

# T estpassport Q&A



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**Exam : 4A0-101**

**Title : Alcatel-Lucent Interior  
Routing Protocols and High**

**Version : Demo**

1. When a router receives an IP packet, but does not find a match in the routing table for the destination IP address, what actions are performed by the router?

- A. The packet is flooded out all router interfaces.
- B. The packet is dropped and an ICMP unreachable message is sent back to the source.
- C. The packet is silently discarded.
- D. The packet is flooded out all interfaces and an ICMP unreachable message is sent.

**Answer: B**

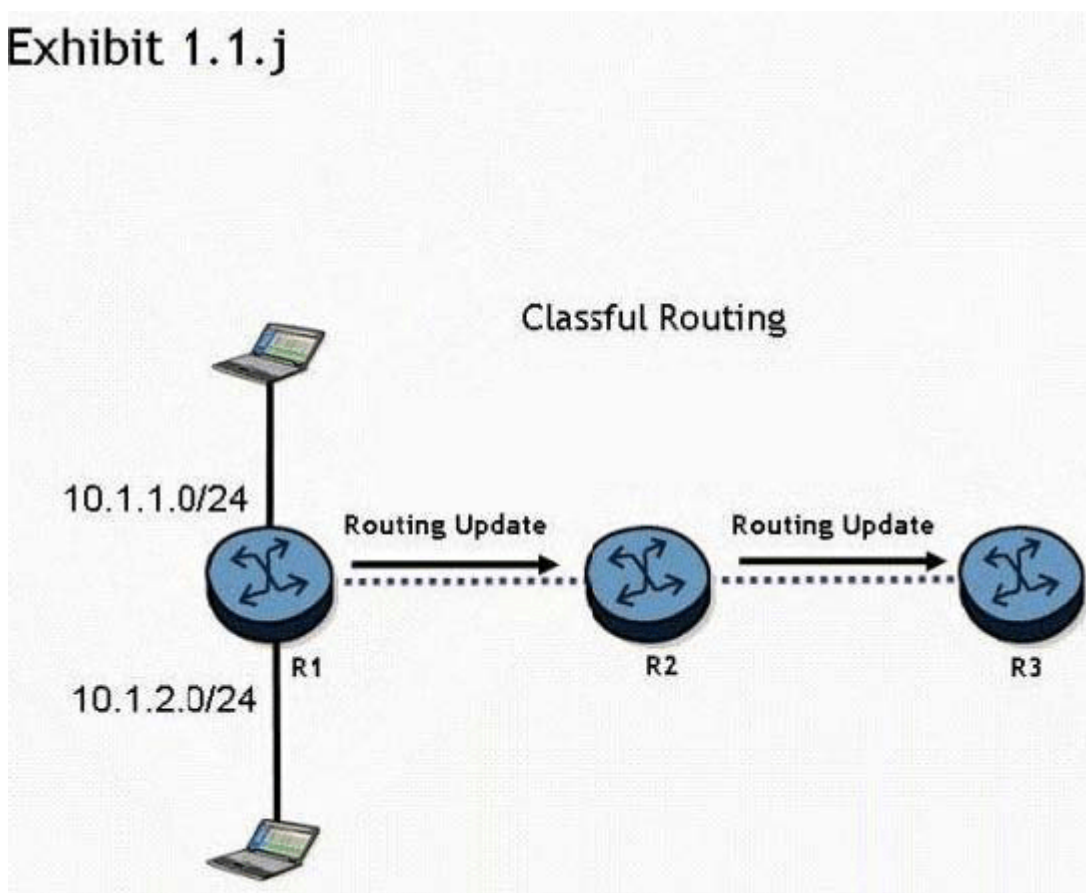
2. Which of the following statements regarding distance vector protocols are true? (Choose two answers).

- A. RIPv1, RIPv2, and BGP are distance vector protocols.
- B. OSPF and IS-IS are distance vector protocols.
- C. Routing tables are exchanged between neighbors; however, no routing table is transmitted beyond the immediate neighbor.
- D. Distance vector protocols use the Dijkstra SPF algorithm.
- E. Routers that participate in distance vector routing protocols maintain full knowledge of distant routers and how they interconnect

**Answer: A,C**

3. Click the exhibit button.

### Exhibit 1.1.j



Routers R1, R2, and R3 are running a classful routing protocol between them.

