

4A0-205試験の準備方法 | 最新の4A0-205ダウンロード試験 | 素敵なNokia Optical Networking Fundamentals 模擬体験



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>> 4A0-205ダウンロード <<

更新した4A0-205ダウンロード & 資格試験のリーダー & 最新4A0-205: Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals

あなたは今やはり4A0-205試験に悩まされていますか? 長い時間4A0-205試験に取り組んでいる弊社はあなたに4A0-205練習問題を提供できます。あなたは4A0-205試験に興味を持たれば、今から行動し、4A0-205練習問題を買しましょう。4A0-205試験に合格するために、4A0-205練習問題をよく勉強すれば、いい成績を取ることが難しいことはありません。つまり4A0-205練習問題はあなたの最も正しい選択です。

Nokia 4A0-205 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲

トピック 1	• EPT interface and terminology • Levels and topologies • Network commissioning steps
トピック 2	• OTN hierarchy, trails, and services switching • Network creation, analysis, and reporting
トピック 3	• Foundation of survivability and availability • Basics of Optical Network Design
トピック 4	• SWDM (photonic and switched) nodes • SWDM nodes supervision on NFM-T
トピック 5	• Basics of the Network Management System • Introduction to WDM networks

Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals 認定 4A0-205 試験問題 (Q36-Q41):

質問 # 36

How many PM bins can be stored, for each data collection point, on PSS systems?

- A. 200 x 15-min bins, 90 x 1-day bins and 1 raw bin.
- B. 120 x 15-min bins, 60 x 1-day bins and 1 raw bin.
- C. 33 x 15-min bins, 8 x 1-day bins and 1 raw bin.
- D. 4 x 15-min bins and 1 x 1-day bin.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals:

Performance Monitoring (PM) is critical for maintaining the health of a Nokia 1830 PSS network. The system collects data such as FEC corrected bits, optical power levels, and ODU-layer errors. According to Nokia's standard node management architecture, each data collection point (such as an optical port or an ODU termination point) stores a specific number of historical "bins" locally on the card or the shelf controller.

The standard storage capacity for these PM statistics is 33 x 15-minute bins (covering the last 8 hours and 15 minutes of granular data) and 8 x 1-day bins (covering the last week of daily totals). Additionally, there is 1 raw bin which contains the "current" accumulating data that has not yet been shifted into a completed 15-minute or 24-hour historical bin. This allows network operators using WS-NOC (WaveSuite Network Operations Center) to retrieve recent historical performance data directly from the NE (Network Element) even if the management system was temporarily disconnected. If longer-term history is required, the management system must be configured to poll and archive these bins into its own database before they are overwritten on the hardware.

質問 # 37

Which of the following are the main reasons for fiber attenuation?

- A. Chromatic dispersion (CD) and polarization mode dispersion
- B. Refraction and reflection
- C. Small channel spacing
- D. Scattering and absorption

正解: D

質問 # 38

What is the function of a pre-amplifier in an optical network?

- A. Through the pre-amplifier, the optical signal is amplified both the receiver side and at the transmitter side.
- **B. Through the pre-amplifier, the optical signal is amplified at the transmitter side before it is sent to the line span.**
- C. Through the pre-amplifier, the optical signal is amplified within the node internally to recover internal losses due, for instance, to cascaded filters.
- D. Through the pre-amplifier, the optical signal is amplified at the receiver side after it travels along the fiber from another node.

正解: B

解説:

A pre-amplifier is an optical amplifier that is used to boost the power of the received optical signal before it is detected by the receiver in an optical communication system. This is done to overcome the loss of power that occurs as the signal travels through the optical fiber and to ensure that the receiver can detect the signal. The pre-amplification stage is typically located close to the receiver in order to minimize the distance that the signal has to travel between the amplifier and the receiver, which helps to reduce the noise and distortion in the signal.

質問 # 39

Which statement is correct about node synchronization?

- A. Full synchronization retrieves the correlated alarms from the node
- **B. Full synchronization retrieves all items from the node (NE parameters, Ports, Alarms, Internal Links, etc)**
- C. Node synchronization is executed to align the time of the node to the time of the NFM-T platform
- D. Node synchronization is executed to test the reachability of a node

正解: B

解説:

Node synchronization is a process of keeping the NFM-T database in sync with the nodes in the network. The synchronization process will download all the items from the node, including NE parameters, ports, alarms, internal links, etc., to the NFM-T database. This ensures that the NFM-T database is up to date and the network is running efficiently.

質問 # 40

With reference to the power budget, what is the meaning of receiver dynamic range?

- **A. It is the range between the receiver overload power and its sensitivity.**
- B. It is the maximum receiver power to prevent an overload.
- C. It is the minimum power to be received for a given BER.
- D. It is the range between the maximum transmit power and the minimum transmit power.

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals:

In the design of a Nokia 1830 PSS optical link, the receiver dynamic range is a critical parameter for ensuring error-free transmission. It defines the "window" of optical power within which a receiver (such as an SFP, XFP, or coherent line port) can accurately interpret the incoming signal. The lower bound of this range is the Sensitivity, which is the minimum optical power required to achieve a specific Bit Error Ratio (BER). If the power drops below this level, the signal is "lost in the noise." The upper bound is the Overload power (or saturation point), which is the maximum power the receiver can handle before the photo-detector becomes saturated, leading to signal distortion and errors. The dynamic range is the mathematical difference between these two points (expressed in dB). For a network to operate reliably, the calculated power at the end of a fiber span must fall comfortably within this dynamic range. If the signal is too weak, an amplifier is needed; if it is too strong (exceeding the overload point), an optical attenuator must be used to bring the power back into the dynamic range.

質問 # 41

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4A0-205模擬体験: <https://www.certshiken.com/4A0-205-shiken.html>

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