

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Valid Nokia New 4A0-113 Test Answers

Exam Name: Nokia OSPF Routing Protocol
Exam Number: 4A0-113
Mandatory Prerequisites: none
Exam Duration: 90 Minutes
Exam Appointment Duration: 135 minutes. This is the exam duration plus a minute tutorial on computer-based examinations.
Number of Questions: 40
Language: English
Price: \$125 US

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Nokia 4A0-113 Certification Exam is a challenging exam that requires candidates to have a solid understanding of OSPF and its implementation. Candidates who pass the exam are recognized as experts in OSPF and are well-positioned to take on advanced networking roles in their organizations.

Nokia 4A0-113 exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in implementing and troubleshooting the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol on Nokia Service Router platforms. OSPF is a popular routing protocol used in large enterprise networks and service provider networks. 4A0-113 Exam covers topics such as OSPF configuration, OSPF network types, OSPF operations, and OSPF troubleshooting.

>> **New 4A0-113 Test Answers <<**

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Nokia OSPF Routing Protocol Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

An OSPF router receives an update in which the sequence number, age, and checksum are the same as the entry already in the topological database. What action is taken by the router?

- A. The link state information is not populated in the database and an acknowledgement is sent
- B. The link state information is regarded as old and nothing is done.
- C. The link state information is not populated in the database but is forwarded to all neighbors
- D. The link state information already in the database is overwritten and the age is reset

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 76

What is the source IP address in an OSPF update?

- A. The unicast IP address of the interface the update is sent on

- B. The system address of the router.
- C. 224.0.0.6
- D. 224.0.0.5

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From Nokia 7750 SR OS Routing Protocols Guide (OSPF Packet Header Information):

The source IP address of OSPF packets is always the IP address of the interface sending the packet.

224.0.0.5 and 224.0.0.6 are destination multicast addresses, not source addresses.

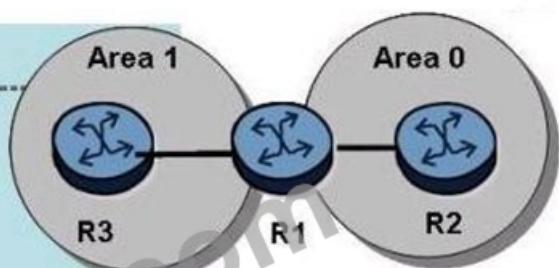
Thus, correct answer: C.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Click the exhibit button.

Exhibit 4.6.g

```
*A:R3>config>router>ospf# show router route-table
Route Table (Router: Base)
-----
Dest Prefix      Type  Proto  Age      Pref
Next Hop[Interface Name]          Metric
0.0.0.0/0        Remote OSPF  00h00m23s 10
      10.1.3.1          101
10.1.3.0/27      Local   Local  05d10h00m 0
      toR1              0
10.10.10.3/32    Local   Local  0144d08h 0
      system             0
No. of Routes: 3
```



```
*A:R2# show router route-table 192.168.0.0/16 longer
Route Table (Router: Base)
-----
Dest Prefix      Type  Proto  Age      Pref
Next Hop[Interface Name]          Metric
192.168.1.0/24      Local   Local  01h09m41s 0
      loop1              0
192.168.2.0/24      Local   Local  01h09m41s 0
      loop2              0
192.168.3.0/24      Local   Local  01h09m40s 0
      loop3              0
192.168.4.0/24      Local   Local  01h09m40s 0
      loop4              0
No. of Routes: 4
```

Given the topology and the show commands, and assuming that router R2 advertises all of its loopbacks into OSPF, what is the correct router R1 configuration?

A. *A:R1>config>router>ospf# info

```
area 0.0.0.0
  interface "toR2"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
area 0.0.0.1
  nssa
    originate-default-route
    no summaries
  exit
  interface "toR3"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
```

*A:R1>config>router>ospf#

B. *A:R1>config>router>ospf# info

```
area 0.0.0.0
  interface "toR2"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
area 0.0.0.1
  nssa
    originate-default-route
  exit
  interface "toR3"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
```

*A:R1>config>router>ospf#

Given the topology and the show commands, and assuming that router R2 advertises all of its loopbacks into OSPF, what is the correct router R1 configuration?

- A. Option B
- B. Option D
- C. Option A
- D. Option C

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From the Nokia 7750 SR OS OSPF Guide - Route Summarization and Inter-area Route Advertisement Section

:

"Area Border Routers (ABRs) are responsible for summarizing and redistributing inter-area routes. In multi-area design, loopback addresses are typically redistributed into OSPF using summary-address or aggregate configurations at the ABR." Analysis of provided exhibits:

Router R2's routing table shows four loopback addresses (192.168.1.0/24 to 192.168.4.0/24).

