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Try 4A0-265 Free Now! Real Exam Question Answers Updated [May 07, 2024 Get Ready to Pass the 4A0-265 exam with Nokia Latest Practice Exam

Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Exam covers a wide range of topics related to optical networking, including basic concepts of optical communication, advanced optical transmission technologies, and troubleshooting techniques. 4A0-265 exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to identify and solve various problems related to optical networks.

NEW QUESTION 13

Suppose a network operator needs to configure the 10GbE client interface 1/7/C1 with a GFP-F encapsulation mode. Which command should be used?

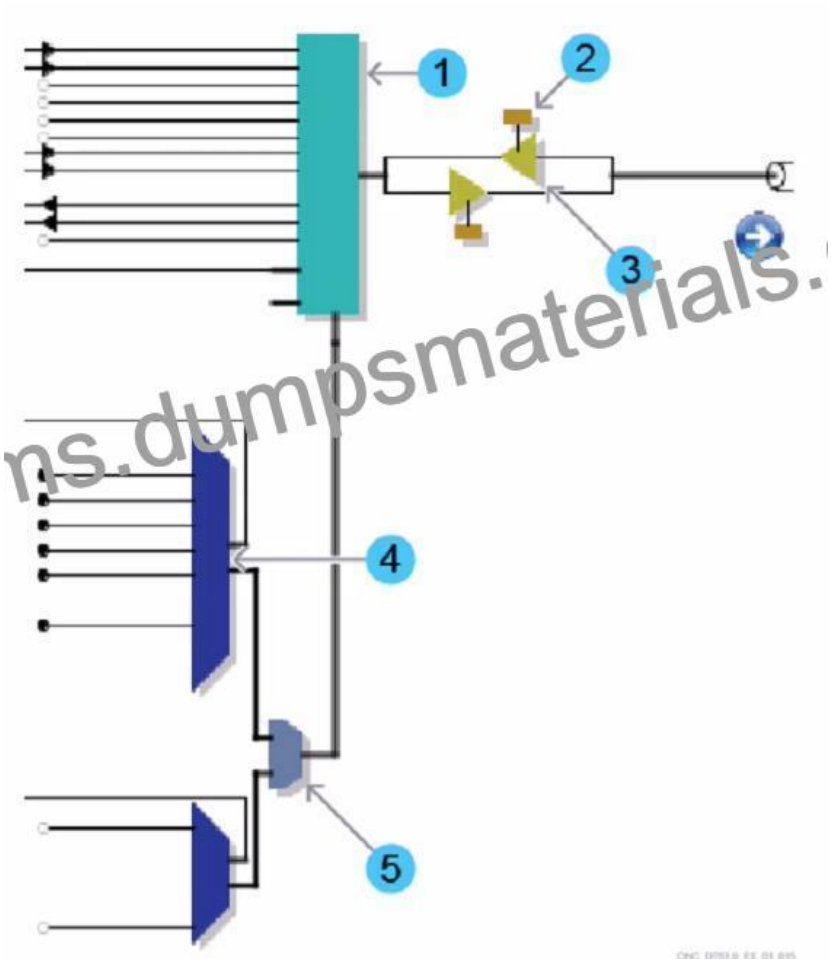
* config interface 1/7/C1 tenGige encmode gfp-f
* config encmode interface 1/7/C1 10client gfp-f
* config interface 1/7/C1 encmode 10client gfp-f
* config encmode interface 1/7/C1 tenGige gfp-f

Explanation

The command that should be used to configure the 10GbE client interface 1/7/C1 with a GFP-F encapsulation mode is config interface 1/7/C1 encmode 10client gfp-f. This command will set the encapsulation mode of the interface to GFP-F, which is a frame-mapped generic framing procedure that encapsulates Ethernet frames with a GFP header. The command also specifies that the interface is a 10GbE client interface, which means that it supports 10 Gigabit Ethernet LAN signals. The other commands are incorrect because they either have invalid syntax or use incorrect parameters for the interface or the encapsulation mode. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 14

Consider the exhibit which shows part of an EPT Schematic View. Which number refers to the Wavelength Router (WR8-88) block?



* 1
* 2
* 3
* 4
* 5

Explanation

The Wavelength Router (WR8-88) block is a device that can route optical signals based on their wavelengths.

