Nokia

Exam Questions 4A0-205

Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals

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NEW QUESTION 1
Is it possible to open and manage EPT designs that are created with different releases than the release installed on the local workstation?

A. Only designs created with the current release can be opened and edited.
B. Only designs created with current and older releases can be opened and edited.
C. Designs created with an older release can be opened by a current release but cannot make changes.
D. No restrictions are imposed on the software release.

Answer: B

Explanation:
It is possible to open and manage EPT designs that are created with different releases than the release installed on the local workstation, however only designs created with current and older releases can be opened and edited. Designs created with an older release can be opened by a current release but changes cannot be made.

NEW QUESTION 2
What is the metro area network?

A. The metro area network is that portion of network that passes through a city to provide connections to several customers.
B. The metro area network is located between access and core domains.
C. The metro area network is made of OCS/SWDM nodes only, as no pure photonic nodes are used here.
D. The metro area network is located in between two access area networks and made of photonic nodes only (no OCS/SWDM nodes are used there).

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Metro Area Network (MAN) is a telecommunications network that spans a metropolitan area and connects multiple local area networks (LANs) or business networks together. It typically covers an area that is larger than a LAN but smaller than a wide area network (WAN). The purpose of a MAN is to provide a high-bandwidth, low- latency communication infrastructure for businesses and other organizations in a metropolitan area.
Reference:
Cisco, "Metro Ethernet Services,"https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/service-provider/metro-ethernet-services/index.html
Techopedia, "Metro Area Network (MAN),"https://www.techopedia.com/definition/26896/metro-area-network-man

NEW QUESTION 3
Which application generates the commissioning file(s)?

A. NFM-T
B. NSP
C. CPB
D. EPT

Answer: C

Explanation:
The CPB (Commissioning Parameter Builder) application is used to generate the commissioning files for a Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS-1). The CPB application allows the user to create multiple commissioning files [1][2], which can be used to configure a variety of different features on the device. The CPB also allows users to view, edit and modify the commissioning files before they are uploaded to the device. The NSP (Network Service Platform) and EPT (Element Provisioning Tool) are used to manage the devices and network elements within the network, but do not generate commissioning files.

NEW QUESTION 4
What is the definition of OSNR?

A. The OSNR is defined as the ratio between the transmitted optical power and the received optical power over 1 km of fiber including both signal and optical noise.
B. The OSNR is the ratio between the optical output signal power and the optical input signal power of the device being analyzed.
C. The OSNR is defined as the ratio between the average optical signal power and the average optical noise power over a specific spectral bandwidth.
D. The OSNR is defined as the ratio between the optical signal power (including noise) and the optical noise power over a specific spectral bandwidth.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The OSNR is defined as the ratio between the average optical signal power and the average optical noise power over a specific spectral bandwidth. This is also known as the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), and it is a measure of how much signal is present in the optical signal compared to the noise, usually expressed in decibels (dB).

NEW QUESTION 5
Which statement is correct about the NFM-T network map?

A. It automatically represents all nodes grouped by the location string assigned during theNE creation.
B. It represents all supervised nodes grouped by alarm status (with a different color).
C. It allows context sensitive navigation and represents nodes and related physical connections with different color
D. depending on the active alarms.
E. It allows the graphical visualization of the services deployed in the network with the details of the boards involved in the service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The NFM-T network map provides a graphical view of the network with different colors used to represent each node, physical connection, and active alarm. It allows the user to quickly identify any issues in the network and provides context sensitive navigation.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which use case is most suitable for the deployment of a star topology?

A. Access networks, for collecting traffic towards the main central node
B. ASON networks, to protect traffic via GMPL5 protocols
C. Backbone networks, for supporting protection routes
D. SNCP-protected links

Answer: A

Explanation:
A star topology is a network design where all devices are connected to a central hub, which acts as a central point of control and management for the network. This type of topology is commonly used in access networks, where a central node is used to aggregate traffic from multiple users or devices, and then forward it to the core network. This design allows for efficient use of resources and easy management of the network. References:
? "Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach" by James Kurose and Keith Ross
(Chapter 3)
? "Data Communications and Networking" by Behrouz A. Forouzan (Chapter 2)

NEW QUESTION 7
Which sentence about NFM-T is correct?

