Vendor: Alcatel-Lucent

Exam Code: 4A0-101

Exam Name: Alcatel-Lucent Interior Routing Protocols

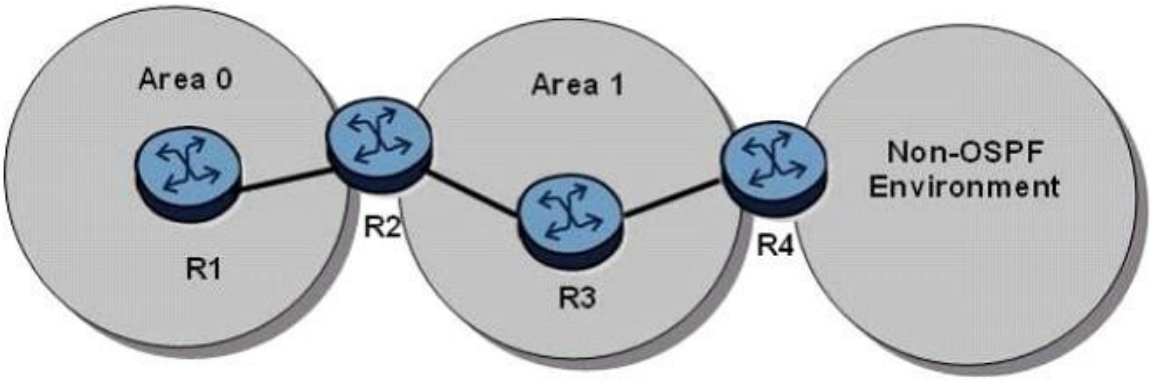
Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which of the following about the OSPF BDR is TRUE?

A. A BDR is always required on point-to-point links.
B. The second highest RID is always the BDR.
C. The BDR only listens for link-state updates sent to 224.0.0.5.
D. The BDR always acknowledges link-state updates from the DR

Answer: D

QUESTION 2
Click on the exhibit. Router R4 is being added to the network and it is connected to a non-OSPF domain.
Which area type should be used for Area 1 to allow the external routes to be advertised into Area 0?



A. Backbone
B. NSSA
C. Stub
D. Totally stubby

Answer: B

QUESTION 3
WhichOSPFv3 LSA type is similar in function to the OSPFv2 Type 4 LSA?

A. Link
B. Intra-Area Prefix
C. Inter-Area Prefix
D. Inter-Area Router

Answer: D

QUESTION 4
An OSPF adjacency is stuck in the exstart state. What is the most likely cause?

A. The MTU does not match on both interfaces.

B. OSPF is not enabled on one of the routers.
C. The router ID is the same on both routers.
D. An OSPF Hello has not been received from the neighbor.
E. The interfaces are configured as point-to-point on one side and broadcast on the other.

Answer: A

QUESTION 5
Which type of OSPF LSA has the following characteristics: It is flooded only within the area it originates from and can be originated by any OSPF router within the area (including non- DR routers).

A. Type 1 Router LSA
B. Type 2 Network LSA
C. Type 3 Summary LSA
D. Type 4 ASBRLSA

Answer: A

QUESTION 6
Click on the exhibit. Which router is the designated router for the broadcast network?

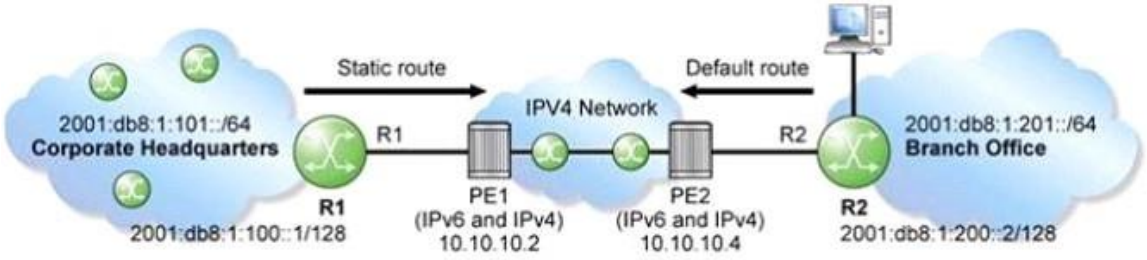
```
*A:R2# show router ospf database 1.1.1.1 detail

===============================================================================
OSPF Link State Database (Type : All)(Detailed)
===============================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Network LSA for Area0.0.0.0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Area Id          : 0.0.0.0              Adv Router Id    : 10.10.10.3
Link State Id    : 1.1.1.1 (16843009)
LSA Type         : Network
Sequence No      : 0x80000002           Checksum         : 0x3991
Age              : 97                   Length           : 36
Options          : E
Network Mask     : 255.255.255.0        No of Adj Rtrs   : 3
Router Id (1)    : 10.10.10.3           Router Id (2)    : 10.10.10.2
Router Id (3)    : 10.10.10.6
===============================================================================
```

