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Nokia 4A0-F10 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Introduction to Fixed Networks	- Fixed Wireless Access (FWA)
	- FTTH concepts and solutions
	- Broadband network fundamentals
	- FTTx concepts and solutions
Access Network	- Broadband access services
	- Optical Line Terminal (OLT) functionality
	- Multicast protocols for video distribution
	- Quality of Service (QoS) fundamentals
	- Access network architecture

Broadband Services	- Intent-Based Networking (IBN) - Voice services - Value-added and triple-play services - High-speed Internet services - Intent mapping to network layers - Lightspan service components - IPTV services
Fixed Networks Management	- NFV and SDN fundamentals - Corteca home device controller - IPFIX telemetry collection - NETCONF and YANG - Nokia SDAN solution - Altiplano SDAN Controller
Home Network	- Home network device management - Home network connectivity - Wi-Fi fundamentals - Home network devices

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Nokia Fixed Networks Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which Lightspan interface type normally connects an access node directly to subscriber-facing equipment?

- A. Subtending interface
- **B. User Network Interface**
- C. Management loopback interface
- D. Network-to-Network Interface

Answer: B

Explanation:

A User Network Interface is the subscriber-facing interface through which an access node connects to customer-side equipment or services. Depending on the access technology, this relationship can involve ONTs, subscriber ports, or other access termination functions. A Network-to-Network Interface connects the access node toward another network device, typically the Ethernet aggregation or transport network. A subtending interface is used when one access node is connected through another access node, allowing the downstream node's traffic to reach the aggregation network through the upstream node. A loopback interface is a logical interface generally used for management, routing identification, or testing and is not a physical subscriber connection. Correctly distinguishing UNI, NNI, and subtending roles is essential when interpreting an access-node datapath.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Why does an access automation platform store operational state, logs, and telemetry in a common data lake?

- A. To convert unicast subscriber traffic into multicast traffic
- B. To prevent applications from accessing historical information
- C. To replace every physical access device with stored records
- **D. To support centralized analysis, monitoring, and automation**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A common data lake provides a centralized location for operational state, telemetry, logs, alarms, and other information collected from access-network devices and applications. Centralized data enables monitoring tools to correlate information across multiple nodes, evaluate network health, identify trends, and support analytics-driven automation. Historical data can also assist with troubleshooting, performance baselining, capacity planning, and detection of abnormal behavior. The data lake does not replace physical access devices; it stores information describing their operation. It is intended to make relevant information available to authorized applications rather than prevent historical access. It also does not automatically transform subscriber unicast traffic into multicast. Forwarding behavior is controlled through service and network configuration, whereas the data lake supports visibility, analysis, and operational decision-making.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the primary purpose of vectoring in a DSL access network?

- A. To divide optical power among multiple subscribers
- B. To combine two or more copper pairs into one logical connection
- C. To replace frequency-division duplexing with wavelength-division multiplexing
- **D. To cancel far-end crosstalk among coordinated copper lines**

Answer: D

Explanation:

DSL vectoring is primarily used to reduce or cancel far-end crosstalk between copper pairs operating within the same cable bundle. Crosstalk can significantly reduce the attainable data rate, particularly with high-frequency technologies such as VDSL2. A vectoring system measures interference among coordinated lines and generates compensating signals that counteract the crosstalk. This can improve connection stability and allow lines to operate closer to their theoretical performance. Vectoring is different from bonding. Bonding combines the capacity of multiple physical copper pairs to increase the aggregate subscriber bitrate. Vectoring also does not divide optical signals because that is the function of a splitter in a passive optical network. Its effectiveness generally depends on coordinating the relevant DSL lines through compatible access equipment.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 42

What does hardware abstraction provide in a disaggregated access network?

- **A. A consistent control interface across different underlying hardware platforms**
- B. A requirement that every access node use identical physical components
- C. Elimination of all device-specific capabilities and operational limits
- D. Direct conversion of every physical access node into a passive device

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hardware abstraction separates higher-level control and management functions from many platform-specific implementation details. It can provide controllers and applications with consistent models or interfaces for operating different supported hardware platforms. This makes automation, service development, and multivendor management more practical because applications do not need to reproduce every low-level procedure for each device. Abstraction does not require all platforms to contain identical components, nor does it eliminate actual differences in capacity, features, or operational constraints. Those differences must still be represented where relevant. It also does not make active access equipment passive. In a disaggregated access architecture, software is divided into functional modules, and standardized or well-defined interfaces allow those modules to interact with abstracted device resources and with higher-level orchestration or assurance applications.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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