



4A0-110^{Q&As}

Alcatel-Lucent Advanced Troubleshooting

Pass Alcatel-Lucent 4A0-110 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/4a0-110.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

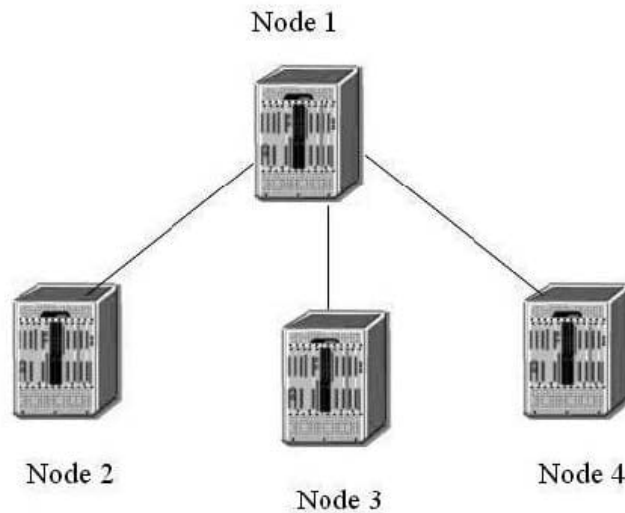
Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Alcatel-Lucent Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Based on the following configuration, which of the following statements are true? Choose all that apply.



Node-1

```
config>router>ospf#
  area 0.0.0.0
    interface "to-Node-2"
      metric 50
      authentication-key "DoGpEhE4333mNp52Iug6Z82" hash2
    interface "to-Node-3"
      metric 50
  area 0.0.0.1
    nssa
      originate-default-route
    interface "to-Node-4"
      metric 50
```

Node-2

```
config>router>ospf#
  area 0.0.0.0
    interface "to-Node-1"
      authentication-key "Sb77iS4bFCeH2Arm5iaFuHAXNbn1Ag82" hash2
```

Node-3

```
config>router>ospf#
  area 0.0.0.3
    interface "to-Node-1"
      hello-interval 15
```

Node-4

```
config>router>ospf#
  area 0.0.0.1
    interface "to-Node-1"
      metric 50
```

- A. No OSPF adjacency found on Node 1
- B. Full OSPF adjacency between Node-1 and Node-2
- C. Full OSPF adjacency between Node-1 and Node-3
- D. Full OSPF adjacency between Node-1 and Node-4



E. OSPF is enabled on Node 1

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 2

VPRN 300 is configured between Node 3 and Node 4. Node 4 receives VPN routes from Node 3 and imports them into the VRF. The entire route-table is displayed below for VPRN 300 on Node

4. When attempting a ping from VPRN 300 on Node 4 to 30.1.1.1 the ping fails. A ping from Node 3 within VPRN 300 to 30.1.1.1 is successful. What is the cause of the problem?

```
Node 4
# show router 300 route-table

=====
Route Table (Service: 300)
=====
Dest Address      Next Hop      Type      Proto      Age          Metric      Pref
-----
5.5.5.5/32        10.10.1.3     Remote    BGP VPN    00h35m52s 0      170
30.1.1.0/24       10.10.1.3     Remote    BGP VPN    01h03m11s 0      170

# ping router 300 30.1.1.1
MINOR: CLI No route to destination "30.1.1.1".
```

- A. No local interface existed in VPRN 300 route-table on Node 4
- B. Syntax problem in the ping command
- C. Prefix 30.1.1.1 does not exist on the far-end
- D. Source address has to be specified in the ping command
- E. Next-hop address has to be specified in the ping command

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

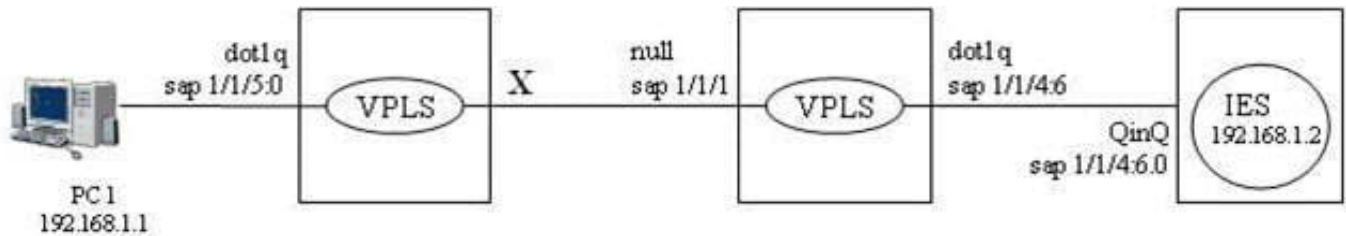
What are the possible logging destinations supported on the Alcatel 7x50?

