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Exam : 4A0-116

**Title : Nokia Segment Routing
Exam**

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using a PCE for the computation of TE-constrained LSP paths, as compared to using CSPF locally on the PE router?

- A. The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths
- B. The ability to create LSP paths with bandwidth reservation
- C. The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths
- D. The ability to ensure that some LSP paths are disjoint

Answer: B

Explanation:

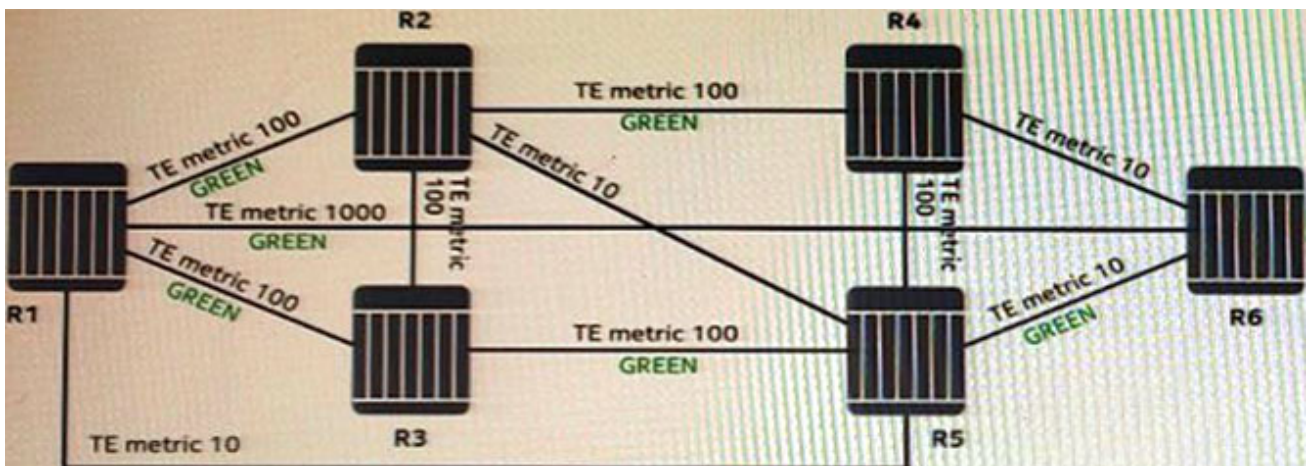
PCE does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth. This is a function of a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) or a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) and is done locally on the PE.

PCE can have advantages such as:

- ⇒ The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths
- ⇒ The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths
- ⇒ The ability to ensure that some LSP paths are disjoint

it can be used to optimize the path computation by centralizing the path calculation and by taking into account a global view of the network.

2.Examine the exhibit.



An LSP is being configured to start at R1 and end at R6 using local CSPF. The LSP has the following constraints. Include admin-group GREEN, use the TE metric and hop-limit 3.

What routers will be included in the LSP path?

- A. R1, R2, R4, R6
- B. R1, R5, R6
- C. R1, R3, R5, R6
- D. R1, R6

Answer: C

3.Which of the following statements about the Path Computation Element (PCE) is FALSE?

- A. The PCE can obtain topology and traffic-engineering information from the network using either a link-state IGP or BGP-LS.
- B. A stateful PCE proactively monitors all the existing LSPs and triggers the necessary repairs and re-optimizations.

- C. A stateless PCE can calculate cross-area traffic-engineering-constrained LSP paths.
- D. A stateful PCE can allow LSPs to reserve bandwidth.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Stateful PCE can monitor the existing LSPs and trigger necessary repairs and re-optimizations, but it does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth.

4. Based on the exhibit, which of the following statements about fast re-route for flex-algo instance 129 is TRUE?

The exhibit shows a network topology with routers R1 through R10. Routers R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, and R10 are interconnected. R1 and R2 are highlighted with red arrows pointing to their respective configuration snippets. R1's configuration includes `loopfree-alternate { remote-lfa { } }` and `flexible-algorithms { admin-state enable flex-algo 129 { loopfree-alternate { participate true advertise "Real-time-traffic" } } }`. R2's configuration includes `loopfree-alternate { ti-lfa { } }` and `flexible-algorithms { admin-state enable flex-algo 129 { participate true } }`.

- A. Only standard LFA is enabled on router R1; fast re-route is not enabled on router R2.
- B. Only standard LFA is enabled on both routers R1 and R2.
- C. Standard LFA and remote-LFA are enabled on router R1; fast re-route is not enabled on router R2.
- D. Standard LFA and remote-LFA are enabled on router R1; standard LFA and TT-LFA are enabled on router R2.

Answer: C

5. Which of the following steps is NOT required when configuring IS-IS to support Segment Routing?

- A. MPLS label range reserved for Segment Routing.
- B. Enable interfaces used for Segment Routing under
- C. The flooding scope of Segment Routing information.
- D. The Segment Routing Global Block range.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enable interfaces used for Segment Routing under: This step is not required, enabling interfaces used for Segment Routing is not necessary as the IS-IS protocol already takes care of the flooding of the routing information.