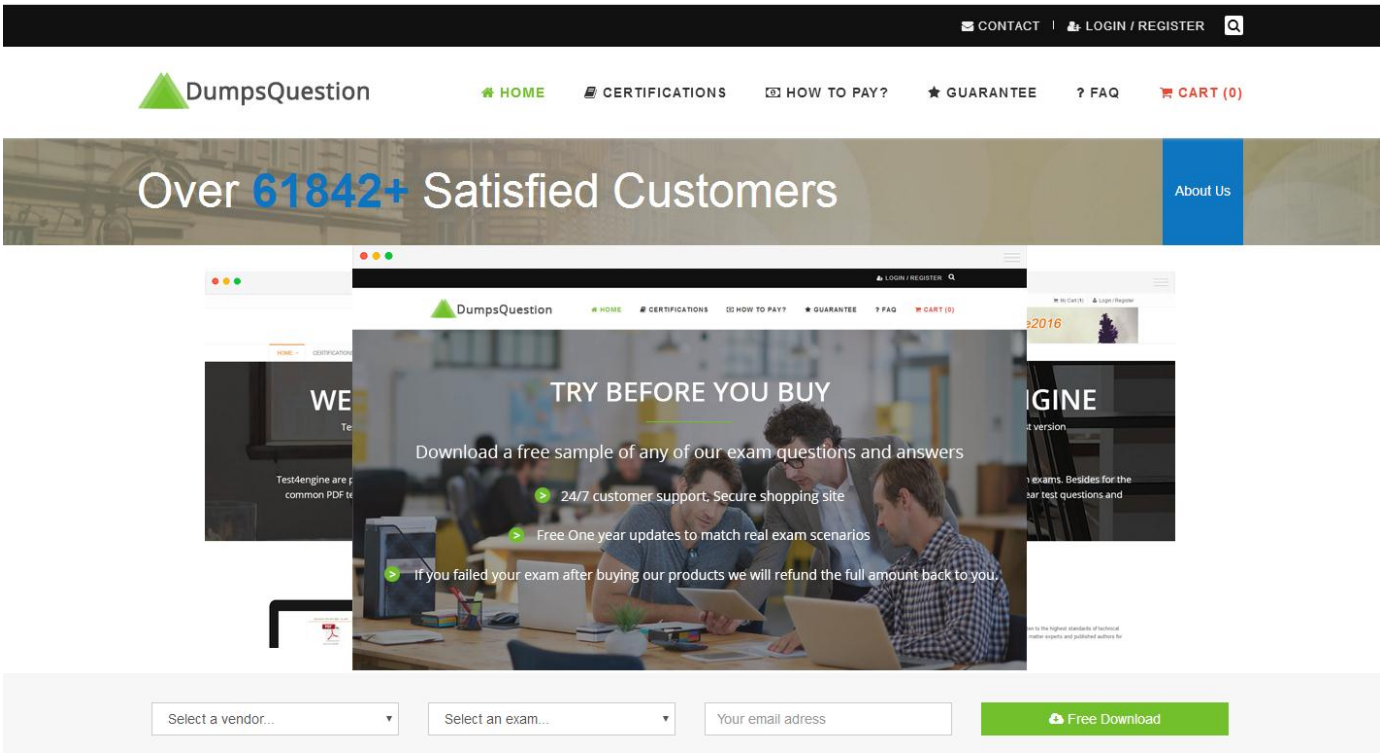
DumpsQuestion



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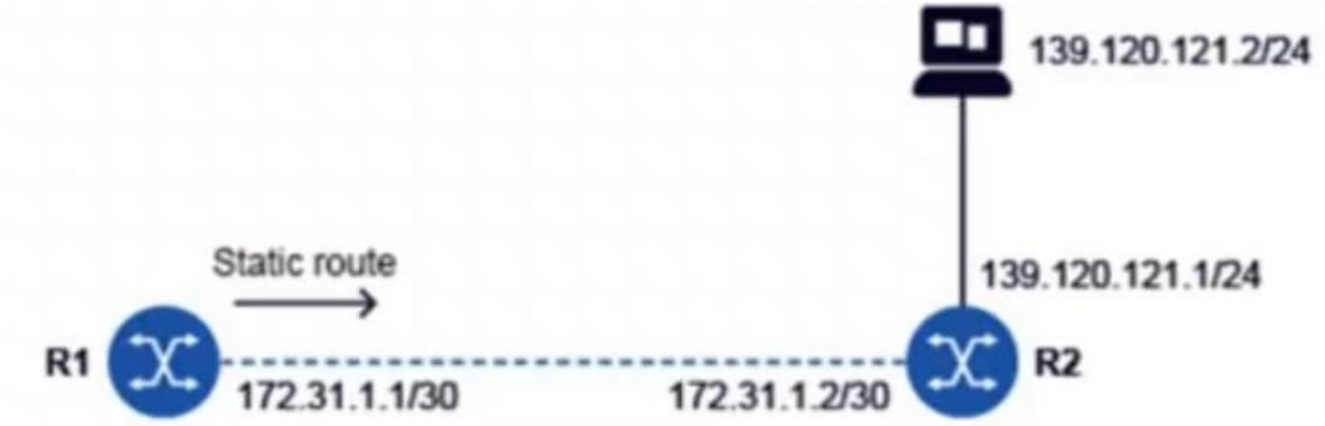
Exam : **4A0-112**

