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Nokia Segment Routing

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Question: 532

Which of the following is a limitation of using the local CSPF method in SR-TE?

A. It only allows for bandwidth constraints based on the local view.
B. It cannot handle multiple administrative groups.
C. It requires explicit hop definitions for all paths.
D. It can only operate within a single domain.
E. It ignores SRLG constraints entirely.

Answer: A

Explanation: The local CSPF method in SR-TE is limited because it only considers bandwidth constraints based on the local view of the network, which may not reflect the overall network state.

Question: 533

Which of the following statements regarding Segment Routing (SR) and MPLS is TRUE?

A. SR requires an MPLS data plane to operate efficiently.
B. SR can only be implemented in IPv4 networks.
C. SR relies on traditional LDP signaling for label distribution.
D. SR requires complex configuration on all routers in the network.
E. SR can operate without MPLS data plane capabilities.

Answer: E

Explanation: Segment Routing can operate without MPLS by using IPv6 as its data plane, allowing for simplified configurations and minimizing the need for traditional signaling protocols like LDP.

Question: 534
Which parameter must be set to allow the use of Traffic Engineering with Segment Routing on a Nokia 7750 SR?

A. te-enabled
B. sr-te-enabled
C. segment-routing-te
D. traffic-engineering

Answer: B

Explanation: The parameter sr-te-enabled must be configured to enable Traffic Engineering functionalities within the Segment Routing context on the Nokia 7750 SR.

Question: 535

In a scenario where a node experiences a link failure, which of the following features of Segment Routing allows for immediate rerouting without waiting for IGP convergence?

A. Traffic Engineering (TE)
B. Segment List
C. Fast Reroute (FRR)
D. MPLS-TP

Answer: C

Explanation: Fast Reroute (FRR) allows for immediate rerouting around the failed link without waiting for IGP convergence, ensuring minimal disruption.

Question: 536

If a packet in a segment routing environment is forwarded with a SID of 4000 and an adjacency SID of 5000, which SID will be used for the next hop?

A. 5000
B. 4000
C. Both will be used simultaneously.
D. The packet will be dropped.

Answer: A

Explanation: When both a SID and an adjacency SID are present, the adjacency SID (5000) is used for the next hop decision, directing the packet to the appropriate next router.

Question: 537

When configuring segment routing on a router that supports both SR-MPLS and SRv6, which configuration directive must be specified to prevent conflicts?

A. segment-routing dual-mode
B. segment-routing mode sr-v6
C. segment-routing mode sr-mpls
D. segment-routing enable

Answer: C

Explanation: Specifying segment-routing mode sr-mpls ensures that the router operates in SR-MPLS mode, preventing conflicts with SRv6 configurations.

Question: 538

In a Segment Routing environment, which protocol is primarily responsible for distributing segment

information?

A. BGP
B. EIGRP
C. IS-IS
D. OSPF
E. RSVP-TE

Answer: D

Explanation: OSPF is primarily used in Segment Routing environments to distribute segment information.

Question: 539
In a Segment Routing environment, which of the following is TRUE regarding the use of MPLS labels?

A. Each MPLS label must be manually configured on each router.
B. Segment Routing uses a single label stack for both the data path and segment routing.
C. MPLS labels in Segment Routing are solely used for Layer 2 switching.
D. MPLS labels are only applicable in a non-IPv6 network.

Answer: B

Explanation: Segment Routing utilizes a single label stack that combines both data forwarding and segment routing, simplifying the overall network operations.

Question: 540

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using a PCE for the computation of TE-constrained LSP paths, as compared to using CSPF locally on the PE router?

A. The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths
B. The ability to create LSP paths with bandwidth reservation
C. The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths
D. The ability to ensure that some LSP paths are disjoint

Answer: B

Explanation:

PCE does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth. This is a function of a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) or a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) and is done locally on the PE.

PCE can have advantages such as:

â The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths

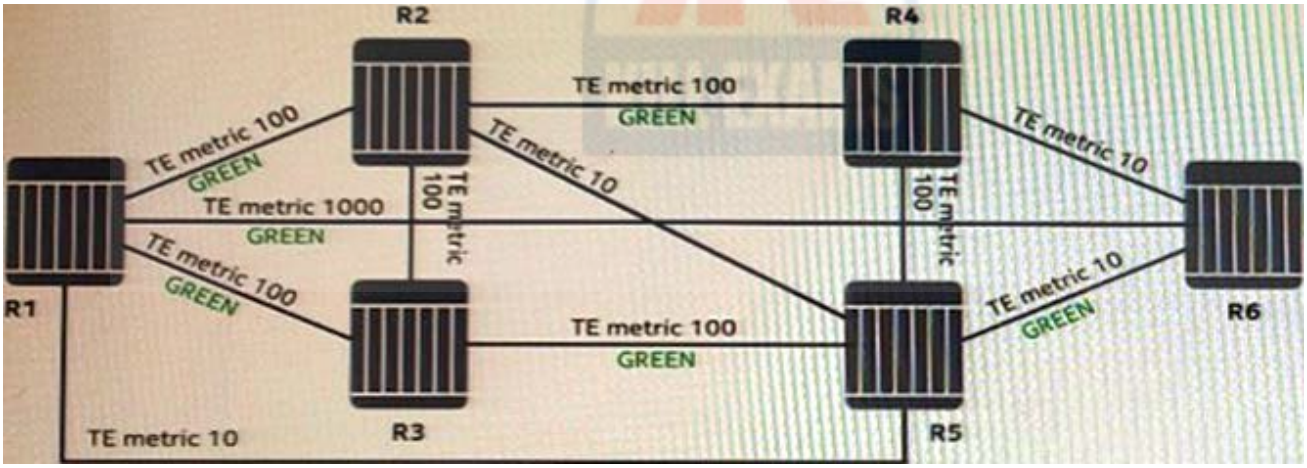
â The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths

