn prefixes from other leaf routers directly using eBGP; instead, leaf routers learn remote prefixes via spine routers. The spine acts as the route reflector or intermediary between leaf routers.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Examine the exhibit. What type of information is NOT included in the IMET route advertised by VTEP1?

□

- A. Flooding list
- B. IP address of VTEP1
- C. Route distinguisher of VTEP1's MAC-VRF
- D. VXLAN network identifier (VNI)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IMET route includes the VNI, flooding list, and IP address of the originating VTEP, but it does not include the route distinguisher of the VTEP's MAC-VRF.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons why BGP is used as the routing protocol in the data center?

- A. It is a well understood and mature routing protocol.
- B. BGP neighbors automatically discover each other.
- C. It is more efficient than link-state protocols like IS-IS and OSPF.
- D. It supports both IPv4 and IPv6.

Answer: C

Explanation:

BGP is not chosen because it is more efficient than link-state protocols; in fact, link-state protocols like IS-IS and OSPF generally provide faster convergence and more efficient route calculation. BGP is used in data centers mainly because it is mature, well understood, supports both IPv4 and IPv6, and offers flexible policy control.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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