Nokia.4A0-115.v2024-05-10.q13

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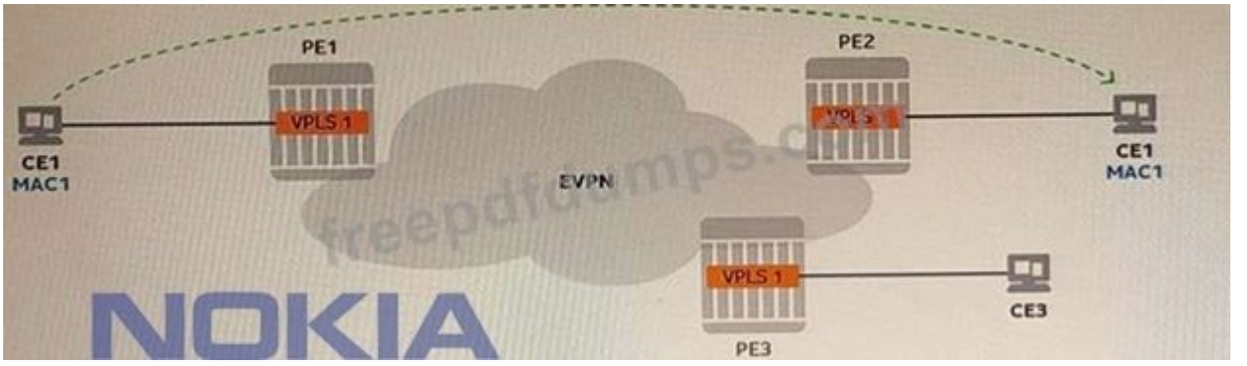
NEW QUESTION: 1
In the exhibit,



MACI moves from PEI to PE2. Which of the following actions related to this MAC address mobility is performed?
A. CEI generates an update message to PEI withdrawing its MAC.
B. PEI generates an update message to remote PES identifying the new location of CEI.
C. PE2 advertises a MAC/IP route for MACI with a sequence number higher than that received from PEI.
D. PE3 waits to receive a data packet from CEI to update its FDB entry for MACI.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
PE2 advertises a MAC/IP route for MAC1 with a sequence number higher than that received from PE1. This indicates that MAC1 has moved from PE1 to PE2 and triggers a MAC withdrawal message from PE1 to remote PEs. CE1 does not generate an update message to PE1 withdrawing its MAC, nor does PE1 generate an update message to remote PEs identifying the new location of CE11.
Verified References: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following statements about EVPN Layer-3 services that utilize the interface-ful model is TRUE?

A. EVPN MAC/IP routes are used to advertise the IP prefixes of subnets attached to a VPRN.

B. VPRN instances are interconnected using a supplementary broadcast domain (SBD) VPLS.

C. Intra-subnet traffic is carried over the tunnels provided by the SBD VPLS.

D. The MAC/IP routing information is used to populate the VPRN routing table at the remote PEs.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

In the interface-ful model, VPRN instances are interconnected using a supplementary broadcast domain (SBD) VPLS. Intra-subnet traffic is carried over the tunnels provided by the SBD VPLS. The MAC/IP routing information is not used to populate the VPRN routing table at the remote PEs, but rather to populate the FDB of the SBD VPLS2.

Verified References: Nokia Ethernet Virtual Private Network Services Course | Nokia

NEW QUESTION: 3

In the exhibit, the interface-ful numbered model is used for the Layer-3 EVPN service. Which of the following is used as the source MAC address in the packets sent from PEI when forwarding customer traffic to Host 2?

A. MAC-OI

B. MAC-03

C. MAC-04

D. MAC-11

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

MAC-01 is used as the source MAC address in the packets sent from PE1 when forwarding customer traffic to Host 2. MAC-01 is the MAC address of the SBD IRB interface configured in VPRN 11 on PE12.

Verified References: Nokia Ethernet Virtual Private Network Services Course | Nokia

NEW QUESTION: 4

In the exhibit, VPWS 4 enables communications between CEI and CE2. Which of the following statements regarding the operation of VPWS 4 is FALSE?

A. PEI advertises an auto-discovery per EVPN instance (A-D per EVI) route to PE3 as soon as the SAP becomes operationally

B. PE3 advertises an IMET route to PEI as soon as VPWS 4 is administratively enabled.

C. PEI and PE3 exchange their service labels using A-D per EVI routes.

D. PE3 and PE4 exchange their service labels over an established targeted LDP session.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

PE1 and PE3 do not exchange their service labels using A-D per EVI routes. PE1 and PE3 exchange their service labels using MAC routes, which are advertised when their local ACs become operationally UP1.

Verified References: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following best describes the operation of a non-designated forwarder (non-DF) in a single-active Ethernet segment?

