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QUESTION & ANSWER

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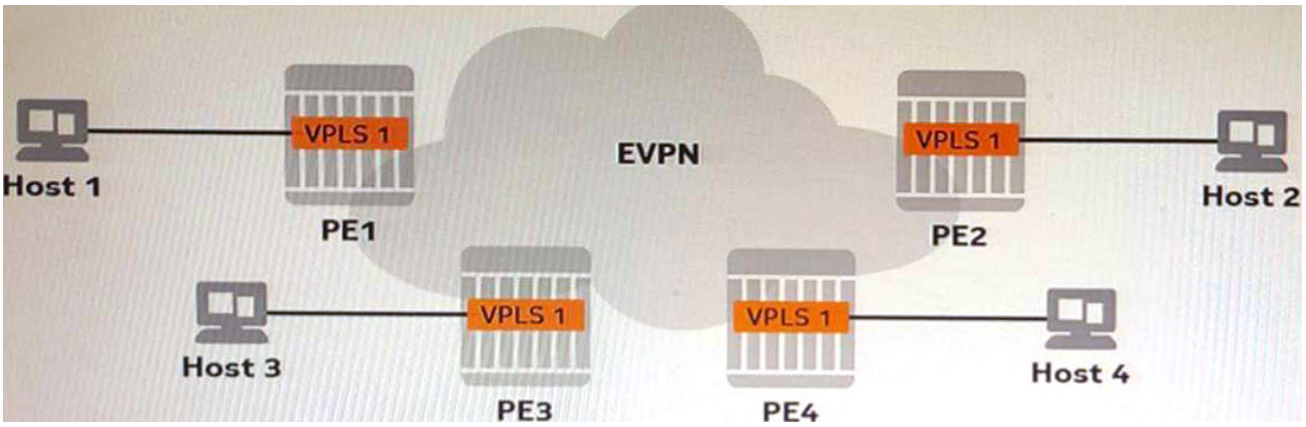
Exam : **4A0-115**

Title : Nokia Ethernet Virtual Private Network Services

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following statements about the EVPN data plane is FALSE?



A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: B
Explanation:
There are two MAC-VRFs in the exhibit, one for each EVI. A MAC-VRF is a logical entity that contains the MAC forwarding information for a given EVI1.
Reference: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

3.Which of the following statements about multi-homing for a Layer-2 service is TRUE?
A. In the single-active mode, the CE requires a LAG to be configured between the CE and all attached PEs.
B. In the single-active mode, the CE forwards traffic to all attached PES and receives traffic from a single PE.
C. In the all-active mode, all PES attached to a CE can forward traffic to and from the CE.
D. The Nokia 7750 SR supports a CE being multi-homed to a maximum of two PEs.
Answer: C
Explanation:
In the all-active mode, all PEs attached to a CE can forward traffic to and from the CE. This provides load balancing and redundancy for the CE. The CE does not require a LAG to be configured between the CE and all attached PEs1.
Reference: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

4.Which of the following statements about PE-to-PE MAC address advertisement is FALSE?
A. The service distinguisher (label or VNI) is advertised with the MAC/IP EVPN update.
B. Route targets are used to uniquely identify routes between EVIS in the case of MAC address overlaps.
C. A PE uses a single MP-BGP session with a remote peer to exchange the routes for all EVIs.
D. A PE advertises locally-learned MAC addresses to remote PES using EVPN type-2 routes.
Answer: B
Explanation:

Route targets are not used to uniquely identify routes between EVIs in the case of MAC address overlaps. Route targets are used to control the import and export of routes between different EVIs or VRFs. The service distinguisher (label or VNI) is used to uniquely identify each service1.
Reference: Ethernet Virtual Private Networks (EVPNs)

5.Which of the following statements about EVPN Layer-3 services that utilize the interface-full 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
Explanation:
In the interface-full 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.
Reference: Nokia Ethernet Virtual Private Network Services Course | Nokia