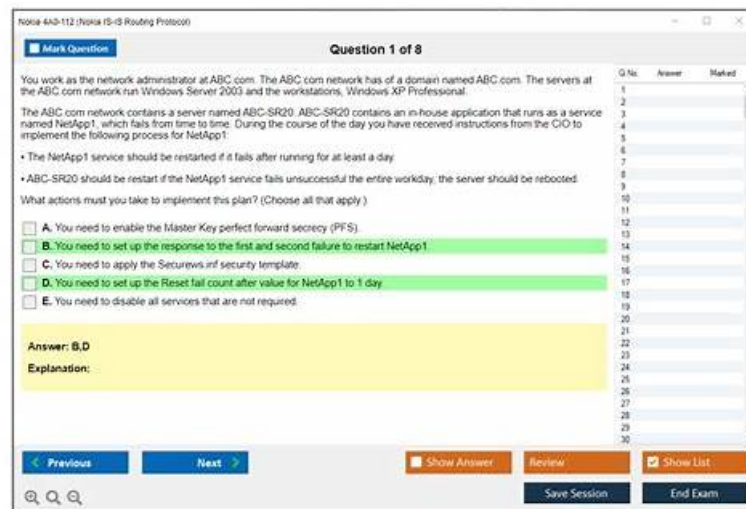


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Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which component of the Nokia 7750 SR is in charge of performing the longest prefix match lookup on packets that arrive on the physical interfaces?

- A. Media Dependent Adapter (MDA)
- B. Switch Fabric (SF)
- C. Control Processing Module (CMP)
- **D. Input/Output Module (IOM)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Input/Output Module (IOM) is responsible for performing the longest prefix match (LPM) lookup on packets that arrive at the physical interfaces. The IOM performs this function by examining the destination IP address of incoming packets and using the routing table to determine the best match.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which of the following statements about IS-IS is FALSE?

- A. IS-IS uses the concept of level-1 and level-2 routers to implement hierarchy.
- B. A level-1 router forwards traffic to other areas through the nearest level-1 or level-2 router.
- C. A router becomes level-2 when it is associated with the backbone area.
- **D. In IS-IS, routers are associated with an area, not the interfaces.**

