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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about the EVPN data plane is FALSE?

Options:

- A- EVPN allows a service provider to deliver multiple services over a single core network.
- B- The customer data is encapsulated and then tunneled between the PE routers.
- C- EVPN-MPLS encapsulated data has a label that uniquely identifies each service.
- D- EVPN-MPLS provides services over a simple IP network.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

EVPN-MPLS provides services over an MPLS network, not a simple IP network. The customer data is encapsulated with an MPLS label that identifies the service and then tunneled between the PE routers using MPLS LSPs.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A. Proxy-ARP/ND is operational for a VPLS. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

Options:

- B-** The PE has proxy-ARP and dynamic-populate enabled for the VPLS.
- C-** The proxy-ARP table is populated by snooping IP packets received from remote PEs.
- D-** When the PE learns a local host IP address, it adds an entry into its proxy-ARP table.
- E-** The PE advertises a MAC/IP route that includes the MAC and IP address of a local host.

Answer:

C

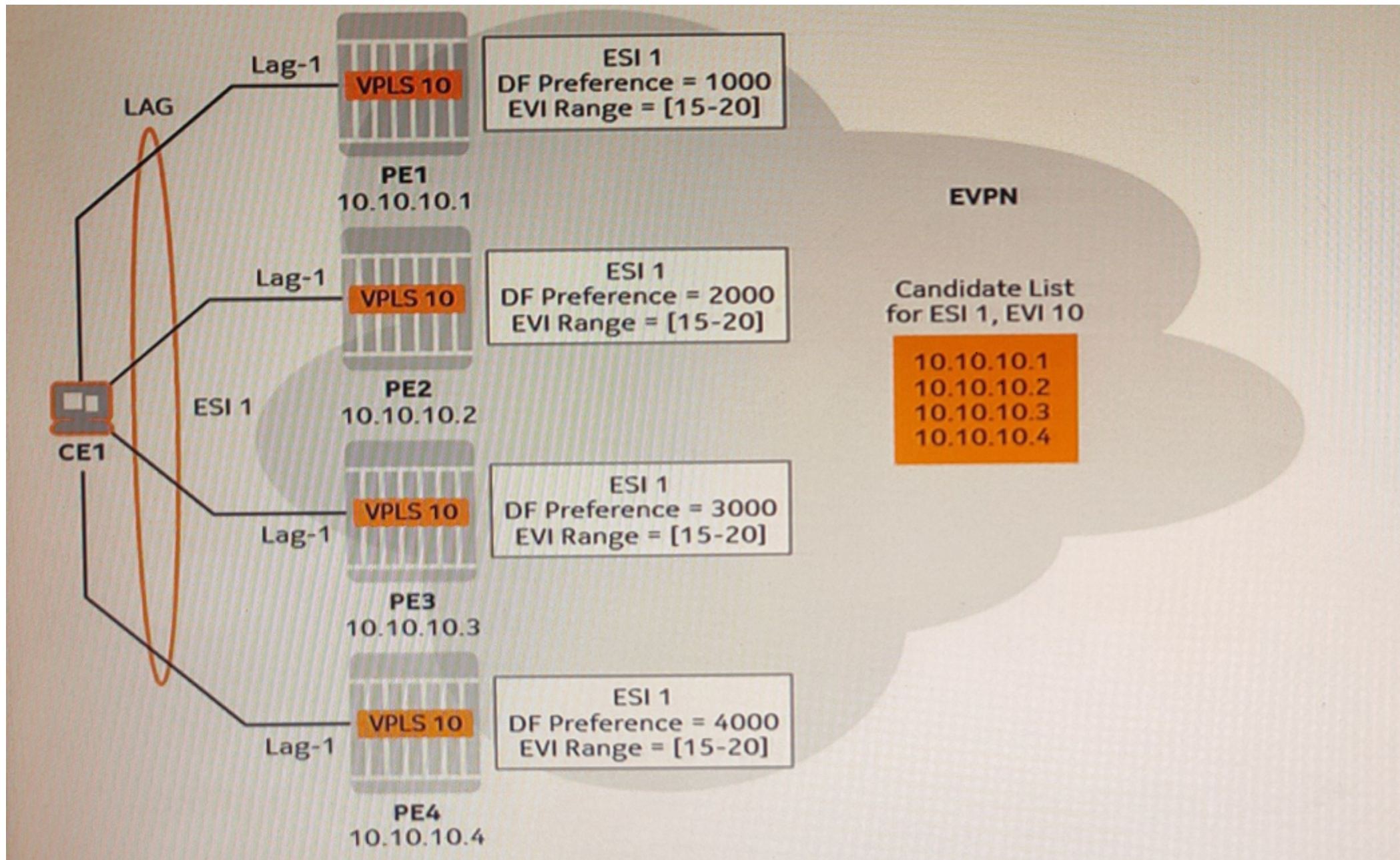
Explanation:

When the PE learns a local host IP address, it does not add an entry into its proxy-ARP table. The proxy-ARP table is populated by snooping IP packets received from remote PEs. The PE advertises a MAC/IP route that includes the MAC and IP address of a local host.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the exhibit, an EVI range is configured and the preference-based algorithm is used to elect the designated forwarder (DF) on ESI 1. Which PE is elected as DF for VPLS 10?



