

4A0-F10試験の準備方法 | 効果的な4A0-F10日本語版 参考資料試験 | 素晴らしいNokia Fixed Networks Fundamentals日本語版対応参考書



4A0-F10パススルートレントの設計に多くの変更があります。最も印象的なバージョンは、APPオンラインバージョンです。通常、あらゆる種類のデジタルデバイスで使用できます。しかし、オンラインではないときにオンラインバージョンを使用できるという特別な利点もあります。ネットワーク環境で初めて使用する場合は、どこからでもIt-Passportsの4A0-F10学習ガイドのオンラインバージョンを使用できます。ネットワーク接続なし。オンライン版の4A0-F10試験問題はあなたに適した選択肢だと思います

Nokia 4A0-F10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

>> 4A0-F10日本語版参考資料 <<

Nokiaの4A0-F10認定試験に対する難問をすべて解決！

4A0-F10試験の認定は、世界の労働市場で競争上の優位性を持っているか、処理できるかどうかを証明できるため、It-Passportsの4A0-F10試験は現代人にとってますます重要になっています。特定の領域での仕事。特に、新しいコンピューターの時代に入ったとき。したがって、当社の4A0-F10練習トレントはこれらの学習グループ向

けにカスタマイズされているため、4A0-F10試験をより生産的かつ効率的に合格し、職場で成功を収めることができます。

Nokia Fixed Networks Fundamentals 認定 4A0-F10 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 # 12

In intent-based networking, what does an operator primarily specify through an intent?

- A. A list of packets that must be forwarded individually
- **B. The desired network outcome or state**
- C. Every electrical characteristic of each hardware component
- D. The optical power measured at every point in the fiber

正解: B

解説:

An intent describes the desired network outcome or target state rather than requiring the operator to manually enter every device-level command. The intent system maps the requested outcome to the configurations and resources needed on the relevant network elements. It can then compare the intended state with the observed operational state and take corrective action when supported. Intent types, profiles, and associated models provide the logic and parameters required for this translation. An intent does not normally specify the electrical construction of hardware or list every packet to be forwarded. Optical measurements may be used as operational inputs, but they are not the general definition of an intent. This abstraction improves consistency, supports automation, and reduces repetitive device-by-device configuration work.

質問 # 13

What is the primary purpose of Zero-Touch Provisioning for a newly installed residential Wi-Fi gateway?

- **A. To allow the gateway to obtain its required configuration automatically**
- B. To prevent the gateway from contacting a management platform
- C. To convert the gateway into a passive optical splitter
- D. To require a technician to configure every parameter locally

正解: A

解説:

Zero-Touch Provisioning allows a newly connected gateway or Wi-Fi device to discover the appropriate management environment and obtain its required configuration with minimal manual intervention. This reduces installation time, lowers the chance of configuration errors, and makes subscriber self-installation more practical. In a managed home-network solution, the device can be associated with the subscriber, receive service parameters, and become visible to the provider's management platform. Zero-Touch Provisioning does not mean that no configuration exists; it means the configuration is delivered automatically instead of being entered locally by a technician. It also does not prevent management communication or turn an active gateway into a passive device. Successful provisioning still depends on network connectivity, device identity, authorization, and compatible management procedures.

質問 # 14

A QoS policy examines a packet's markings and assigns it to a forwarding class. Which QoS function is being performed?

- A. Optical amplification
- B. Shaping
- **C. Classification**
- D. Policing

正解: C

解説:

Classification examines packet information and determines how the packet should be treated by the QoS system. The decision can use fields such as VLAN priority, Differentiated Services Code Point, protocol information, or interface context. After classification, the packet is assigned to an appropriate forwarding class and queue so that scheduling, congestion management, and other policies can provide the intended treatment. Shaping controls an outgoing rate by buffering excess traffic, while policing enforces a traffic

profile by dropping or remarking nonconforming packets. Optical amplification increases optical signal power and is unrelated to packet classification. Effective classification is essential when a fixed-access network carries services with different requirements, such as voice, IPTV, management traffic, and best-effort Internet access.

質問 # 15

Which Wi-Fi 7 capability allows a compatible device to use more than one frequency-band link as part of the same connection?

- A. Multi-Link Operation
- B. Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation
- C. VLAN stacking
- D. DSL vectoring

正解: A

解説:

Multi-Link Operation is a major Wi-Fi 7 capability that enables compatible devices to establish and coordinate multiple radio links, potentially across frequency bands such as 5 GHz and 6 GHz. Depending on the implementation, traffic can be distributed across links to increase throughput or moved between links to reduce latency and avoid interference. Earlier Wi-Fi generations generally treated a client's band connection more independently. Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation schedules upstream PON capacity, DSL vectoring mitigates copper-pair crosstalk, and VLAN stacking carries multiple VLAN identifiers in Ethernet frames. Multi-Link Operation requires support from both the access point and client. Actual performance also depends on spectrum availability, channel conditions, device capabilities, regulatory constraints, and the capacity of the access point's wired or wireless backhaul.

質問 # 16

Which of the following statements correctly describes downstream and upstream transmission in a GPON network?

- A. Both downstream and upstream traffic are continuously broadcast without coordination by the OLT.
- B. Downstream traffic uses time slots assigned individually by each ONT, while upstream traffic is broadcast to all ONTs.
- C. Downstream and upstream traffic require separate optical fibers between the OLT and each ONT.
- D. Downstream traffic is broadcast from the OLT toward the ONTs, while upstream transmissions use OLT-controlled time slots.

正解: D

解説:

GPON uses different transmission methods in the downstream and upstream directions. In the downstream direction, the OLT sends a continuous stream through the passive optical splitter. This stream reaches every connected ONT, but each ONT processes only the frames intended for it. Encryption can protect subscriber traffic from other ONTs on the same PON. In the upstream direction, several ONTs share the same optical fiber and cannot transmit simultaneously without coordination. The OLT therefore assigns transmission opportunities using Time Division Multiple Access. Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation can adjust these upstream grants according to traffic demand and service requirements. Separate fibers are not required for each subscriber because GPON commonly uses wavelength separation to carry downstream and upstream traffic over the same fiber infrastructure.

質問 # 17

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IT業界での先駆者として、我々It-Passportsの目的はIT認定試験に参加する皆様に助けを提供することです。我々のエリートたちは目標を達成するために、昼も夜も努力してNokia試験の数年以来のデータの分析と整理に就いています。彼らの真面目な態度があって、我々の4A0-F10対策を利用するお客様のほとんどは4A0-F10試験に合格できます。

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