

ハイパスレートのNRN-522勉強の資料 & 合格スムーズ NRN-522的中問題集 | 効率的なNRN-522 PDF問題サンプル

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate 認定試験 (Q141-Q146)	
Q141	Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?
Q142	Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?
Q143	Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?
Q144	Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?
Q145	Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?
Q146	Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?

コンテンツだけでなくディスプレイでも、NRN-522テスト準備の設計に最新のテクノロジーを適用しました。結果として、あなたは変化する世界に歩調を合わせ、NRN-522トレーニング資料であなたの利点を維持することができます。また、重要な知識を個人的に統合し、カスタマイズされた学習スケジュールやTo Doリストを毎日設計できます。最後になりましたが、アフターサービスは、NRN-522ガイド急流で最も魅力的なプロジェクトになる可能性があります。

Nokia NRN-522（Nokia 5G RAN Network Operations Expert）認定試験は、Nokia 5G RANネットワークの運営と維持に関する個人の専門知識を検証する世界的に認められた認定です。この認定試験は、複雑な5G RANネットワークの管理とトラブルシューティングを担当するネットワーク運用の専門家のスキルと知識をテストするように設計されています。

>> NRN-522勉強の資料 <<

NRN-522的中問題集 & NRN-522 PDF問題サンプル

あなたはすぐNRN-522試験に参加したいかもしれませんが、そうすれば、自分の能力を有る分野で証明できます。しかし、NRN-522試験のために、どんな資料がいいですか。もちろん、NRN-522問題集が一番いいです。

NRN-522問題集の内容は精確で、全面的です。NRN-522問題集について、私たちはあなたのお問い合わせをお待ちします。

Nokia NRN-522試験は、Nokia 5G RAN（Radio Access Network）テクノロジーの運用におけるネットワーク専門家の専門知識をテストするように設計されています。Nokiaは通信業界のグローバルリーダーであり、5G RANテクノロジーはイノベーションの最前線にあり、より速い速度、レイテンシ、より低い容量を可能にします。したがって、この試験に合格することは、この高度なテクノロジーの運営と維持における習熟度の証です。

Nokia 5G RAN Network Operations Expert 認定 NRN-522 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15

Over a period of several weeks, a NOC team observes that a particular cell's average PRB utilization during the busy hour has steadily increased from 60% to consistently above 85%, even though no faults or configuration issues have been identified. What is the most appropriate action based on this trend?

- A. Reduce the cell's transmit power to discourage new connections
- B. Flag the cell for capacity planning review, as the trend suggests the cell may require additional capacity to maintain performance
- C. Ignore the trend since no active alarms are present
- D. Immediately lock the cell to prevent further load increase

正解: B

解説:

A steady upward trend in busy-hour PRB utilization over multiple weeks, in the absence of faults or configuration changes, is a classic indicator of organic traffic growth gradually consuming available capacity. While the cell may still be performing acceptably at 85% utilization, continuing this trend risks crossing into the congestion range (typically above 90%) where accessibility and throughput KPIs begin to degrade. The appropriate response is proactive: flagging the cell for capacity planning review allows engineers to evaluate options such as adding carriers, adjusting load balancing parameters, or planning sectorization before performance actually suffers. Ignoring the trend risks a reactive, customer-impacting outcome once congestion thresholds are crossed. Locking the cell or reducing transmit power would actively degrade service for existing users and is not an appropriate response to a capacity trend - these actions would be counterproductive and harm the very users the network is meant to serve.

質問 # 16

What does the NR-ARFCN (NR Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number) represent in a 5G cell's configuration?

- A. A standardized numeric reference that identifies the specific carrier frequency on which the cell operates
- B. The percentage of available PRBs currently in use by the cell
- C. A unique identifier for the cell within the core network's subscriber database
- D. The number of active alarms currently reported by the cell

正解: A

質問 # 17

For security segmentation, NOC personnel typically do not connect directly from their workstations to production AirScale base stations. Instead, they first authenticate to an intermediate, hardened host. What is this intermediate host commonly called?

- A. Load balancer
- B. Jump server / bastion host
- C. Edge router
- D. DNS server

正解: B

解説:

A jump server (also called a bastion host) is an intermediate, hardened system that NOC personnel must authenticate to before establishing management sessions, such as SSH or NetAct client connections, to production base stations. This design reduces the attack surface of the network because production elements only need to accept management connections originating from a small

number of tightly controlled, monitored hosts, rather than from every individual engineer's workstation across potentially varied locations and security postures. Jump servers also provide a natural point for enforcing multi-factor authentication, centralized session logging, and periodic access reviews. An edge router forwards traffic between networks but is not an access-control checkpoint for engineer sessions. A load balancer distributes traffic across multiple servers for performance/availability, and a DNS server resolves hostnames to IP addresses - neither performs the security gatekeeping function described.

質問 # 18

Why does Nokia recommend configuring automatic session timeout (inactivity logout) for remote management sessions to AirScale base stations?

- A. To increase the radio coverage range of the cell
- **B. To limit exposure if a session is left open and unattended, reducing the risk of unauthorized access or changes**
- C. To force the base station to restart on a regular schedule
- D. To reduce electricity consumption at the site

正解: B

解説:

Automatic session timeout is a fundamental security control for remote management sessions. If an engineer leaves an authenticated session open and unattended - for example, stepping away from a workstation - anyone with physical or logical access to that workstation could potentially view sensitive configuration data or, more seriously, make unauthorized changes to a live base station, which could impact network stability, security, or subscriber service. Automatically terminating idle sessions after a defined inactivity period minimizes this exposure window. This control is unrelated to site power consumption and does not cause the base station itself to restart - only the management session is closed, while the BTS continues normal operation. It also has no effect on a cell's radio coverage area, which is determined entirely by RF design and configuration parameters such as transmit power and antenna settings.

質問 # 19

A NOC engineer observes that a 5G cell's average downlink user throughput has dropped significantly, but the cell's PRB utilization remains low and no transport alarms are active. Which root cause is most consistent with these observations?

- A. The cell is severely congested due to a sudden increase in connected users
- B. The backhaul link to the cell site has failed completely
- C. The cell has been administratively locked by an operator
- **D. Degraded radio link quality is causing a shift toward lower-order modulation and coding schemes**

正解: D

解説:

When PRB utilization is low, the cell is not resource-constrained, which rules out congestion as the cause of reduced throughput. A complete transport failure or an administrative lock would prevent the cell from carrying any traffic at all, which contradicts the scenario where the cell is still active and reporting measurements. The most consistent explanation is degraded radio conditions - for example, increased interference, reduced signal-to-noise ratio (SINR), or coverage issues - which force the scheduler to select lower-order Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) values for connected users. Lower MCS values mean each allocated resource block carries fewer bits, directly reducing achievable throughput even though plenty of PRB capacity remains available. Investigating MCS distribution counters and SINR-related measurements alongside checking for nearby interference sources or antenna/feeder issues would be the appropriate next troubleshooting step.

質問 # 20

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NRN-522的中問題集: https://www.jpshiken.com/NRN-522_shiken.html

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