Options:

A- PE1

B- PE2

C- PE3

D- PE4

Answer:

C

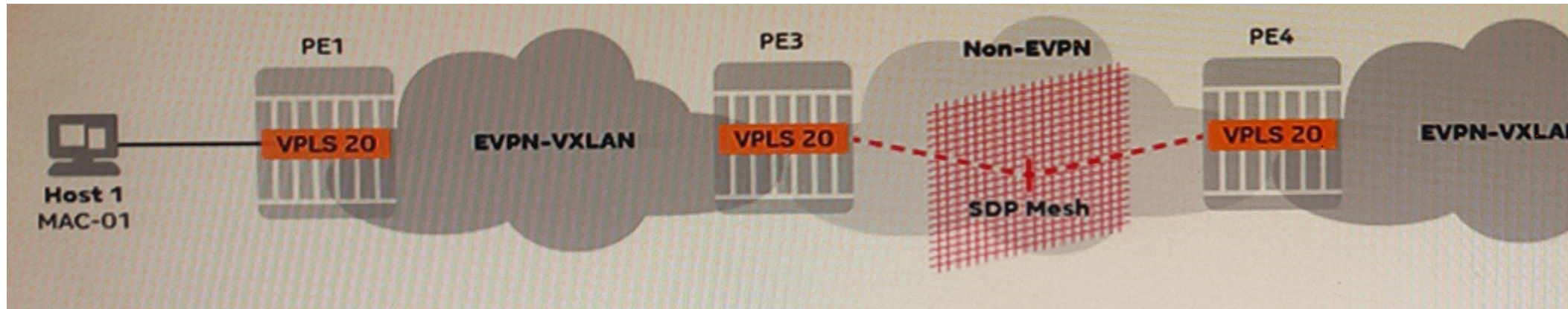
Explanation:

PE3 is elected as DF for VPLS 10. The preference-based algorithm uses the highest preference value of the PEs attached to the same Ethernet segment as the tie-breaker criterion. PE3 has the highest preference value among PE1, PE2, and PE3.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the exhibit.



Which of the following statements about the operation of VPLS 20 is TRUE?

Options:

- A- The flooding list maintained by PE1 for VPLS 20 contains three entries: PE2, PE3, and PE4.
- B- PE3 advertises an IMET route to PE1 when its VPLS 20's mesh-SDP becomes operationally UP.
- C- PE3 signals a service label to PE4 when its VPLS 20 is enabled and is bound to an operational SDP.
- D- PE1 advertises a MAC route for MAC-01 when its VPLS 20's SAP becomes operationally UP.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

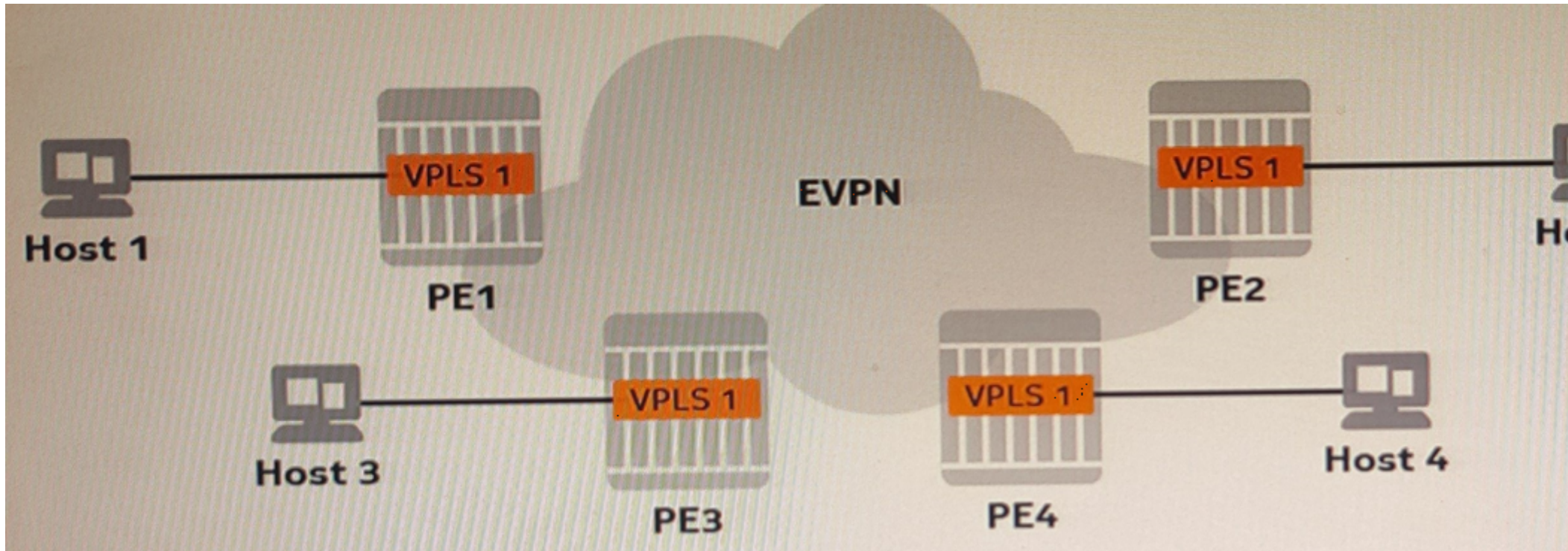
PE1 does not advertise a MAC route for MAC-01 when its VPLS 20's SAP becomes operationally UP. PE1 advertises an EVPN MAC/IP route for MAC-01, which includes the IP address of Host 1 and the ESI of the Ethernet segment1.

