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Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Exam

Nokia 4A0-265

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

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QUESTION NO: 1

When troubleshooting possible generic fiber cuts, the recommended first step is to: 1. Review alarms at nodes where power loss occurs.

What is the next recommended step?

A. Review PM data to determine if the problem is intermittent.

B. Perform network power traces to attempt to determine the point of power loss.

C. Monitor amplifier total power in/out to isolate the direction of a possible cut.

D. Review EPT design for calculated span loss.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Perform network power traces to attempt to determine the point of power loss is the appropriate next action after reviewing the alarms at nodes reporting power loss. Alarm review establishes the affected network area and identifies the nodes at which the loss-of-signal or low-power condition is observed. A network power trace then provides a path-oriented view of measured optical power, allowing operations personnel to follow the affected direction through the optical network and identify where optical power ceases or falls abnormally. This changes a broad alarm symptom into evidence that can be used to localize the likely failed span or fiber section and to guide field investigation. The trace results can also be compared with expected optical levels and the engineered path, helping distinguish a likely physical interruption from a condition localized to an individual optical component. This workflow is consistent with Nokia optical-network operational practice: use network alarms to establish scope, then use available optical diagnostic and power-monitoring information to isolate the location of loss. Nokia product documentation, including operational and diagnostic guidance for the 1830 PSS family, is available through the Nokia 1830 PSS documentation portal. Nokia's optical networking portfolio and associated technical resources are available at Nokia Optical Networks.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following is a passive component in a CDC-F network configuration?

A. 130SCX10 Optical Transponder

B. MSH4-FSB Fiber Shuffle Module

C. WR20-TFM Wavelength Router

D. IRDM20 Integrated ROADM

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

MSH4-FSB Fiber Shuffle Module is the passive component because its function is physical optical-fiber routing rather than powered optical processing. In a colorless, directionless, contentionless, flexible-grid configuration, the fiber-shuffle module provides the structured fiber interconnection between the relevant wavelength-routing elements. It rearranges or maps fiber paths so that the wavelength-routing architecture can provide the required access to the C-band channel plan. This is accomplished through fixed optical-fiber connectivity inside the module; it does not require electrical power, software control, optical amplification, wavelength conversion, or dynamic switching. Consequently, it has no active control plane or signal-processing role and is classified as passive optical infrastructure. Passive fiber-management and interconnection modules are important in dense optical systems because they preserve the intended routing topology while allowing the active wavelength-routing equipment to perform the network's configurable functions. Nokia's 1830 PSS platform documentation describes the photonic-layer architecture in which such optical connectivity and wavelength-routing functions are deployed.

See the Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch overview and the Nokia documentation portal for platform and product documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A technician uses Wavelength Tracker information to verify a service wavelength across a bidirectional amplifier configuration. The technician must inspect the standard detection points associated with the amplifier boundaries.

Which interfaces are the Wavelength Tracker detection points?

A. LINEOUT and SIGOUT interfaces

B. LINE and SIG interfaces

C. SIG interface only

D. OSC and OSCSFP interfaces

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Wavelength Tracker detection is performed at the LINE and SIG interfaces in a bidirectional amplifier configuration. These reference points provide visibility of channels at the line-system side and signal side of the amplifier path. LINEOUT and SIGOUT are not the stated Wavelength Tracker detection points, and checking the SIG interface alone would not provide the complete boundary view.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following commands is used to retrieve the total output power level?

A. show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout

B. show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout detail

C. show interface am212 5a 1/6/lineout pm

D. show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout wavekey

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout detail` is the appropriate command because the `detail` view exposes the operational optical measurements associated with the AM2125A module's line-output interface. In particular, this detailed interface output includes the aggregate transmit/output-power reading, expressed in dBm, which is the value used to verify the amplifier's total launched optical power. This is an instantaneous operational value, making the command useful during turn-up, power-budget verification, and troubleshooting of amplifier output conditions. The interface and slot notation identify the AM2125A instance and its line-output port, while the detailed display provides the power information together with related interface state and optical attributes needed to interpret that reading correctly. Nokia's optical networking documentation resources are available through the Nokia Documentation Center; product-level optical-network context is available at Nokia Optical Networks. Therefore, the detailed lineout interface command is the command that retrieves the total output power level.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements about the "config powermgmt egress 1/2 adjust status command" is TRUE?

A. The command displays the status of power adjustment on the specified egress amplifier.

B. The command enables power adjustment feature on the specified egress amplifier, as this feature Is always and only available at the egress amplification stage.

C. The command enables power adjustment feature on the specified egress amplifier.

D. The command displays commissioning status and WT decoder usage for the specified egress amplifiers only, as this feature is always and only done in the egress direction.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The command `config powermgmt egress 1/2 adjust status` is used to configure the power-adjustment function for the identified egress amplifier. Power adjustment is part of optical power-management behavior: it allows the amplifier's output-power operation to be adjusted automatically as optical conditions change, helping maintain the intended power plan through the amplified path. The `egress 1/2` portion identifies the applicable egress amplifier instance, while `adjust status` addresses the operational status of that adjustment capability. Consequently, "The command enables power adjustment feature on the specified egress amplifier." is the correct statement in the context of this command. Enabling this function permits the egress amplifier to apply its automatic adjustment behavior rather than operating without that configured adjustment feature. This is an amplifier power-management setting, not a request to retrieve a display-only report or a commissioning/decoder report. Nokia's optical networking portfolio describes the use of programmable optical-layer functions to manage optical power and transmission performance; see Nokia Optical Networks. Nokia technical documentation resources, including platform-specific command and operational documentation, are available through the Nokia Documentation Center.

QUESTION NO: 6

On a bidirectional optical amplifier configuration, which of the following are Wavelength Tracker detection points?

A. LINEOUT and SIGOUT interfaces.

B. SIG interface only.

C. LINE and SIG interfaces.

D. An optical amplifier has no Wavelength Tracker detection points.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

LINE and SIG interfaces. is correct because a bidirectional optical-amplifier configuration uses Wavelength Tracker monitoring at the two principal signal reference points: the line-side interface and the signal-side interface. These points let the system observe the optical spectrum and wavelength placement in each direction of transmission, providing the information needed to identify the presence and wavelength of channels at the amplifier boundaries. The LINE interface represents the connection toward the optical line system, while the SIG interface represents the connection toward the client/transponder-side optical signal path. Monitoring both locations is especially important in a bidirectional design because signals travel in opposite directions and must be assessed at the applicable ingress/egress reference point for each direction. Wavelength Tracker information supports operational activities such as channel turn-up, verification of expected channel placement, and detection of wavelength movement or changes in the active channel set. This interface-based detection model is consistent with Nokia optical transport operational documentation, where optical monitoring and diagnostics are associated with defined equipment interfaces and managed through the optical network element. See Nokia's product documentation portal and its overview of optical networking solutions for the relevant optical transport platform and documentation context.