Free Questions for 4A0-116 by vceexamstest

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about SR-TE administrative constraints is FALSE?

Options:

A- A strict hop must be adjacent to the previous hop in the list.

B- The TE metric for a link is by default the same as the IGP metric.

C- Shared-Risk-Link Groups are only taken into account when calculating the secondary path.

D- The head-end router may calculate a path that takes into account max hop count and bandwidth constraints.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Shared-Risk-Link Groups(SRLG) is taken into account when calculating both primary and secondary path to avoid routing over the same physical link.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is NOT one of the main goals of traffic engineering?

Options:

A- Utilizing redundant links.

B- Avoiding potential congestion points in the network.

C- Defining traffic paths based on various constraints.

D- Using the shortest possible path through the network to the destination.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about Segment Routing tunnels is FALSE?

Options:

A- A Segment Routing tunnel defined by a Node-SID uses the shortest IGP Path.

B- A Segment Routing tunnel can be defined by multiple Node-SIDs.

C- A Segment Routing tunnel can be defined by a combination of Node-SIDs and Adjacency-SIDs.

D- For a Segment Routing tunnel, an intermediate router will always forward the packet based on the best IGP path.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

an intermediate router in a Segment Routing tunnel may forward packets based on the specific SIDs defined in the Segment Routing tunnel and not always the best IGP path.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is not required to be advertised by a router participating in Segment Routing?

Options:

A- Local Node-SID

B- Adjacency-SIDs

C- Support for SR-MPLS for IPv4 or IPv6, or SRv6

D- SRGB when SRv6 is configured

Answer:

D

Explanation:

SRGB when SRv6 is configured: This is not required to be advertised, SRGB(Segment Routing Global Block) is only used for SR-MPLS and is not needed when SRv6 is configured. Instead, SRv6 uses the IANA-assigned IPv6 address space.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

OSPF type-10 Opaque LSAs can carry different types of advertisements. What type of advertisement carries a router's local 5RGB information?

Options:

A- Extended Prefix Info

B- Router Info

C- Extended Link Info

D- Traffic Engineering Info

Answer:

B

Explanation:

This type of advertisement carries a router's local SRGB information, which is used to distribute information about the local SID allocation range

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following steps is NOT required when configuring IS-IS to support Segment Routing?

Options:

A- MPLS label range reserved for Segment Routing.

B- Enable interfaces used for Segment Routing under

C- The flooding scope of Segment Routing information.

D- The Segment Routing Global Block range.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Enable interfaces used for Segment Routing under: This step is not required, enabling interfaces used for Segment Routing is not necessary as the IS-IS protocol already takes care of the flooding of the routing information.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When OSPF is used to support Segment Routing, the first byte of the link-state ID associated with each of the opaque LSAs indicates the type of information being advertised. Which of the following associations between the first-byte value and its meaning is FALSE?

Options:

A- Value 1 - Traffic Engineering

B- Value 4 - Router Info

C- Value 7 - SRGB Range

D- Value 8 - Extended Link Info

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Value 8 - Extended Link Info: This statement is not true, value 8 is not used to indicate Extended Link Info. It is used for different types of information, such as Link-Local/Remote Identifiers (LLS/RLS) Identifiers and Node SID/Adj-SID.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about a Segment Routing SID is FALSE?

Options:

A- A local Node-SID can be configured directly as an MPLS label.

B- A router advertises its local Node-SID as a local SRGB and an index only if it is configured as an index.

C- All routers do NOT need to have the same SRGB range configured.

D- A local Node-SID can be configured as an index.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A router advertises its local Node-SID as a local SRGB and an index only if it is configured as an index: This statement is not true, A router will advertise its local Node-SID as a local SRGB and an index, whether it is configured as an index or not.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about Segment Routing is FALSE?

Options:

A- No path signaling is required to establish an SR tunnel.

B- Intermediate routers do not maintain any tunnel informal

C- A link-state IGP is required to distribute SID information.

D- For TE-constrained tunnels, each data packet typically carries a single MPLS label to specify the tunnel path.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Intermediate routers do not maintain any tunnel informal: this statement is false, Intermediate routers do maintain tunnel information, such as the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to forward the packets according to the path specified in the packets.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about Multi-Protocol Label Switching networks is FALSE?

Options:

A- MPLS uses a signaling protocol to exchange labels between routers.

B- An LSR forwards data based on the MPLS labels.

C- An LSP is a bi-directional tunnel that uses MPLS labels to forward data.

D- The data is transparently carried from end to end.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The data is transparently carried from end to end: This statement is not true, MPLS does not provide data transparency, which means that the data is not carried unmodified from end to end. MPLS uses labels to forward data, so the original IP packets are encapsulated in new MPLS packets, and the original IP headers are not visible at the egress LSR.