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Question: 1243

When a VPLS instance is configured in Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) Transparent Mode, how does the provider edge device handle incoming customer Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs)?

- A. Customer BPDUs are consumed and used to calculate the provider topology.
- B. Spanning tree root bridges must be located within the service provider core.
- C. The provider edge routers translate the BPDUs to OSPF link-state updates.
- D. All BPDUs are transparently flooded across the network without PE processing.

Answer: D

Explanation: In transparent mode, the service provider infrastructure does not participate in the customer's spanning tree topology. When customer Bridge Protocol Data Units enter the provider edge router, they are treated as standard, unknown multicast data frames. The router does not process or terminate them; rather, it unconditionally floods them across the VPLS instance to all other customer endpoints, allowing the customer network to establish its own independent spanning tree.

Question: 1244

Which protocol is typically managed by the M-VPLS to control blocking and forwarding states?

- A. BGP
- B. STP
- C. MPLS
- D. OSPF

Answer: B

Explanation: The Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is managed by M-VPLS to control blocking and forwarding states on associated endpoints, ensuring efficient data traffic management and preventing loops.

Question: 1245

What is the purpose of the active/standby pseudowire selection criteria?

- A. To specify which pseudowire is used as primary or secondary
- B. To configure the routing protocol for the pseudowires
- C. To define how traffic is distributed across multiple links
- D. To determine the maximum throughput allowed

Answer: A

Explanation: The active/standby pseudowire selection criteria are used to specify which pseudowire will be active and which will serve as the standby, ensuring controlled failover behavior.

Question: 1246

What is the significance of using BGP signaling in a VPLS deployment?

- A. It restricts traffic to specific paths in the network.
- B. It simplifies the configuration of SAPs.
- C. It is used solely for multicast traffic management.
- D. It enables dynamic label distribution across multiple routers.

Answer: D

Explanation: BGP signaling in a VPLS deployment enables dynamic label distribution across multiple routers, facilitating the establishment of pseudowires and improving scalability in large networks.

Question: 1247

Which combination of features creates a completely static set of allowed MAC addresses inside a VPLS?

- A. Disable-learning together with discard-unknown and disable-aging
- B. Enable MAC move and increase the FDB size
- C. Configure a larger path-mtu and enable FRR
- D. Enable MAC pinning on every SAP and lower the age timers

Answer: A

Explanation: Disable-learning stops new entries from being added, discard-unknown drops any frame whose destination is not already present, and disable-aging prevents the existing entries from ever being removed. The result is a fixed, administratively

controlled set of MAC addresses.

Question: 1248

What can cause a path failure in a VPLS network?

- A. Correct MTU settings
- B. Proper VLAN configuration
- C. Physical link issues or misconfigured parameters
- D. Active OAM tools

Answer: C

Explanation: A path failure in a VPLS network can be caused by physical link issues or misconfigured parameters, such as incorrect VLAN encapsulation or MTU mismatches. These failures can disrupt communication and affect network performance.

Question: 1249

What is a key benefit of separating the control plane from user data traffic in a VPLS environment?

- A. Reduced latency for data transmission
- B. Simplified network configuration
- C. Increased bandwidth for user data
- D. Enhanced management and troubleshooting capabilities

Answer: D

Explanation: Separating the control plane from user data traffic allows for enhanced management and troubleshooting capabilities, as control protocols can operate independently without interference from user data flows.

Question: 1250

What is the specific function of Targeted LDP (T-LDP) in the establishment of a flat multipoint Layer 2 service?

- A. Assigning IP addresses to the virtual routing instances on provider edge routers.
- B. Broadcasting routing table updates to all customer edge devices in the network.
- C. Distributing quality of service policies across the underlying MPLS transport core.
- D. Communicating virtual circuit labels between participating provider edge routers.

Answer: D

Explanation: The primary responsibility of Targeted LDP in this architecture is the signaling and mutual exchange of virtual circuit labels between non-directly connected provider edge routers. This ensures that the endpoints can correctly demultiplex the service traffic once it traverses the core.

Question: 1251

In a VPLS environment, what does the term "split-horizon" refer to?

- A. A method to prevent routing loops in a mesh topology.
- B. The process of encapsulating VLAN tags.
- C. The ability to connect multiple customer networks.
- D. The configuration of service access points.

Answer: A

Explanation: Split-horizon refers to a method used in networking to prevent routing loops, particularly in a mesh topology like VPLS, by ensuring that a PE does not forward traffic back out the same interface it was received on.

