4A0-101 Q&As

Alcatel-Lucent Interior Routing Protocols and High Availability

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QUESTION 1

What is the default priority value used for electing the DR on an Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR running OSPF on an Ethernet?

A. Priority of 0

B. Priority of 1

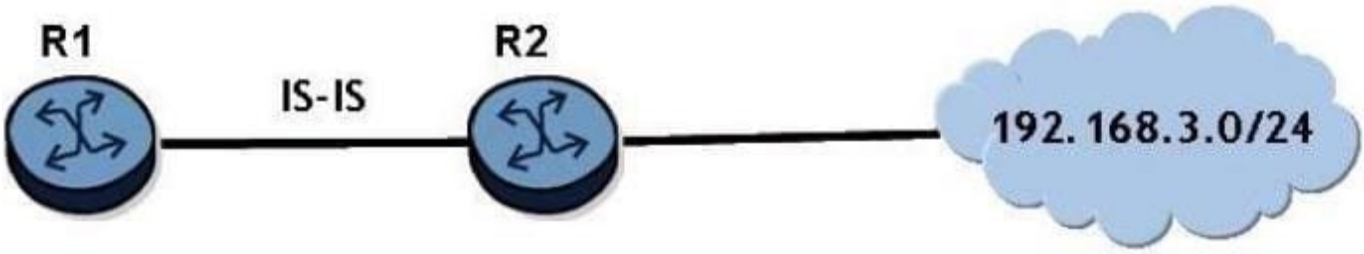
C. Priority of 64

D. Priority of 255

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Click on the exhibit.



Router R2 uses IS-IS to advertise the network 192.168.3.0/24 to R1. How can router R1 discard the route?

A. Use an import policy and a prefix list on router R2.

B. Use an export policy and a prefix list on router R1.

C. Use an import policy and a prefix list on router R1.

D. Router R1 cannot discard the route because IS-IS does not support import policies.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

In an OSPF environment, what must a router receive after it sends out an update?

A. The router must receive an acknowledgment

B. The router must receive a Hello

C. The router must receive a new sequence number

D. The router must receive a Link State Packet

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is FALSE regarding link-state protocols?

A. Each router constructs its own link-state database with updates received from neighbors.

B. When a router performs an SPF computation, it sends the results to its neighbors.

C. An SPF computation is done by each router to determine the best path to destination prefixes

D. The link-state database is identical for all routers in a single area routing domain.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

What are the types of networks supported on an Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR for OSPF? (Choose 2)

