

Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Nokia 4A0-D03: Perfect Online Nokia SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect Tests



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Nokia 4A0-D03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: EVPN Fundamentals	- EVPN architecture and control plane • 1. BGP EVPN route types overview • 2. MAC/IP advertisement concepts - VXLAN data plane basics • 1. Encapsulation and forwarding behavior • 2. VTEP operation principles
Topic 2: SR Linux Data Center Architecture	- SR Linux system fundamentals • 1. Network operating system concepts • 2. Configuration model and management - Fabric design principles • 1. Leaf-spine topology design • 2. Scalability and redundancy considerations
Topic 3: Data Center Interconnect (DCI)	- Interconnecting data centers with EVPN • 1. Routing separation and segmentation • 2. L2 and L3 extension methods - Resiliency and convergence • 1. Multi-site redundancy design • 2. Failure handling mechanisms

Topic 4: BGP EVPN Control Plane Operations	- Route distribution and policies • 1. Route targets and route distinguishers • 2. Policy-based control of EVPN routes - Multi-homing scenarios • 1. DF election mechanisms • 2. Active-active and active-standby models
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Nokia SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following statements describes the function or operation of the integrated gateway-based data center interconnect solution?

- A. The route reflectors in the different data centers must be able to reach each other.
- **B. The data center gateway and the WAN PE functions are performed on a single router.**
- C. All the data center leaf routers must be reachable over the WAN network.
- D. The VXLAN tunnels are required between the leaf routers in the different data centers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

In an integrated gateway-based DCI design, the same physical or logical router performs both the data center gateway role and the WAN PE role. This is why option D is correct. The device terminates or participates in the data center-side EVPN service and also handles the WAN-side VPN transport, including route translation or re-advertisement where needed. This approach avoids exposing every data center leaf router to the WAN and avoids requiring route reflector reachability between data centers. It also avoids building VXLAN tunnels directly between all leaf routers in separate data centers. Those characteristics belong to gateway-less DCI, where the EVPN overlay stretches more directly across the WAN and the WAN must carry the underlay or overlay reachability required by the data center leaves. Integrated gateway design is more controlled: the gateway is the interworking point, which makes it suitable when the provider or operator wants a strong service boundary and centralized DCI policy enforcement. Reference: integrated gateway-based DCI, single-router gateway/WAN PE function, EVPN/VPN interworking.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following four symmetric routing options does NOT require the use of an EVPN route-type 2?

- A. Prefix routing interface-ful unnumbered
- B. Prefix routing interface-less
- **C. Prefix routing interface-ful numbered**
- D. Host routing

Answer: C

Explanation:

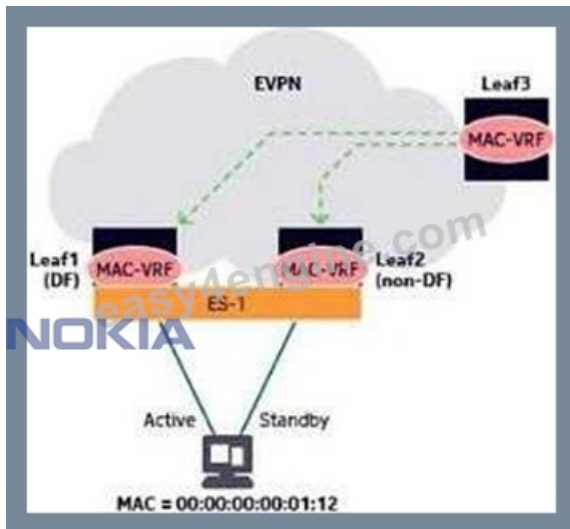
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course

Guide/topics]:

EVPN route type 2 carries MAC/IP advertisement information. It is central to host-based routing and to designs where the fabric must distribute host MAC-to-IP bindings for integrated routing and bridging. In host routing, RT-2 is required because individual host reachability is signaled through MAC/IP advertisements. In interface-less prefix routing, RT-2 is still needed because the system relies on host or gateway MAC/IP information associated with the IRB and distributed gateway behavior. Interface-ful unnumbered designs may also require RT-2-style information to resolve next-hop or adjacency behavior because the routed interface does not use a conventional numbered next-hop model. Prefix routing with interface-ful numbered operation is different. In that model, the routed interface has explicit IP addressing and prefix reachability can be carried with L3 prefix routes without requiring EVPN RT-2 host MAC/IP advertisement as a dependency. Therefore, the symmetric routing option that does not require EVPN route type 2 is prefix routing interface-ful numbered. Reference: symmetric L3 EVPN routing models, RT-2 MAC/IP advertisements, prefix routing behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Consider the exhibit.



