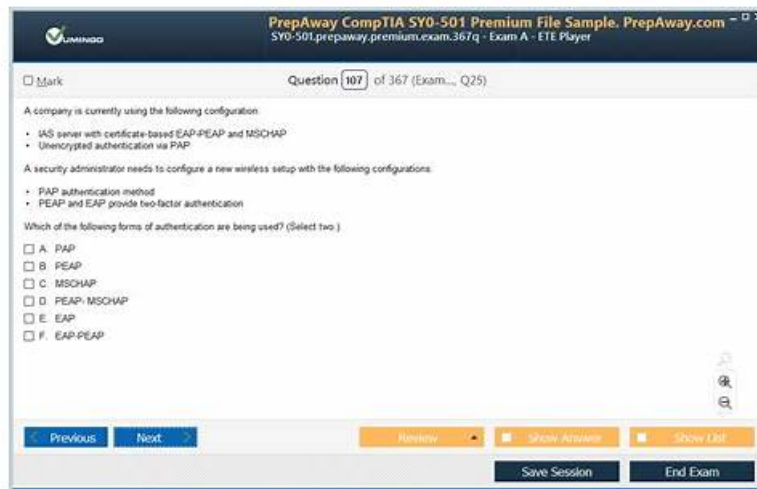


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Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

What is the replacement for ARP in IPv6?

- A. Router discovery procedures.
- B. Stateless address auto-configuration procedures.
- C. Duplicate address detection procedures.
- D. Neighbor discovery procedures.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In IPv6, the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) replaces the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) used in IPv4. NDP is responsible for several functions, including resolving IP addresses to MAC addresses (similar to ARP), detecting duplicate IP addresses, and discovering other devices on the network.

NEW QUESTION # 22

There are several differences between IS-IS Hello packets used on broadcast interfaces and on point-to-point interfaces.

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Broadcast Hello messages identify the elected designated IS (DIS) and point-to-point Hello messages do not.
- B. On broadcast interfaces there are different Hello packet types for level-1 and level-2 adjacencies, whereas on point-to-point interfaces there is a single Hello packet type.
- C. The multicast MAC addresses to which the Hello messages are sent are different on broadcast interfaces and on point-to-point interfaces.
- D. The neighbors are identified using their interface MAC addresses on broadcast Hello messages and using their system IDs on point-to-point Hello messages.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In both broadcast and point-to-point interfaces, IS-IS routers identify neighbors using system IDs, not interface MAC addresses. The system ID is a unique identifier assigned to each router, and it is used to identify neighbors in both types of interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibit.

```
(ex)[configure router "Base"]
A:admin@R2# /show router isis database

Rtr Base ISIS Instance 0 Database

=====
LSP ID                               Sequence  Checksum Lifetime Attributes
=====
Displaying Level 1 database
-----
R1.00-00                             0x2      0xb836   1092     L1
R2.00-00                             0x1      0xc634   1093     L1L2 ATT
R3.00-00                             0x1      0x49b0   1092     L1L2 ATT
Level (1) LSP Count : 3

Displaying Level 2 database
-----
R2.00-00                             0xe      0xdab4   1093     L1L2
R3.00-00                             0xe      0xf819   1092     L1L2
R4.00-00                             0x1      0x88af   1092     L1L2
R6.00-00                             0x1      0xd986   1092     L1L2
Level (2) LSP Count : 4
```

Which of the following statements best describes the IS-IS domain to which the command output corresponds?

- A. Multi-area IS-IS domain with no broadcast interfaces.
- B. Single-area IS-IS domain with broadcast interfaces.
- C. Multi-area IS-IS domain with broadcast interfaces.
- D. Single-area IS-IS domain with no broadcast interfaces.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The output shows two levels of IS-IS databases: Level 1 (L1) and Level 2 (L2). This indicates that the domain is multi-area, as L1 routers are confined to a single area, while L2 routers can route between different areas. The presence of Level 1/Level 2 (L1/L2)

routers also suggests that the domain spans multiple areas.

The LSP (Link-State PDU) entries show L1/L2 ATT attributes, which typically indicate that these routers are capable of routing both within their own area (Level 1) and across areas (Level 2), suggesting a multi-area design.

The IS-IS domain likely includes broadcast interfaces, as indicated by the "ATT" attribute (typically referring to the type of interface) and common IS-IS configuration practices on broadcast networks like Ethernet.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A routing domain is using a single-area link-state routing protocol. Which of the following is NOT information that a router can share with other routers in the domain using protocol-specific messages?

- A. The local router ID and the router IDs of neighboring routers.
- B. The IP prefixes of subnets directly attached to the router.
- C. IP prefixes known by the router because it is running an additional routing protocol.
- D. A copy of the local routing table.