A. NFM-T fully supports LO, LI, L2 and GMPLS applications and it is mainly focused on 1830 PSS, as well as other older product families
B. NFM-T fully supports optical and IP nodes
C. NFM-T is used to design and manage optical network
D. NFM-T is used to provision optical services havingIP nodes as extremities

Answer: D

Explanation:
NFM-T is a network management system designed to manage optical networks in a unified manner. It is used to design, manage, and provision optical services having IP nodes as extremities. It supports a variety of technologies, including optical and IP, and fully supports LO, LI, L2, and GMPLS applications. It is mainly focused on the Nokia 1830 PSS product family, as well as other older product families.

NEW QUESTION 8
With reference to trails and services, which of the following sentences is correct?

A. Trails are transported over services; that is, trails are clients with respect to services.
B. A trail can interconnect three ports, while a service always two.
C. Services are transported over trails; that is, services are clients with respect to trails.
D. A service is always associated to a single wavelength, while a trail can involve multiple wavelengths.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Services are transported over trails; that is, services are clients with respect to trails. A service is a logical connection that is used to transport data from one point to another. It is created over a trail, which is a physical connection that is established by using multiple wavelengths. As such, services are clients with respect to trails, as they are transported over them.

NEW QUESTION 9
When monitoring the quality of the received signal in WDM, an open eye indicates:

A. Low noise
B. High distortion
C. High jitter
D. Presence of high inter-symbolic interference

Answer: A

Explanation:
An open eye pattern indicates that the signal is not affected by noise, and the received signal is of high quality. This is because an open eye pattern is the result of a signal that is aligned in time, and is not affected by noise or other distortions.
References:
? "Optical Fiber Communications" by Gerd Keiser
? "Fiber-Optic Communications Technology" by Djafar K. Mynbaev
? "Optical Communications" by Gerd Keiser

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following statements is true?

A. Logs report both active and historical events.
B. Alarms and conditions report a real time status of the node.
C. Alarms and conditions report only historical status of the node.
D. Logs report a real time status of the node.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A log is a record of events that have occurred within a system, such as a network device or an application. Logs can include information about system activity, configuration changes, and error messages. They can be used for troubleshooting, auditing, and compliance purposes. Logs can report both active (real-time) and historical events that have occurred within a system.
Alarms and conditions, on the other hand, are used to notify operators of real-time status of the node, such as when a threshold is breached or when a specific event occurs. Alarms and conditions are typically used to provide real-time notifications of potential problems or issues, while logs are used to provide a historical record of what has occurred.
Reference: -https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_log-
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/ciscoworks_common_services_software/3-1/user/guide/logs/logs.html-
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/3-4/user/guide/alarms/alarms.html

NEW QUESTION 10
Is it possible to select the fiber type independently for each segment while designing a network in EPT?

A. Yes, during the link creation through the wizard
B. No, a unique type is allowed per design for all segments
C. No, as the fiber type is selected for links only and it's one for whole design
D. Yes, during the segment creation phase or editing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Yes, during the segment creation phase or editing. It is possible to select the fiber type independently for each segment while designing a network in EPT. This can be done during the segment creation phase or when editing an existing segment. This allows for more flexibility when designing the network and allows for more efficient use of resources.

NEW QUESTION 15
What is the purpose of the validate step in the EPT design process?

A. During this step, the configuration available on the involved network elements is compared with the design provided byEPT.
B. This step is used to measure optical power performances over an existing network before making changes.
C. This step is optional and is useful to verify the network element layout before going through the commission step.
D. During this step, the run design action is triggered for network design consistency check and errors fixing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The validate step in the EPT design process is used to trigger the run design action, which is responsible for verifying the consistency of the network design and fixing any errors that may exist. During the validation process, the system will compare the configuration available on the involved network elements and the design provided by EPT, and any discrepancies will be flagged for further investigation or correction.

NEW QUESTION 17
What is a degree-1 node?

