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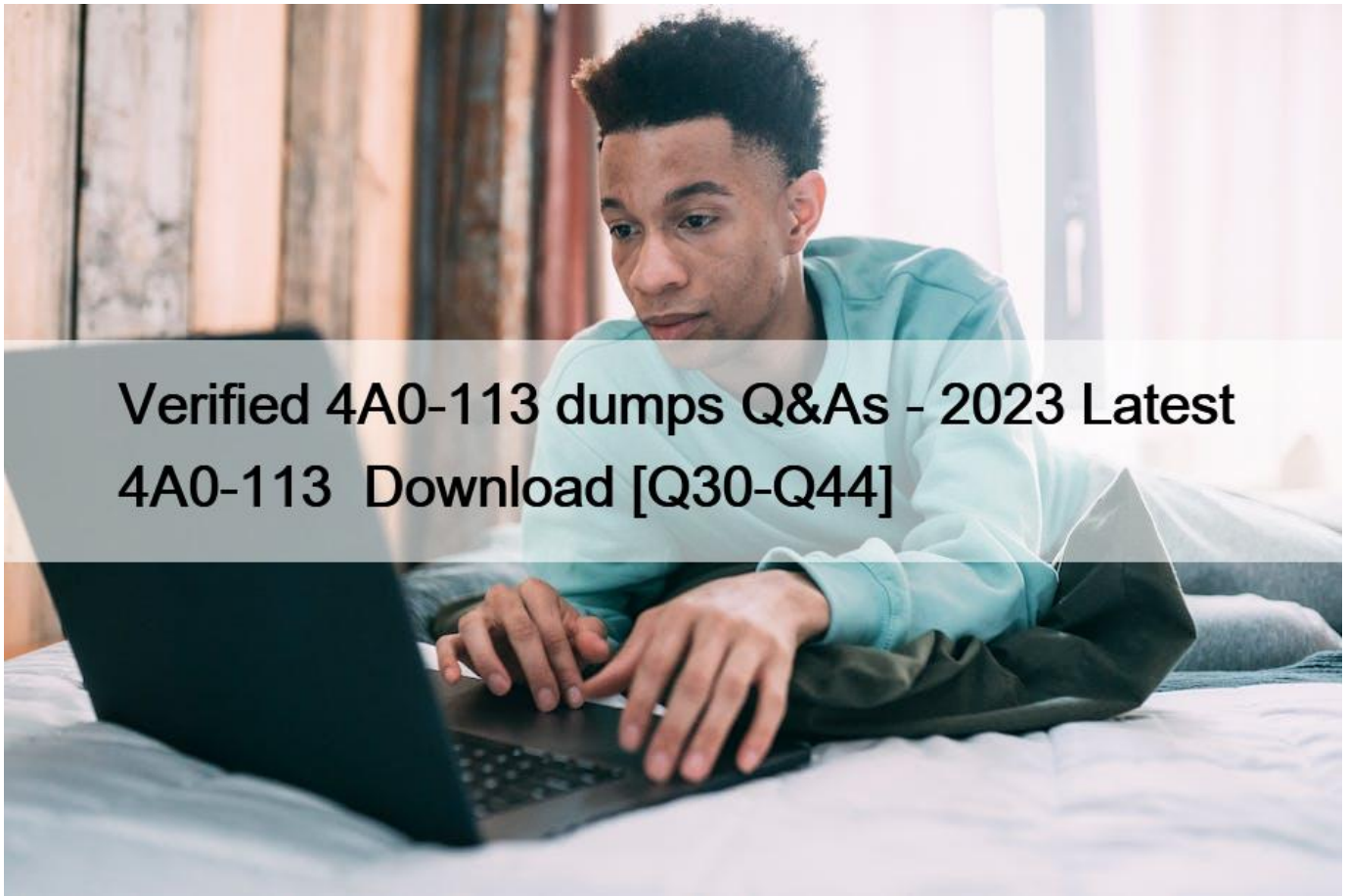

Verified 4A0-113 dumps Q&As - 2023 Latest 4A0-113 Download
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Nokia 4A0-113 exam covers a range of topics related to OSPF, including the basics of OSPF configuration, OSPF network types, route redistribution, virtual links, and OSPFv3. 4A0-113 exam is intended for professionals who have experience with Nokia Service Routing Operating System (SROS) and are familiar with basic networking concepts.

