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Nokia BL0-220 certification is a vital qualification for individuals seeking to enhance their knowledge and skills in the field of cloud networking. Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks Exam certification program is designed to provide professionals with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively design, implement, and manage distributed cloud networks using Nokia Bell Labs technology.

NEW QUESTION 32

Which of the following are benefits of life cycle management?
* Life cycle is short.
* Life cycle management is only applicable to cloud native.
* All life cycle stages are clearly identified.

All life cycle stages are clearly identified. Comprehensive Explanation and Reference of Correct answer: Life cycle management is the process of managing the Reference:

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification – Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, slide 3 Module by Module – Self Study Note Guide, DC4.1- Industry Trends in Data Center Hardware, page 16

NEW QUESTION 33

Cloud resource management provides which of the following? (Select 2)
* Management of the resources quota.
* Best effort communication for all tenants.
* The ability to scale resources up and down.
* Resources when available.

Cloud resource management provides management of the resources quota and the ability to scale resources up and down. Resource quota is the limit on the amount of resources that a tenant can use in a cloud environment, such as CPU, memory, storage, network, etc. Resource quota helps to prevent overconsumption of resources by a single tenant and to ensure fair allocation of resources among multiple tenants. The ability to scale resources up and down means that the cloud can dynamically adjust the amount of resources allocated to a tenant based on the demand and availability. Scaling resources up and down helps to optimize the performance and efficiency of the cloud, as well as to reduce the cost and waste of resources. Reference: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Cloud Resource Planning

NEW QUESTION 34

What does OCP stands for?
* Open Data Center Platform
* Open Compute Project
* Operations and Control
* Open Circuit Platform

OCP stands for Open Compute Project, which is an initiative to design and enable the delivery of the most efficient server, storage and data center hardware designs for scalable computing1. OCP is the primary cloud infrastructure platform to develop, test and deliver Nokia’s core network applications and business applications, benefiting from its scalability, flexibility, and advanced orchestration capabilities2. OCP is also part of the Nokia Cloud Platform, which is a TCO optimized solution that combines OCP with Nokia’s reference hardware and blueprint architecture2. Reference: 1: Open Compute Project, Home Page 2: Nokia Cloud Platform,

NEW QUESTION 35

Select the best option below to complete the following sentence.

The E2E Orchestrator for VMs is the same as_____for containers.
* Infrastructure as a Service
* Containers as a Service
* Software as a service
* Platform as a Service

Containers as a Service (CaaS) is the same as the E2E Orchestrator for VMs for containers. CaaS is a cloud service model that allows users to deploy and manage containerized applications on a cloud platform. CaaS provides the necessary infrastructure, orchestration, networking, and security for running containers. The E2E Orchestrator for VMs is a Nokia solution that provides similar capabilities for virtual machines (VMs). The E2E Orchestrator for VMs enables the creation, deployment, and management of VMs on a distributed cloud platform. It also supports network slicing, security, and automation features.

Reference:

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification – Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, slide 19 Nokia Cloud Platform, paragraph 1 Nokia Bell Labs End-to-End 5G Certification, page 4

NEW QUESTION 36

Which of the following are properties related to a private cloud? (Select 2)
* No OPEX
* Mixed with Public Cloud
* High CAPEX
* Software as a Service
* Full Control

The properties related to a private cloud are high CAPEX and full control. CAPEX stands for capital expenditure, which is the money spent on acquiring or upgrading physical assets such as servers, storage, and network equipment. A private cloud requires high CAPEX because the cloud owner has to invest in building and maintaining the cloud infrastructure. Full control means that the cloud owner has the exclusive authority and responsibility over the cloud resources, security, and operations. A private cloud offers full control because the cloud owner can customize the cloud according to their specific needs and preferences, and can ensure the privacy and compliance of their data and applications. Reference: Nokia Cloud Platform, Module by Module – Self Study Note Guide

NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following are true regarding Network Service Orchestration? (Select 2)
* It automates NFV service.
* It does not provide Geo redundancy.
* Is part of the 5G key enablers.
* It increases operational complexity.

Network Service Orchestration is the process of managing the lifecycle of network services across multiple domains and technologies. It automates NFV service by deploying, configuring, and scaling virtual network functions (VNFs) on demand. It is part of the 5G key enablers because it supports the dynamic and flexible provisioning of network slices and edge cloud applications. It does not increase operational complexity, but rather simplifies and optimizes it by using AI/ML and closed loop automation.

Reference:

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification – Distributed Cloud Networks | Nokia Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, slide 8 Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program – Courses | Nokia, Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud

NEW QUESTION 38

Which of the following best describes the scaling stage of the application life cycle?
* The application adjusts its capacity.
* The periodic upgrade of the service to be maintain security and performance standards.
* The application will be deployed over the infrastructure.
* The application will terminate and free associated resources.

