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Nokia 4A0-265

Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Exam

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Version: 4.0

Question: 1

Which of the following statements about using Nokia product documentation in the troubleshooting process is TRUE?

A. Before investigating a problem it is important to check the Engineering and Planning Tool User Guide (EPTUG) if a possible issue has already been acknowledged by the Product Unit (PU).

B. The Customer Release Notes (CRNs) provides instructions to perform the automated provisioning, commissioning, and power balancing functions in a customer network based on the Nokia 1830 PS5 platform.

C. Before investigating a problem it is important to check the User Provisioning Guide (UPG) if a possible issue has already been acknowledged by the Product Unit (PU).

D. The Customer Release Notes (CRNs) document collects documented solved known issues, new issues discovered after the product software has been released.as well as software upgrade procedures and firmware details.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Customer Release Notes (CRNs) document collects documented solved known issues, new issues discovered after the product software has been released, as well as software upgrade procedures and firmware details. This document is useful for troubleshooting because it can help identify if a problem is related to a known issue or a software bug, and if there is a workaround or a solution available. The CRNs also provide information about the software compatibility and interoperability of different Nokia products and platforms. The other options are incorrect because the EPTUG and the UPG do not contain information about known issues, and the CRNs do not provide instructions for automated provisioning, commissioning, and power balancing functions. Reference: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Exam

Question: 2

On a bidirectional optical amplifier configuration, which of the following are Wavelength Tracker detection points?

A. LINEOUT and SIGOUT interfaces.

B. SIG interface only.

C. LINE and SIG interfaces.

D. An optical amplifier has no Wavelength Tracker detection points.

Answer: C

Explanation:

On a bidirectional optical amplifier configuration, the Wavelength Tracker detection points are the LINE and SIG interfaces. The Wavelength Tracker is a feature that monitors the wavelength of each channel on the optical amplifier and provides feedback to the control system. The Wavelength Tracker can detect wavelength drifts, channel failures, or channel additions or removals on both directions of the optical amplifier. The LINE interface is the input/output port for the optical line signal, while the SIG interface is the input/output port for the optical signal from/to the transponder. The other options are incorrect because the LINEOUT and SIGOUT interfaces are not Wavelength Tracker detection points, and an optical amplifier has Wavelength Tracker detection points. Reference: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

Question: 3

Which of the following correctly describes how a unidirectional amplification stage works?

A.

• Incoming optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

• Outgoing optical signals do not pass through the ingress amplifier.

B.

• Incoming optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

• Outgoing optical signals pass through the ingress amplifier but are not boosted.

C.

• Incoming optical signals pass through the ingress amplifier but are not boosted.

• Outgoing optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

D.

• Incoming optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

• Outgoing optical signals are also boosted by the ingress amplifier.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A unidirectional amplification stage works by boosting the incoming optical signals by the ingress amplifier, while the outgoing optical signals do not pass through the ingress amplifier. This means that the ingress amplifier only amplifies the signals in one direction, hence the name unidirectional. This configuration is typically used for point-to-point links or ring networks where bidirectional amplification is not required or desired1. Reference : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia

Question: 4

Which of the following is a passive component in a CDC-F network configuration?

A. 130SCX10 Optical Transponder

B. MSH4-FSB Fiber Shuffle Module

C. WR20-TFM Wavelength Router

D. IRDM20 Integrated ROADM

Answer: B

Explanation:

A passive component in a CDC-F network configuration is the MSH4-FSB Fiber Shuffle Module. This module is used to rearrange the fibers between the CDC-F modules and the wavelength routers, so that each wavelength router can access any of the 96 wavelengths in the C-band. The MSH4-FSB module does not require any power or active components, and it does not perform any optical amplification or switching2. Reference : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS) | Nokia

Question: 5

Consider the exhibit which shows an EPT Power Management Report for an ingress amplifier.

What is the available output optical power range?

AM2125A - Ingress [Shelf 1 : Slot 2] (System-1)					
Egress Per-Channel Output Power:	NA	Gain Range:	NA	Time Offset Past Hour:	NA
Ingress or Add/Drop Per-Channel Output Power:	0.56	Minimum Gain:	15	Time Period Between Adjustments:	NA
Per-Channel Input Power Deviation:	0.75	Maximum Gain:	20.57	Allocated Adjustment Time:	NA
Ingress Per-Channel Output Power Deviation:	1.16	Allowed Gain Delta:	2	Service Launch Attenuation Offset:	NA
Target Tilt:	0	Output VOA Setting:	0	Auto Gain Adjustment Enabled:	NA
Tilt Calculation Coefficient for DCM:	NA	WSS Overhead:	1.49	Auto Tilt Adjustment Enabled:	NA
SRS Tilt Calculation Multiplier:	NA	Splice Margin:	0	Connector Loss to Span:	NA
SRS Tilt Calculation Coefficient:	NA	Pre-Compensated SRS Tilt Fraction:	NA	Gain Adjustment Calculation Offset:	0
Span Loss Tilt:	NA	Post-Compensated SRS Tilt Fraction:	0		
		Pre-Compensated Span Loss Tilt:	NA		

A. -0.6 to 1.72 dB

B. -0.02 to 1.14 dB

C. 0.56 to 1.14 dB

D. 0.56 to 1.72 dB

Answer: A

Explanation:

The available output optical power range is the difference between the maximum gain and the minimum gain range of the ingress amplifier. According to the EPT Power Management Report, the maximum gain is 25.7 dB and the minimum gain range is 14 dB. Therefore, the available output optical power range is 25.7 - 14 = 11.7 dB. To convert this to a logarithmic scale, we use the formula 10^(x/10), where x is the value in dB. Therefore, the available output optical power range in logarithmic scale is 10^(11.7/10) - 10^(14/10) = 14.68 - 25.12 = -0.6 to 1.72 dB. Reference : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, EPT Power Management Report | Nokia

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