â The ability to ensure that some LSP paths are disjoint

it can be used to optimize the path computation by centralizing the path calculation and by taking into account a global view of the network

Question: 541

Examine the exhibit.



An LSP is being configured to start at R1and end at R6 using local CSPF. The LSP has the following constraints. Include admin-group GREEN, use the TE metric and hop-limit 3.

What routers will be included in the LSP path?

A. R1, R2, R4, R6
B. R1, R5, R6
C. R1, R3, R5, R6
D. R1, R6

Answer: C

Question: 542

Which of the following statements about the Path Computation Element (PCE) is FALSE?

A. The PCE can obtain topology and traffic-engineering information from the network using either a link-state IGP or BGP-L
B. A stateful PCE proactively monitors all the existing LSPs and triggers the necessary repairs and re-optimizations.
C. A stateless PCE can calculate cross-area traffic-engineering-constrained LSP paths.
D. A stateful PCE can allow LSPs to reserve bandwidth.

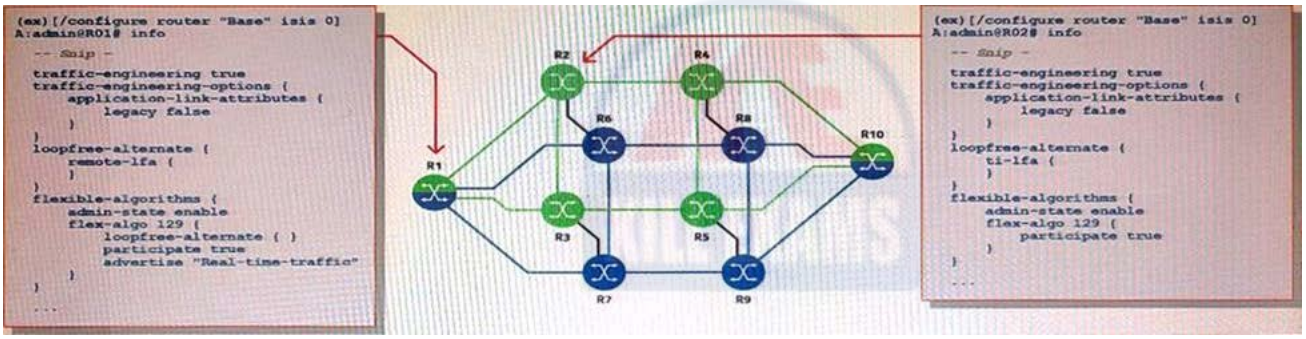
Answer: C

Explanation:

Stateful PCE can monitor the existing LSPs and trigger necessary repairs and re-optimizations, but it does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth.

Question: 543

Based on the exhibit, which of the following statements about fast re-route for flex-algo instance 129 is TRUE?



A. Only standard LFA is enabled on router R1; fast re-route is not enabled on router R2.
B. Only standard LFA is enabled on both routers R1 and R2.
C. Standard LFA and remote-LFA are enabled on router R1; fast re-route is not enabled on router R2.
D. Standard LFA and remote-LFA are enabled on router R1; standard LFA and TT-LFA are enabled on router R2.

Answer: C

Question: 544

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

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: 545

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?

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: 546

Which of the following types of information is considered by a stateless PCE when it processes a new LSP path calculation request?

A. The IGP link-state database
B. The traffic-engineering database
C. The operational state of existing LSP paths
D. The amount of bandwidth reserved for each of the existing LSP paths

Answer: A

Question: 547

OSPF is being used for segment routing with traffic-engineering (SR-TE). The traffic-engineering option has been set to "sr-te false".

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The TE information will be advertised for all the OSPF links that have MPLS enabled.
B. The TE information will only be advertised using application-specific sub-TLVs.
C. The TE information will only be advertised for the OSPF links that have both MPLS and RSVP enabled.
D. The TE information will only be advertised using extended-link opaque LSAs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using Segment Routing with Traffic Engineering (SR-TE) in OSPF, the TE information is advertised using extended-link opaque LSAs. The option "sr-te false" indicates that OSPF will not advertise the TE information in the OSPF database, thus the routers will not be aware of the TE information.

Question: 548

Which of the following statements about path definitions is FALSE?

A. Once a path is associated with an LSP, it cannot be used by other LSPs.
B. A loose hop is one that does not have to be directly adjacent to the previous hop in the path list
C. The path hops can be defined by either the system or physical interface IP address.
D. In addition to the hops defined in the path list, the head-end and tail-end routers are implicitly added.

Answer: C

Question: 549

Which of the following statements about Segment Routing is FALSE?

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.

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