A. A node with only one direction and therefore a terminal node
B. A node with only one express channel and therefore made of two sides
C. A node with only east and west sides without directions towards north and south
D. A node with one direction only and therefore used as In-Line-Amplifier (ILA)

Answer: A

Explanation:
A degree-1 node is a node that only has one direction, and it is therefore a terminal node. This means that the node only has one input and one output port. It does not have any other ports to connect to other nodes or fibers. This is a common feature of some optical transport networks, such as ring networks, where a degree-1 node serves as the endpoint of the ring.

NEW QUESTION 18
Which macro steps can be executed via CPB?

A. Node creation, systems validation and system provisioning
B. Power adjustment and generation of the system loss report
C. Systems validation, system provisioning, power adjustment
D. Node supervision, system validation and system provision

Answer: A

Explanation:
Node creation, systems validation and system provisioning. The CPB (Commissioning Parameter Builder) application is used to generate commissioning files for a Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS-1) and can be used to create new nodes, validate the system configuration, and provision the system with the appropriate settings and parameters. Power adjustment and generation of system loss report are not related to CPB.

NEW QUESTION 21
What is the purpose of the NFM-T node synchronization?

A. The partial or full node synchronization allows several entities/items defined at node level to be retrieved into the NFM-T database (upload).

B. The partial or full node synchronization allows several entities/items defined at NFM-T level to be written into the node database (download).
C. The partial or full node synchronization allows several entities/items defined at EPT level to be retrieved into the NFM-T database (upload from design).
D. The partial or full node synchronization allows several entities/items defined at NFM-T level to be exported into an XML file, to be used as input for EPT (download to design).

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is done in order to keep the NFM-T database in sync with the nodes in the network. The synchronization process allows the NFM-T to keep track of any changes that are made to the nodes, such as new nodes added, nodes removed, and so on. By synchronizing the node database with the NFM-T, network administrators can ensure that their network is up to date and running efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 22
Is it possible to modify node parameters within the edit EPT menu?

A. Yes, the user can apply manual changes directly from this view
B. Yes, but the user can modify only the node name and location
C. No, this view is used to display a close-up view of the node
D. Yes, the user can apply manual changes but only for non-GMPLS nodes, as the control plane reserves node resources not editable by the user

Answer: D

Explanation:
Yes, the user can apply manual changes but only for non-GMPLS nodes, as the control plane reserves node resources not editable by the user. The edit EPT menu allows the user to view information about a node but is not used to modify node parameters. The user can only apply manual changes to non-GMPLS nodes, as the control plane reserves node resources which cannot be modified by the user.

NEW QUESTION 23
Which of the following applications is related to Wavelength Tracker tool?

A. Collecting logs related to possible issue affecting a wavelength path
B. Tracking the protection path for a specific wavelength
C. Tracing the end-to-end wavelength optical power
D. Correcting errors related to wavelength inconsistencies

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tracking the protection path for a specific wavelength. The Wavelength Tracker tool is used to track the protection path of a specific wavelength, allowing the user to quickly identify any issues that may arise and take corrective action.
Wavelength Tracker tool is a feature used to monitor and track the protection path for a specific wavelength in an optical network. It can also be used to monitor and verify the working state of the protection path, and to detect and troubleshoot protection switch events. The Wavelength Tracker tool can be used to monitor the protection path for a specific wavelength, and it can also be used to trace the end-to-end path of a wavelength through the network. This tool is typically used by network operators to monitor and troubleshoot wavelength-level issues in the network, such as protection switch events or wavelength-level performance issues.

NEW QUESTION 27
How is it possible to check the activation status of GMRE on a node?

A. The GMRE reachability can be tested via ping request from NFM-T
B. The ControlPlane status column on the node list displays the GMRE status for the selected node
C. The GMRE activation status is reported in the supervision state column on the node list
D. The GMRE activation status is reflected on the color of the icon representing the node

Answer: C

Explanation:
The GMRE activation status is reported in the supervision state column on the node list. The supervision state column displays the GMRE status of the node, which is either "Activated" or "Not Activated". This allows the user to quickly check the GMRE activation status of a node without having to ping the node from the NFM-T platform.

NEW QUESTION 30
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