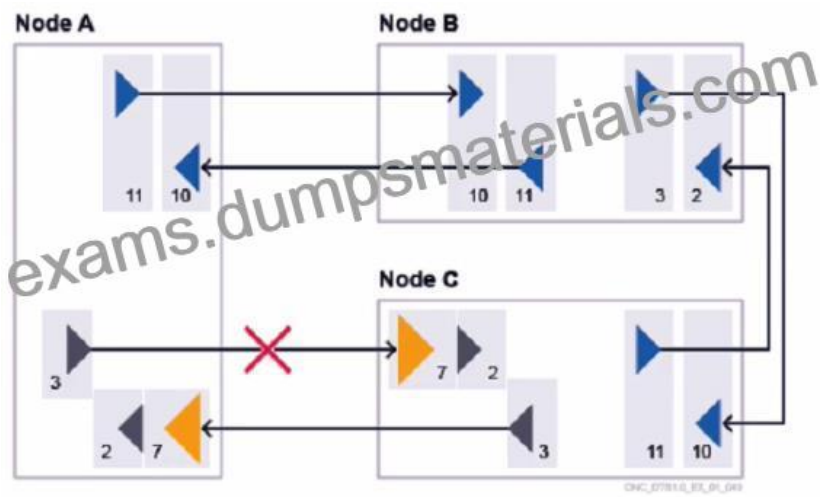
It can also perform wavelength conversion, multiplexing, and demultiplexing functions. The Wavelength Router (WR8-88) block is part of the Nokia 1830 PSS-8x platform, which is optimized for metro aggregation switching applications in optical transport networks1. In the exhibit, the number 1 refers to the Wavelength Router (WR8-88) block, as indicated by the label WR8-88AF. The other numbers refer to different components of the system, such as transponders, amplifiers, and switches. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, DWDM 1830 PSS-8 WR8-88AF Board

NEW QUESTION 15

Consider the exhibit. A single directional fiber cut is occurring between two amplifiers in unidirectional configuration with Raman pump.

Multiple services are crossing the affected span.

Which node(s) will report an Incoming Payload LOS” alarm?



* No node, as a Raman pump is used in Node A.
* Node C only.
* Both Node A and Node C
* Neither Node A nor Node C.

Explanation

A single directional fiber cut is occurring between two amplifiers in unidirectional configuration with Raman pump. Multiple services are crossing the affected span. The node(s) that will report an Incoming Payload LOS alarm are both Node A and Node C. An Incoming Payload LOS alarm indicates that there is no or very low signal at the input port of a node. In the exhibit, Node A will report this alarm because it will not receive any signal from Node B due to the fiber cut. Node C will also report this alarm because it will not receive any signal from Node D due to the fiber cut. The Raman pump in Node A does not prevent this alarm, as it only amplifies the signal in the forward direction, not the backward direction. The other options are incorrect because they either ignore one of the nodes that will report the alarm or assume that the Raman pump has an effect on the backward direction. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 16

Which of the following statements correctly describes where power adjustments can be performed?

* In bidirectional configurations, ingress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers, while egress power adjustments are performed against the egress amplifiers.
* In bidirectional configurations, both ingress and egress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers only.
* In unidirectional configurations, both ingress and egress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers only.
* When Raman pumps are used, both ingress and egress power adjustments are performed against the Raman pump directly.

Explanation

In bidirectional configurations, where the same fiber is used to transmit signals in both directions, power adjustments can be performed at both ingress and egress amplifiers. The ingress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers, which boost the incoming signals from the opposite direction. The egress power adjustments are performed against the egress amplifiers, which boost the outgoing signals from the same direction2. Therefore, the statement A is correct. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Optical amplifiers, explained by RP; optical amplification

NEW QUESTION 17

Which of the following correctly describes how a unidirectional amplification stage works?
* * Incoming optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

* Outgoing optical signals do not pass through the ingress amplifier.
* * Incoming optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

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

* Outgoing optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.
* * Incoming optical signals are boosted by the ingress amplifier.

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

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. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia

NEW QUESTION 18

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

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. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Exam

NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an Optical Supervisory Channel Loss of Signal (OSC LOS) issue, in case that no “LD Input LOS” alarms are raised against the involved amplifiers?
* An “Incoming SUPVY LOS” alarm is raised on the local node.
* A “Data Link Down” alarm is raised on the adjacent node.
* A “Power Adjustment Required” alarm is eventually raised on the local node.
* Traffic does not pass between the local and adjacent nodes.

