

KillTest

높은 품질, 더 나은 서비스



연습 문제

<https://www.killtest.kr>

1년간 무료 업데이트 제공

Exam : 4A0-C03

**Title : Nokia NRS II Composite
Exam: IS-IS version**

Version : DEMO

1.Which OSPF Link State Advertisement (LSA) type is generated by an Area Border Router (ABR) to inform routers in one area about the reachability of an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR) located in another area?

- A. Type 5 LSA
- B. Type 7 LSA
- C. Type 4 LSA
- D. Type 3 LSA

Answer: C

Explanation:

Type 4 LSAs are generated by ABRs to provide the route to an ASBR to other areas. Type 3 is for inter-area network routes, Type 5 is for external routes, and Type 7 is for NSSA external routes.

2.What are the required prerequisite steps for establishing a standard LDP session between two adjacent Label Switching Routers (LSRs)? (Choose two)

- A. Establishing a TCP connection using port 646.
- B. Configuring a static route to the neighbor's system IP.
- C. Exchanging BGP UPDATE messages for the system IP.
- D. Sending UDP Hello discovery messages to multicast address 224.0.0.2.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

LDP uses UDP port 646 for neighbor discovery via multicast Hello messages. Once neighbors are discovered, they establish a reliable TCP connection on port 646 for the actual session establishment and label exchange.

3.In a Nokia SR OS VPRN (Layer 3 VPN) service, what is the primary technical purpose of the Route Distinguisher (RD)?

- A. It dictates the import and export policies for the local VRF routing table.
- B. It ensures that overlapping IP prefixes from different customers remain unique within the provider's BGP core.
- C. It determines the inner MPLS service label that is pushed onto the customer payload.
- D. It prevents routing loops when acting as a Route Reflector in a hub-and-spoke topology.

Answer: B

Explanation:

RDs are pre-pended to IPv4/IPv6 addresses to create VPN-IPv4/VPN-IPv6 addresses, making non-unique customer IP prefixes globally unique within the MP-BGP core. Route Targets (RTs) handle the import/export policies (Option A).

4.When configuring an RSVP-TE LSP with CSPF (Constrained Shortest Path First) enabled, which of the following constraints CANNOT be natively evaluated by the CSPF algorithm?

- A. Administrative groups (Color/Affinities)
- B. Hop count limits
- C. Available link bandwidth
- D. LDP synchronization state

Answer: D

Explanation:

CSPF dynamically calculates paths across the TE topology database based on metrics like Bandwidth, Admin Groups (Colors), Hop Limits, and TE metrics. LDP synchronization is a local IGP interaction and is not a constraint evaluated by the CSPF algorithm.

5. In a BGP Route Reflector topology, how does a Route Reflector primarily prevent routing loops when reflecting routes to its clients?

- A. By modifying the `NEXT_HOP` attribute to its own System IP address.
- B. By utilizing the `ORIGINATOR_ID` and `CLUSTER_LIST` attributes.
- C. By appending its own Autonomous System number to the `AS_PATH` attribute.
- D. By setting the `LOCAL_PREF` attribute to zero for all reflected routes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Route Reflectors use two specific BGP attributes for loop prevention within an AS: `ORIGINATOR_ID` (the Router ID of the router that originated the route into the local AS) and `CLUSTER_LIST` (a list of RR cluster IDs the route has passed through).