A. 10.10.10.2
B. 10.10.10.3
C. 10.10.10.6
D. There is not enough information given to determine the designated router.

Answer: B

QUESTION 7
Click on the exhibit. A service provider is deploying a 6over4 tunnel to connect a customer's corporate IPv6 network to all devices at the branch office as shown in the exhibit.

Which command is used to create the route to the branch office network on PE1?



A. Configure router static-route 2001:DB8:1:201::/64 indirect 10.10.10.4
B. Configure router static-route 2001:DB8:1:201:764 indirect 2001:DB8:1:200::2
C. Configure router static-route 2001:DB8:1:200::/56 indirect 10.10.10.4
D. Configure router static-route 2001:DB8:1:200:756 indirect 2001:DB8:1:200::2

Answer: C

QUESTION 8
When a router performs the SPF calculation, which router is used as the root of the shortest path tree?

A. The router with the least number of links.
B. The router with the lowest router ID.
C. The router's closest neighbor.
D. The router doing the calculation.

Answer: D

QUESTION 9
A router running a link-state protocol sends an update to a neighbor. The neighbor sends an update back.
Why would the neighbor do this?

A. The neighbor's link-state database has newer information than what it received in the update.
B. The neighbor sends the update as an acknowledgement.
C. The neighbor's update indicates that it has run out of space in its LSDB.
D. The neighbor's update indicates that the sequence number received is the same as the one already in its link-state database.

Answer: A

QUESTION 10
Which of the following concerning OSPFv3 is TRUE?

A. OSPFv3 uses MD5 Authentication.
B. Router LSAs carry IPv6 prefix information.
C. NSSA is supported in OSPFv3.
D. OSPFv3 uses a 64-bit router ID.

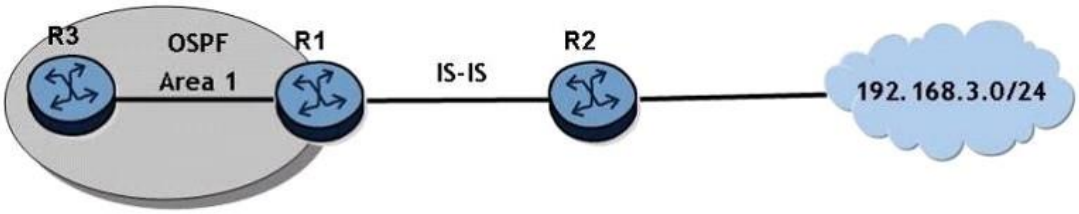
Answer: C

QUESTION 11
Which field of an IPv6 header indicates an upper layer protocol carried in the packet?

A. Next Header
B. Traffic Class
C. Flow Label
D. Payload Length
E. Options

Answer: A

QUESTION 12
Click on the exhibit. Router R1 learns the network 192.168.3.0/24 from IS-IS. Given the OSPF configuration shown, why isn't the 192.168.3.0/24 route in router R3's route table?




```
**A:AIRP_RO1>config>router>ospf# info
----------------------------------------------
            asbr
            export "isis-ospf"
            area 0.0.0.0
            exit
            area 0.0.0.1
                interface "toR3"
                    interface-type point-to-point
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
----------------------------------------------
*A:AIRP_RO1>config>router>ospf#
```

```
*A:AIRP_RO1# show router policy "isis-ospf"
    entry 10
        from
            protocol direct
        exit
        to
            protocol ospf
        exit
        action accept
        exit
    exit
*A:AIRP_RO1#
```

A. The route policy should be applied as an import policy.
B. The route policy should say "from protocol isis" instead of "from protocol direct".
C. The ASBR configuration should be removed.
D. The interface between routers R1 and R3 must be in OSPF area 0.

Answer: B

QUESTION 13
Which of the following best describes the function of an OSPF Type 4 LSA?

A. A Type 4 LSA is originated by an ABR to describe a route to an ASBR to routers outside the area.
B. A Type 4 LSA is originated by an ASBR to describe a route to itself to routers outside the area.
C. A Type 4 LSA is originated by an ABR that is connected to a stub area. The LSA is injected into the backbone area to provide routing information.

