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4A0-116
Nokia Segment Routing

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Question: 532

Which of the following is a limitation of using the local CSPF method in SR-TE?

- A. It only allows for bandwidth constraints based on the local view.
- B. It cannot handle multiple administrative groups.
- C. It requires explicit hop definitions for all paths.
- D. It can only operate within a single domain.
- E. It ignores SRLG constraints entirely.

Answer: A

Explanation: The local CSPF method in SR-TE is limited because it only considers bandwidth constraints based on the local view of the network, which may not reflect the overall network state.

Question: 533

Which of the following statements regarding Segment Routing (SR) and MPLS is TRUE?

- A. SR requires an MPLS data plane to operate efficiently.
- B. SR can only be implemented in IPv4 networks.
- C. SR relies on traditional LDP signaling for label distribution.
- D. SR requires complex configuration on all routers in the network.
- E. SR can operate without MPLS data plane capabilities.

Answer: E

Explanation: Segment Routing can operate without MPLS by using IPv6 as its data plane, allowing for simplified configurations and minimizing the need for traditional signaling protocols like LDP.

Question: 534

Which parameter must be set to allow the use of Traffic Engineering with Segment Routing on a Nokia 7750 SR?

- A. te-enabled
- B. sr-te-enabled
- C. segment-routing-te
- D. traffic-engineering

Answer: B

Explanation: The parameter sr-te-enabled must be configured to enable Traffic Engineering functionalities within the Segment Routing context on the Nokia 7750 SR.

Question: 535

In a scenario where a node experiences a link failure, which of the following features of Segment Routing allows for immediate rerouting without waiting for IGP convergence?

- A. Traffic Engineering (TE)
- B. Segment List
- C. Fast Reroute (FRR)
- D. MPLS-TP

Answer: C

Explanation: Fast Reroute (FRR) allows for immediate rerouting around the failed link without waiting for IGP convergence, ensuring minimal disruption.

Question: 536

If a packet in a segment routing environment is forwarded with a SID of 4000 and an adjacency SID of 5000, which SID will be used for the next hop?

- A. 5000
- B. 4000
- C. Both will be used simultaneously.
- D. The packet will be dropped.

Answer: A

Explanation: When both a SID and an adjacency SID are present, the adjacency SID (5000) is used for the next hop decision, directing the packet to the appropriate next router.

Question: 537

When configuring segment routing on a router that supports both SR-MPLS and SRv6, which configuration directive must be specified to prevent conflicts?

- A. segment-routing dual-mode
- B. segment-routing mode sr-v6
- C. segment-routing mode sr-mpls
- D. segment-routing enable

Answer: C

Explanation: Specifying segment-routing mode sr-mpls ensures that the router operates in SR-MPLS mode, preventing conflicts with SRv6 configurations.

Question: 538

In a Segment Routing environment, which protocol is primarily responsible for distributing segment

information?

- A. BGP
- B. EIGRP
- C. IS-IS
- D. OSPF
- E. RSVP-TE

Answer: D

Explanation: OSPF is primarily used in Segment Routing environments to distribute segment information.

Question: 539

In a Segment Routing environment, which of the following is TRUE regarding the use of MPLS labels?

- A. Each MPLS label must be manually configured on each router.
- B. Segment Routing uses a single label stack for both the data path and segment routing.
- C. MPLS labels in Segment Routing are solely used for Layer 2 switching.
- D. MPLS labels are only applicable in a non-IPv6 network.

Answer: B

Explanation: Segment Routing utilizes a single label stack that combines both data forwarding and segment routing, simplifying the overall network operations.

Question: 540

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.

