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Nokia Border Gateway Protocol Fundamentals for Services

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Question: 335

Which BGP message type is used to indicate that the BGP speaker has detected a condition that may prevent it from exchanging UPDATE messages with its peer?

- A. Open
- B. Keep-alive
- C. Update
- D. Notification

Answer: D

Explanation: The BGP Notification message is used to indicate that the BGP speaker has detected a condition that may prevent it from exchanging UPDATE messages with its peer. This could include issues such as a collision with an existing session, invalid parameters, or unacceptable resources.

Question: 336

How is the BGP keepalive timer related to the hold timer?

- A. The keepalive timer is always set to half the value of the hold timer.
- B. The keepalive timer and hold timer are independent and can be configured separately.
- C. The hold timer must be at least 3 times the value of the keepalive timer.
- D. The keepalive timer is used to calculate the value of the hold timer.

Answer: A

Explanation: The BGP keepalive timer is typically set to one-third the value of the BGP hold timer. This ensures that multiple keepalive messages are sent within the hold timer period to keep the session active.

Question: 337

Which BGP path attribute is used to provide information about the IP address of the next-hop router for reaching a destination network?

- A. NEXT_HOP
- B. LOCAL_PREF
- C. MULTI_EXIT_DISC
- D. ORIGIN

Answer: A

Explanation: The NEXT_HOP attribute is used to provide information about the IP address of the next-hop router for reaching a destination network.

Question: 338

What is the main benefit of the BGP Graceful Restart feature?

- A. It allows a router to continue forwarding traffic during a BGP session reset.
- B. It allows a router to quickly establish a new BGP session after a peer failure.
- C. It allows a router to retain its BGP routes and forwarding state during a planned or unplanned restart.
- D. It allows a router to gracefully shut down its BGP services without disrupting the network.

Answer: C

Explanation: The BGP Graceful Restart feature allows a router to retain its BGP routes and forwarding state during a planned or unplanned restart. This

prevents traffic loss and ensures a faster BGP convergence process when the router comes back online.

Question: 339

How does the BGP Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute influence the selection of the best BGP route?

- A. It provides a way to group and label BGP routes for administrative purposes.
- B. It enables BGP routers to exchange extended community information.
- C. It is used to influence the preference of routes learned from the same autonomous system.
- D. It allows a BGP speaker to advertise a subset of its available routes to a neighbor.

Answer: C

Explanation: The BGP Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute is used to influence the preference of routes learned from the same autonomous system. Lower MED values are preferred over higher MED values when selecting the best BGP route, allowing network operators to control the inbound traffic flow to their network.

Question: 340

In a VPLS (Virtual Private LAN Service) network, what is the purpose of the pseudowire?

- A. To provide point-to-point connectivity between customer sites
- B. To enable Layer 2 bridging between customer sites
- C. To manage the MPLS label distribution
- D. To identify the customer VPN

Answer: B

Explanation: In a VPLS network, the purpose of the pseudowire is to enable Layer 2 bridging between customer sites, allowing for the shared MAC address

space.

Question: 341

What is the role of the BGP Local Preference attribute in the BGP decision process?

- A. It provides a way to group and label BGP routes for administrative purposes.
- B. It enables BGP routers to exchange extended community information.
- C. It is used to influence the preference of routes within the local autonomous system.
- D. It allows a BGP speaker to advertise a subset of its available routes to a neighbor.

Answer: C

Explanation: The BGP Local Preference attribute is used to influence the preference of routes within the local autonomous system. Higher local preference values are preferred over lower local preference values when selecting the best BGP route, allowing network operators to control the outbound traffic flow from their network.

Question: 342

What is the purpose of the BGP TTL Security Check (GTSM) feature?

- A. GTSM is used to enforce a maximum number of autonomous systems a route can traverse.
- B. GTSM is used to protect BGP sessions from spoofed TTL attacks by verifying the TTL value of incoming packets.
- C. GTSM is used to control the propagation of routes to specific peers.
- D. GTSM is used to determine the local preference value of a route.

Answer: B

Explanation: The BGP TTL Security Check (GTSM) feature is used to protect BGP sessions from spoofed TTL attacks by verifying the TTL value of incoming packets. This helps to mitigate the impact of certain types of BGP session attacks.

Question: 343

How does the BGP MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) attribute affect route selection?

- A. It is used to determine the local preference value of a route.
- B. It is used to control the order in which routes are selected for traffic forwarding.
- C. It is used to compare routes between the same neighboring autonomous systems.
- D. It is used to prevent routing loops by detecting duplicate autonomous system numbers.

Answer: C

Explanation: The MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) attribute in BGP is used to compare routes between the same neighboring autonomous systems. When all other BGP attributes are equal, routers use the MED value to select the preferred route.

Question: 344

Which of the following statements about the cluster-ID used in a route reflector (RR) configuration is correct?

- A. The cluster-ID must be unique within the entire autonomous system.

- B. The cluster-ID must be unique among all the RRs within the same cluster.
- C. The cluster-ID is used to identify the RR within the iBGP network.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the statements about the cluster-ID used in a route reflector configuration are correct:

The cluster-ID must be unique within the entire autonomous system to avoid routing loops.

The cluster-ID must be unique among all the RRs within the same cluster to ensure proper route reflection.

