

2026 4A0-100: Nokia IP Networks and Services Fundamentals—Professional Reliable Exam Cost



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Alcatel-Lucent 4A0-100 certification exam is a highly respected certification in the networking industry, and is recognized by organizations around the world. Nokia IP Networks and Services Fundamentals certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of network professionals, and to help them advance their careers in the field of IP networking.

Alcatel-Lucent 4A0-100 Certification Exam, also known as the Alcatel-Lucent Scalable IP Networks exam, is an advanced-level certification exam designed to test the knowledge and skills of network professionals in the field of IP networking. 4A0-100 exam is designed for professionals who have a strong understanding of IP networking concepts and are looking to validate their skills and knowledge in this area.

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Alcatel-Lucent 4A0-100 Questions – Reduce Your Chance of Failure [2026]

As the old saying goes people change with the times. People must constantly update their stocks of knowledge and improve their practical ability. Passing the test 4A0-100 certification can help you achieve that and buying our 4A0-100 test practice materials can help you pass the 4A0-100 test smoothly. Our 4A0-100 study question is superior to other same kinds of study materials in many aspects. Our 4A0-100 test bank covers the entire syllabus of the test and all the possible questions which may appear in the test. You will pass the 4A0-100 exam for sure.

Alcatel-Lucent Nokia IP Networks and Services Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which Ethernet frame field allows the transmitter and receiver to synchronize communications?

- A. Length/Type
- B. Frame Check Sequence
- C. Preamble
- D. Start Frame Delimiter

Answer: C

Explanation:

Section: Volume B

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which TCP/IP layer is responsible for providing the user's interface to the network?

- A. The transport layer
- B. The network interface layer
- C. The Internet protocol layer
- D. the application services layer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which field in the TCP header is used by the receiver to indicate the number of segments it can receive?

- A. SYN
- B. Window size
- C. Destination port
- D. MTU
- E. Checksum

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section: Volume B

NEW QUESTION # 59

How is Ethernet II different from Ethernet 802.3?

- A. Ethernet II can be used on broadcast networks where as 802.3 was designed for point-to-point networks.
- B. Ethernet II identifies its frame length while 802.3 indicates the payload type.
- C. Ethernet II and Ethernet 802.3 are two different names for the same protocol.
- D. Ethernet II identifies its payload type where as 802.3 indicates the frame length.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 60

How many subnets and host addresses are obtained by subnetting network 201.148.26.0/24 using a /26 subnet mask?

- A. 8 subnets, 32 hosts per subnet

- B. 8 subnets, 30 hosts per subnet
- C. 4 subnets, 62 hosts per subnet
- D. 4 subnets, 64 hosts per subnet

Answer: B

Explanation:

A /26 subnet means 26 bits for the network and 6 bits for host addressing ($32 - 26 = 6$):

- * $2^6 = 64$ total addresses per subnet
- * $64 - 2 = 62$ usable host addresses per subnet
- * /24 to /26 increases subnet bits by 2, so:
- * $2^2 = 4$ subnets from one /24
- * But the question asks about using /26, which means:
- * From /24 # each /26 block gives 64 IPs
- * So you get 4 subnets total
- * But the options must be interpreted carefully!
- # Let's calculate again properly:
- * /26 = 64 addresses per subnet (2#)
- * Usable hosts per subnet = $64 - 2 = 62$
- * Number of subnets in /24 when divided by /26 = 4

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