A. Blocks Tx unicast, allows Rx unicast, blocks Tx BUM, allows Rx BUM

B. Allows Tx unicast, allows Rx unicast, blocks Tx BUM, allows Rx BUM

C. Blocks Tx unicast, blocks Rx unicast, blocks Tx BUM, blocks Rx BUM

D. Allows Tx unicast, blocks Rx unicast, allows Tx BUM, blocks Rx BUM

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

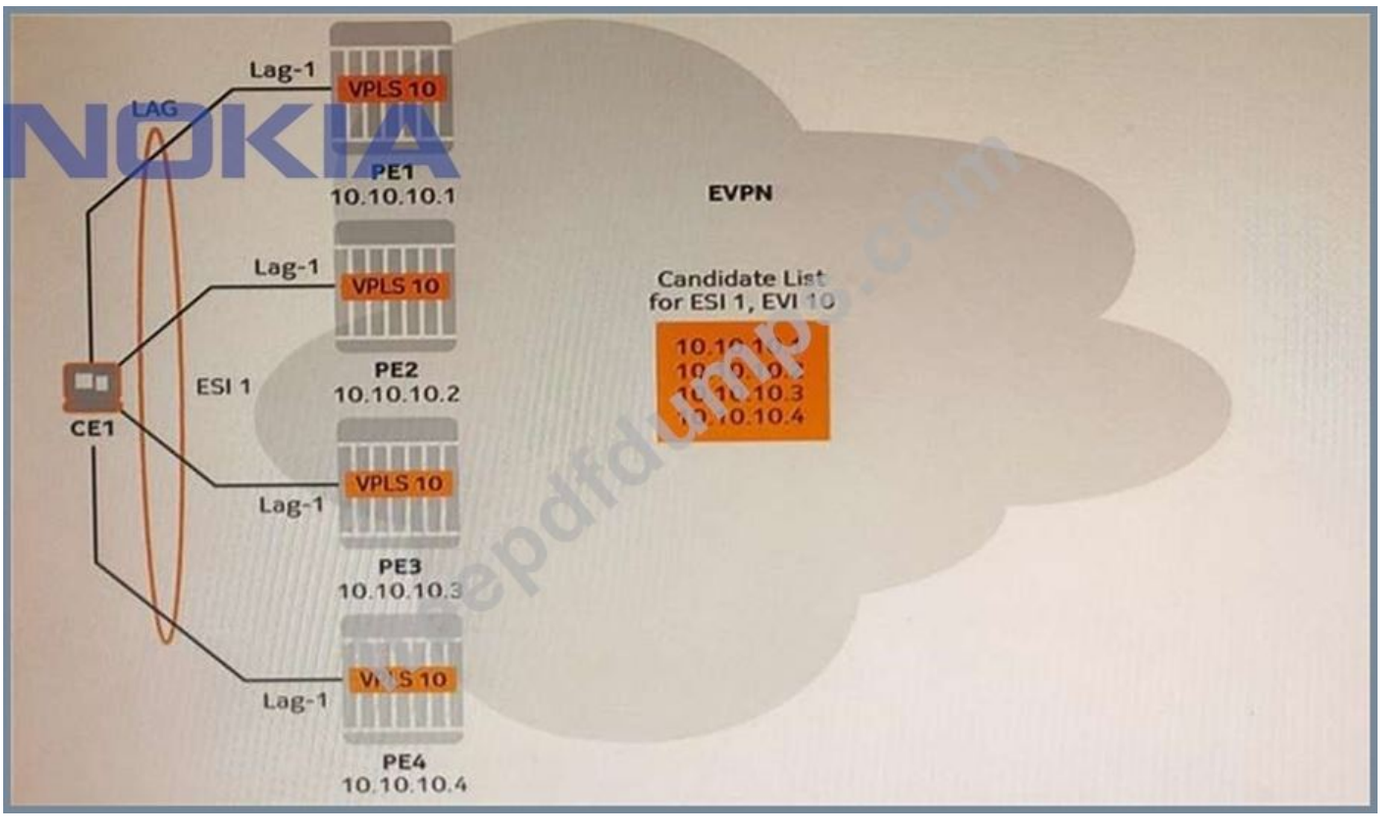
A non-designated forwarder (non-DF) in a single-active Ethernet segment blocks Tx unicast, allows Rx unicast, blocks Tx BUM, and allows Rx BUM.

This prevents traffic duplication and ensures that only the DF forwards traffic to and from the CE.

NEW QUESTION: 6

In the exhibit, the default algorithm is used to elect the designated forwarder (DF) on ESI 1.

Which PE is elected as DF for VPLS 10?



