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Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
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. 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.
- C. Not the design is always progressive, on top of the previous design.
- D. It depends, the user is prompted to choose whether to delete or leave the previously designed elements.

Answer: D

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 # 44
How can a mesh network be upgraded so that more services can be transported?

- A. Configuring new WSS cards is the most effective way to give flexibility and network bandwidth to an existing mesh network.
- B. Upgrading link capacity and/or installing new links provides more bandwidth to the existing mesh network.
- C. Upgrading the network to coherent transmission is the only effective way to enable more bandwidth to the existing mesh network.
- D. The Protection and Restoration Combined (PRC) mechanism can enable more bandwidth but only for the protected services.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals:
While technologies like WSS (Wavelength Selective Switches) and coherent transmission (100G/200G/400G+) significantly improve the efficiency and reach of a network, the most direct way to increase the total transportable volume of services in a mesh topology is to upgrade link capacity or install new physical links. In Nokia optical planning, upgrading link capacity typically involves moving from a lower-rate system (like 10G) to a higher-rate system (like 100G or 400G) or increasing the number of available wavelengths by expanding from a 40-channel to an 80-channel or 96-channel C-band system.
Adding new links (new fiber spans) creates more degrees in the mesh, providing more paths for traffic and increasing the overall aggregate bandwidth of the network. Option A refers to flexibility (ROADM functionality) rather than raw capacity. Option B (PRC) relates to survivability and availability, not capacity expansion. While Option C (coherent transmission) is a powerful method for increasing capacity per wavelength, it is not the "only" way, as adding more fiber (spatial multiplexing) or more channels (spectral density) are also primary methods for scaling a mesh network to handle more services.

NEW QUESTION # 45
When monitoring the quality of the received signal in WDM, an open eye indicates:

- A. High jitter
- B. Low noise
- C. High distortion
- D. Presence of high inter-symbolic interference

Answer: B

Explanation:
An open eye pattern indicates that the signal is not affected by noise, and the received signal is of high quality. This is because an open eye pattern is the result of a signal that is aligned in time, and is not affected by noise or other distortions.
Reference:
"Optical Fiber Communications" by Gerd Keiser
"Fiber-Optic Communications Technology" by Djafar K. Mynbaev
"Optical Communications" by Gerd Keiser

NEW QUESTION # 46
What is a trail?

- A. An entity to encapsulate a low order signal into a high order container
- B. A physical link between two optical amplifiers
- C. A link between end points to increase the power budget of the optical link
- D. A transparent transport of a client signal

Answer: D

Explanation:
A trail is a transparent transport of a client signal. A trail is a physical link between two points in an optical network, allowing for the transport of a client signal from one point to the other. It is a low-order signal, such as a 10G Ethernet or a Fibre Channel signal, encapsulated into a high-order container, such as a 40G or 100G signal. This allows for the transport of the client signal over longer distances, increasing the power budget of the optical link.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which of the following statements about Optical Add/Drop Multiplexers (OADMs) is FALSE?

- A. OADMs always require O-E-O conversion when passing-through optical channels.
- B. OADMs allow the user to pass-through specific services at the wavelength optical level (express channels).
- C. OADMs allow the user to terminate specific services through transponders.
- D. There are two main general classes of OADMs: FOADMs and ROADMs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals:
In the context of the Nokia 1830 PSS (Photonic Service Switch) and general WDM principles, the statement that OADMs always require O-E-O (Optical-Electrical-Optical) conversion for pass-through channels is fundamentally incorrect. The primary purpose of an OADM is to provide the ability to "add" or "drop" specific wavelengths while allowing other wavelengths (known as express or pass-through channels) to continue through the node entirely in the photonic domain.
By remaining in the optical layer, these express channels avoid the latency and cost associated with O-E-O conversion. FOADMs (Fixed OADMs) use static filters to achieve this, while ROADMs (Reconfigurable OADMs) use Wavelength Selective Switches (WSS) to dynamically route traffic. O-E-O conversion only occurs at the transponder or muxponder level when a service is terminated (dropped) or initiated (added) to convert the client signal into a compliant DWDM wavelength. Therefore, the efficiency of an optical network relies on the fact that pass-through traffic stays as light, bypassing the need for electrical processing at every node.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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