The statement that best describes the scaling stage of the application life cycle is the application adjusts its capacity. Scaling is the process of increasing or decreasing the number of resources allocated to an application based on the demand and performance1. Scaling can be done manually or automatically using policies and metrics1. The other statements do not describe the scaling stage, but rather other stages of the application life cycle. The periodic upgrade of the service is part of the maintenance stage, which ensures the reliability and security of the application2. The deployment of the application over the infrastructure is part of the installation stage, which involves the configuration and activation of the application2. The termination and freeing of associated

resources is part of the decommissioning stage, which removes the application from the network2. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, slide 23 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, slide 10

NEW QUESTION 39

Which of the following techniques provide the benefit of faster deployment? (Select 2)
* Service automation
* Manual service deployment
* Network automation
* Manual configuration

Service automation and network automation are two techniques that provide the benefit of faster deployment. Service automation is the process of using software tools and predefined workflows to create, configure, and manage cloud services without human intervention1. Network automation is the process of using software tools and predefined policies to orchestrate, monitor, and optimize network resources and functions without human intervention2. Both techniques can reduce the time, cost, and errors associated with manual service deployment and configuration, and enable faster and more agile service delivery and network operations3. Manual service deployment and manual configuration are not techniques that provide the benefit of faster deployment, as they require human intervention and are prone to human errors, delays, and inefficiencies4. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Section 5.2: Service Automation 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Section 4.2: Network Automation 3: Nokia, A1 and Microsoft deploy industry’s first 5G edge cloud network slicing solution for enterprises 4: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Section 5.3: Service Automation Benefits and Challenges

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following best describes the networking concept of “Isolation”?
* It’s the physical network layer.
* It’s the virtual network layer.
* It allows each tenant to have their own network configuration.
* It restricts traffic within network.

Isolation is the networking concept that ensures that each tenant or user of a cloud service has their own network configuration and resources, such as IP addresses, subnets, firewalls, and routers. Isolation provides security, privacy, and performance benefits for the cloud tenants, as they can control and customize their own network settings and avoid interference or conflicts with other tenants. Isolation can be achieved by using different techniques, such as VLANs, VXLANs, VPNs, or network slicing.

Reference:

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification – Distributed Cloud Networks | Nokia Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, slide 10 Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program – Courses | Nokia, Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features Isolation in networking, particularly in the context of cloud computing, refers to the separation of network traffic for different users or tenant environments within a shared infrastructure. This ensures that each tenant’s data and applications remain private and inaccessible to other tenants. Isolation can be achieved through various means, including virtual LANs (VLANs), network virtualization, and software-defined networking (SDN) techniques. The core idea is to provide tenants with the illusion of a private, dedicated network environment, even though the underlying physical infrastructure is shared among multiple tenants. This enables each tenant to have their own network configuration, policies, and management, ensuring security and privacy within a multi-tenant architecture.

NEW QUESTION 41

What are the main parameters of policy-based auto-scaling? (Select 2)

* Threshold
* Min/max values
* Priority
* Description

The main parameters of policy-based auto-scaling are threshold and min/max values. Threshold is the value of a metric that triggers the scaling action, such as CPU utilization or memory usage1. Min/max values are the minimum and maximum number of instances or resources that can be scaled up or down1. Priority and description are not parameters of policy-based auto-scaling. Priority is the order of execution of policies in case of conflicting or overlapping conditions2. Description is the optional text that provides additional information about the policy2. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, slide 24 2: Nokia CloudBand Application Manager User Guide, Chapter 9: Scaling Policies, page 151

NEW QUESTION 42

Select the best option below to complete the following sentence.

The_____is used to orchestrate and manage traffic through VNFs.

* Virtual Link
* VNF Forwarding Graph
* Network Forwarding Path.
* Connection Point

The best option to complete the sentence is VNF Forwarding Graph. A VNF Forwarding Graph (VNF-FG) is a logical representation of a network service that consists of a set of interconnected Virtual Network Functions (VNFs) and the traffic flows between them1. The VNF-FG is used to orchestrate and manage traffic through VNFs by specifying the order and the requirements of the VNFs that need to be traversed by the traffic2. The VNF-FG also defines the connection points, virtual links, and network forwarding paths that are involved in the service delivery3. Reference: 1: VNF Forwarding Graph and Network Service-Beginner’s Guide, Introduction 2: A survey of VNF forwarding graph embedding in B5G/6G networks – Springer, Section 1 3: A Deep Reinforcement Learning Approach for VNF Forwarding Graph Embedding, Section I

NEW QUESTION 43

Agility in data centers are a prime attribute of an efficient Distributed Cloud Solution. Which of the following factors are the focus of an agile data center? (Select 2)

* Fixed Architecture
* Scalability
* Openness
* Closed Cloud System

Scalability and Openness are the focus of an agile data center. Scalability refers to the ability of a data center to adapt to changing demands and workloads by adding or removing resources dynamically. Openness refers to the use of open standards and interfaces that enable interoperability and integration of different technologies and vendors in a data center. An agile data center can provide flexible, efficient, and cost-effective services to customers and applications, while reducing operational complexity and overhead. Fixed Architecture and Closed Cloud System are not the focus of an agile data center. Fixed Architecture means a rigid and predefined structure of a data center that cannot be easily modified or customized. Closed Cloud System means a proprietary and isolated cloud platform that does not support compatibility or collaboration with other cloud platforms or services. A fixed architecture and a closed cloud system can limit the performance, functionality, and innovation of a data center, and increase the dependency and lock-in of customers and applications. Reference: Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification – Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 1: Cloud Ecosystem, Section 1.3: Cloud Agility.