- A. Syslog
- B. Session
- C. FTP server
- D. Memory log
- E. Compact flash

Correct Answer: ABDE

**QUESTION 4**

Refer to the diagram below, what encapsulation type and VLAN tag are required at point X for the PC to ping the IES interface?



- A. qinq sap 1/1/1:6.0
- B. qinq sap 1/1/1:6.*
- C. dot1q sap 1/1/1:6
- D. null sap 1/1/1
- E. There is no way to make ping works in this case

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Two routers are physically connected to each other with ISIS configured. No ISIS adjacency can be found on both routers. Ping works fine on the local and the remote interface addresses on both routers. Review the configuration information shown below. Which of the following statements best describe the cause of the problem? Select one answer only.



Node-1

```
# show router isis interface
=====
Interface                          Level CircID Oper State  L1/L2 Metric
-----
to-Node-2                          L1      2      Up          10/-

=====
ISIS Status
=====
System Id       : 0100.1000.1001
Admin State    : Up
Ipv4 Routing   : Enabled
Last Enabled   : 12/14/2006 14:44:59
Level Capability : L1L2
Authentication Check : True
Authentication Type : None
Adjacency Check : loose
L1 Auth Type   : none
L2 Auth Type   : none
L1 CSNP-Authenticati*: Enabled
L1 HELLO-Authenticat*: Enabled
L1 PSNP-Authenticati*: Enabled
L1 Wide Metrics : Disabled
L2 Wide Metrics : Disabled
L1 LSPs        : 1
L2 LSPs        : 3
Last SPF       : 12/14/2006 14:47:16
SPF Wait       : 10 sec (Max)  1000 ms (Initial)  1000 ms (Second)
Export Policies : None
Area Addresses : None
```

Node-2

```
# show router isis interface
=====
Interface                          Level CircID Oper State  L1/L2 Metric
-----
toPod1                             L1      3      Up          10/-

=====
Interfaces : 1

=====
ISIS Status
=====
System Id       : 0100.1000.1002
Admin State    : Up
Ipv4 Routing   : Enabled
Ipv6 Routing   : Disabled
Last Enabled   : 12/14/2006 09:57:41
Level Capability : L1L2
Authentication Check : True
Authentication Type : None
Adjacency Check : loose
L1 Auth Type   : none
L2 Auth Type   : none
L1 CSNP-Authenticati*: Enabled
L1 HELLO-Authenticat*: Enabled
L1 PSNP-Authenticati*: Enabled
L1 Wide Metrics : Disabled
L2 Wide Metrics : Disabled
L1 LSPs        : 1
L2 LSPs        : 3
Last SPF       : 12/14/2006 10:00:35
SPF Wait       : 10 sec (Max)  1000 ms (Initial)  1000 ms (Second)
Export Policies : None
Area Addresses : None
```

- A. The ISIS interface level configured does not match the ISIS level capability supported on the routers
- B. The ISIS authentication check is enabled but there is no authentication type and password configured
- C. ISIS Area addresses are not configured on both routers



D. L1 wide Metrics are disabled on the routers

E. ISIS Circuit id does not match on Node-1 and Node-2

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Due to same VPLS mis-configuration, traffic (e.g.ping) is not work between PC1 and PC 2. Choose the best explanation for the problem.

A. MTU is not configured on all sdp

B. SDP id has to match on all three nodes

C. STP has to be enabled on all three nodes

D. No SAP is configured on Node-2

E. Spoke-sdp has to be used on all three nodes

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 7

Two routers are physically connected to each other over Ethernet port 1/1/1. Review the configuration information shown below. What state should the OSPF neighbor be in?

```
config> port 1/1/1
      no shutdown
      router interface toNode2
      address 10.1.5.1/24
      port 1/1/1
      router ospf
      area 0.0.0.0
        interface "toNode2"
          hello-interval 15
          dead-interval 40
```

Node 2

```
config> port 1/1/1
      no shutdown
      router interface toNode1
      address 10.1.5.2/24
      port 1/1/1
      router ospf
      area 0.0.0.0
        interface "toNode1"
```

