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HCIP-Transmission V2.5

Huawei H31-341_V2.5

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

OTUk_DEG indicates OTUk signal degradation. Which of the following statements about the bit error detection mode are true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When bit errors are detected in burst mode, this alarm is reported after signal degradation occurs.

B. When bit errors are detected in Poisson mode, this alarm is reported after signal degradation or bit error threshold crossing occurs.

C. When bit errors are detected in Poisson mode, this alarm is reported after signal degradation occurs.

D. When bit errors are detected in burst mode, this alarm is reported after signal degradation or bit error threshold crossing occurs.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

OTUk_DEG is the OTN signal-degradation indication associated with monitoring the OTUk signal quality. The detection mode determines the condition used to declare degradation. In Poisson mode, the mechanism evaluates the error behavior statistically and reports OTUk_DEG after signal degradation is determined. Therefore, “When bit errors are detected in Poisson mode, this alarm is reported after signal degradation occurs.” correctly describes Poisson-mode behavior.

In burst mode, OTUk_DEG detection accounts for both the degradation condition and a burst of bit errors reaching the applicable bit-error threshold. Consequently, “When bit errors are detected in burst mode, this alarm is reported after signal degradation or bit error threshold crossing occurs.” correctly captures the burst-mode declaration criteria. These modes allow degradation monitoring to distinguish statistically distributed errors from concentrated error bursts, while providing an OTUk-level alarm to support fault localization and service-quality monitoring.

The OTUk monitoring and degradation concepts are defined within the OTN equipment functional model in ITU-T Recommendation G.798. Additional OTN architecture and monitoring context is available in ITU-T Recommendation G.872.

QUESTION NO: 2

In a WDM system, channels are added and removed from an EDFA input during service provisioning. The operator must maintain the amplifier total output power within the planned range as the aggregate input power changes. Which control mode is most appropriate?

A. Automatic gain control

B. Automatic power control

C. Variable optical attenuation control

D. Gain-flattening control

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Automatic power control is correct. In APC mode, the amplifier adjusts its gain to maintain the configured output power when the input power changes. This is useful where the downstream optical link is engineered for a specified total launch-power range.

Automatic gain control maintains gain rather than output power, so output power changes when the input changes. VOA adjustment changes attenuation and does not provide closed-loop amplifier output regulation. Gain-flattening functions address wavelength-dependent gain variation rather than total output-power stability.