Question: 1252

A network administrator needs to direct all traffic from a specific customer server (Source MAC 00:11:22:33:44:55) to a dedicated scrubbing appliance connected to SAP 1/1/2:5. Which tool is utilized to accomplish this?

- A. A MAC filter applied to the ingress SAP matching the MAC and forwarding to SAP 1/1/2:5.
- B. An ingress QoS policy marking the frame for expedited forwarding to the scrubbing SAP.
- C. An OSPF routing policy manipulating the shortest path tree for the specified MAC address.
- D. A static FDB entry assigning the MAC address to all available egress SAPs simultaneously.

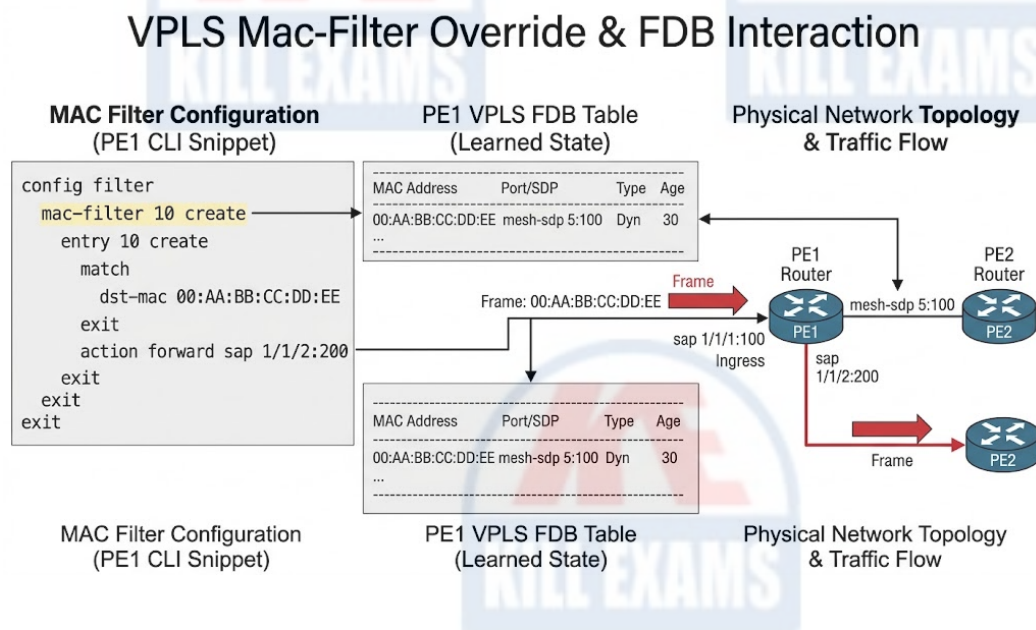
Answer: A

Explanation: Applying a MAC filter to the ingress SAP that matches the specific Source MAC address and sets the action to forward to the dedicated target SAP

provides a direct override of the standard FDB lookup, successfully redirecting the traffic to the scrubbing appliance.

Question: 1253

An operator has applied a MAC-filter policy that implements Policy-Based Forwarding on the ingress SAP of PE1. The filter and the current FDB are shown in the illustration. A frame arrives with source MAC 00:11:22:33:44:55 and destination MAC 00:AA:BB:CC:DD:EE. Which egress interface will the frame use?



- A. The frame is redirected by the PBF action and leaves on SAP 1/1/2:200 regardless of the FDB entry.
- B. The frame is dropped because a PBF action and a dynamic FDB entry cannot coexist for the same destination MAC.
- C. The frame is flooded to both the mesh-SDP and SAP 1/1/2:200 because the filter creates an ambiguous forwarding decision.
- D. The frame follows the normal FDB lookup and is sent on mesh-sdp 5:100.

Answer: A

Explanation: Policy-Based Forwarding actions configured in a MAC (or IP) filter take absolute precedence over the normal FDB lookup. When the match criteria are satisfied, the explicit “forward sap” (or “forward sd”) action forces the frame out the nominated interface, completely overriding any MAC learning information that may exist for the destination. This capability is used to steer selected customer flows onto dedicated paths or to implement traffic-engineering inside a VPLS.

Question: 1254

Which of the following encapsulation methods allows for the use of multiple VLANs in a single Ethernet frame?

- A. Null
- B. MPLS
- C. QinQ
- D. Dot1q

Answer: C

Explanation: QinQ encapsulation allows for the use of multiple VLANs in a single Ethernet frame by adding an additional VLAN tag, facilitating the transport of multiple customer VLANs across a service provider's network.