Assuming that router R1 advertises all directly connected networks, how will these networks be

represented in router R3's routing table?

- A. Router R3's routing table can only contain one of the routes, which will result in route flapping.
- B. Router R3's routing table will have one entry for 10.1.1.0/24 and one entry for 10.1.2.0/24.
- C. The networks will be represented with one entry of 10.0.0.0/8 in router R3's routing table.
- D. The networks will be represented with one entry of 10.0.0.0/24 in router R3's route table.

**Answer: C**

4. In an IP datagram, which of the following fields identifies the receiving application?

- A. The protocol field of the transport layer header.
- B. The port field of the transport layer header.
- C. The protocol field of the network layer header.
- D. The port field of the network layer address.

**Answer: B**

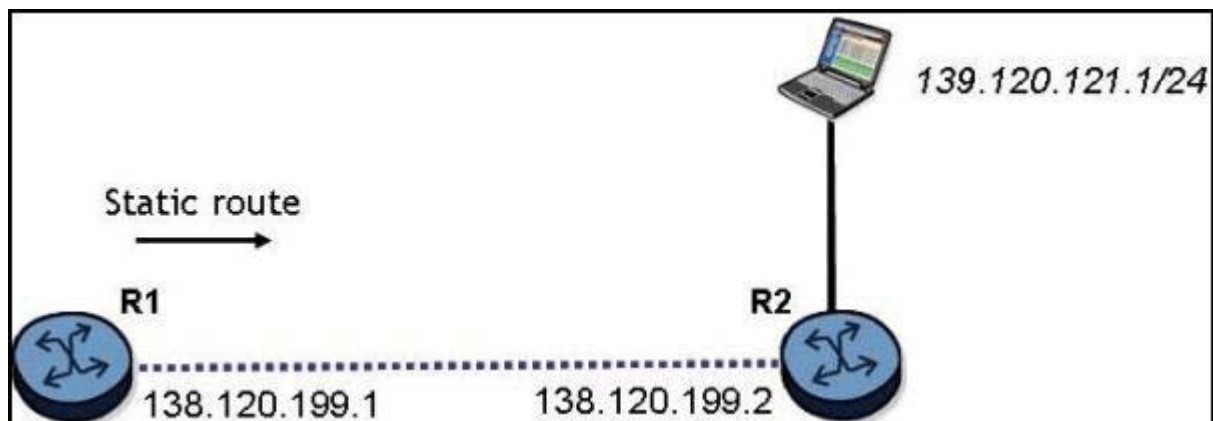
5. Static routing will be used in a network between a corporate head office, with many connected networks, and a branch office, with one connection to the head office.

Which of the following best describes the likely configuration?

- A. The corporate head office router will have a default route and the branch site will have a more specific static route.
- B. The corporate head office router and the branch office router will both have specific static routes.
- C. The corporate head office router and the branch router will both have default routes.
- D. The corporate head office router will have a more specific static route and the branch office router will have a default route.

**Answer: D**

6. Click the exhibit button.



What is the command to configure a static route on the Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR router R1 to reach the network behind router R2?

- A. configure router static-route 139.120.121.0/24 next-hop 138.120.199.2
- B. configure router static-route 139.120.121.0/24 next-hop 138.120.199.1
- C. configure router static-route 138.120.199.2/24 next-hop 138.120.199.1
- D. configure router static-route 139.120.121.0/24 next-hop 139.120.121.2

**Answer: A**

7. There is an IP host with IP address 10.2.3.1. A static route is created, using the "configure router static-route 10.2.3.0/24 next-hop 10.1.2.1" command.

