

Pass Guaranteed 2026 Nokia 4A0-F10: Accurate Nokia Fixed Networks Fundamentals Certification Dump



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Nokia 4A0-F10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Nokia fixed access portfolio	- Home networking devices - Lightspan FX and MF Optical Line Terminals - FastMile FWA solutions - Optical Network Terminals (ONTs)
Service delivery and operations	- Network monitoring and troubleshooting - Voice, Internet and IPTV services - High-Speed Internet (HSI) - Service provisioning
Management interfaces and automation	- Telemetry and automation concepts - YANG data models - CLI fundamentals - NETCONF
Fixed network architectures and broadband access	- Passive Optical Networks (PON) - FTTH and FTTx technologies - Broadband network architecture - Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) - Optical Distribution Network (ODN)
Software Defined Access Network (SDAN)	- Network topology and service health - Altiplano Access Controller - Subscriber and service management - Corteca platform

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Nokia Fixed Networks Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

What is the primary function of the cladding in an optical fiber?

- A. To amplify optical signals over long distances
- B. To convert electrical signals into optical signals
- C. To divide one optical signal among multiple subscribers
- D. To keep light confined within the fiber core

Answer: D

Explanation:

The cladding surrounds the optical fiber core and has a lower refractive index than the core. This difference causes light to remain confined within the core through total internal reflection, allowing the optical signal to travel along the fiber. The cladding does not generate or amplify light; transmitters and optical amplifiers perform those functions. It also does not divide an optical signal among subscribers, which is the role of a passive optical splitter in an Optical Distribution Network. Outside the cladding, protective coatings and buffers help protect the glass from moisture, bending, and mechanical damage. The core and cladding therefore perform essential optical functions, while the surrounding protective layers primarily provide physical protection.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which connection is normally used by a Fixed Wireless Access indoor gateway to reach the service provider's access network?

- A. A GPON connection through a passive splitter
- B. An Ethernet subtending connection between OLTs
- C. A 4G or 5G radio connection
- D. An xDSL connection through a DSLAM

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Fixed Wireless Access indoor gateway normally uses a 4G or 5G radio connection to reach the service provider's mobile or fixed-wireless access network. Inside the home, the gateway can provide Ethernet and Wi-Fi connectivity to subscriber devices. This separates the wide-area access technology from the in-home distribution technology: cellular radio connects the premises to the operator, while Wi-Fi connects local user devices. A DSLAM is associated with copper-based DSL access, and a passive optical splitter belongs to a PON deployment. A subtending interface connects access nodes rather than a subscriber gateway to a radio network. Depending on the deployment, the FWA gateway may also be remotely provisioned and monitored using an external management platform and standardized CPE-management mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which YANG node type represents multiple scalar values under the same node name without allowing child nodes?

- A. Container
- B. List
- C. Choice
- D. Leaf-list

Answer: D

Explanation:

A YANG leaf-list represents a sequence of scalar values of the same defined type. Like a leaf, each value is terminal and cannot contain child nodes. However, unlike a single leaf, a leaf-list can have multiple entries. A YANG list also supports multiple instances, but each list entry can contain child nodes and is normally identified by one or more key leaves. A container groups related child nodes but does not itself represent a repeated collection of scalar values. A choice defines alternative branches in a data model, allowing one set of nodes from the available cases to be selected. Correctly distinguishing these node types is important when interpreting YANG schemas used to configure and monitor access devices through model-driven management interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 27

In an IPFIX deployment, which component observes traffic and sends flow records to a receiving system?

- A. SIP registrar
- B. Passive optical splitter
- C. Exporting process
- D. 802.1X supplicant

Answer: C

Explanation:

An IPFIX exporting process observes traffic at an observation point, creates flow records, and sends those records to an IPFIX collecting process. Templates describe the fields contained in the exported records, allowing the collector to interpret information such as source and destination addresses, transport ports, protocol identifiers, counters, and timestamps. The collector can store and analyze these records for traffic visibility, capacity planning, troubleshooting, accounting, or security analysis. IPFIX does not permanently store all collected information on the exporting network device. A passive optical splitter cannot inspect or export traffic because it has no active processing functions. An 802.1X supplicant participates in access authentication, while a SIP registrar maintains information used to locate SIP users or endpoints.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A residential gateway ONT provides routed Internet access to devices in a subscriber's home. Which DHCP role does it normally perform on the home LAN?

- A. It acts as a DHCP server and assigns private IP addresses to home devices.
- B. It acts only as a DHCP relay and never maintains address information.
- C. It acts as a DHCP client for every device connected to the LAN.
- D. It disables local addressing and assigns public addresses directly from the OLT.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Layer 3 residential gateway normally operates as a DHCP server on the subscriber's home LAN. It assigns private IP addresses and other configuration information, such as the default gateway and DNS server addresses, to connected devices. On its network-facing WAN interface, the gateway may operate as a DHCP client to obtain service parameters from the operator's network. These two DHCP roles must not be confused. The gateway also commonly performs routing, Network Address Translation, firewall enforcement, and local Ethernet or Wi-Fi connectivity. The OLT transports and controls subscriber access traffic but does not normally allocate private LAN addresses directly to individual home devices. This architecture separates the operator-facing connection from the subscriber's private local network and allows multiple home devices to share the broadband service.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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