Question: 1255

What type of connection does a U-PE use to connect to an N-PE in a spoke-SDP configuration?

- A. Dual-homed link
- B. Full-mesh connection
- C. Spoke-SDP connection
- D. Point-to-point link

Answer: C

Explanation: In a spoke-SDP configuration, a U-PE uses a spoke-SDP connection to connect to an N-PE. This type of connection is integral to the H-VPLS architecture and enhances network scalability.

Question: 1256

Which of the following describes a valid scenario for implementing Policy-Based Forwarding (PBF) in an Alcatel-Lucent VPLS network?

- A. Blocking all broadcast traffic from entering the VPLS to prevent broadcast storms.
- B. Directing traffic matching specific VLAN IDs to a dedicated traffic monitoring SDP.
- C. Dynamically negotiating routing metrics with customer edge devices via BGP.
- D. Encrypting specific customer payloads before they traverse the service provider core.

Answer: B

Explanation: Directing traffic that matches specific criteria, such as inner or outer VLAN IDs, to a dedicated monitoring or analyzer SDP is a classic use case for PBF. It enables granular traffic analysis or transparent redirection without disrupting the

normal MAC-based forwarding of non-matched traffic.

Question: 1257

Which signaling protocol is primarily used for establishing pseudowires in VPLS?

- A. MPLS
- B. BGP
- C. LDP
- D. T-LDP

Answer: D

Explanation: Targeted Label Distribution Protocol (T-LDP) is the primary signaling protocol used to exchange and negotiate service labels between Provider Edge (PE) routers for the setup of pseudowires in a VPLS configuration.

Question: 1258

What is the primary benefit of enabling LACP fast timeout on a LAG operating at the customer access edge?

- A. It detects physical link failures more rapidly by sending packets frequently.
- B. It bypasses the hardware hashing algorithm to reduce processing delay.
- C. It prioritizes voice traffic queues automatically over the logical interface.
- D. It instantly flushes the MAC address table upon any topology modification.

Answer: A

Explanation: Enabling LACP fast timeout changes the transmission rate of the control packets from the standard 30 seconds to 1 second. This allows the system to detect unidirectional link failures or silent failures much more rapidly, triggering a faster reconvergence of the logical bundle.

Question: 1259

What is the default service-mtu value for a VPLS service on a Nokia 7750 SR?

- A. 1514 bytes
- B. 1518 bytes
- C. 1500 bytes
- D. It inherits the MTU of the access port

Answer: A

Explanation: The default service MTU for a VPLS is 1514 bytes. This value must be identical on every PE that participates in the same VPLS instance; otherwise the pseudowires will not come up. The service MTU includes the Ethernet header but excludes the MPLS labels and any additional encapsulation added by the SDP.

Question: 1260

In an H-VPLS mesh-over-spoke topology where does the majority of BUM replication occur?

- A. On the N-PE devices that receive the frame from a spoke-SDP and then replicate

it across the core mesh

- B.** On every U-PE which replicates the frame to all other U-PEs directly
- C.** Only on the originating CE device; provider equipment never replicates
- D.** Equally on every PE regardless of its role as U-PE or N-PE

Answer: A

Explanation: A U-PE sends a single copy of a BUM frame across its spoke-SDP to the N-PE. The N-PE then performs the replication required to reach all other N-PEs (and their attached U-PEs). Consequently the bulk of the replication load is confined to the core N-PEs.

Question: 1261

Which command would you use to apply a filter to a specific traffic type in PBF?

- A.** apply filter traffic-type
- B.** configure pbf filter
- C.** define filter criteria
- D.** set traffic filter

Answer: B

Explanation: The command "configure pbf filter" is typically used to apply a filter to a specific traffic type in Policy-Based Forwarding. This command allows network administrators to define the criteria for traffic management.

Question: 1262

A network operator observes that a customer's MAC address is oscillating rapidly between an ingress SAP and a Spoke-SDP, causing traffic disruption. What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The discard-unknown feature is configured on the Spoke-SDP.
- B. The local-age timer is set to a value lower than the MAC refresh rate.
- C. There is a bridging loop or duplicate MAC address in the customer network.
- D. The FDB has exceeded its max-nbr-mac-addr threshold.

Answer: C

Explanation: Rapid oscillation of a MAC address (moving quickly between different ports) is a classic symptom of a Layer 2 bridging loop or a scenario where two physical devices share the same MAC address. The network constantly relearns the MAC on different interfaces as frames arrive from both paths.



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