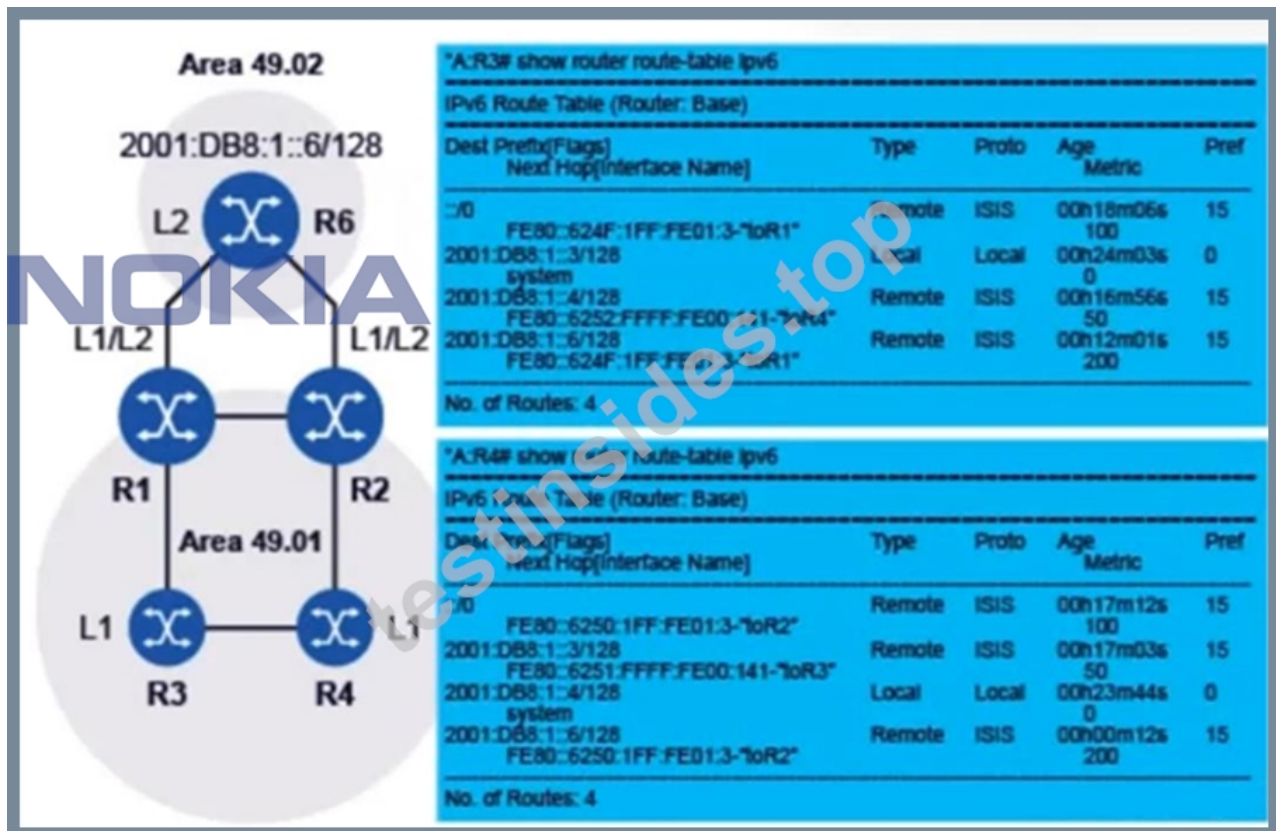
Answer: D

Explanation:

In IS-IS, routers are actually associated with interfaces rather than the entire router being associated with a single area. A router can have interfaces in multiple areas, and it is the interface's configuration that determines which area it belongs to.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Consider the exhibit.



All routers are running IS-IS with IPv6 support enabled. Based on the topology shown, and the route tables of routers R3 and R4, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- **A. Route leaking is configured on both routers R1 and R2.**
- B. There is no route leaking configured on router R1 or router R2.
- C. Route leaking is configured on router R1 but not on router R2.
- D. Route leaking is configured on router R2 but not on router R1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

From the route tables of R3 and R4, we can see that remote routes are present, with R3 and R4 both having routes referencing routers in different areas (Area 49.01 and 49.02). These remote routes are characteristic of route leaking, which is the process of sharing routes between different IS-IS areas.

R3 has routes for R1, R2, and R4, which are in Area 49.01, suggesting that R1 and R2 have advertised their routes to R3, possibly due to route leaking.

R4 has similar routes for R2 and R3, indicating that R2 might have advertised its routes to R4.

This sharing of routes between areas is indicative of route leaking being configured on both R1 and R2, allowing these routes to be

shared across the areas.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Refer to the exhibit.

<pre>(ex)[configure router "Base"] A:admin@R1# /show router isis adjacency</pre>						<pre>(ex)[configure router "Base"] A:admin@R2# /show router isis adjacency</pre>					
<pre>===== Rtr Base ISIS Instance 0 Adjacency =====</pre>						<pre>===== Rtr Base ISIS Instance 0 Adjacency =====</pre>					
System ID	Usage	State	Hold	Interface	MT-ID	System ID	Usage	State	Hold	Interface	MT-ID
R2	L2	Up	23	toR3	0	R1	L2	Up	22	toR1	0
R3	L1	Up	23	toR2	0	R4	L1	Up	19	toR4	0
<pre>===== Adjacencies : 2 =====</pre>						<pre>===== Adjacencies : 2 =====</pre>					

Routers R1, R2, R3, and R4 are running IS-IS. Assuming all interfaces are added to IS-IS as point-to-point and no commands are issued at the interface level to restrict adjacencies, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. All four routers are L1/L2.
- B. Routers R1 and R2 are L2 routers. Routers R3 and R4 are L1 routers.
- C. Routers R1 and R2 are L2 routers. Routers R3 and R4 are L1/L2 routers.
- **D. Routers R1 and R2 are L1/L2 routers. Routers R3 and R4 are L1 routers.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the output, we can see that the usage column indicates whether a router is operating as an L1 or L2 router:

The L1/L2 designations refer to whether the routers participate in both Level 1 and Level 2 of IS-IS:

In this case, R1 and R2 are L2 routers, and R3 and R4 are L1 routers.

NEW QUESTION # 15

When using IS-IS in native mode for routing in a dual-stack IPv4/IPv6 environment, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. The same topology information is used to calculate the shortest path tree for both IPv4 and IPv6.
- B. All links are assumed to be IPv4- and IPv6-capable.
- **C. In a multi-area environment, the SPF algorithm needs to be run four times on each L1/L2 router.**
- D. It may lead to traffic black-holing if not properly designed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a dual-stack IPv4/IPv6 IS-IS environment, the SPF (Shortest Path First) algorithm is only run once per router for each protocol (IPv4 or IPv6). The topology is shared, but the SPF calculations for IPv4 and IPv6 are separate. This means that the SPF algorithm will run twice (once for IPv4 and once for IPv6) for each L1/L2 router, not four times.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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