Which of the following statements about the configuration and operation of this setup is TRUE?

- A. The MAC-VRF on Leaf1 and Leaf2 is configured with multi-homing-mode all-active.
- **B. The Ethernet segment ES-1 will be associated to the ports that connect to the host.**
- C. The host will be required to be configured with a LAG.
- D. The MAC-VRF on Leaf3 will need to be configured with ECMP to be able to load balance between Leaf1 and Leaf2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

This setup represents a Layer 2 EVPN multi-homing attachment where the host is connected to Leaf1 and Leaf2 through an Ethernet Segment named ES-1. In SR Linux EVPN multi-homing, the Ethernet Segment must be associated with the physical or logical attachment interfaces facing the host. This allows the PEs to advertise Ethernet Segment information into EVPN, participate in DF election, and apply the appropriate forwarding behavior for single-active or all-active redundancy. Option D is therefore correct. Option A is not necessarily true because the exhibit indicates an active/standby style attachment, not all-active operation. Option B is also incorrect because ECMP on the remote MAC-VRF is not the mechanism that defines the local ES association or single-active behavior. Option C is wrong in this setup because a host LAG is required for common all-active L2 multi-homing with LACP, but the shown design uses an active/standby-style attachment where the Ethernet Segment is bound to the host-facing ports. The technical anchor is that ES-1 must be associated to the access ports connecting the host into the multi-homed MAC-VRF service. Reference: L2 EVPN multi-homing, Ethernet Segment interface association, DF behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following statements about utilizing asymmetric routing in an L3 EVPN network is FALSE?

- A. Each MAC-VRF used in the L3 EVPN network must exist on each PE.
- **B. EVPN route-type 5 must be supported by the PEs involved.**

- C. The egress PE performs MAC forwarding only.
- D. The ingress PE performs both MAC and IP forwarding.

Answer: B

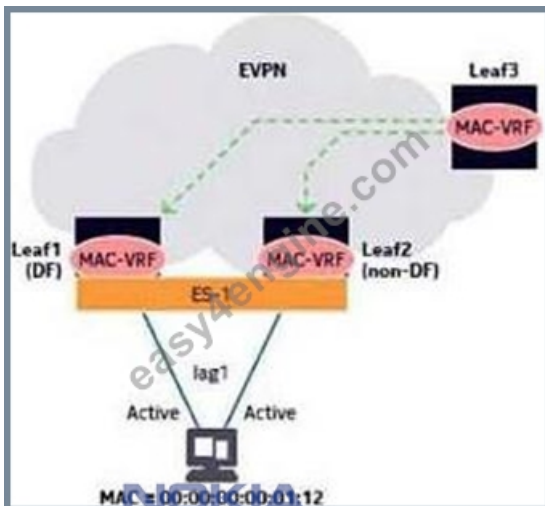
Explanation:

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

In asymmetric L3 EVPN routing, the ingress PE performs the routing decision and then sends traffic across the overlay in the context of the destination MAC-VRF. The egress PE performs Layer 2 MAC forwarding only toward the destination host. This is why options A and B correctly describe asymmetric data-plane behavior. Asymmetric routing relies heavily on EVPN route type 2 MAC/IP Advertisement routes because the ingress PE must know the destination host's MAC/IP binding and the destination bridge domain information. EVPN route type 5, which advertises IP prefixes, is a symmetric L3 EVPN mechanism and is not mandatory for asymmetric routing. Therefore, option C is false. Option D is treated as correct in this asymmetric-routing model because each PE participating in inter-subnet forwarding needs the destination MAC-VRF context to encapsulate traffic toward the correct L2 VNI. This requirement is one reason asymmetric routing scales less efficiently than symmetric routing: MAC-VRF presence and host reachability information must be broadly available. Symmetric routing improves scale by using an IP-VRF routed VXLAN interface and RT-5 prefix routes instead. Reference: asymmetric L3 EVPN routing, ingress IP/MAC forwarding, egress MAC forwarding, RT-2 versus RT-5 usage.

NEW QUESTION # 57

Consider the exhibit.



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

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

Answer: C

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.

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