Verified Reference: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Based upon the exhibit, how many MAC-VRFs are there?



Options:

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- 4

Answer:

B

Explanation:

There are two MAC-VRFs in the exhibit, one for each EVI. A MAC-VRF is a logical entity that contains the MAC forwarding information for a given EVI.

Verified Reference: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about the operation of a single-homed EVPN VPWS is TRUE?

Options:

A- The same tag ID must be configured for the local attachment circuit (AC) at each PE.

- B-** Each PE advertises a MAC route and an A-D per EVI route when its local AC becomes operationally UP.
- C-** The advertised A-D per EVI route includes a non-zero tag ID and a non-zero MPLS label.
- D-** Each PE verifies that the received tag ID matches its configured local AC tag ID.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

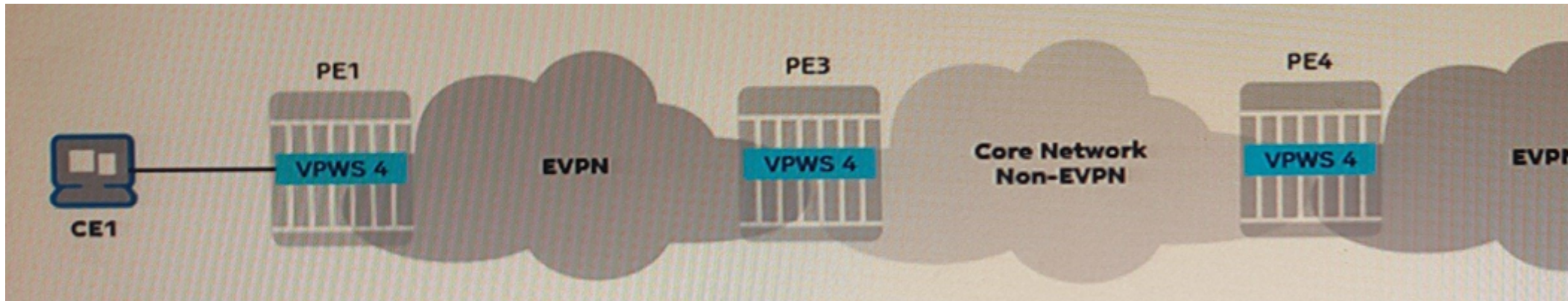
The advertised A-D per EVI route includes a non-zero tag ID and a zero MPLS label. The tag ID is used to identify the VPWS service, while the MPLS label is not used for single-homed VPWS services¹.

Verified Reference: [Ethernet Virtual Private Networks \(EVPNs\)](#)

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the exhibit.



Which of the following configuration is NOT required to enable Layer-2 communication between CE1 and CE2?

Options:

- A- Configure an MP-BGP session that allows the exchange of EVPN routes between PE1 and PE3.
- B- Configure an MP-BGP session that allows the exchange of IPv4 labeled routes between PE3 and PE4.
- C- Configure a service distribution point (SDP) on PE3 to reach PE4, and another SDP on PE4 to reach PE3.
- D- Configure a local attachment circuit (AC) and a remote AC for VPWS 4 on all PE routers.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The advertisement of IP-Prefix routes is not required to enable Layer-2 communication between CE1 and CE2. IP-Prefix routes are used to enable Layer-3 communication between different subnets in an EVPN-IRB service. For Layer-2 communication, only MAC/IP routes are required.

Verified Reference: [Nokia Ethernet Virtual Private Network Services Course | Nokia](#)

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