

## Free Download Alcatel-Lucent 4A0-101 Practice Exams with PDF & VCE

Vendor: Alcatel-Lucent Exam Code: 4A0-101 Exam Name: Alcatel-Lucent Interior Routing Protocols and High Availability

QUESTION 1 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?

Exhibit 4.5.g



A. Router R1 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0, 1, and 2. B. Router R3 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0, 1, and 2. C. Router R3 generates a type 4 LSA that is flooded to areas 0 and 2. D. 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. Answer: D

QUESTION 2 Which of the following statements describe the major features of OSPF? Choose two answers.

A. Fast reroute capability B. Control traffic prioritization C. Route redistribution D. Traffic engineering extensions E. Cut through forwarding Answer: CD

QUESTION 3 Click the exhibit button. What can you deduce from the show command on router R6?

Exhibit 4.3.m

```
*A:R6# show router ospf neighbor
-----
OSPF Neighbors
-----
Interface-Name  Rtr id  State  Pr. RebrQ  TTL
-----
last            10.10.10.2  Two-Way  1 0  34
last            10.10.10.3  Full    1 0  34
last            10.10.10.5  Full    1 0  34
-----
No. of Neighbors: 3
-----
*A:R6#
```

A. The router R6 interface is in a multi-access segment. It is neither the DR nor the BDR for the segment. The DR for this segment would be the router with router ID 10.10.10.5. B. The router R6 interface is in a multi-access segment. It is neither the DR nor the BDR for the segment; however, this command does not indicate whether 10.10.10.3 or 10.10.10.5 is the DR or BDR. C.

The router R6 interface is in a multi-access segment. It is the BDR, which is why it is not adjacent to the other routers. D. The

router R6 interface is in a multi-access segment. It is neither the DR nor the BDR for the segment. The DR for this segment would be the router with router ID 10.10.10.3. Answer: B

QUESTION 4 Which of the following is not one of the MT topologies defined for IS-IS? A. IPv4 In-Band Management B. IPv6 Routing C. IPv4 Multicast Routing D. IPv6 Multicast Routing E. All of the above are MT topologies defined for IS-IS. Answer: E

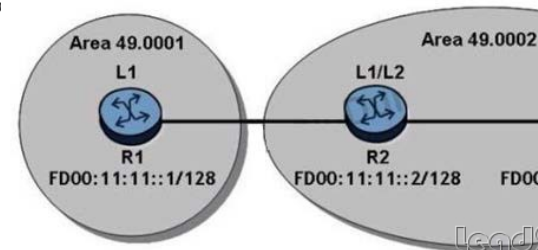
QUESTION 5 Click the exhibit button. The following command sequence is executed on router R2: A:R2# configure router ospf router-id 10.10.10.99 A:R2# configure router router-id 10.10.10.66 On router R1, what router ID appears for router R2 directly after these commands are executed?

```
*A:R1# show router ospf neighbor
-----
OSPF Neighbors
-----
Interface-Name      Rtr Id      State      Pri-Reb  Q  TTL
-----
toR2                10.10.10.2  Full      1 0    39
toR3                10.10.10.3  Full      1 0    31
toR5                10.10.10.5  Full      1 0    39
-----
No. of Neighbors: 3
-----
*A:R1#
```

A. 10.10.10.99 B. 10.10.10.66 C. 10.10.10.2 D. 10.10.10.1 Answer: C QUESTION 6 Which of the statements about the output in the exhibit is FALSE?