Nokia 4A0-113 exam is a certification exam that focuses on the Nokia OSPF Routing Protocol. 4A0-113 exam is designed for professionals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in OSPF configuration, implementation, and troubleshooting in Nokia SRA environments. By passing 4A0-113 exam, you will earn the Nokia Service Routing Architect (SRA) certification, which is a valuable credential in the networking industry. 4A0-113 exam is a great opportunity for professionals who want to advance their careers in the networking field, and it is a challenging exam that requires a strong foundation in networking concepts and protocols.

QUESTION 30

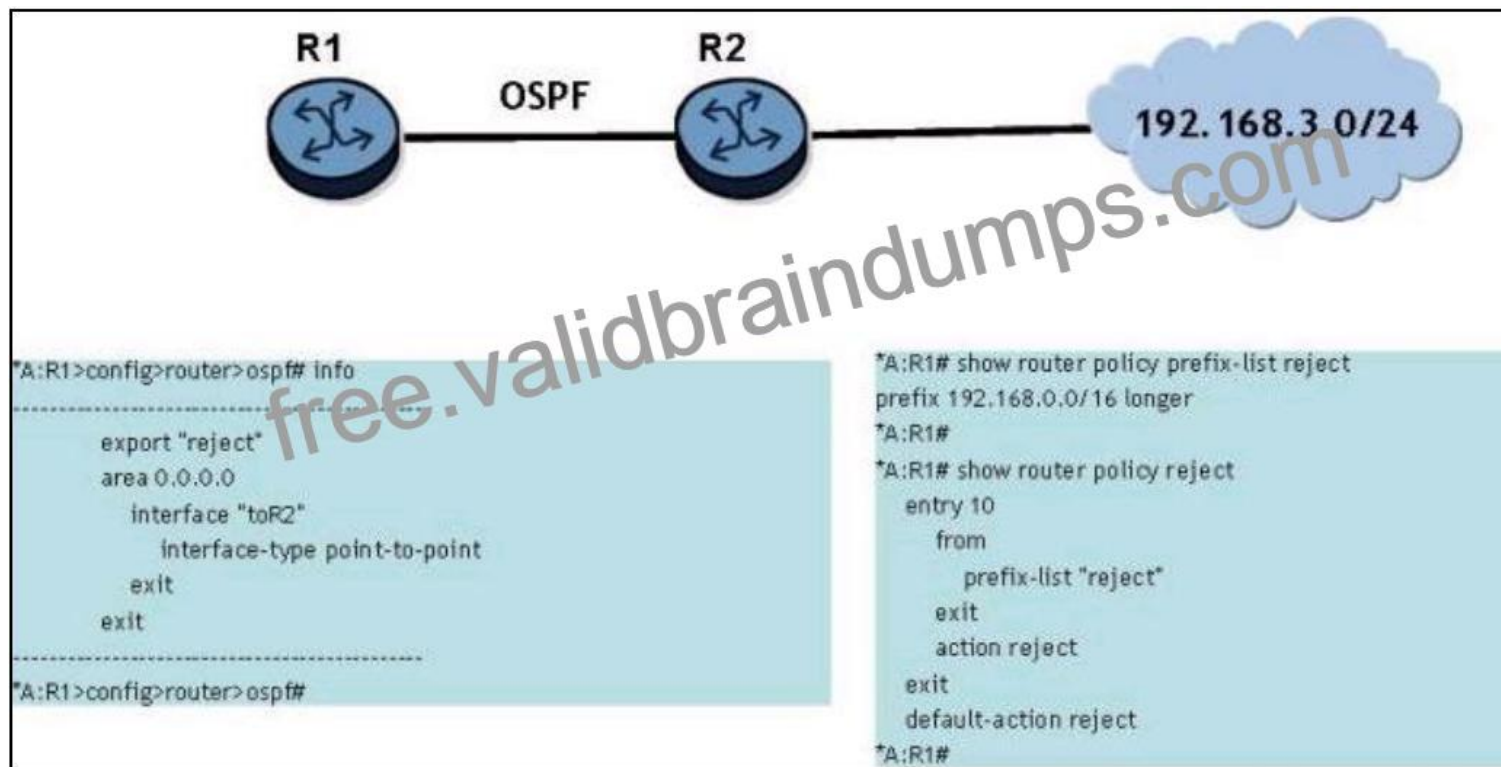How many databases does a Link State routing protocol use?
* One
* Two
* Three
* Four

QUESTION 31

Which of the following statements describe the major features of OSPF? Choose two answers.
* Fast reroute capability
* Control traffic prioritization
* Route redistribution
* Traffic engineering extensions
* Cut through forwarding

QUESTION 32

Click the exhibit button.