A. Broadcast

B. Non-Broadcast Multi-Access

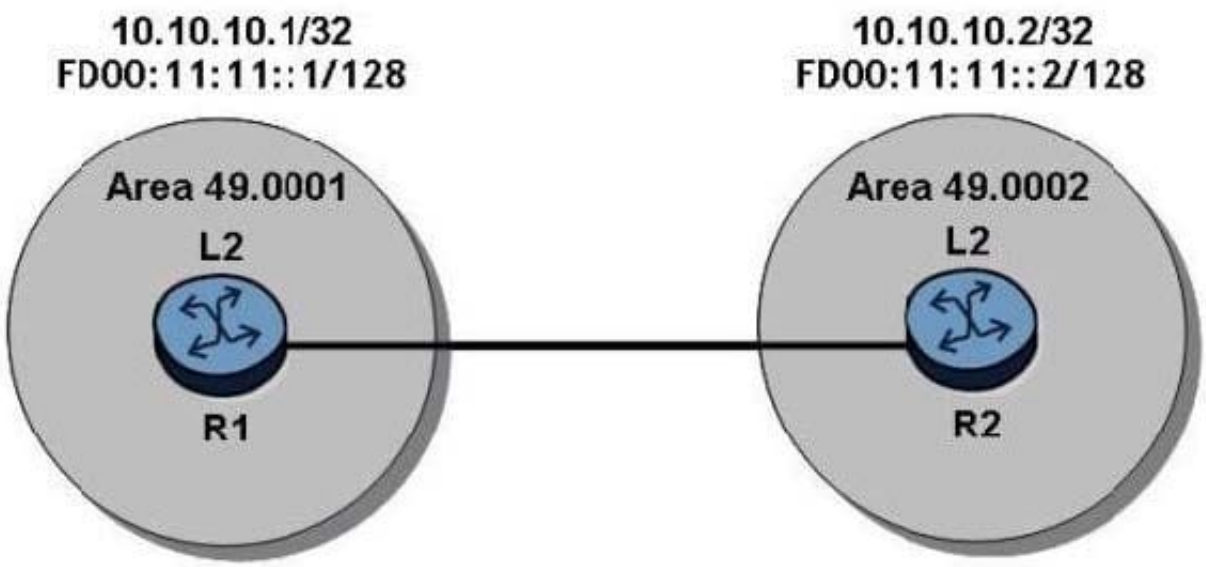
C. Point-to-Point

D. Point-to-Multipoint

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit below. The routers have an established IS-IS L2 adjacency on which IPv4 system addresses are exchanged. An operator successfully configures multi-topology IS-IS routing so that the IPv6 system addresses are also exchanged between routers. Which of the following statements best describes the number of IS-IS adjacencies and the number of LSPs in the LSDB of R1 AFTER IPv6 has been configured?



A. R1 has one IS-IS adjacency and one LSP.

B. R1 has one IS-IS adjacency and two LSPs.

C. R1 has one IS-IS adjacency and four LSPs.

D. R1 has two IS-IS-adjacencies and two LSPs

E. R1 has two IS-IS adjacencies and four LSPs

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

A new router is added to a broadcast network. What is used by IS-IS as the tie breaker for selecting the DIS if the priorities are the same?

A. The router with the highest system ID.

B. The router with the highest loopback address.

C. The Hello packet with the highest sequence number.

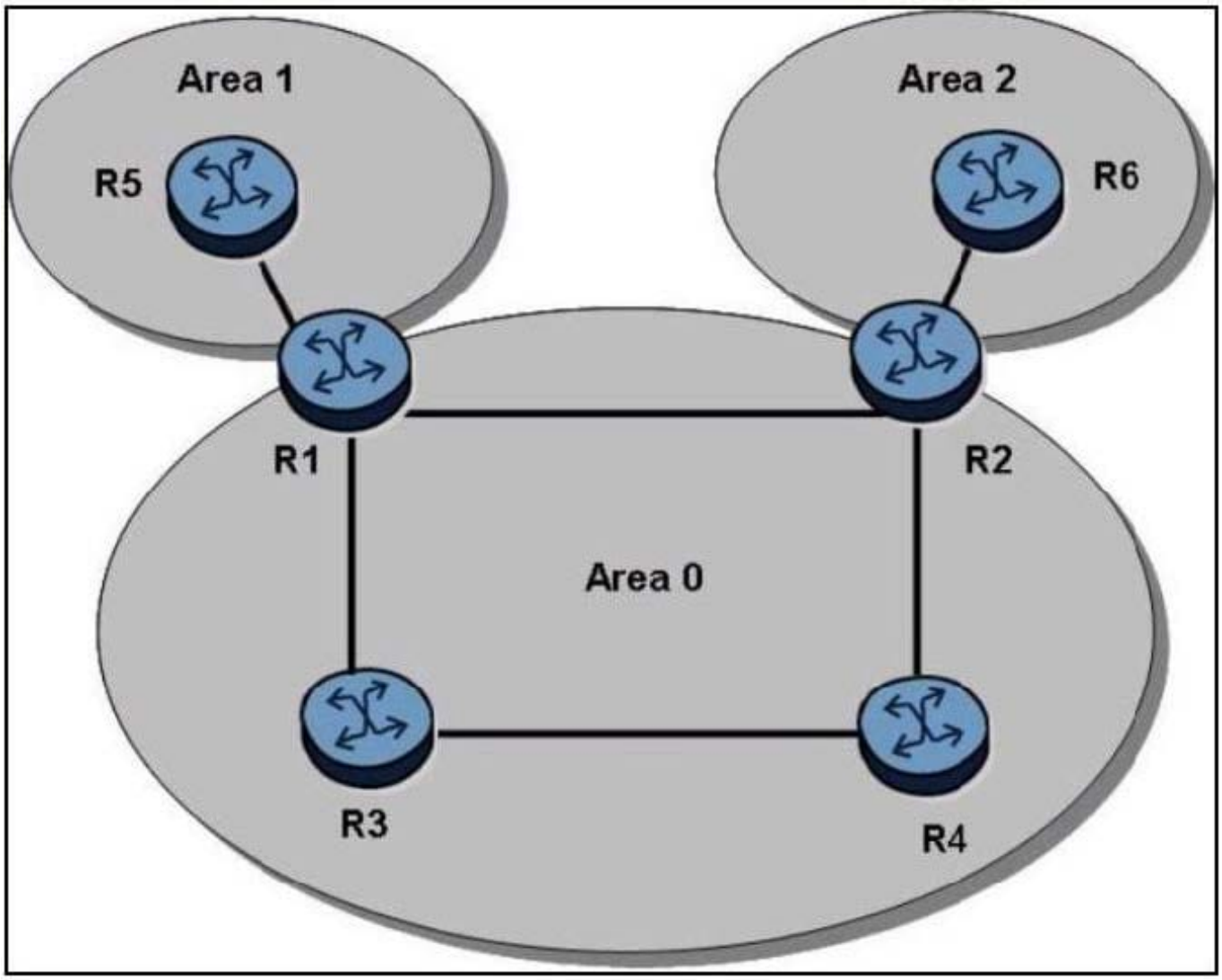
D. The existing DIS remains the DIS.