Title : Nokia IS-IS Routing Protocol

Vendor : Nokia

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Refer to the exhibit.




```
(ex)[configure router "Base" static-routes]
A:admin@R1# info
   route 139.120.121.0/24 route-type unicast {
      next-hop "139.120.121.1" {
         admin-state enable
      }
   }

(ex)[configure router "Base" static-routes]
A:admin@R1# ping 139.120.121.2 source-address 172.31.1.1 count 1
PING 139.120.121.2 56 data bytes
No route to destination. Address: 139.120.121.2, Router Instance: "Base"

---- 139.120.121.2 PING Statistics ----
1 packet transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
```

A static route has been configured on router R1 to reach the PC at 139.120.121.2.
What might be causing the ping to fail?

A. The configured static route needs to be a default route.

B. Router R1 needs a static route to router R2.

C. The configured next hop does not belong to a subnet adjacent to R1.

D. Router R2 needs a static route to the PC.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the configuration on router R1, the static route is defined with the next-hop IP address of 139.120.121.1.
However, the next-hop IP address 139.120.121.1 does not belong to the same subnet as the directly connected interface on R1, which is 172.31.1.1/30. For the static route to work properly, the next-hop IP address must be reachable via a directly connected interface, meaning it must be within the same subnet.
Therefore, this mismatch in subnet adjacency is likely causing the failure to reach the destination (139.120.121.2).

NO.2 A routing domain is using a single-area link-state routing protocol. Which of the following is

NOT information that a router can share with other routers in the domain using protocol-specific messages?

A. The IP prefixes of subnets directly attached to the router.

B. IP prefixes known by the router because it is running ad additional routing protocol.

C. The local router ID and the router IDs of neighboring routers.

D. A copy of the local routing table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a single-area link-state routing protocol (such as OSPF), routers share specific information about the network topology, not their entire routing table. They exchange link-state advertisements (LSAs) that contain information about their directly connected interfaces and their state, allowing other routers to build a consistent view of the network.

NO.3 On a broadcast interface, an IS-IS router receives an LSP that is newer than the one on its database. Which of the following statements best describes the actions taken by the router as a consequence?

A. The router updates its database with the LSP and acknowledges it with a PSNP.

B. The router updated its database with the LSP, acknowledges the LSP with a PSNP, and floods a copy to its neighbors on other interfaces.

C. The router updates its database with the LSP and floods a copy to its neighbors on other interfaces.

D. The router sends back a copy of the LSP from its database to its neighbor.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When an IS-IS router receives a newer LSP (Link-State PDU) than the one already in its database, it takes the following actions:

Updates its link-state database with the new LSP.

Acknowledges the LSP with a PSNP (Partial Sequence Number PDU), which is sent to the router that originated the LSP, confirming the receipt of the newer LSP.

Floods a copy of the updated LSP to its neighbors on other interfaces to ensure all routers in the network have the updated topology information.

NO.4 Refer to the exhibit.

```
(ex)[configure router "Base"]
A:admin@R1# /show router isis adjacency

=============================================
Rtr Base ISIS Instance 0 Adjacency
=============================================
System ID      Usage  State  Hold  Interface     MT-ID
---------------------------------------------
R2             L2     Up     23    toR2          0
R3             L1     Up     23    toR3          0
---------------------------------------------
Adjacencies : 2
=============================================
```

```
(ex)[configure router "Base"]
A:admin@R2# /show router isis adjacency

=============================================
Rtr Base ISIS Instance 0 Adjacency
=============================================
System ID      Usage  State  Hold  Interface     MT-ID
---------------------------------------------
R1             L2     Up     22    toR1          0
R4             L1     Up     19    toR4          0
---------------------------------------------
Adjacencies : 2
=============================================
```

Routers R1, R2, R3, and R4 are running IS-IS. Assuming all interfaces are added to IS-IS as point-to-point and no commands are issued at the interface level to restrict adjacencies, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Routers R1 and R2 are L1/L2 routers. Routers R3 and R4 are L1 routers.
B. All four routers are L1/L2.
C. Routers R1 and R2 are L2 routers. Routers R3 and R4 are L1 routers.
D. Routers R1 and R2 are L2 routers. Routers R3 and R4 are L1/L2 routers.
Answer: A
Explanation:
From the output, we can see that the usage column indicates whether a router is operating as an L1 or L2 router:
The L1/L2 designations refer to whether the routers participate in both Level 1 and Level 2 of IS-IS:
In this case, R1 and R2 are L2 routers, and R3 and R4 are L1 routers.

NO.5 When a router performs the SPF calculation, which router is used as the root of the shortest path tree?
A. The router's closest neighbor.
B. The router doing the calculation.
C. The router with the lowest router ID.
D. The router with the fewest links.
Answer: B
Explanation:
When a router performs the SPF (Shortest Path First) calculation, it uses itself as the root of the shortest path tree (SPT). This router computes the shortest paths to all other routers in the network, treating itself as the origin and calculating the paths based on its view of the network.