Router R2 advertises the network 192.168.3.0/24 to router R1 via OSPF. A route policy has been constructed to discard the route on router R1; however, it is not working. What is the problem?
* The prefix list reject should be “192.168.3.0/16 exact”.
* Router R1 should be configured as an OSPF “asbr”.
* The policy “reject” should be set for import rather than export.
* The policy was likely not “committed” after creation.
* This is not possible because OSPF cannot use import policies.

QUESTION 33

What address is used when RIPv2 uses multicast to send its updates?
* 224.0.0.5
* 224.0.0.6
* 224.0.0.9
* 224.0.0.10
* RIPv2 does not have support for multicast

QUESTION 34

In which of the following types of areas does an OSPF router not set the E bit in its Type 1 LSA?
* Not so stubby area
* Stub area
* Backbone area
* Normal area

QUESTION 35

What are the types of networks supported on an Nokia 7750 SR for OSPF? (Choose 2)
* Broadcast
* Non-Broadcast Multi-Access
* Point-to-Point
* Point-to-Multipoint

QUESTION 36

What is the source IP address in an OSPF update?
* 224.0.0.6
* The system address of the router
* 224.0.0.5
* The unicast IP address of the interface the update is being sent on.

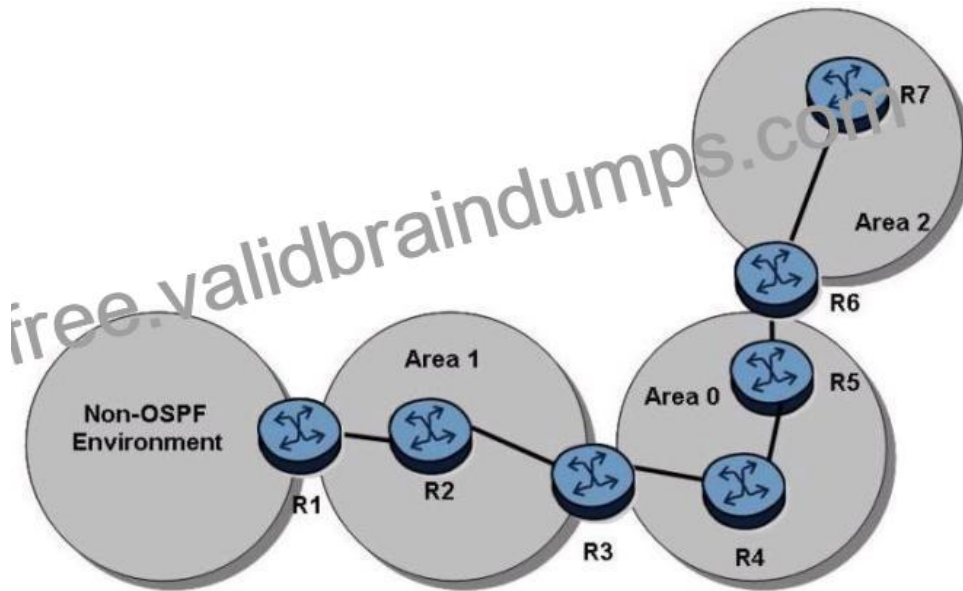**QUESTION 37**

A static route is created using the command “static-route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 3.3.3.1”. What command could be used to test the static route on an Nokia 7750 SR?
* Ping static 3.3.3.1
* Ping static 0.0.0.0/0
* Ping 3.3.3.1
* Ping 0.0.0.0

QUESTION 38

Click the exhibit button.

In the topology shown, router R1 is an ASBR configured to export external routes to OSPF. Assuming that there are no stub networks, which of the following statements regarding Type 4 LSA generation is true?

* Router R1 generates a Type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0, 1, and 2.
* Router R3 generates a Type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0, 1, and 2.
* Router R3 generates a Type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0 and 2.
* Router R3 generates a Type 4 LSA that is flooded to area 0, and router R6 generates a Type 4 LSA that is flooded to area 2.

QUESTION 39

A static route is created using the command “static-route 2.3.4.0/24 next-hop 1.2.3.4”. What is the correct traceroute command to test this static route on an Nokia 7750 SR?