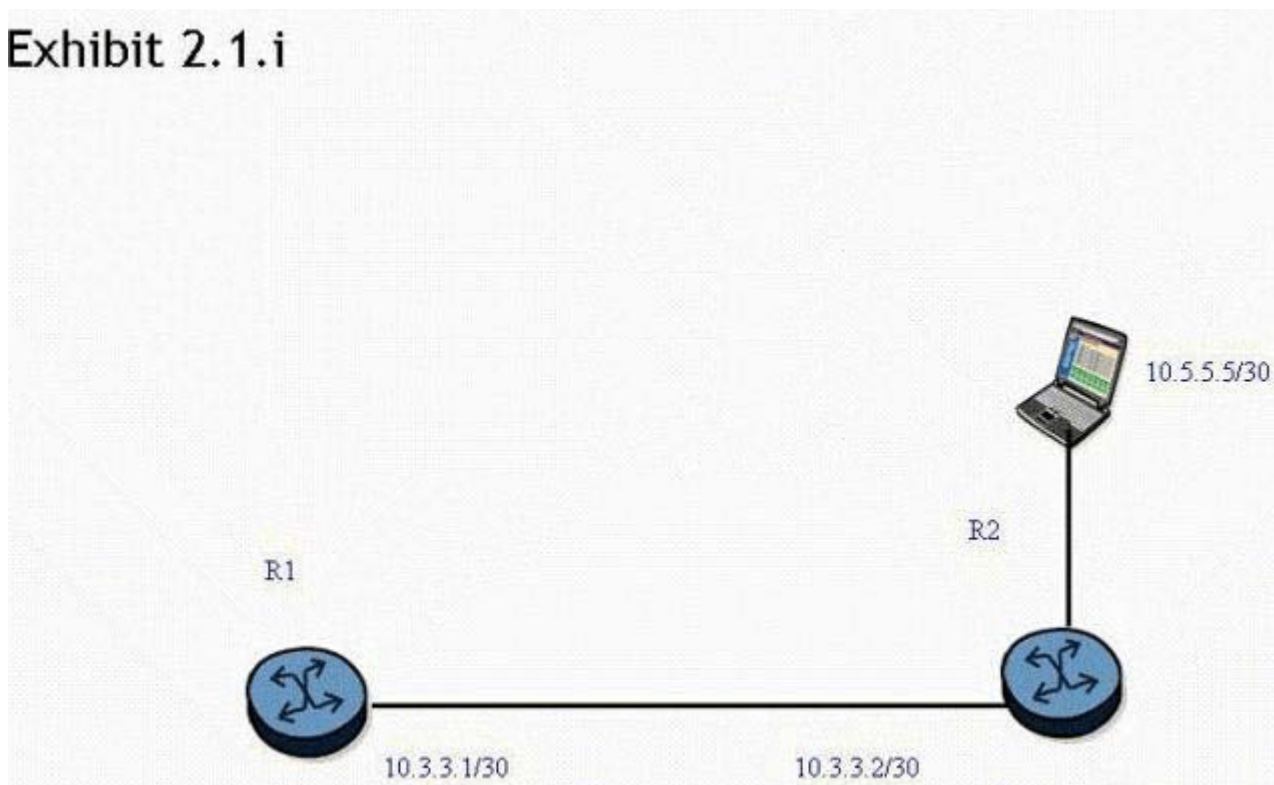
What is the correct traceroute command to test this static route on an Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR?

- A. traceroute 10.2.3.1
- B. traceroute 10.2.3.1 next-hop 10.1.2.1
- C. traceroute next-hop 10.1.2.1
- D. traceroute does not work on the Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR.
- E. traceroute 10.1.2.1

**Answer: A**

8. Click the exhibit button.

## Exhibit 2.1.i



A static route is created on router R1 "using the "static-route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 10.3.3.2" command.

What command can be used to test the static route on an Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR?

- A. ping static 10.5.5.5
- B. ping static 0.0.0.0/0
- C. ping 10.5.5.5
- D. ping 0.0.0.0

