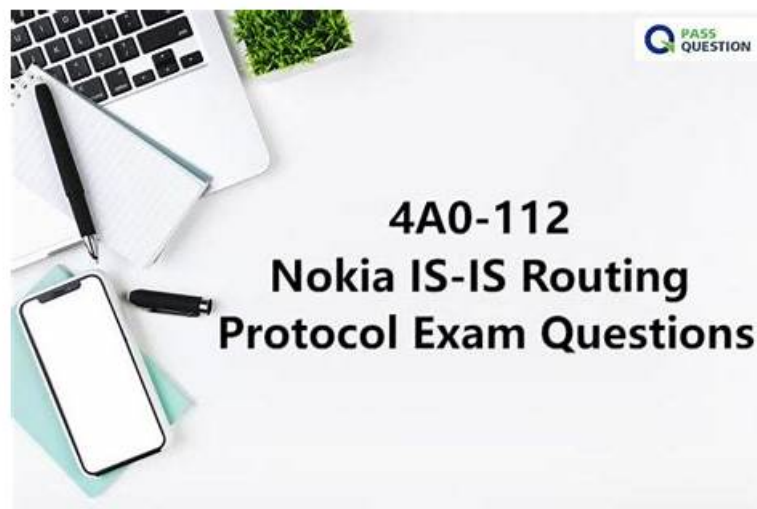# Real Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol Pass4sure Questions - 4A0-112 Study Vce & Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol Training Torrent

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Nokia IS-IS routing protocol is a popular and widely used protocol in the telecommunications industry. It is used to route data packets through a network and provides a scalable and reliable solution for large networks. To work with the Nokia IS-IS routing protocol, it is essential to have a thorough understanding of the protocol's operation and its configuration. The Nokia 4A0-112 Certification Exam measures a candidate's proficiency in these areas.

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Nokia 4A0-112 Certification Exam is designed to assess the knowledge and skills of network professionals who work with the Nokia IS-IS routing protocol. 4A0-112 exam measures the ability of candidates to configure, manage, and troubleshoot an IS-IS network. The Nokia 4A0-112 certification is recognized globally as a mark of expertise in routing protocols and is highly valued in the telecommunications industry.
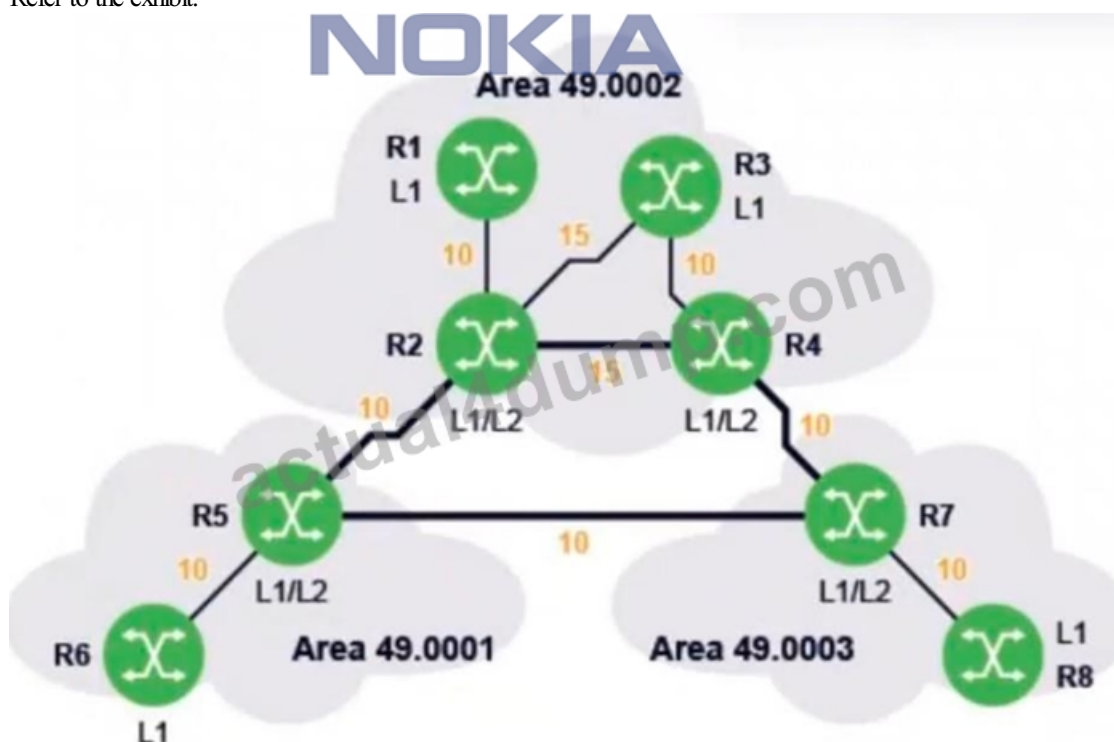
Nokia 4A0-112 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Interior Gateway Protocols: This section is aimed at Network Analysts and provides an overview of interior gateway protocols. Candidates will study distance vectors, link-state protocols, and the shortest path first algorithm. The module also covers link-state protocol message flooding and optimizations, which are essential for efficient routing within networks.

Topic 2	• Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System Routing Protocol (IS-IS): Targeted at IS-IS Network Engineers, this section covers the basics of IS-IS. Candidates will learn about hierarchy in a multi-area IS-IS domain, IS-IS message types, adjacency formation, and database synchronization. The module also includes advertising link-state information in single-area and multi-area IS-IS networks, route leaking, summarization, and advertising external prefixes into IS-IS.
Topic 3	• IP Routing Review: This section measures the skills of Network Engineers and covers the fundamentals of IP routing. Candidates will learn about the basics of IP routing, how to populate the routing table and the concept of Equal-Cost Multipath Routing (ECMP). The module also discusses route redistribution and filtering using policies, as well as the architecture of the Nokia 7750 SR. Additionally, candidates will understand the IP packet header format, IP addressing, and Layer-3 interfaces on a Nokia 7750 SR.
Topic 4	• Static Routes: In this section, the exam focuses on Network Engineers and defines the characteristics of static routes. Candidates will learn about failure detection options associated with static routes and will also explore IPv6 static routes. Understanding these concepts is crucial for effective network management.

Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
Refer to the exhibit.

In the diagram, all routers are using IS-IS as their routing protocol. The number next to each link is its metric value.
What path will traffic follow from router R6 to router R3, and from router R3 to router R6?

- A. Router R6 to router R3 will follow (R6-R5-R7-R4-R3). Router R3 to router R6 will follow (R3-R4-R7-R5-R6).
- B. Router R6 to router R3 will follow (R6-R5-R2-R3). Router R3 to router R6 will follow (R3-R4-R7-R5-R6).
- C. Router R6 to router R3 will follow (R6-R5-R2-R3). Router R3 to router R6 will follow (R3-R4-R2-R5-R6).
- D. Router R6 to router R3 will follow (R6-R5-R2-R3). Router R3 to router R6 will follow (R3-R2-R5-R6).

Answer: D

Explanation:
The metric values between the routers dictate the routing paths, and IS-IS will calculate the shortest path based on these values.
R6 to R3: The path from R6 to R3 will go through R5 and R2, as this route has the least cumulative metric ($10 + 10 + 15 = 35$).
R3 to R6: The reverse path from R3 to R6 will follow R3 → R2 → R5 → R6 because this route is also the shortest with a total metric of $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$.

NEW QUESTION # 21
When a router performs the SPF calculation, which router is used as the root of the shortest path tree?

- A. The router's closest neighbor.
- B. The router with the fewest links.
- C. The router doing the calculation.
- D. The router with the lowest router ID.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a router performs the SPF (Shortest Path First) calculation, it uses itself as the root of the shortest path tree (SPT). This router computes the shortest paths to all other routers in the network, treating itself as the origin and calculating the paths based on its view of the network.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which of the following statements about IS-IS is FALSE?

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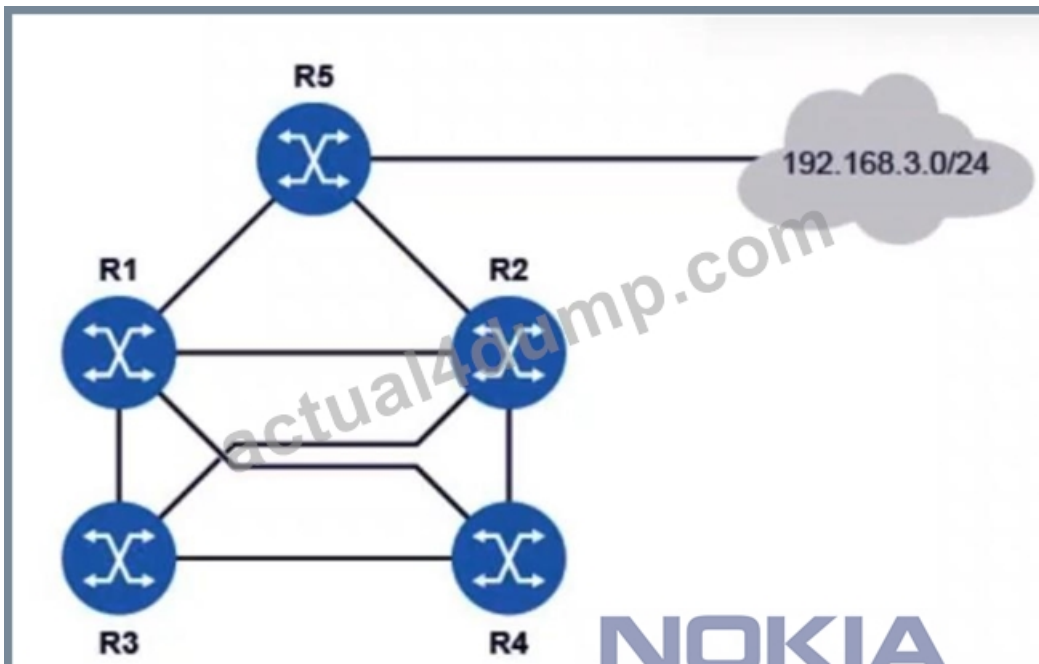- D. A router becomes level-2 when it is associated with the backbone area.

Answer: C

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 # 23
Refer to the exhibit.

All routers in the diagram are running an interior gateway protocol (IGP) and have been configured with an ECMP value of 4. Router R5 advertises the prefix 192.168.3.0/24 using the IGP. Assuming all links have the same cost, how many entries for prefix 192.168.3.0/24 will be in router R3's routing table?

- A. 0

- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:
In this scenario, the routers are configured with an Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) value of 4, meaning they can utilize up to 4 equal-cost paths to reach a destination. Since Router R5 is advertising the 192.168.3.0/24 prefix and all links have the same cost, router R3 will receive multiple routes to reach this destination.
Given that all the routers (R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5) are connected in a way that can support multiple equal-cost paths, and assuming ECMP is set to 4, the routing table on Router R3 will have up to 4 entries for the prefix 192.168.3.0/24.
Thus, Router R3's routing table will contain 4 entries for the prefix 192.168.3.0/24.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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. Enabling the router to locally repair the active path to an IP prefix in case of failure.
- B. 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.
- C. Installing two entries in the FIB for IP prefixes, one active and one in standby mode.
- D. Calculating the shortest-path next hop for each known IP prefix.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 25
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