* traceroute 2.3.4.1
* traceroute 2.3.4.0/24 next-hop 1.2.3.4
* traceroute next-hop 1.2.3.4
* traceroute does not work on the Nokia 7750 SR

QUESTION 40

Which of the following conditions will prevent an OSPF adjacency from reaching the full state? Choose three answers.

* MTU mismatch
* Incorrect subnet mask
* System interface not included in OSPF
* Area ID not the same
* Different metric set on each end of the link
* Router ID not defined

QUESTION 41

Which of the following statements regarding OSPF routing updates on a multi-access network segment is true?

* In multi-access networks, a DR and BDR are elected only if there are more than two routers connected to the network segment.

* In multi-access networks, a DR and BDR are elected only if the subnet masks on the router interfaces are less than /30
* In multi-access networks, a DR and BDR are elected. To ensure resiliency, both the DR and BDR send link-state advertisements describing the network.
* In multi-access networks, a DR and BDR are elected. The DR sends link-state advertisements describing the network.

QUESTION 42

Click the exhibit button.

192.168.3.1 is a loopback interface on router R2 and is distributed to OSPF area 0, but the ping fails from router R3. Which of the following is a possible solution to the problem?
* Add the “originate-default-route” option in the NSSA area configuration on router R3
* Add the “summaries” option to the NSSA area configuration on router R1
* Make a static route on router R1 to 192.168.3.1
* Make a default route on router R2

QUESTION 43

Click the exhibit button.
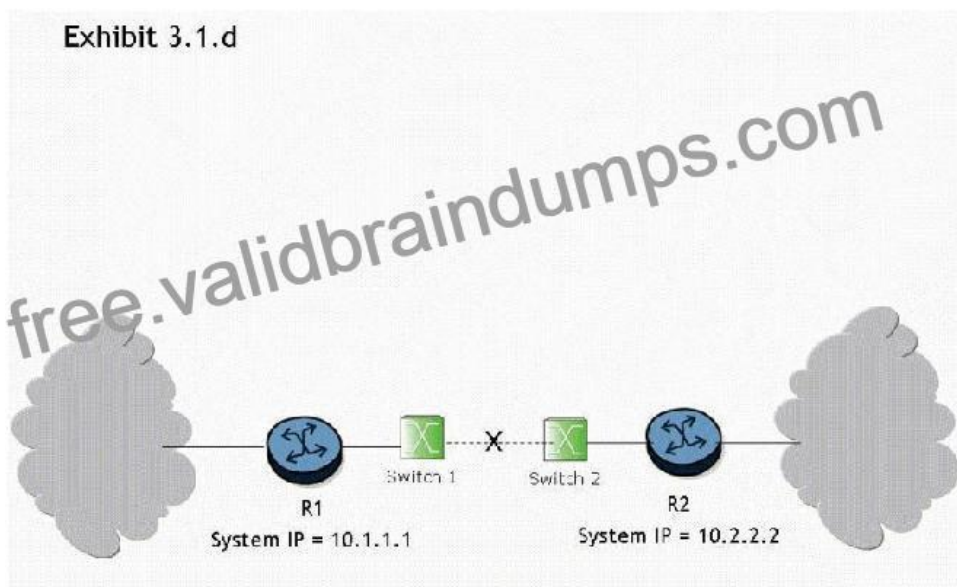
What triggers convergence of the routing protocol when the link between switch 1 and switch 2 goes down?

* Convergence is triggered when the adjacency between routers R1 and R2 drops as a result of Hello timeouts. At this point, both routers R1 and R2 re-compute their link state database and send updates to their adjacent routers. Once the process is complete for all routers, the networks have converged.
* Convergence is triggered when the physical interfaces between routers R1 and R2 go down. At this point, both routers R1 and R2 re-compute their link state database and send updates to their adjacent routers. Once the process is complete for all routers, the networks have converged.
* Convergence will not be triggered because switches cannot run routing protocols between them.
* Convergence is triggered when the switches notify the routers about the link state information. At this point, both routers R1 and R2 re-compute their link state database and send updates to their adjacent routers. Once the process is complete for all routers, the networks have converged
* Convergence is triggered when an LSA is sent from router R1 to router R2 to indicate that the link is down. At this point, both routers R1 and R2 re-compute their link state database and send updates to their adjacent routers. Once the process is complete for all routers, the networks have converged.

QUESTION 44

What must be configured on the Nokia 7750 SR for RIP to advertise locally attached links?

* A policy statement within the router identifying what is to be advertised
* Access-lists denoting what is to be advertised
* Default metrics for each link
* A group and neighbor statement for each peer

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