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Nokia
4A0-C03
Nokia NRS II Composite Exam: IS-IS version

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Question: 1

Which of the following statements regarding an ERO in an RSVP PATH message is FALSE?

A. ERO is used by downstream routers to determine the next-hop for the LSP.
B. ERO contains label information used to signal an LSP path.
C. ERO is not always present in the PATH message.
D. Each downstream router updates information inside the ERO.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Explicit Route Object (ERO) is an RSVP-TE signaling object used to specify the sequence of network nodes through which a Label Switched Path (LSP) must pass. It enables the ingress Label Edge Router (LER) to influence or explicitly determine the path followed by an MPLS tunnel.
An ERO contains a series of subobjects representing strict or loose hops. A strict hop requires direct connectivity to the specified next node, whereas a loose hop permits intermediate routers between the specified nodes.
The ERO does not distribute MPLS label bindings. Label distribution occurs through the RSVP signaling process. The ingress router includes a LABEL_REQUEST object in the PATH message, and downstream routers allocate and advertise labels through the LABEL object carried in the RESV message.
As the PATH message progresses downstream, routers process the applicable ERO subobjects to determine the next signaling hop. An ERO is optional in RSVP-TE signaling.
Therefore, the statement that the ERO contains MPLS label information is false.

Question: 2

An LSP on a Nokia 7750 SR is configured for one-to-one FRR with node protection. Which statement is FALSE?

A. Each PLR signals a protection tunnel that avoids the downstream node.
B. A single protection tunnel can protect all LSPs that go through the same hop.
C. A link protection tunnel is signaled if a node protection tunnel cannot be established.
D. Protection tunnels used in this LSP are also detour tunnels.

Answer: B

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Explanation:
The Nokia 7750 SR supports RSVP-TE Fast Reroute (FRR) to provide rapid local protection against network link and node failures. Two fundamental FRR mechanisms are one-to-one backup and facility backup.
One-to-one backup establishes individual detour LSPs to protect specific primary LSPs. Each Point of Local Repair (PLR) attempts to establish a detour that bypasses the protected downstream node when node protection is requested and an appropriate alternate path exists. If node protection cannot be provided, link protection may be established instead, subject to the available topology and configuration. The detour allows traffic to continue forwarding around the failure without waiting for the ingress router to establish a completely new end-to-end LSP.
Facility backup operates differently. It establishes bypass tunnels that can protect multiple primary LSPs traversing a common protected link or node. This shared protection mechanism reduces the amount of RSVP signaling and protection state required in large networks. Consequently, a shared protection tunnel that protects multiple LSPs is characteristic of facility backup, not one-to-one FRR.

Question: 3

Which statement below about route reflectors is FALSE?

A. A full iBGP mesh is required among route reflectors.
B. A route reflector can have both iBGP and eBGP clients.
C. A route reflector disables the iBGP split-horizon rule for its clients.
D. Route reflectors are used to reduce the number of iBGP sessions required in an AS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
BGP route reflection is a scalability mechanism that reduces the number of internal BGP sessions required within an Autonomous System (AS). Under conventional iBGP operation, routes learned from one iBGP neighbor cannot be advertised to another iBGP neighbor. Without route reflection or BGP confederations, this restriction generally requires a full mesh of iBGP sessions.
A route reflector introduces client and non-client relationships. Routes received from an iBGP client can be reflected to other clients and non-client iBGP peers. Routes received from non-client iBGP peers can be reflected to clients.
A route-reflector client must be an internal BGP peer belonging to the same autonomous system. Although a route reflector can establish ordinary eBGP sessions with routers in external autonomous systems, those external peers are not route-reflector clients.
Route reflection also uses the ORIGINATOR_ID and CLUSTER_LIST attributes to prevent routing loops.
Option A describes a conventional flat route-reflector deployment. Hierarchical route-reflector architectures can eliminate the requirement for a universal full mesh among all route reflectors. Nevertheless, option B is the most directly incorrect statement regarding route-reflector client relationships.

Question: 4

A service must accept frames with either of the following tag combinations:
• an outer VLAN tag of 200 and an inner VLAN tag of 33
• an outer VLAN tag of 250 and an inner VLAN tag of 33
Which SAP(s) must be configured?

A. 1/1/1:200.*
B. 1/1/1:*.33
C. 1/1/1:.
D. This requires two SAPs: 1/1/1:200.33 and 1/1/1:250.33.

Answer: D

Explanation:
On the Nokia 7750 SR, a Service Access Point (SAP) identifies the customer-facing attachment circuit associated with a particular service. QinQ encapsulation enables the router to classify Ethernet frames using two VLAN identifiers: an outer VLAN tag and an inner VLAN tag.
Outer VLAN
Inner VLAN
Matching SAP
200
33
1/1/1:200.33
250
33
1/1/1:250.33
QinQ frame classification using two explicitly configured SAPs.
The SAP identifier specifies the physical port followed by the applicable encapsulation identifiers. In this scenario, 1/1/1:200.33 identifies frames carrying outer VLAN 200 and inner VLAN 33, while 1/1/1:250.33 identifies frames carrying outer VLAN 250 and inner VLAN 33.
A wildcard SAP such as 1/1/1:200.* cannot satisfy both requirements because it only matches the specified outer VLAN of 200 and permits additional inner VLAN values.
The expression 1/1/1:*.33 is not a supported conventional QinQ SAP classifier for selecting arbitrary outer VLANs with a fixed inner VLAN.
Two explicitly configured SAPs therefore provide the necessary classification accuracy and ensure that traffic with the specified VLAN combinations is associated with the correct service.
Option C is also syntactically incomplete.

Question: 5

In a traditional (non-EVPN) VPRN service, which of the following statements about a Route Target (RT) is FALSE?

A. An RT is used to indicate the VPN service to which a route update is relevant.
B. An RT value is assigned to each VPRN service.
C. An RT is included as an extended community in MP-BGP route updates.
D. Configuring different RT values allows VPN customers to use the same private IP prefixes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN) services use Multiprotocol BGP to exchange customer-specific VPN routing information between Provider Edge (PE) routers. Two important mechanisms used in this architecture are Route Distinguishers (RDs) and Route Targets (RTs).
A Route Distinguisher is an eight-byte value combined with a customer IP prefix to create a unique VPN route. This allows MP-BGP to distinguish identical IPv4 prefixes advertised by different customers.
A Route Target is a BGP extended community used to control VPN route distribution. Export Route Targets identify the VPN membership associated with advertised routes, while import Route Targets determine which routes are eligible for installation in a receiving Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.
For example, two customers may both use the prefix 192.168.1.0/24. Different Route Distinguishers allow these prefixes to exist as separate VPN-IPv4 routes in the provider's BGP control plane.
Separate VRF tables maintain forwarding isolation, while Route Targets control the distribution of those routes.
Different Route Targets alone do not make overlapping customer prefixes unique. That function is provided by Route Distinguishers together with separate VRF routing contexts.

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