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Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals certification exam is a globally recognized certification that validates the expertise of professionals in optical networking. It is an essential certification for individuals who want to advance their careers in the telecommunications industry and work with cutting-edge technologies related to optical networking.

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Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the metro area network?

- A. The metro area network is made of OCS/SWDM nodes only, as no pure photonic nodes are used here.
- B. The metro area network is located in between two access area networks and made of photonic nodes only (no OCS/SWDM nodes are used there).
- C. The metro area network is located between access and core domains.
- D. The metro area network is that portion of network that passes through a city to provide connections to several customers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Metro Area Network (MAN) is a telecommunications network that spans a metropolitan area and connects multiple local area networks (LANs) or business networks together. It typically covers an area that is larger than a LAN but smaller than a wide area network (WAN). The purpose of a MAN is to provide a high-bandwidth, low-latency communication infrastructure for businesses and other organizations in a metropolitan area.
Reference:
Cisco, "Metro Ethernet Services," https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/service-provider/metro-ethernet-services/index.html
Techopedia, "Metro Area Network (MAN)," https://www.techopedia.com/definition/26896/metro-area-network-man

NEW QUESTION # 22
Is it possible to mix PSS-24x and PSS-8x shelves In an SWDM configuration?

- A. Yes, but the PSS-24X shelf must be configured as a master
- B. Yes, as both can be equipped within the same node
- C. Yes, but the PSS-8X shelf must be configured as a master
- D. No, as they are not compatible and cannot be used within the same node

Answer: D

Explanation:
No, it is not possible to mix PSS-24x and PSS-8x shelves in an SWDM (Short Wavelength Division Multiplexing) configuration. The two shelves are not compatible, and cannot be used within the same node.

NEW QUESTION # 23
How does a Raman pump work in the 1830 specific implementation?

- A. The pump light travels in the same direction of the signal, amplifying it while it flows in the fiber towards the following node.
- B. The pump light travels in the opposite direction of the signal to be amplified, amplifying it while it arrives from the adjacent node.
- C. As the incoming signal power increase, the gain of the amplifier is reduced.
- D. The amplification is done simultaneously for all channels as they enter the board.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Raman amplification, a pump laser is used to excite the Raman-active molecules in the fiber, which then amplifies the signal light as it travels in the opposite direction. In the 1830 specific implementation, the pump laser is typically a high-power laser that is launched into the fiber in the opposite direction to the signal. The pump light interacts with the Raman-active molecules in the fiber, which then amplifies the signal light as it travels in the opposite direction. This allows the Raman pump to provide a gain that increases with distance, which can be used to compensate for the loss of signal power as it travels through the fiber.

NEW QUESTION # 24
By using the EPT run design command, are the previously designed elements removed?

- A. Yes, although this is not happening in case of GMPLS-enabled nodes because existing slots cannot change as they are controlled by another manager (GMRE).
- B. It depends, the user is prompted to choose whether to delete or leave the previously designed elements.
- C. Not the design is always progressive, on top of the previous design.
- D. Yes, they are but only the first time the command is launched as - for future design phases - the existing packs need to keep the same slotting.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The EPT run design command can remove previously designed elements, but the user is prompted to choose whether to delete them or leave them intact. This allows the user to progress their design while still keeping the existing elements in place. If the user selects to leave the existing elements, then they will remain in the same slots. If GMPLS nodes are used, the existing slots cannot change as they are controlled by another manager (GMRE).

NEW QUESTION # 25
What is the meaning of demand in EPT?

- A. Demand refers to the required number of trails to be automatically created to meet design requirements.
- B. Demand refers to one or more client signal.
- C. Demand refers to the amount of OTN interfaces within a single network element.

- D. Demand refers to the required capacity of a single network element in terms of bandwidth.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals:
In the context of the Nokia 1830 Engineering and Planning Tool (EPT)-now known as WaveSuite Planner (WS-P)-a Demand is a fundamental planning object that represents the customer's traffic requirement between two or more nodes. Specifically, it refers to one or more client signals that need to be transported across the optical network. When a user defines a demand in EPT, they specify the source and destination nodes, the type of client service (e.g., 10GE, 100GE, or STM-64), the quantity of these services, and the required protection level (e.g., Unprotected, 1+1, or O-SNCP).
The tool uses these defined demands to calculate the most efficient optical path, select the appropriate hardware (transponders and muxponders), and determine the necessary wavelength assignments. While a demand eventually results in the creation of optical trails and utilizes network element capacity, the term itself strictly refers to the input traffic requirement or the client signal(s) that the network is being designed to carry. Without defining demands, the planning tool cannot generate a Bill of Materials (BOM) or perform power balancing simulations, as it wouldn't know the traffic load the physical infrastructure must support.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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