D. A Type 4 LSA is originated by an ABR that is connected to a stub area. The LSA is injected into the stub area to provide routing information.

Answer: A

QUESTION 14
Click on the exhibit. The operator of an IS-IS network wishes to have link metrics dynamically calculated in the same manner as OSPF. The router with system address 10.10.10.1 is one hop away on a 1 Gbps link
Which of the following is correct?

```
*A:R3>config>router>isis# show router route-table 10.10.10.1/32

===============================================================================
Route Table (Router: Base)
===============================================================================
Dest Prefix[Flags]                              Type    Proto    Age         Pref
      Next Hop[Interface Name]                                     Metric
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.10.10.1/32                                   Remote  ISIS     00h00m01s   15
       10.1.3.1                                                      10
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Routes: 1
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available    B = BGP backup route available
       n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
===============================================================================
```

A. The router is correctly configured.
B. A reference-bandwidth is not configured on the router.
C. A reference-bandwidth is configured on the router but wide-metrics is not.
D. The interface metric must be manually configured to 100.

Answer: B

QUESTION 15
What is the primary purpose of variable length subnet masks (VLSM)?

A. To reduce the size of each routing update.
B. To allow interoperability between routing protocols.
C. To allow different subnet masks for different subnets.
D. To reduce the size of the routing table.

Answer: C

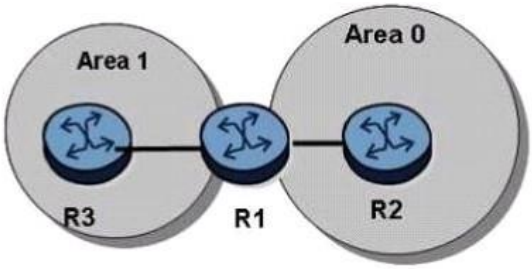
QUESTION 16
Which of the following correctly describes an IPV6 header compared to an IPv4 header?

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.

Answer: D

QUESTION 17
Click on the exhibit. The OSPF adjacency between routers R1 and R3 does not come up.
Which of the following is a possible solution to the problem?



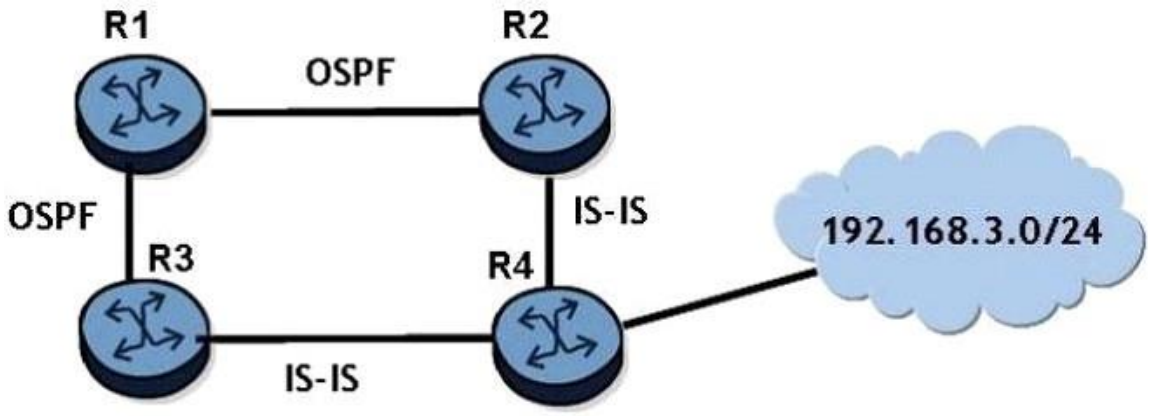

```
*A:R3>config>router>ospf# info
----------------------------------------------
        area 0.0.0.1
            stub
            exit
            interface "system"
            exit
            interface "toR1"
                interface-type point-to-point
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------
*A:R3>config>router>ospf#
```

```
*A:R1>config>router>ospf# info
----------------------------------------------
        area 0.0.0.0
            interface "toR2"
                interface-type point-to-point
            exit
        exit
        area 0.0.0.1
            interface "system"
            exit
            interface "toR3"
                interface-type point-to-point
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------
*A:R1>config>router>ospf#
```

A. Stub must be configured on Area 1 of router R1, and removed from Area 1 on router R3.
B. Stub must be configured on Area 1 of router R1 and Area 1 of router R3.
C. Stub must be configured on Area 0 of router R1 and Area 1 of router R3.
D. Area 1 of router R3 should be Area 0, in order to connect via stub to router R1.