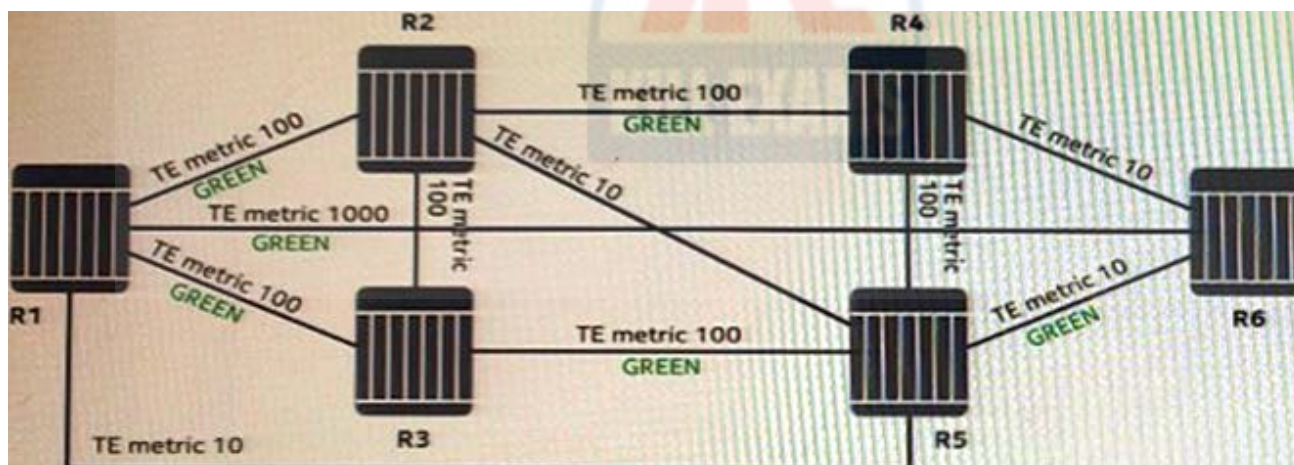
PCE can have advantages such as:

- â The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths
- â The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths
- â 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

Question: 541

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

Question: 542

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-L
- 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: C

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.

Question: 543

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

Question: 544

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.

Question: 545

When OSPF is used to support Segment Routing, the first byte of the link-state ID associated with each of the opaque LSAs indicates the type of information being advertised.

Which of the following associations between the first-byte value and its meaning is FALSE?

- A. Value 1 - Traffic Engineering
- B. Value 4 - Router Info
- C. Value 7 - SRGB Range
- D. Value 8 - Extended Link Info

Answer: D

Explanation:

Value 8 - Extended Link Info: This statement is not true, value 8 is not used to indicate Extended Link Info. It is used for different types of information, such as Link-Local/Remote Identifiers (LLS/RLS) Identifiers and Node SID/Adj-SID.

Question: 546

Which of the following types of information is considered by a stateless PCE when it processes a new LSP path calculation request?

- A. The IGP link-state database
- B. The traffic-engineering database
- C. The operational state of existing LSP paths
- D. The amount of bandwidth reserved for each of the existing LSP paths

Answer: A

Question: 547

OSPF is being used for segment routing with traffic-engineering (SR-TE). The traffic-engineering option has been set to "sr-te false".

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The TE information will be advertised for all the OSPF links that have MPLS enabled.
- B. The TE information will only be advertised using application-specific sub-TLVs.
- C. The TE information will only be advertised for the OSPF links that have both MPLS and RSVP enabled.
- D. The TE information will only be advertised using extended-link opaque LSAs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using Segment Routing with Traffic Engineering (SR-TE) in OSPF, the TE information is advertised using extended-link opaque LSAs. The option "sr-te false" indicates that OSPF will not advertise the TE information in the OSPF database, thus the routers will not be aware of the TE information.

Question: 548

Which of the following statements about path definitions is FALSE?

- A. Once a path is associated with an LSP, it cannot be used by other LSPs.
- B. A loose hop is one that does not have to be directly adjacent to the previous hop in the path list
- C. The path hops can be defined by either the system or physical interface IP address.
- D. In addition to the hops defined in the path list, the head-end and tail-end routers are implicitly added.

Answer: C

Question: 549

Which of the following statements about Segment Routing is FALSE?

- A. No path signaling is required to establish an SR tunnel.
- B. Intermediate routers do not maintain any tunnel information
- C. A link-state IGP is required to distribute SID information.
- D. For TE-constrained tunnels, each data packet typically carries a single MPLS label to specify the tunnel path.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intermediate routers do not maintain any tunnel information: this statement is false, Intermediate routers do maintain tunnel information, such as the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to forward the packets according to the path specified in the packets.

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