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Exam : 4A0-116

**Title : Nokia Segment Routing
Exam**

Version : DEMO

1.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:

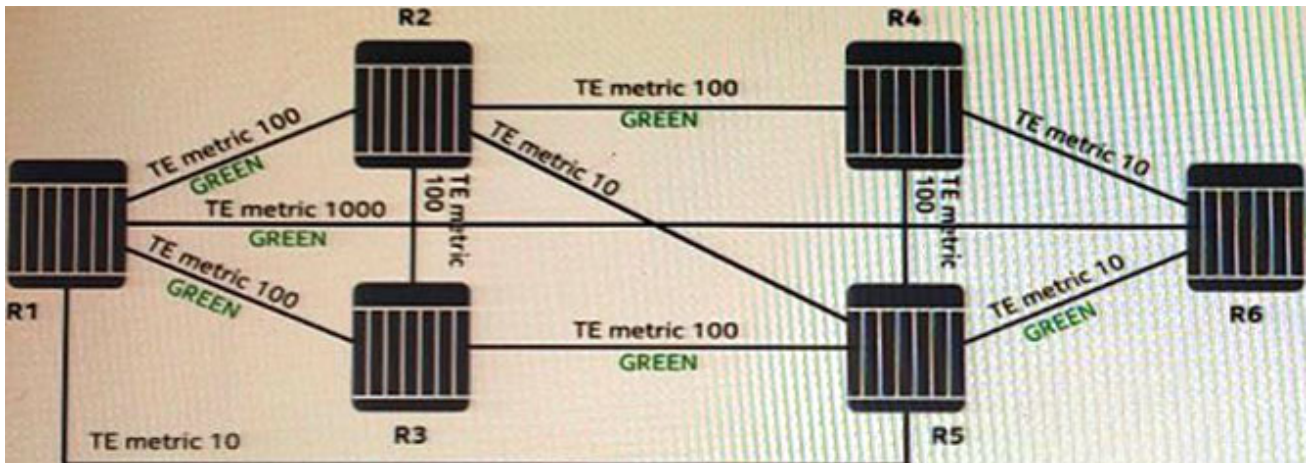
PCE does not have the capability to reserve bandwidth. This is a function of a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) or a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) and is done locally on the PE.

PCE can have advantages such as:

- ⇒ The ability to create cross-area TE-constrained LSP paths
- ⇒ The ability to create LSPs with primary and secondary paths
- ⇒ 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.

2.Examine the exhibit.



An LSP is being configured to start at R1 and 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

3.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-LS.
- B. A stateful PCE proactively monitors all the existing LSPs and triggers the necessary repairs and re-optimizations.