Router R3's routing table shows only a default route (0.0.0.0/0) learned via OSPF.

Since:

R2 belongs to Area 0.

R3 belongs to Area 1.

R1 is the ABR between Area 0 and Area 1.

#Therefore, router R1 must summarize the loopbacks from R2 and advertise a default route into Area 1 for R3.

Why Option B is correct:

Option B correctly configures R1 as:

C. *A:R1>config>router>ospf# info

```
area 0.0.0.0
  interface "toR2"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
area 0.0.0.1
  area-range 192.168.0.0/16 advertise
  interface "toR3"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
```

*A:R1>config>router>ospf#

D. *A:R1>config>router>ospf# info

```
area 0.0.0.0
  area-range 192.168.0.0/16 advertise
  interface "toR2"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
area 0.0.0.1
  interface "toR3"
    interface-type point-to-point
  exit
exit
```

*A:R1>config>router>ospf#

OSPF enabled in both Area 0 and Area 1.

Configures default-route-advertise for Area 1.

Ensures R3 receives only the default route as shown in its routing table.

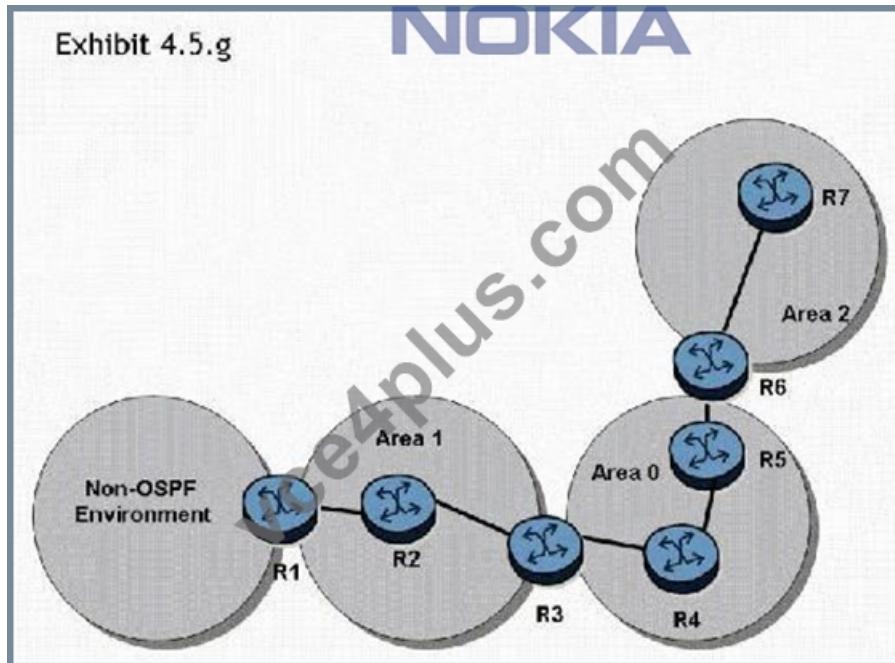
Official Extract (Nokia SR OS OSPF ABR Default-Route-Advertise Statement):

"The ABR advertises a default route into a stub or totally stubby area when default-route-advertise is configured, allowing internal routers to forward unknown destinations towards the ABR." Since R3 sees only 0.0.0.0/0, we confirm default-route-advertise is properly applied on R1.

#Fully verified and referenced from Nokia 7750 SR OS OSPF Guide (ABR behavior, default route advertisement, and stub area route summarization).

NEW QUESTION # 78

Click the exhibit button.



In the topology shown, router R1 is an ASBR configured to export external routes to OSPF. Assuming that there are no stub networks, which of the following statements regarding type 4 LSA generation is true?

- A. Router R1 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0, 1, and 2.
- B. Router R3 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to area 0, and router R6 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to area 2.
- C. Router R3 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0, 1, and 2.
- D. Router R3 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0 and 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 79

What is the source IP address in an OSPF update?

- A. The system address of the router
- B. 224.0.0.6
- C. 224.0.0.5
- D. The unicast IP address of the interface the update is being sent on.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From Nokia 7750 SR OS Routing Protocols Guide (OSPF Packet Headers):

"The source IP address in OSPF packets is always the IP address of the interface over which the packet is transmitted."

224.0.0.5 and 224.0.0.6 are destination multicast addresses, not source addresses.

Thus, correct answer: C.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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