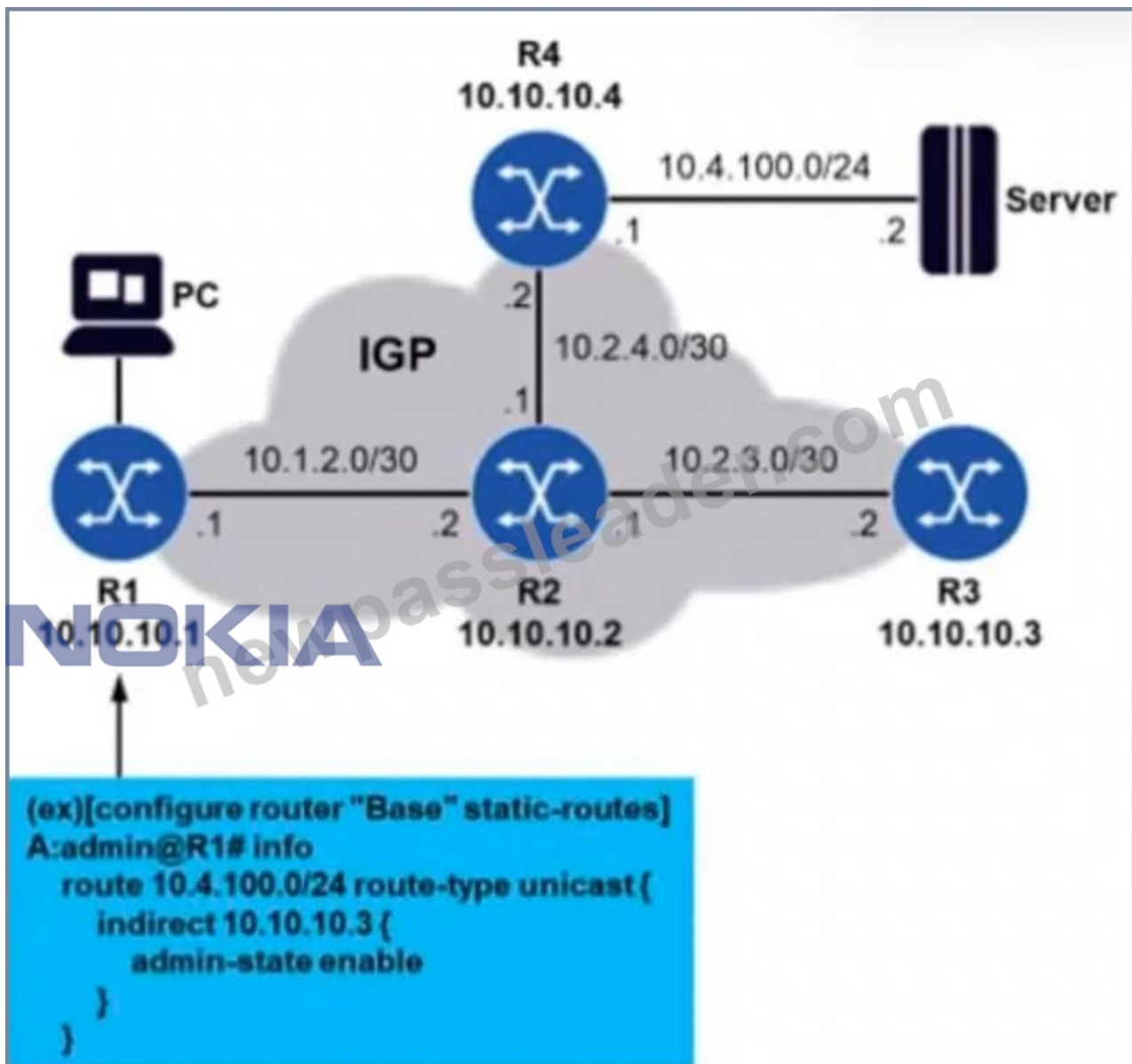
Answer: D

Explanation:

In a single-area link-state routing protocol (such as OSPF), routers share specific information about the network topology, not their entire routing table. They exchange link-state advertisements (LSAs) that contain information about their directly connected interfaces and their state, allowing other routers to build a consistent view of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Refer to the exhibit.



Routers R1 through R4 are running an IGP in such a way that they have each other's system IP addresses in their routing tables. A static route is configured on router R1 so that it can reach subnetwork 10.4.100.0/24. The network administrator decides to use an indirect static route, as shown in the diagram. However, pinging the server from router R1 fails. What may be the problem in this case?

- A. The echo request arrives at the server but there is no path for the echo response to return to router R1.
- B. Router R1 drops the echo request because address 10.10.10.3 does not belong to an adjacent router.
- C. Router R3 drops the echo request because it does not have subnet 10.4.100.0/24 in its routing table.
- D. Router R2 drops the echo request because it does not have subnet 10.4.100.0/24 in its routing table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The static route configured on router R1 uses an indirect next-hop, which is 10.10.10.3 (R3). While the echo request from R1 reaches the server through the IGP, the problem lies in the return path for the echo response.

The route 10.4.100.0/24 is reachable through R3, but there is no reciprocal route in R3's routing table that allows the response to flow back towards R1. This results in a failure to return the echo response to R1, causing the ping to fail.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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