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Nokia Segment Routing Exam

Nokia 4A0-116

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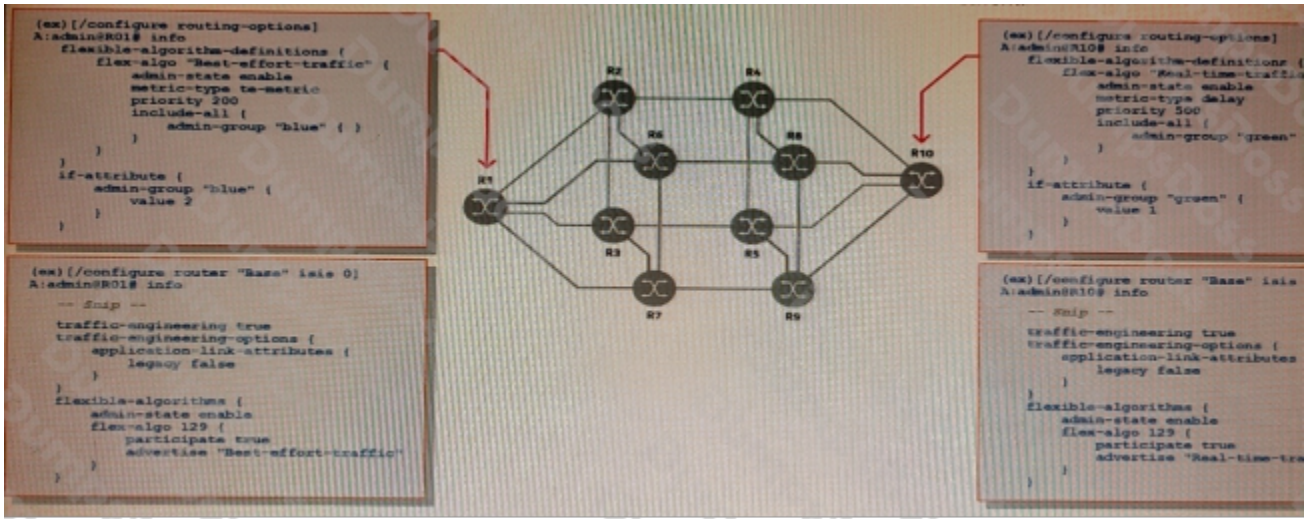
QUESTION NO: 1

Based on the configuration shown for routers R1 and R10, what valid flex-algo definitions exist in the network?



A. No valid flex-algo definitions, because of the conflicting parameters.

B. One valid flex-algo definition, using delay as the link metric and including green links.

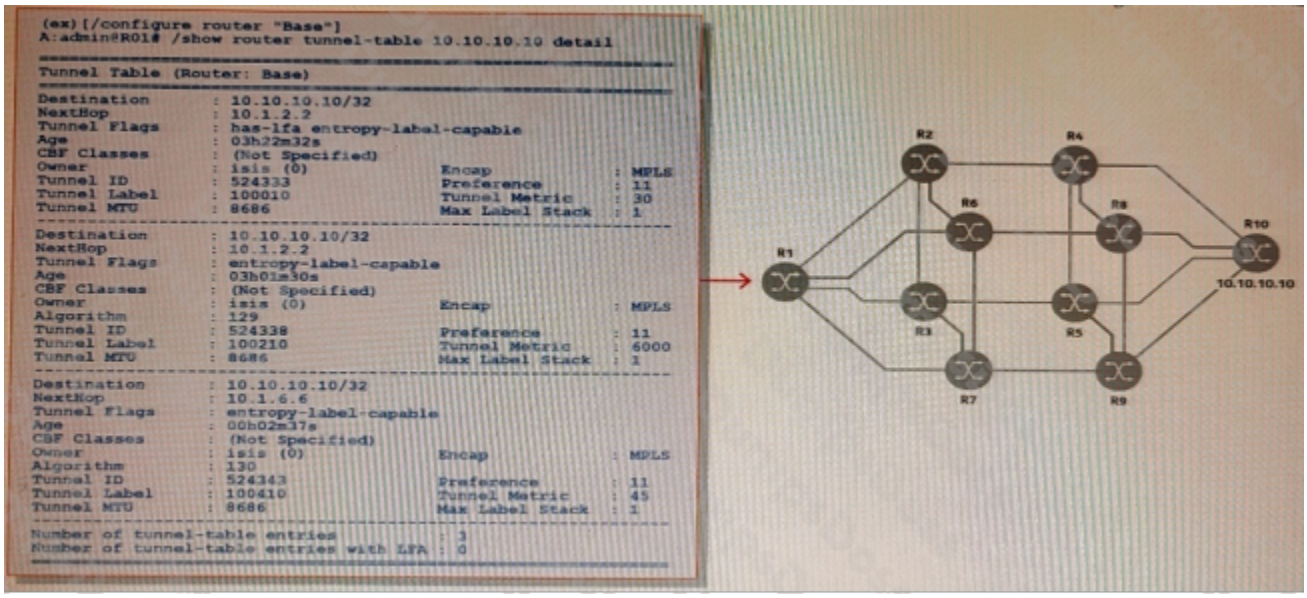
C. One valid flex-algo definition, using te-metric as the link metric and including blue links.