**Answer: C**

9. What is the default preference value for a static route in the Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR?

- A. 0
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 15

**Answer: B**

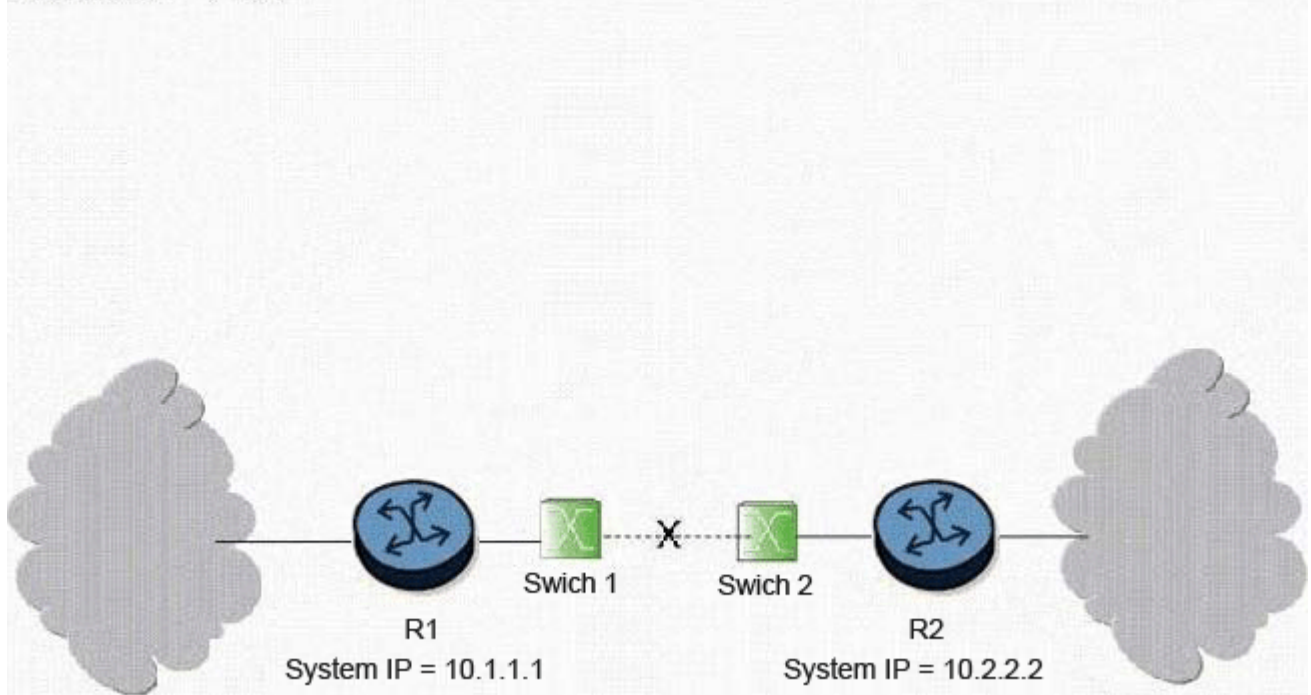
10. Which of the following statements apply to link state protocol behavior? Choose three answers.

- A. Routers broadcast the entire route table to all neighbors.
- B. Information about directly connected links is sent to all neighbors.
- C. An adjacency database is maintained by each router.
- D. The sequence number for an update is incremented as it is flooded from router to router.
- E. The topological database is the same for all routers in a single area.

**Answer: B,C,E**

11. Click the exhibit button.

### Exhibit 3.1.i



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

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Convergence will not be triggered because switches cannot run routing protocols between them.
- D. 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
- E. 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.

**Answer: A**

12.What are the default Hello and Dead timer intervals for OSPF on the Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SR?

- A. 5 and 15 seconds
- B. 10 and 30 seconds
- C. 5 and 20 seconds
- D. 10 and 40 seconds

**Answer: D**

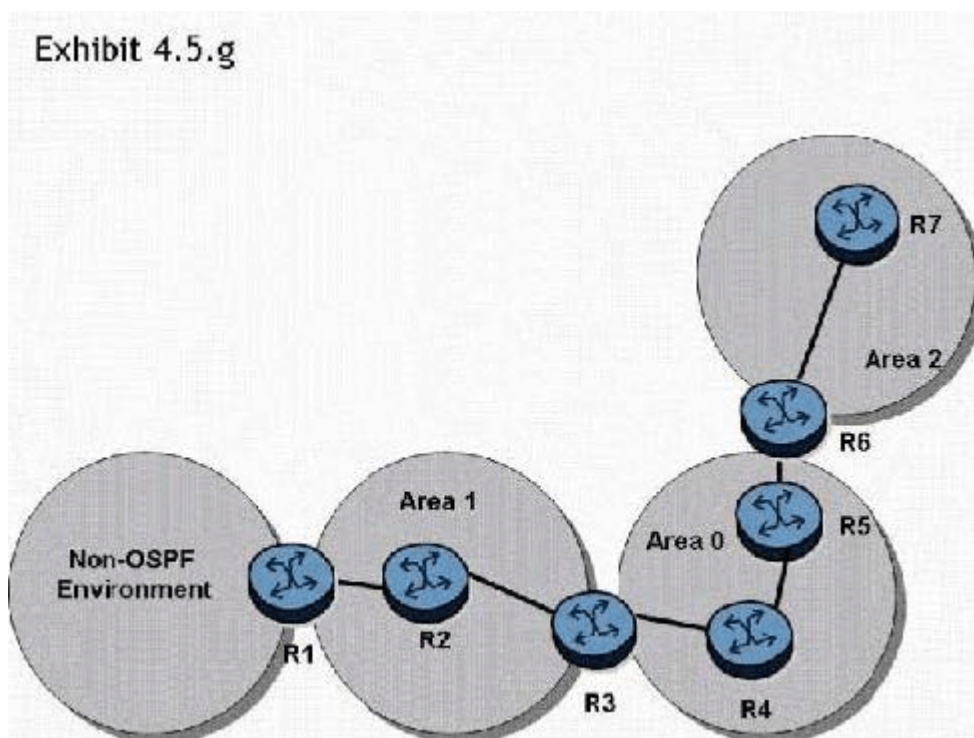
13.What causes an adjacency to change from down to two ways?