Explanation

The statement that an “Incoming SUPVY LOS” alarm is raised on the local node is NOT a characteristic of an Optical Supervisory Channel Loss of Signal (OSC LOS) issue, in case that no “LD Input LOS” alarms are raised against the involved amplifiers. An “Incoming SUPVY LOS” alarm indicates that the input signal of the Optical Supervisory Channel (OSC) is lost or below the threshold6. The OSC is a bidirectional channel that connects two adjacent nodes in a DWDM network and carries OAM information and other services7. An OSC LOS issue can occur due to a fiber cut, a defective or dirty OSC fiber, or a faulty OSC transmitter or receiver8. However, if there is no “LD Input LOS” alarm raised against the involved amplifiers, it means that there is no loss of signal on the line interface of the amplifier, which carries both service channels and OSC channels9. Therefore, an “Incoming SUPVY LOS” alarm on the local node is not related to an OSC LOS issue, but rather to an OSC configuration issue or a faulty OSC card10. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Optical User Guide – Nokia, Alcatel-Lucent 1830 PSS-8 and PSS-16 Photonic Service Switch

NEW QUESTION 20

Which of the following commands is used to retrieve the total output power level?
* show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout
* show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout detail
* show interface am212 5a 1/6/lineout pm
* show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout wavekey

Explanation

The command show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout detail is used to retrieve the total output power level of the AM2125A amplifier module. This command displays detailed information about the lineout interface, including the current optical power, wavelength, and status. The total output power level is shown as Output Power (dBm) in the output of this command1. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia

NEW QUESTION 21

Suppose a channel-related alarm is reported on an 1830 PSS node, and is related to a possible Wave Keys clock source issue. What is the recommended order for the following troubleshooting steps?
* 1. Retrieve the channel power trace.

2. Determine the active clock reference source.

3. Switch to alternate clock source (PF).

4. Replace the suspect PF.
* 1. Retrieve the channel power trace.

2. Replace the suspect PF.

3. Determine the active clock reference source.

4. Switch to alternate clock source (PF).
* 1. Determine the active clock reference source.

2. Replace the suspect PF.

3. Retrieve the channel power trace.

4. Switch to alternate clock source (PF).
* 1. Replace the suspect PF.

2. Retrieve the channel power trace.

3. Switch to alternate clock source (PF).

4. Determine the active clock reference source.
Explanation

The recommended order for the troubleshooting steps is A, as follows:

* Retrieve the channel power trace. This step is useful to identify the affected channel and its power level, as well as to check if there are any fluctuations or anomalies in the power trace that could indicate a clock source issue1.

* Determine the active clock reference source. This step is necessary to verify which clock source is currently used by the node, and if it matches the expected configuration. The clock source can be either a local oscillator (LO) or a phase-locked loop (PLL) that synchronizes with an external reference2. The active clock source can be determined by using the command show interface ot 1/1/lineout detail3.

* Switch to alternate clock source (PF). This step is helpful to isolate the problem and confirm if the suspect PF is indeed causing the channel-related alarm. By switching to an alternate clock source, such as another PF or an external reference, the node can recover from the alarm if the original clock source was faulty4.

* Replace the suspect PF. This step is the final solution to resolve the issue and restore the normal operation of the node. The suspect PF should be replacedwith a new one that has the same specifications and configuration as the original one5. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Optical User Guide – Nokia, Alcatel-Lucent 1830 PSS-8 and PSS-16 Photonic Service Switch

NEW QUESTION 22

A power adjustment has succeeded conditionally because of gain settings set to higher levels than expected by design. Which of the

following alarms will raise?
* Invalid topology (PRCDRERR-TOPO)
* Amplifier Gain Tilt Adjustments Suspended (PWRTILTSUSP)
* Power Adjustment Failure (PWRADJFAIL)
* Gain Adjustment Exceeded Max Value (PWRMAXGAIN)

Explanation

A power adjustment has succeeded conditionally because of gain settings set to higher levels than expected by design. This means that the optical power levels of the amplifier have been adjusted within the acceptable range, but the gain values are higher than the design values. This can cause a performance degradation or instability of the optical signal. The alarm that will raise in this case is “Amplifier Gain Tilt Adjustments Suspended” (PWRTILTSUSP). This alarm indicates that the gain tilt adjustments, which are used to compensate for the wavelength-dependent loss of the optical signal, have been suspended due to high gain values. The alarm also suggests lowering the gain values manually or using the EPT tool. The other alarms are incorrect because they either indicate a different type of power adjustment issue or do not exist. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 23

Refer to the exhibit, which shows a conditions list from the 1830 PSS GUI. (i) What is the total number of alarms reported? (ii) How many service affecting alarms are displayed? (iii) How many conditions are displayed?

Severity	Time	Source	Card	Category	Description
	3/8/21 04:43:19 PM	1/6/SIG Out	AHPHG	OTS	Power Adjustment Failure
	3/8/21 04:38:44 PM	1/2/LINEOUT Out	AM2125A	OTS	Power Adjustment Failure
	3/8/21 04:37:01 PM	1/8/SIG Out 9370.000	WR8-88AF	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:37:01 PM	1/8/SIG Out 9360.000	WR8-88AF	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:12 PM	1/4/SIG Out 9370.000	WR8-88A	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:12 PM	1/4/SIG Out 9360.000	WR8-88AF	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:11 PM	1/6/LINE Out 9370.000	AHPHG	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:11 PM	1/6/LINE Out 9360.000	AHPHG	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:11 PM	1/8/THRU In	WR8-88AF	OTS	Input LOS
	3/8/21 04:36:11 PM	1/4/THRU In	WR8-88AF	OTS	Input LOS
	3/8/21 04:36:10 PM	1/3/LINEOUT Out 9370.000	AM2125A	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:10 PM	1/3/LINEOUT Out 9360.000	AM2125A	OCH	Outgoing channel absent
	3/8/21 04:36:10 PM	1/2/LINEOUT Out	AM2125A	OTS	APR Active - Node
	3/3/21 10:09:22 AM	SYSTEM		COM	No committed software load (Autoinstall disa

* (I) total number of alarms = 5

(ii) number of serviceaffectingalarms = 2

(Hi) number of conditions = 14
* (i) total number of alarms = 7

(ii) number of service affecting alarms = 5

(Hi) number of conditions = 7
* (i) total number of alarms = 2

(ii) number of service affecting alarms = 2

(Hi) number of conditions = 18
* (i) total number of alarms = 4

(ii) number of service affecting alarms = 14

(iii) number of conditions = 2
Explanation

The exhibit shows a conditions list from the 1830 PSS GUI, which displays the alarms and events that occur on the network elements. The total number of alarms reported is equal to the number of rows that have a red or yellow icon in the Severity column, indicating a critical or major alarm. In this case, there are 7 rows with such icons, so the total number of alarms is 7. The number of service affecting alarms is equal to the number of rows that have a “Yes” valuein the Service Affecting column, indicating that the alarm affects the service quality or availability. In this case, there are 5 rows with such values, so the number of service affecting alarms is 5. The number of conditions is equal to the total number of rows in the table, regardless of their severity or service affecting status. In this case, there are 7 rows in the table, so the number of conditions is

7. References : Optical User Guide – Nokia, Security Target Nokia 1830 Photonic Service Switch (PSS)

NEW QUESTION 24

Which of the following CLI commands displays a list of the expected and measured output power for the channels whose admin state is up?
* config wavekey power detail
* show wavekey wtsource
* config wavekey summary
* show wavekey wtsource power
Explanation

The command show wavekey wtsource power displays a list of the expected and measured output power for the channels whose admin state is up. This command is useful to monitor the power levels of the channels that are encoded with Wave Keys, which are unique identifiers for wavelength tracking. The command output shows the channel number, wavelength, Wave Key ID, Wave Key Code, expected output power, measured output power, and power difference for each channel1. The command can be used on both OTs and amplifiers that support WT capability2. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Optical User Guide – Nokia

NEW QUESTION 25

Suppose a “Channel Absent” alarm is reported on an 1830 PSS node. What is the recommended order for the following troubleshooting steps?
* 1. Go to the suspected troubled node / card / port and look at Wave Keys (in / out).

2. Retrieve the cross-connection (XC) details and see what Wave Keys should be present.

3. Check observed Wave Keys against expected Wave Keys.

4. Retrieve the channel power trace.
* 1. Retrieve the channel power trace.

2. Retrieve the cross-connection (XC) details and see what Wave Keys should be present.

3. Go to the suspected troubled node / card / port and look at Wave Keys (in / out).

4. Check observed Wave Keys against expected Wave Keys.
* 1. Retrieve the cross-connection (XC) details and see what virave Keys should be present.