D. Two valid flex-algo definitions, one uses te-metric as the link metric and includes blue links and the other uses delay as the link met includes green links.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 2

Based on the exhibit, and given that the system IP address of router RIO is 10.10.10.10, which of the following statements is FALSE?



A. Router RI participates in at least two flex-algo instances.

B. Router RIO participates in flex-algo instance 130.

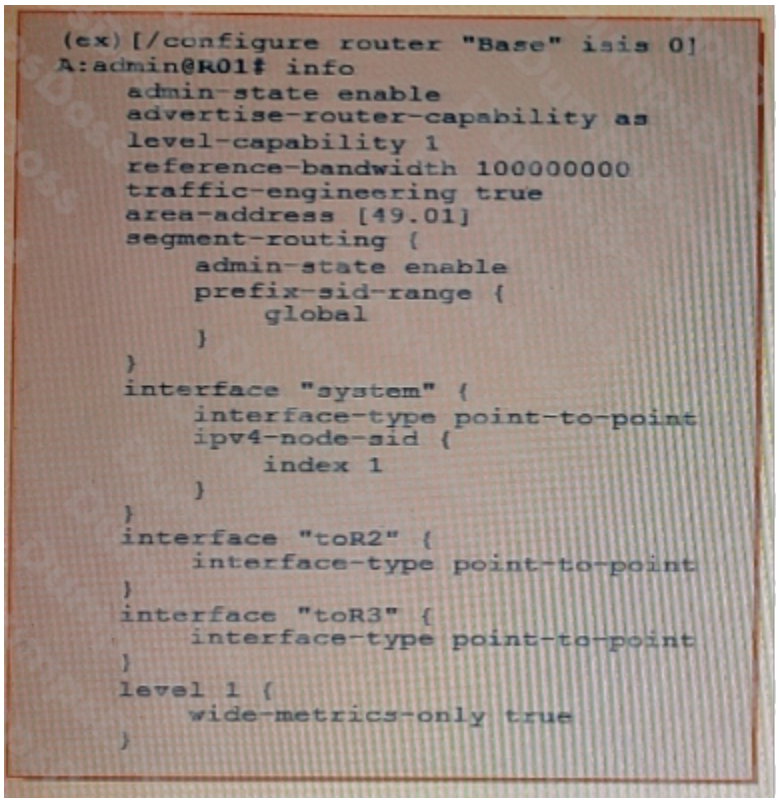
C. The Node-SID assigned to router RIO for flex-algo instance 129 is 524338.

D. The underlying routing protocol being used in the network for segment routing is IS-IS.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 3

Based upon the exhibit, which of the following statements regarding the configuration is FALSE?



```
(ex)[/configure router "Base" isis 0]
A:admin@R01# info
    admin-state enable
    advertise-router-capability as
    level-capability 1
    reference-bandwidth 100000000
    traffic-engineering true
    area-address [49.01]
    segment-routing {
        admin-state enable
        prefix-sid-range {
            global
        }
    }
    interface "system" {
        interface-type point-to-point
        ipv4-node-sid {
            index 1
        }
    }
    interface "toR2" {
        interface-type point-to-point
    }
    interface "toR3" {
        interface-type point-to-point
    }
    level 1 {
        wide-metrics-only true
    }
```