A. PEI

B. PE2

C. PE3

D. PE4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

PE2 is elected as DF for VPLS 10. The default algorithm uses the lowest IP address of thePEs attached to the same Ethernet segment as the tie-breaker criterion. PE2 has the lowest IP address among PE1, PE2, and PE3.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which of the following EVPN routes are exchanged to support the operation of a multi-homed EVPN VPWS?

A. Auto-discovery per EVPN instance (A-D per EVI) routes and Auto-discovery per Ethernet segment (A-D per ES) routes only

B. MAC/IP routes, A-D per EVI routes, and A-D per ES routes

C. A-D per EVI routes, A-D per ES routes, and Ethernet segment (ES) routes

D. A-D per EVI routes and ES routes only

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A-D per EVI routes, A-D per ES routes, and Ethernet segment (ES) routes are exchanged to support the operation of a multi-homed EVPN VPWS. These routes are used to discover all PEs associated with an Ethernet segment, indicate the redundancy mode of the Ethernet segment, and elect the designated forwarder for each service.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which of the following statements does NOT describe the operation of the Layer-3 EVPN asymmetric forwarding model?
A. All VPLS instances must be configured on all PES regardless of whether they have a local host or not.
B. EVPN IP-Prefix routes are used to populate the VPRN VRF tables.
C. The egress PE does not perform any Layer-3 route look up to forward traffic.
D. The ingress PE performs both Layer-2 and Layer-3 look ups when forwarding traffic between subnets.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
All VPLS instances do not need to be configured on all PEs regardless of whether they have a local host or not. Only the VPRN instance needs to be configured on all PEs, while the VPLS instances are configured only on PEs that have a local host attached to them.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Examine the exhibit.
Which of the following actions is performed by PEI after it receives a BUM packet from CEI?
A. PEI does not flood the packet because PEI is acting as non-designated forwarder (non-DF) for VPLS 10.
B. PEI sends the packet to PE2 but not to PE3 because PE3 is connected to the originating ES.
C. PEI sends the packet to PE2 and to PE3. An ESI label is included only in the packet sent to PE2.
D. PEI sends the packet to PE2 and to PE3. An ESI label is included only in the packet sent to PE3.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
PE1 sends the packet to PE2 and to PE3. An ESI label is included only in the packet sent to PE2. The ESI label is used to implement the split-horizon mechanism and prevent traffic duplication. The packet sent to PE3 does not need an ESI label because PE3 is connected to the same Ethernet segment as PE1.

NEW QUESTION: 10
The interface-ful numbered model is used for a Layer-3 EVPN service. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
A. EVPN routes are advertised with a service label associated with the SBD VPLS.
B. IP-Prefix routes exchanged between PES include a non-zero gateway IP address as an overlay index.
C. EVPN MAC/IP routes are used to advertise the MAC and IP addresses of local hosts.
D. EVPN MAC/IP routes are used to advertise the MAC and IP addresses of SBD IRB interfaces.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
EVPN MAC/IP routes are not used to advertise the MAC and IP addresses of SBD IRB interfaces. EVPN MAC/IP routes are used to advertise the MAC and IP addresses of local hosts attached to the SBD VPLS2.
Verified References: Nokia Ethernet Virtual Private Network Services Course | Nokia

NEW QUESTION: 11
Examine the exhibit.
Which of the following configuration conditions is required for the proper operation of EVPN VPWS 2?
A. The local AC tag ID configured on PE2 must match the local AC tag ID configured on PEI.
B. The remote AC tag ID configured on PE2 must match the remote AC tag ID configured on PE3.
C. The local AC tag ID and the remote AC tag ID configured on PE2 must match.
D. The local AC tag ID configured on PEI must match the local AC tag ID configured on PE3.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The local AC tag ID configured on PE2 must match the local AC tag ID configured on PE1. This ensures that the tag IDs are consistent across both ends of the VPWS service. The remote AC tag ID configured on PE2 does not need to match the remote AC tag ID configured on PE3, as long as they are unique within each PE1.
Verified References: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which of the following statements about an EVPN with integrated routing and bridging (EVPN-IRB) service is FALSE?
A. This service requires the use of EVPN-MPLS for data plane.
B. In this service, the IRB interface acts as a default gateway for hosts in the corresponding subnet.
C. This service consists of a VPRN and multiple VPLSs.
D. This service enables the use of EVPN to provide connectivity between hosts in different subnets.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
EVPN with integrated routing and bridging (EVPN-IRB) service does not require the use of EVPN-MPLS for data plane. EVPN-IRB service can use either EVPN-MPLS or EVPN-VXLAN for data plane.

NEW QUESTION: 13
Which of the following statements about the EVPN data plane is FALSE?

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 LSPs1.
Verified References: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)