Nokia

4A0-D03

Nokia SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Consider the exhibit.

Which of the following is NOT configured on dcgw10 to support the Layer 3 VPN connectivity?

A. The base BGP instance to support vpn-ipv4 and evpn address families.
B. A routed VXLAN interface for the VPRN instance.
C. A binding of the VPRN instance to the MPLS tunnels towards dcgw20.
D. A vrf-target matching the vrf-target on dcgw20 in the VPRN instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:
In an integrated gateway-based data center interconnect design, the gateway must interwork between the data center EVPN/VXLAN domain and the WAN VPN transport domain. For Layer 3 VPN connectivity on a Nokia 7750 SR integrated gateway, the base BGP instance must support the relevant VPN address families, such as VPN-IPv4 and EVPN, because the gateway participates in control-plane exchange between the data center and WAN sides. The VPRN must also be associated with the WAN transport, normally through MPLS tunnel binding, and the VRF target must match the corresponding VPRN on the remote gateway so that VPN routes are imported and exported correctly. A routed VXLAN interface, however, is an SR Linux IP-VRF/VXLAN construct used for symmetric L3 EVPN forwarding inside a VXLAN-based data center fabric. In this question, dcgw10 is acting as the integrated WAN gateway for L3VPN connectivity, so a routed VXLAN interface is not the required configuration item on the VPRN instance. integrated gateway DCI, VPRN over MPLS, EVPN-to-VPN interworking.

Question: 2

Consider the exhibit.

dcgw10 is a Nokia 7750SR and is used as the integrated gateway.
Which of the following is NOT configured in VPLS 100 on dcgw10?

A. The EVI to be used by the VPLS.
B. A VXLAN instance with the VNI for the VPLS.
C. A BGP instance with two unique route targets.
D. The BGP instance bound to the MPLS tunnels toward dcgw20.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:
For Layer 2 data center interconnect using an integrated gateway, VPLS 100 on the Nokia 7750 SR represents the WAN-side Layer 2 VPN service. The VPLS requires an EVI because EVPN uses the EVI to identify the L2 service instance in the control plane. It also requires BGP EVPN signaling with the appropriate route targets so the local and remote service instances can import the correct EVPN routes. Because the service is transported across the WAN, the BGP/EVPN instance must be associated with the MPLS transport tunnels toward the remote gateway, dcgw20. A VXLAN instance with a VNI is not configured in the 7750 SR VPLS 100 for this integrated WAN gateway service. The VXLAN/VNI mapping is used inside the SR Linux data center fabric where MAC-VRF services are transported over VXLAN. On the WAN side, the VPLS service is carried using MPLS/EVPN mechanisms, not a VXLAN VNI configured directly under the VPLS. integrated gateway DCI, L2 EVPN/VPLS interworking, EVI and route-target operation.

Question: 3

Which of the following statements about the decoupled gateway-based data center interconnect solution is TRUE?

A. The IP addresses of all the leaf routers and route-reflectors must be reachable by the routers in the WAN.
B. There is a clear demarcation for security and QoS between the data center border leaf and the WAN PE.
C. The WAN PE maintains a peering session with the data center route reflector.
D. VXLAN tunnels are established between the leaf routers in the different data centers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:
A decoupled gateway-based DCI model separates the data center border-leaf function from the WAN PE function. This separation is the key design point. The border leaf remains part of the

data center EVPN/VXLAN environment, while the WAN PE participates in WAN VPN transport and policy enforcement. Because the roles are split across two devices, the handoff between the border leaf and WAN PE provides a clean administrative and operational boundary. That boundary is useful for security policy, QoS marking, traffic classification, and troubleshooting ownership. The WAN does not need direct reachability to every leaf and route reflector as in a gateway-less model. The WAN PE also does not peer directly with the data center route reflector in a decoupled model; route exchange occurs through the border-leaf/WAN-PE handoff. VXLAN tunnels between leaf routers across different data centers are characteristic of gateway-less extension, not decoupled gateway operation. Therefore, the statement about clear demarcation between the data center border leaf and WAN PE is the accurate description. decoupled gateway-based DCI, security/QoS demarcation, WAN PE separation.

Question: 4

Which of the following statements describes the function or operation of the integrated gateway-based data center interconnect solution?

A. All the data center leaf routers must be reachable over the WAN network.
B. The route reflectors in the different data centers must be able to reach each other.
C. The VXLAN tunnels are required between the leaf routers in the different data centers.
D. The data center gateway and the WAN PE functions are performed on a single router.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:
In an integrated gateway-based DCI design, the same physical or logical router performs both the data center gateway role and the WAN PE role. This is why option D is correct. The device terminates or participates in the data center-side EVPN service and also handles the WAN-side VPN transport, including route translation or re-advertisement where needed. This approach avoids exposing every data center leaf router to the WAN and avoids requiring route reflector reachability between data centers. It also avoids building VXLAN tunnels directly between all leaf routers in separate data centers. Those characteristics belong to gateway-less DCI, where the EVPN overlay stretches more directly across the WAN and the WAN must carry the underlay or overlay reachability required by the data center leaves. Integrated gateway design is more controlled: the gateway is the interworking point, which makes it suitable when the provider or operator wants a strong service boundary and centralized DCI policy enforcement. integrated gateway-based DCI, single-router gateway/WAN PE function, EVPN/VPN interworking.

Question: 5

Which of the following statements about the gateway-less data center interconnect solution is FALSE?

A. It provides a clear demarcation for security between the border leaf and gateway.
B. All of the data centers leaf routers must be reachable over the WAN network.
C. The route reflectors must be reachable between different data centers.
D. The data center border leaf and gateway can use either eBGP or static routes to exchange routing information.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [SR Linux EVPN and Data Center Interconnect/Course Guide/topics]:
A gateway-less DCI design extends the data center EVPN/VXLAN model across the WAN without a distinct gateway function separating the data center fabric from the WAN VPN edge. Because the leaf routers or route reflectors must establish the necessary EVPN control-plane and VXLAN data-plane reachability across data centers, the WAN must provide reachability for those fabric endpoints. This design can simplify service continuity and preserve the EVPN overlay model end-to-end, but it does not provide the clean security and QoS demarcation that exists in a decoupled gateway model. A clear demarcation between a border leaf and a separate gateway/WAN PE is specifically a property of decoupled gateway-based DCI, not gateway-less DCI. The gateway-less model also requires reachability between route reflectors or EVPN control-plane endpoints across sites. Therefore, option A is false because it incorrectly assigns the demarcation benefit to the gateway-less design. gateway-less DCI, stretched EVPN overlay, route-reflector and leaf reachability requirements.

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