A. Traffic engineering information will only be advertised for the interfaces that have both MPLS and RSVP enabled.

B. The Node-SID assigned to this router is the second label in the defined range.

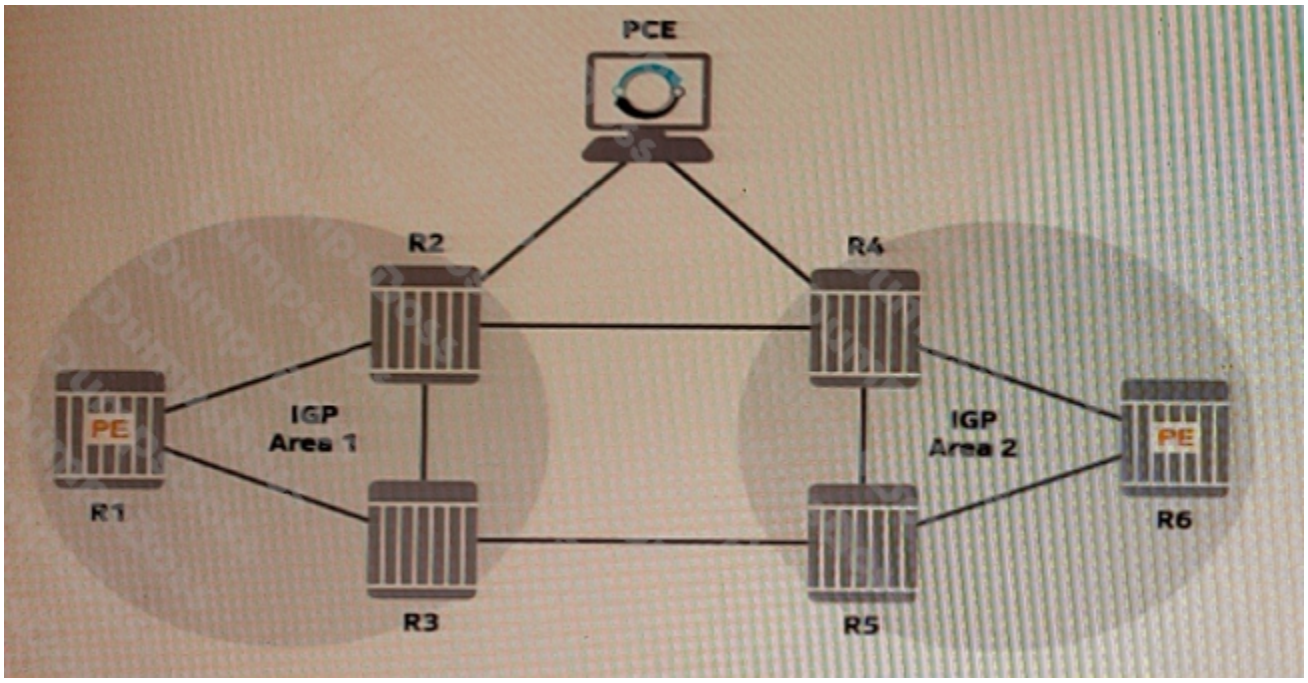
C. Traffic engineering has been enabled on this router.

D. Adjacency-SID labels will not be advertised as they have not been defined under the physical interfaces.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

Based on the exhibit, which of the following is a viable option for the Path Computation Element (PCE) to obtain all the necessary topology and traffic-engineering information from the network, so that it can calculate LSP paths on behalf of the PE routers?



A. Establishing an IGP adjacency with router R2

B. Establishing IGP adjacencies with routers R1 and R2

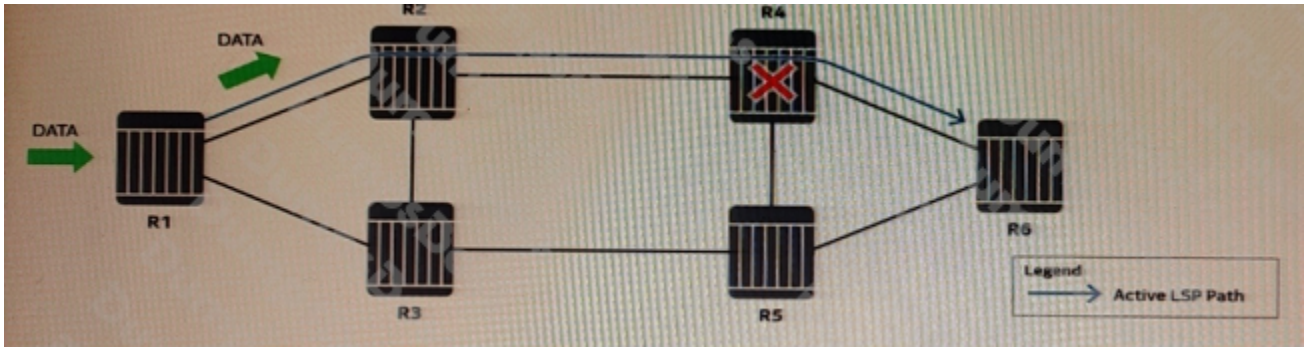
C. Establishing a BGP session using the BGP-LS address family with router R3

D. Establishing BGP sessions using the BGP-LS address family with routers R3 and R4

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5

An SR-TE LSP with a path definition that includes router R4 as a loose hop and for which Seamless-BFD has been enabled is following the path shown in the exhibit. What happens after router R4 fails if the routers along the path follow the default behavior?



A. The head end will periodically try to calculate a new path at a rate defined by the retry timer.

B. The head end will periodically try to calculate a new path at a rate defined by the resignal timer.

C. The head end will continue forwarding traffic to the current next-hop indefinitely, which will be discarded at the point of failure.

D. The head end will continue forwarding traffic to the current next-hop indefinitely, and R2 will redirect the traffic to R3 after IGP reconvergence.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

When an SR-TE LSP with Seamless-BFD enabled, the BFD sessions are established between the routers along the path to detect any failures quickly. If a failure happens in the path, the router will stop forwarding the traffic and send a BFD control packet to the head-end router. In this case, R4 failed, BFD sessions will detect the failure and send a message to the head-end router, but since R4 is a loose hop, the path doesn't have to be re-calculate. The head-end router will continue forwarding traffic to the current next-hop, R2, which will be discarded at the point of failure (R4) as it doesn't know about the failure. And the traffic will not be redirected to R3 after IGP reconvergence.