A. INIT

B. EXCHANGE



- C. EXSTART
- D. FULL
- E. No OSPF neighbor

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 8

A policy is configured to redistribute four active static routes into ISIS. No ISIS route is received on the far end, what is the cause of the problem?

```
config>router>policy-options>
    policy-statement static-isis
        entry 10
            from
                protocol static
config>router>isis>
    area-id 69.1000
    export "static-isis"
    interface "toNode2"
```

- A. Action accept?has to be configured for entry 10
- B. Default-action has to be configured as accept
- C. Import policy should be configured under ISIS instead of export policy
- D. Within entry 10, to protocol isis has to be configured
- E. A prefix list has to be configured to filter the routes

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Node 1 receives some VPRN routes from Node 2, but Node 2 is not receiving any VPRN routes from Node 1. Routes in VPRN 400 route table are found on Node 1 as follows: Based on the configuration below, why is Node 2 not receiving BGP VPN routes from Node 1?

Route Table (Service: 400)						
Dest Address	Next Hop	Type	Proto	Age	Metric	Pref
192.168.40.0/24	to-CPE1	Local	Local	01h39m36s	0	0
192.168.1.1/32	192.168.40.2	Remote	Static	01h27m24s	1	5
192.168.41.0/24	10.10.1.4	Remote	BGP VPN	00h35m37s	0	170



Node 1

```
policy-options
begin
  prefix-list "exportVPRN100"
    prefix 192.168.0.0/16 longer
  exit
  community "exportVPRN100" members "target:65535:100" "target:65535:101"
  community "importVPRN100" members "target:65535:101"
  policy-statement "export-VPRN100"
    entry 10
      from
        prefix-list "exportVPRN100"
      exit
      action accept
      community add "target:65535:101"
    exit
  exit
  policy-statement "import-VPRN100"
    entry 10
      from
        community "importVPRN100"
      exit
      action accept
    exit
  exit
vprn 400 customer 1 create
  vrf-import "import-VPRN400"
  vrf-export "export-VPRN400"
  route-distinguisher 65535:400
  spoke-sdp 10 create
  interface "to-CPE1" create
    address 192.168.40.1/24
    ssp 1/1/3:4 create
  exit
  no shutdown
```

Node 2

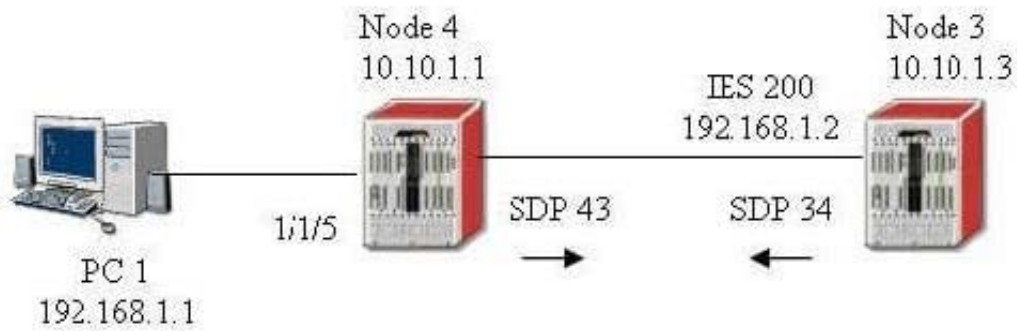
```
vprn 400 customer 1 create
  vrf-target target:65535:101
  route-distinguisher 65535:400
  spoke-sdp 10 create
  interface "to-CPE2" create
    address 192.168.41.1/24
    ssp 1/1/3:4 create
  exit
  no shutdown
```

- A. VRF import and export policies defined on Node 1 do not match with vrf-target defined on Node 2
- B. Prefix-list exportVPRN100 is applied on Node 1 but not on Node 2
- C. More than one import route targets are defined on Node 1 and only one defined on Node 2
- D. VRF target has to be defined on Node 1 as well
- E. Community target:65535:101 is not defined on Node 1

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 10

A spoke-sdp terminated IES configured on Node 3 is down due on SDP serviceMTUMismatch error. The same error is found on the corresponding SDP on Node 4. The VPLS is using the default service MTU. Which MTU value should be modified to bring the SDP up on both Nodes?



- A. IP MTU of the IES Interface on Node3
- B. Port MTU on Node 3 and Node 4
- C. SDP Path MTU on Node 3 and Node 4
- D. Service MTU on Node 4
- E. Path MTU on Node 3 and Node 4

Correct Answer: A

[4A0-110 PDF Dumps](#)

[4A0-110 Practice Test](#)

[4A0-110 Study Guide](#)