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Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals

Nokia 4A0-205

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is a trail?

A. An entity to encapsulate a low order signal into a high order container

B. A transparent transport of a client signal

C. A link between end points to increase the power budget of the optical link

D. A physical link between two optical amplifiers

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A trail is a transparent transport of a client signal. A trail is a physical link between two points in an optical network, allowing for the transport of a client signal from one point to the other. It is a low-order signal, such as a 10G Ethernet or a Fibre Channel signal, encapsulated into a high-order container, such as a 40G or 100G signal. This allows for the transport of the client signal over longer distances, increasing the power budget of the optical link.

QUESTION NO: 2

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.

QUESTION NO: 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.

QUESTION NO: 4

WDM allows transmission systems to:

A. Transport multiple signals transparently, onto several wavelengths, all together over one single fiber

B. Increase the bit rate of each client signal by spreading it over multiple wavelengths

C. Share a single signal among multiple fibers doing load balancing, and thus increasing the reliability of the optical transmission

D. Allocate different signals to different time slots

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

WDM (Wavelength Division Multiplexing) allows transmission systems to transport multiple signals transparently, onto several wavelengths, all together over one single fiber. This allows for increased capacity, as many different signals can be transmitted at the same time and along the same fiber. Other advantages include improved signal integrity and reduced signal attenuation.

QUESTION NO: 5

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: