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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

B

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following applications is related to Wavelength Tracker tool?

Options:

- A- Collecting logs related to possible issue affecting a wavelength path
- B- Tracking the protection path for a specific wavelength
- C- Tracing the end-to-end wavelength optical power
- D- Correcting errors related to wavelength inconsistencies

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Tracking the protection path for a specific wavelength. The Wavelength Tracker tool is used to track the protection path of a specific wavelength, allowing the user to quickly identify any issues that may arise and take corrective action.

Wavelength Tracker tool is a feature used to monitor and track the protection path for a specific wavelength in an optical network. It can also be used to monitor and verify the working state of the protection path, and to detect and troubleshoot protection switch events. The Wavelength Tracker tool can be used to monitor the protection path for a specific wavelength, and it can also be used to trace the end-to-end path of a wavelength through the network. This tool is typically used by network operators to monitor and troubleshoot wavelength-level issues in the network, such as protection switch events or wavelength-level performance issues.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the meaning of first, second, and third window in the optical fiber propagation context?

Options:

- A- These windows correspond to three different minimum and maximum optical power levels used for optical transmission.
- B- These windows are three different wavelength intervals where the WDM optical transmission occurs.
- C- These three windows are three different angles of incidence of the light injected by the laser into the fiber.
- D- Different optical transmission windows correspond to different safety requirements and rules for the related lasers operating with these windows.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In optical fiber propagation context, the first, second, and third window refer to different wavelength intervals where the WDM (Wavelength Division Multiplexing) optical transmission occurs.

The first window is the lowest loss window and is typically in the range of 1300-1324nm. This is the most commonly used window for long-haul communications.

The second window is the 1550 nm window and is the most widely used window for long-haul and ultra-long-haul communications. This window has a lower attenuation than the first window, but it also has more dispersion, which can limit the maximum transmission distance.

The third window is the range of 1625-1675 nm, it is also called the L-band window. This window has lower attenuation than the first and second window but its usage is limited due to the high cost of equipment and lack of commercial devices.

These windows are used in WDM systems to increase the capacity of the fiber by transmitting multiple channels of data at different wavelengths on the same fiber.

A,C,D are not correct as they are not related to the meaning of first, second, and third window in the optical fiber propagation context.

Nokia Optical Networking Fundamentals, Nokia Press (ISBN:978-1-4822-8109-4)

<https://www.nokia.com/networks/solutions/optical-networking/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wavelength-division_multiplexing

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

WDM allows transmission systems to:

Options:

- A- Transport multiple signals transparently, onto several wavelengths, all together over one single fiber
- B- Increase the bit rate of each client signal by spreading it over multiple wavelengths
- C- Share a single signal among multiple fibers doing load balancing, and thus increasing the reliability of the optical transmission
- D- Allocate different signals to different time slots

Answer:

A

Explanation:

WDM (Wavelength Division Multiplexing) allows transmission systems to transport multiple signals transparently, onto several wavelengths, all together over one single fiber. This allows for increased capacity, as many different signals can be transmitted at the same time and along the same fiber. Other advantages include improved signal integrity and reduced signal attenuation.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

By using the EPT run design command, are the previously designed elements removed?

Options:

- A- 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.
- 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, although this is not happening in case of GMPLS-enabled nodes because existing slots cannot change as they are controlled by another manager (GMRE).

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).

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which use case is most suitable for the deployment of a star topology?

Options:

- A- Access networks, for collecting traffic towards the main central node
- B- ASON networks, to protect traffic via GMPLS protocols
- C- Backbone networks, for supporting protection routes
- D- SNCP-protected links

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A star topology is a network design where all devices are connected to a central hub, which acts as a central point of control and management for the network. This type of topology is commonly used in access networks, where a central node is used to aggregate traffic from multiple users or devices, and then forward it to the core network. This design allows for efficient use of resources and easy management of the network.

'Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach' by James Kurose and Keith Ross (Chapter 3)

'Data Communications and Networking' by Behrouz A. Forouzan (Chapter 2)

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does a Raman pump work in the 1830 specific implementation?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

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.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does it take to get connected to the NSP platform?

Options:

- A- A browser and the NSP IP address; and from the landing page, the NSP application should be downloaded and launched.
- B- A browser and the NSP IP address. Then, a browser plugin needs to be installed and the laptop rebooted before the NSP can be correctly reached.
- C- A browser, the NSP IP address, and the credentials to access the web-based interface (WebUI).
- D- The NSP package should be downloaded from the Nokia website and properly licensed for the specific workstation to be used.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To get connected to the Nokia Service Platform (NSP) platform, you need a browser and the NSP IP address. Then, you need the credentials to access the web-based interface (WebUI) for the NSP platform. Once you have these, you can access the NSP platform from a web browser.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which application generates the commissioning file(s)?

Options:

- A- NFM-T
- B- NSP
- C- CPB
- D- EPT

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The CPB (Commissioning Parameter Builder) application is used to generate the commissioning files for a Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS-1). The CPB application allows the user to create multiple commissioning files[1][2], which can be used to configure a variety of different features on the device. The CPB also allows users to view, edit and modify the commissioning files before they are uploaded to the device. The NSP (Network Service Platform) and EPT (Element Provisioning Tool) are used to manage the devices and network elements within the network, but do not generate commissioning files.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is correct about node synchronization?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.



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