Answer: B

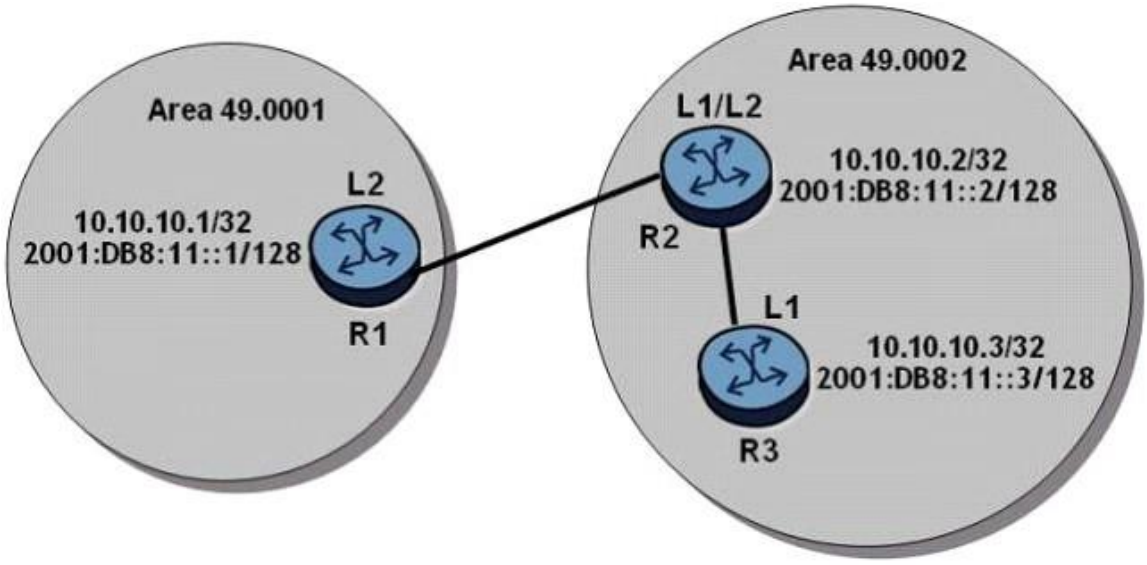
QUESTION 18
Click on the exhibit. If router R2 re-distributes the IS-IS route 192.168.3.0/24 into OSPF, router R3 will receive two routes to 192.168.3.0/24. Assume that all IS-IS routers are L1/L2 capable and are in the same area.
Which of the following is TRUE?



A. Router R3 will install the OSPF route in its routing table.
B. Router R3 will install the IS-IS route in its routing table
C. Router R3 will install an OSPF route and an IS-IS route in its routing table.
D. There is not enough information to answer the question.

Answer: B

QUESTION 19
Click on the exhibit. 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.
After IPv6 has been configured, which of the following is TRUE?



A. Router R2 has two IS-IS adjacencies and two LSPs
B. Router R2 has two IS-IS adjacencies and three LSPs
C. Router R2 has two IS-IS adjacencies and four LSPs
D. Router R2 has three IS-IS adjacencies and three LSPs
E. Router R2 has three IS-IS adjacencies and four LSPs
F. Router R2 has three IS-IS adjacencies and six LSPs

Answer: C

QUESTION 20
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a floating static route?

A. The primary and backup routes are to the same destination.
B. The primary and backup routes appear in the routing table.
C. The backup route is configured with a higher preference value.
D. The next-hop of the primary and backup routes are different.

Answer: B

QUESTION 21
The following are statements about fields in the Hello packet that must match in order to form an OSPF adjacency. Which statement is correct?

A. The area ID does not have to match.
B. The value of the E bit in the options field does not have to match.
C. The value of the Hello interval does not have to match.
D. The value of the network mask does not have to match.
E. The area ID, the E bit value, the Hello interval and network mask must all match.

Answer: E

QUESTION 22
An Alcatel - Lucent 7750 SR receives a route from an IS-IS LSP with internal reachability, and receives the same route from an OSPF Type 5 LSA.
If all protocol preferences are default, which route will be installed in the route table?

A. The route learned from IS-IS will be installed.
B. The route learned from OSPF will be installed.
C. Both routes will be installed.
D. There is not enough information to answer the question

Answer: A

QUESTION 23
Which of the following is a type of authentication that is supported by OSPF on the Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR?

A. Challenge handshake authentication protocol (CHAP)
B. Two factor authentication
C. MD5 authentication
D. Extensible authentication protocol (EAP)

Answer: C

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