- A. When a link state update is received in response to a link state request.
- B. When a router receives a Hello packet that contains its own router ID in the neighbor list from a neighbor.
- C. When a router receives a database description packet from a neighbor.
- D. When a link state acknowledgement is received in response to a link state update.

**Answer: B**

14.Click the exhibit button.

**Exhibit 4.5.g**



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?

- 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**

15. Which of the following commands can be used to display the number of SPF computations that have been performed on a router?

- A. show router ospf area <area-id>
- B. show router ospf neighbor
- C. show router ospf interface
- D. show router ospf status

**Answer: A**

16. 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: C,D**

17. Click the exhibit button.

### Exhibit 4.3.m

```
*A:R6# show router ospf neighbor
```

```
-----
```

```
OSPF Neighbors
```

```
-----
```

Interface-Name	Rtr Id	State	Pr	RetxQ	TTL
test	10.10.10.2	TwoWay	1	0	34
test	10.10.10.3	Full	1	0	34
test	10.10.10.5	Full	1	0	34

```
-----
```

```
No. of Neighbors: 3
```

```
-----
```

```
*A:R6#
```

What can you deduce from the show command on router 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.

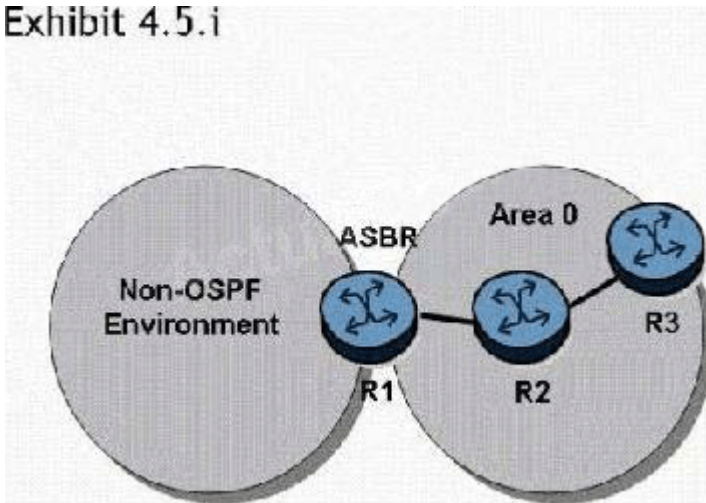


The DR for this segment would be the router with router ID 10.10.10.3.

**Answer: B**

18. Click the exhibit button.

**Exhibit 4.5.i**



In the topology shown, router R1 is an ASBR configured to export external routes to OSPF. How many type 4 LSAs will be present in the network?

- A. One.
- B. One for each of the routers in area 0
- C. One for each of the external routes exported by router R1.
- D. Type 4 LSAs are not generated in this network topology.

**Answer: D**

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

- A. MTU mismatch
- B. Incorrect subnet mask
- C. System interface not included in OSPF
- D. Area ID not the same
- E. Different metric set on each end of the link
- F. Router ID not defined

**Answer: A,B,D**

20. Click the exhibit button.

```
*A:R1# show router ospf neighbor
```

```
=====
```

OSPF Neighbors

```
=====
```

Interface-Name	Rtr Id	State	Pri	RetxQ	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#
```

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. 10.10.10.99

B. 10.10.10.66

C. 10.10.10.2

D. 10.10.10.1

**Answer: C**