The cluster-ID is used to identify the RR within the iBGP network and is included in the NEXT_HOP attribute of the reflected routes.

Question: 345

Which BGP message type is used to periodically verify the liveness of a BGP session?

- A. Open
- B. Keep-alive
- C. Update
- D. Notification

Answer: B

Explanation: The BGP Keep-alive message is used to periodically verify the liveness of a BGP session. These messages are sent at regular intervals to ensure the connection is still active and operational between BGP neighbors.

Question: 346

Which of the following commands is used to enable BGP path selection on a

Nokia 7750 SR using the MD-CLI?

- A. configure > router > bgp > path-selection
- B. configure > routing-instance > bgp > path-selection
- C. configure > service > bgp > path-selection
- D. configure > network > bgp > path-selection

Answer: A

Explanation: In the MD-CLI of the Nokia 7750 SR, the command to enable BGP path selection is "configure > router > bgp > path-selection". This allows you to configure the various parameters and policies that influence the BGP path selection process.

Question: 347

Which BGP attribute is used to advertise Ethernet MAC addresses in a Layer 2 VPN environment?

- A. MP_REACH_NLRI
- B. NEXT_HOP
- C. ORIGIN
- D. COMMUNITIES

Answer: A

Explanation: The MP_REACH_NLRI (Multi-Protocol Reachable NLRI) attribute in BGP is used to advertise Ethernet MAC addresses in a Layer 2 VPN environment. This attribute allows BGP to carry routing information for multiple address families, including Ethernet MAC addresses within a Layer 2 VPN context.

Question: 348

Which of the following statements about the use of the "to" clause in a BGP

route policy is CORRECT?

- A. It allows the policy to only be applied to routes being advertised to a specific BGP peer.
- B. It can be used to match routes based on the origin type of the routes.
- C. It can be used to match routes based on the local preference attribute of the routes.
- D. All of the above are correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: The "to" clause in a BGP route policy is used to specify the destination for the routes, i.e., the BGP peer to which the routes are being advertised. It does not allow matching based on the origin type or local preference attributes of the routes.

Question: 349

Which of the following is a recommended best practice when configuring IBGP (Internal BGP) peering between BGP speakers within the same autonomous system (AS)?

- A. Configure a full-mesh of IBGP sessions among all BGP speakers.
- B. Use route reflectors to reduce the number of IBGP sessions.
- C. Ensure that all IBGP peers are directly connected.
- D. Disable the BGP route selection process on the IBGP peers.

Answer: B

Explanation: The recommended best practice when configuring IBGP peering within the same AS is to use route reflectors to reduce the number of IBGP sessions required.

Configuring a full-mesh of IBGP sessions among all BGP speakers can become

infeasible as the number of BGP speakers increases, which is why route reflectors are commonly used.

Requiring IBGP peers to be directly connected is not necessary, as long as there is IP connectivity between them.

Disabling the BGP route selection process on the IBGP peers is not a recommended practice, as it would prevent the BGP speakers from selecting the best routes.

Question: 350

Which of the following statements about the use of the "route-map" command in a BGP route policy is INCORRECT?

- A. It can be used to match routes based on the BGP community attribute.
- B. It can be used to modify the BGP local preference attribute.
- C. It can be used to modify the BGP multi-exit discriminator (MED) attribute.
- D. It can be used to modify the BGP origin type attribute.

Answer: D

Explanation: The "route-map" command in a BGP route policy can be used to match routes based on various attributes, such as community, and to modify attributes like local preference and MED. However, it cannot be used to modify the BGP origin type attribute.

Question: 351

How does the BGP AS_PATH attribute affect route selection?

- A. It is used to determine the local preference value of a route.
- B. It is used to enforce the maximum number of autonomous systems a route can traverse.
- C. It is used to determine the shortest path to a destination.

D. It is used to prevent routing loops by detecting duplicate autonomous system numbers.

Answer: C

Explanation: The AS_PATH attribute in BGP is used to determine the shortest path to a destination. BGP routers prefer routes with the shortest AS_PATH, as this typically indicates the most direct path to the destination network.

Question: 352

Which of the following is a key benefit of using BGP Confederations?

- A. Reduces the number of IBGP sessions required in a large autonomous system.
- B. Allows for the implementation of route reflectors within the confederation.
- C. Provides a way to divide a large autonomous system into smaller, more manageable sub-autonomous systems.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: BGP Confederations allow a large autonomous system to be divided into smaller, more manageable sub-autonomous systems, called confederations. This reduces the number of IBGP sessions required and allows for the implementation of route reflectors within the confederation, improving the scalability of the BGP network.

Question: 353

Which MPLS forwarding mode is used to enable anycast services within a VPRN?

- A. Seamless MPLS
- B. Hierarchical MPLS
- C. Targeted LDP
- D. Penultimate Hop Popping

Answer: A

Explanation: Seamless MPLS is the forwarding mode used to enable anycast services within a VPRN (Virtual Private Routed Network). Seamless MPLS allows for the seamless integration of access, aggregation, and core networks, enabling the use of a common MPLS control and forwarding plane across the entire network. This allows for the efficient implementation of anycast services, where multiple endpoints can be reached using the same IP address. The other options (Hierarchical MPLS, Targeted LDP, Penultimate Hop Popping) are not specifically related to enabling anycast services in a VPRN.





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