2. Go to the suspected troubled node / card / port and look at Wave Keys (in / out).

3. Retrieve the channel power trace.

4. Check observed Wave Keys against expected Wave Keys.
* 1. Check observed Wave Keys against expected Wave Keys.

2. Go to the suspected troubled node / card / port and look at Wave Keys (in / out).

3. Retrieve the channel power trace.

4. Retrieve the cross-connection (XC) details and see what Wave Keys should be present.
Explanation

The recommended order for the troubleshooting steps is B, as follows:

* Retrieve the channel power trace. This step is useful to identify the affected channel and its power level, as well as to check if there are any fluctuations or anomalies in the power trace that could indicate a channel absent issue1.

* Retrieve the cross-connection (XC) details and see what Wave Keys should be present. This step is necessary to verify which Wave Keys are expected to be present on the node, card, and port based on the XC configuration2. Wave Keys are unique identifiers for wavelength tracking that are encoded by Optical Transponders (OTs) into each service wavelength direction3.

* Go to the suspected troubled node / card / port and look at Wave Keys (in / out). This step is helpful to compare the observed Wave Keys with the expected Wave Keys, and to locate the source of the problem. If a Wave Key is missing or mismatched, it means that there is a channel absent issue on that node, card, or port4.

* Check observed Wave Keys against expected Wave Keys. This step is the final solution to resolve the issue and restore the normal operation of the node. The observed Wave Keys should match the expected Wave Keys based on the XC configuration. If not, the XC configuration should be corrected or the faulty node, card, or port should be replaced5. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Optical User Guide – Nokia, Alcatel-Lucent 1830 PSS-8 and PSS-16 Photonic Service Switch

NEW QUESTION 26

Suppose a Raman amplifier has been plugged into slot 1/8. Which command should the user enter to retrieve the total optical power detected at the ingress interface?
* show interface 1/8 opin
* show interface 1/8 power
* show Interface 1/8/LINEIN

* show interface 1/8/UNEIN detail
Explanation

The command show interface 1/8/UNEIN detail is used to retrieve the total optical power detected at the ingress interface of a Raman amplifier. This command displays detailed information about the UNEIN interface, which is the unidirectional east input interface of the Raman amplifier. The total optical power detected at the UNEIN interface is shown as Input Power (dBm) in the output of this command1. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia

NEW QUESTION 27

What is the typical severity level of a “Loss of Signal” (LOS) alarm?
* Critical
* Major
* Minor
* Warning
Explanation

A “Loss of Signal” (LOS) alarm is a critical alarm that indicates that there is no or very bad signal at the physical interface. LOS alarm is also raised when the signal level drops below the threshold, at which a high bit error rate (BER) is predicted. LOS alarm can be caused by physical damage, power outage, or misconfiguration of the equipment. LOS alarm can affect the service availability and performance of the optical network. Therefore, it is typically assigned a critical severity level, which means that it requires immediate attention and resolution2. Other severity levels are major, minor, and warning, which indicate different degrees of impact and urgency of the alarms. References: Troubleshooting Guide for Cisco NCS

1002, T1: A Survival Guide, M-series SONET/SDH alarms and troubleshooting tips

NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following statements about the “config powermgmt egress 1/2 adjust status command” is TRUE?
* The command displays the status of power adjustment on the specified egress amplifier.
* The command enables power adjustment feature on the specified egress amplifier, as this feature Is always and only available at the egress amplification stage.
* The command enables power adjustment feature on the specified egress amplifier.
* The command displays commissioning status and WT decoder usage for the specified egress amplifiers only, as this feature is always and only done in the egress direction.
Explanation

The command config powermgmt egress 1/2 adjust status is used to enable or disable the power adjustment feature on the specified egress amplifier. The power adjustment feature is a function that automatically adjusts the output power of an amplifier to compensate for changes in the input power or the number of channels. This feature can be enabled or disabled on both ingress and egress amplifiers, depending on the network configuration and requirements1. Therefore, the statement C is true. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia

Nokia 4A0-265 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of the candidate in the field of optical network equipment. 4A0-265 exam questions are designed to test the candidate's ability to diagnose, troubleshoot, and resolve complex network issues. It also evaluates the candidate's ability to analyze network performance and implement corrective measures to improve it.

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