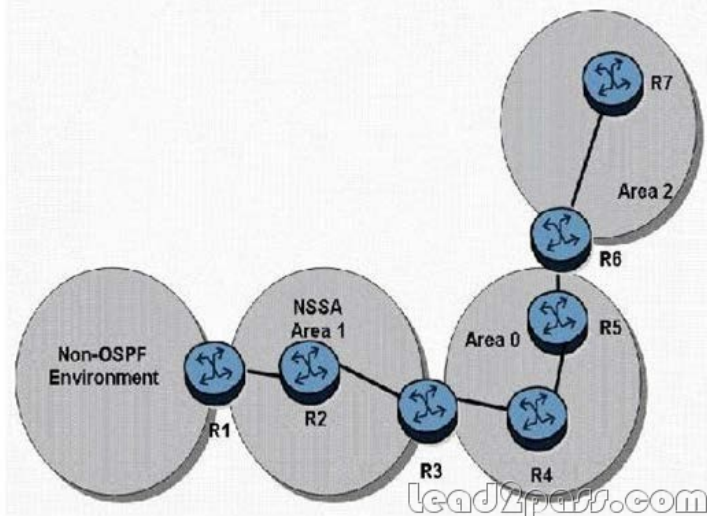
```
*A:R1>config>router# show router interface
-----
Interface Table (Router: Base)
-----
Interface-Name      IP-Address      Adm      Opr (v4/v6)  Mode      Port/SapId      PfxState
-----
system              10.10.10.1/32   Up       Up/Up        Network   system          n/a
                   2001:DB8:1:100::1/128
                   FE80::225:BAFF:FE30:7908/64
toR2                10.1.3.1/27     Up       Down/Up      Network   1/1/1          PREFERRED
                   FE80::225:BAFF:FE30:7908/64
toR3                10.1.3.1/27     Up       Up/Up        Network   1/1/3          PREFERRED
                   FE80::225:BAFF:FE30:790A/64
-----
Interfaces : 3
-----
```

A. The system interface is configured with IPv6 address 2001DB8 1:100:1/128B. All interfaces are configured for IPv4 and IPv6.C. Interface "toR2" is configured with a globally routed IPv6 address.D. Interface "toR3" is not configured for IPv6 with a global IPv6 address. Answer: B QUESTION 7 Refer to the exhibit below. IS-IS IPv6 routing is configured in the network with globally routed addresses as shown. How many routes will R4 have in its IPv6 route table?



A. 1B. 2C. 3D. 4E. 6F. 7 Answer: B QUESTION 8 Which of the following statements regarding the IS-IS CSNP is false? A. CSNPs are used to maintain consistency in the link state database.B. CSNPs are advertised before an adjacency is formed with another router.C. There are two types of CSNPs: Level 1 and Level 2.D. CSNPs are advertised after an adjacency is formed with another router. Answer: B QUESTION 9 In an OSPF Hello packet, which of the following fields must match for all neighbor routers on the segment? Choose three answers. A. Area ID WBB. Hello and Dead intervals PCC. Stub flagD. Checksum valuesE. The list of neighbors Answer: ABC QUESTION 10 In which of the following types of areas does an OSPF router not set the E bit in its Type 1 LSA? A. Not so stubby areaB. Stub areaC. Backbone areaD. Normal area Answer: B QUESTION 11 Click the exhibit button. In the topology shown, router R1 is an ASBR configured to export external routes to OSPF. Which of the following statements regarding the OSPF LSAs in the network is true?

Exhibit 4.5.j



A. Router R1 generates a type 5 LSA that is flooded through all OSPF areas. B. Router R1 generates a type 7 LSA that is flooded through all OSPF areas. C. Router R1 generates a type 5 LSA that is flooded through area 1. Router R2 generates a type 7 LSA that is flooded through areas 0 and 2. D. Router R1 generates a type 7 LSA that is flooded through area 1. Router R3 generates a type 5 LSA that is flooded through areas 0 and 2. Answer: D

QUESTION 12 What is the protocol number for OSPF in the IP header? A. OSPF uses TCP, so the protocol number is 6. B. OSPF uses UDP, so the protocol number is 17. C. OSPF does not use IP. D. OSPF has its own protocol number of 89. Answer: D

QUESTION 13 Which of the following features are supported by IS-IS? Choose three answers. A. PDU authentication. B. The ability to customize the link cost metric. C. Use of Bellman-Ford routing algorithm. D. Classless routing. E. Updates sent as layer 3 multicast. Answer: ABD

QUESTION 14 Which of the following statements regarding IS-IS LSPs is true? A. There are three types of LSPs: L1, L2 and L1/L2. B. An LSP packet contains the ATT bits and the IS-type bits. C. The lower the LSP sequence number, the more current the update. D. Separate databases are maintained for L1, L2, and L1/L2 LSPs. Answer: B

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