E. The router with the highest interface MAC address.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.



Assume that OSPFv3 is properly configured on all routers and that R4 advertises its system prefix into Area 0. Which of the following statements best describes how R5 learns R4\\'s IPv6 system prefix?

A. With a Router LSA originated by R1

B. With a Router LSA originated by R5

C. With a Router LSA originated by R4

D. With an Inter-Area Prefix LSA originated by R1

E. With an Inter-Area Prefix LSA originated by R5

F. With an Inter-Area Prefix LSA originated by R4

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

Which of the following is a characteristic of OSPFv2 that was NOT preserved in OSPFv3?

A. LSA flooding mechanism.

B. Totally stubby areas.

C. MD5 authentication.

D. DR and BDR election.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements regarding OSPF routing updates on a point-to-point link is true?

A. On a point-to-point link, there is no need for a DR and BDR election; all routing updates are sent to

224.0.0.5.

B. On a point-to-point link, a DR and BDR are elected. The DR sends link-state advertisements describing the network.

C. On a point-to-point link, a DR and BDR are elected. To ensure resiliency, both the DR and BDR send link-state advertisements describing the network.

D. On a point-to-point link, there is no need for a DR and BDR election. All routing updates are sent to the unicast address of the neighbor\\'s interface.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

If OSPF is used in a multi-area OSPF network, which of the following statements regarding route summarization is true?

A. Manual route summarization can only be done on autonomous system border routers.

B. Manual route summarization must be done on all the backbone routers to be effective. Manual route summarization is optional on the routers in non-backbone areas.

C. Manual route summarization is done on the ABRs. By default, automatic summarization is done; however, it may not be optimal for all networks.

D. Manual route summarization is done on the ABRs. By default, no route summarization is done and all routes are advertised to all areas.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is NOT a field in the IPv6 header?

A. Next Header

B. Traffic Class

C. Hop Limit

D. Fragment Offset

E. Flow Label

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Which of the following correctly describes an IPV6 header compared to an IPv4 header?

A. The IPv6 header has a header checksum field, header length field and no fragmentation offset field.

B. The IPv6 header has no header checksum field, no header length field and does have a fragmentation offset field.

C. The IPv6 header has a header checksum field, no header length field and no fragmentation offset field.

D. The IPv6 header has no header checksum field, no header length field and no fragmentation offset field.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

Which of the following statements regarding the IS-IS CSNP is false?

A. CSNPs are used to maintain consistency in the link state database.

B. CSNPs are advertised before an adjacency is formed with another router.

C. There are two types of CSNPs: Level 1 and Level 2.

D. CSNPs are advertised after an adjacency is formed with another router.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

A router is configured with the command "configure router ecmp 4". There are two best paths to a given destination with an equal cost in the IGP. Which of the following best describes the handling of traffic to this destination?

A. The router installs two routes for the destination with two different next hops. A hashing algorithm is used to distribute traffic over the two paths.

B. The router installs two routes for the destination with two different next hops. Traffic is evenly distributed over the two paths.

C. The router installs four routes for the destination with four different next hops. A hashing algorithm is used to distribute traffic over the four paths.

D. The router installs four routes for the destination with four different next hops. Traffic is evenly distributed over the four paths.

E. The router installs one route for the destination. Traffic is evenly distributed over the two paths.

Correct Answer: A