NEW QUESTION 44

What are the available options to interconnect private Datacenters? (Select 2)

* VPN
* Backbone
* VLAN
* VIP

The available options to interconnect private Datacenters are VPN and Backbone. VPN stands for Virtual Private Network, which is a secure and encrypted connection between two or more networks over the public internet. Backbone is a high-capacity network that connects different data centers across regions or countries. Both VPN and Backbone provide reliable, scalable, and secure data center interconnect (DCI) solutions for private/hybrid clouds. Reference: Nokia Cloud DCI offers a more scalable, reliable and secure way to connect data centers in private/hybrid clouds, Nokia business-critical cloud DCI solutions support multiple DCI applications, from real-time business continuity and disaster recovery, to synchronous data replication and cloud backup, Nokia partners with IP Telecom to deliver quantum-safe data center connectivity

NEW QUESTION 45

What is the sequence of the evolution of Network Functions?

* Cloud-Native Network Functions -> Physical Network Functions -> Virtual Network Functions
* Virtual Network Functions -> Physical Network Functions -> Cloud-Native Network Functions
* Physical Network Functions -> Virtual Network Functions -> Cloud-Native Network Functions
* Virtual Network Functions -> Cloud-Native Network Functions -> Physical Network Functions

Physical Network Functions (PNFs) are the traditional network functions that run on dedicated hardware appliances, such as routers, switches, firewalls, etc1. Virtual Network Functions (VNFs) are the network functions that run on virtual machines (VMs) on top of a common hardware platform, such as servers, storage, and network1. Cloud-Native Network Functions (CNFs) are the network functions that run on containers orchestrated by Kubernetes on a cloud infrastructure1. The evolution of Network Functions reflects the trend of moving from hardware-centric to software-centric and cloud-based solutions, which offer more flexibility, scalability, and efficiency12. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, slide 18 2: Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program – Blended Learning, Section 2: Distributed Cloud Networks, slide 11

NEW QUESTION 46

The design of a data center manager includes which of the following? (Select 3)

* Cost of tools
* Appropriate tools
* People enablement
* Effective process methodology

A data center manager is responsible for overseeing the operation, maintenance, and security of a data center, as well as planning and implementing changes and improvements1. To perform these tasks, a data center manager needs to have appropriate tools that can monitor, control, and automate the data center resources, such as servers, storage, network, power, cooling, etc.2. A data center manager also needs to enable people, such as data center staff, engineers, technicians, and customers, to access, use, and manage the data center services and applications3. Moreover, a data center manager needs to follow an effective process methodology that can ensure the quality, efficiency, and reliability of the data center operations, such as ITIL, DevOps, Agile, etc… Reference: 1: Data Center Manager: Roles, Responsibilities, and Skills, Introduction 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Section 4.1: Industry Trends in Data Center Hardware 3: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Section 4.2: Data Center Operations : Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Section 4.3: Data Center Management Methodologies

NEW QUESTION 47

Select the word that best completes the following sentence.

The Core or Central Cloud covers a very large___.

* limit
* area
* operating
* management

The Core or Central Cloud covers a very large area, as it is the most centralized part of the Distributed Cloud architecture. It provides high-performance computing and storage resources for applications that do not require low latency or high bandwidth. It also hosts the management and orchestration functions for the entire Distributed Cloud network. The Core or Central Cloud is typically located in a data center or a cloud service provider’s facility12. Reference:

Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification – Distributed Cloud Networks Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program – Courses

NEW QUESTION 48

Which of the following are Software as a Service? (Select 2)

* Database-as-a-Service
* Infrastructure-as-a-Service
* Artificial Intelligence-as-a-Service
* Platform -as-a-Service

Software as a Service (SaaS) is a cloud computing offering that provides users with access to a vendor’s cloud-based software. Users do not install applications on their local devices. Instead, the applications reside on a remote cloud network accessed through the web or an API. Within this context, Database-as-a-Service (DBaaS) is considered a form of SaaS, where the service provider manages the database’s installation, maintenance, backup, and scaling needs on behalf of the customer. Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) provides a platform allowing customers to develop, run, and manage applications without dealing with the complexity of building and maintaining the infrastructure typically associated with developing and launching an app. PaaS can include various software components, including database management systems, and thus can be considered a subset of SaaS.