

# Quiz Nokia - 4A0-112–Valid Exam Questions Fee



Nokia Service Routing Certification (SRC) Program

## Practice Exam Questions for: Nokia IP Networks and Services Fundamentals (exam number: 4A0-100)

The following questions will test your knowledge and prepare you for the Nokia NRS I Certification Exam. Compare your responses with the Answer Key at the end of the document.

### Module 1: Introduction to Networking and Services

1. Which TCP/IP layer is responsible for path determination and end-to-end forwarding of datagrams?
  - a. The Application layer
  - b. The Transport layer
  - c. The Internet layer
  - d. The Link layer
2. What information is part of the encapsulation done at the Link layer?
  - a. Source and destination MAC addresses
  - b. Source and destination IP addresses
  - c. Source and destination port numbers
  - d. Source and destination email addresses
3. Which of the following is NOT a function of the control plane in a router?
  - a. To exchange control messages with other routers
  - b. To collaborate with other routers to find the best way to forward data packets
  - c. To populate the routing table and the tunnel table
  - d. To forward data packets towards their destination

### Module 2: Introduction to the 7750 Service Router

4. Which of the following shows a typical data packet flow when egressing a Nokia 7750 SR?
  - a. SF/CPH -> MDA -> IQM -> SFP
  - b. SF/CPH -> SFP -> IQM -> MDA
  - c. SF/CPH -> IQM -> MDA -> SFP
  - d. MDA -> IQM -> SF/CPH -> SFP

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Are you interested in learning more about network routing protocols? Look no further than the Nokia 4A0-112 Certification Exam, which focuses specifically on the Nokia IS-IS routing protocol. This highly specialized certification is designed for network professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in the area of IS-IS.

Achieving the Nokia 4A0-112 certification demonstrates that the candidate has the skills and knowledge required to design, deploy, and manage large-scale service provider networks using the Nokia IS-IS routing protocol. Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol certification is recognized globally as a mark of excellence in the networking industry and is highly valued by employers. With this certification, network professionals can enhance their career prospects and open up new opportunities for advancement in their field.

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## Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

### NEW QUESTION # 27

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	0x5	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. Single-area IS-IS domain with broadcast interfaces.
- B. Multi-area IS-IS domain with no broadcast interfaces.
- C. Single-area IS-IS domain with no broadcast interfaces.
- **D. Multi-area IS-IS domain with broadcast interfaces.**

**Answer: D**

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 # 28

A new router is added to a broadcast network. What does IS-IS use as the tiebreaker for selecting the DIS if the priorities are the same?

- A. The existing DIS remains the DIS.
- **B. The router with the highest system ID.**
- C. The router with the highest interface MAC address.
- D. The Hello packet with the highest sequence number.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In IS-IS, the Designated Intermediate System (DIS) is responsible for certain tasks on broadcast networks, such as generating link-

state advertisements and acting as the central point for flooding information.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

A series of actions are triggered on a router as a result of enabling both loopfree-alternate for a link-state routing protocol and ip-fast-reroute. Which of the following is NOT one of those actions?

- A. Installing two entries in the FIB for IP prefixes, one active and one in standby mode.
- B. Enabling the router to locally repair the active path to an IP prefix in case of failure.
- C. Calculating a backup next hop for each known IP prefix, if it exists, that would not create a routing loop if used without informing other routers.
- D. Calculating the shortest-path next hop for each known IP prefix.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 30

What do the address resolution protocol (ARP) for IPv4 and the neighbor discovery procedures for IPv6 have in common?

- A. Both resolve a host device's MAC address using its IP address.
- B. Both detect duplicate IP address assignments.
- C. Both detect duplicate MAC address assignments.
- D. Both resolve a host device's IP address using its MAC address.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

ARP for IPv4 and Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) for IPv6 are both used to map a device's IP address to its MAC address. This is essential for communication within a local network.

ARP is used in IPv4 networks, and NDP performs a similar function in IPv6 networks, ensuring devices can communicate effectively on the same network segment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 31

A router running a link-state routing protocol detects that one of its neighbors is no longer connected to it. The router generates a new link-state advertisement to inform other routers of the topology change. Which of the following is NOT an action that is triggered by this event?

- A. Every router that receives the new link-state advertisement runs the SPF algorithm to recalculate its shortest-path tree and its forwarding database.
- B. If a router receives multiple copies of the new link-state advertisement, it will simply ignore all copies received after the first one.
- C. If a router receives the new link-state advertisement, it acknowledges it, stores it, and forwards it to its own neighbors.
- D. Every router that receives the new link-state advertisement updates its age field before forwarding it.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When a router receives a link-state advertisement (LSA), it does not update the age field before forwarding it. The age field in an LSA is typically updated by the originating router or during the process of forwarding the LSA within the network. Routers do not modify the age field upon receiving and forwarding an LSA.

#### NEW QUESTION # 32

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