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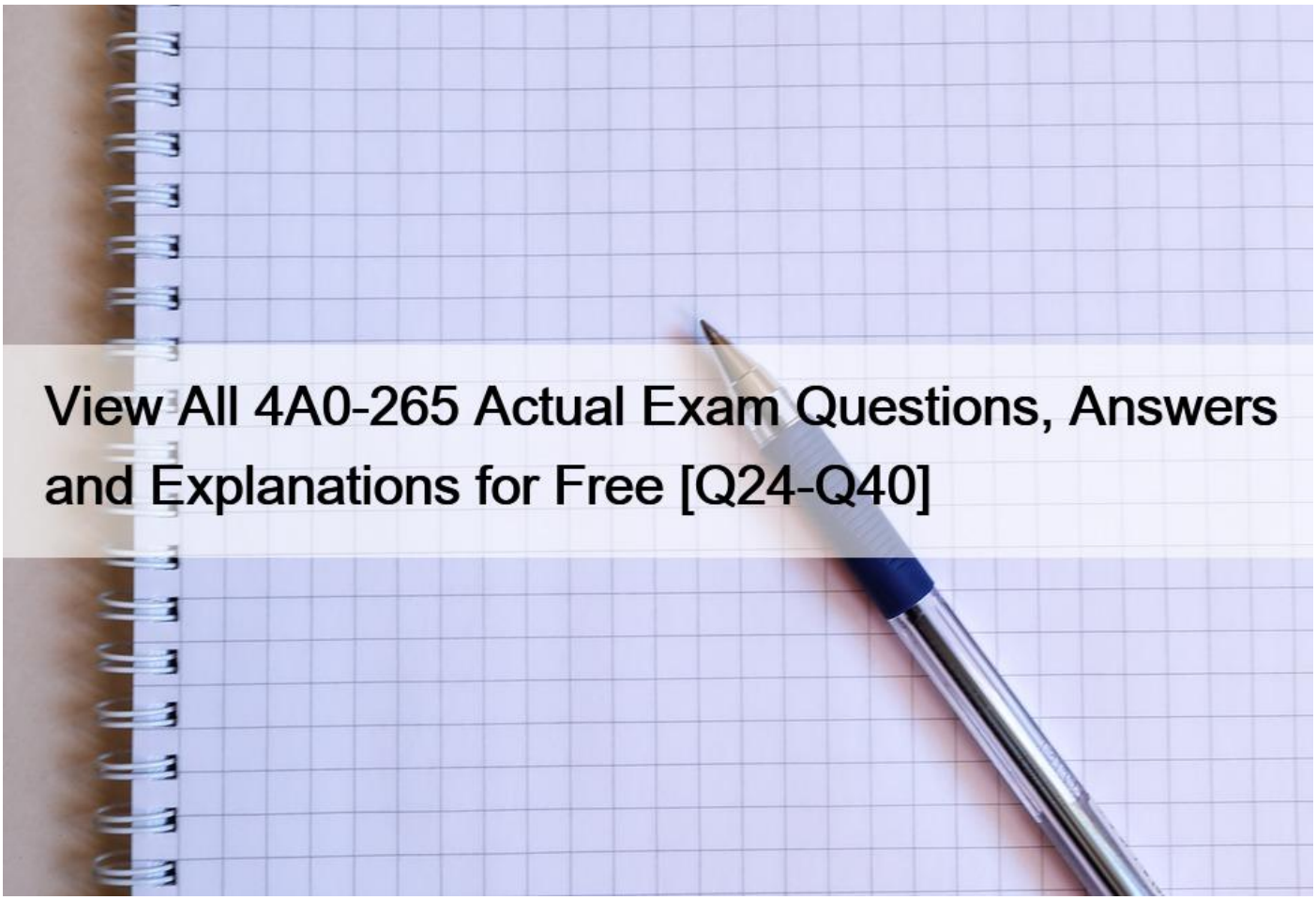

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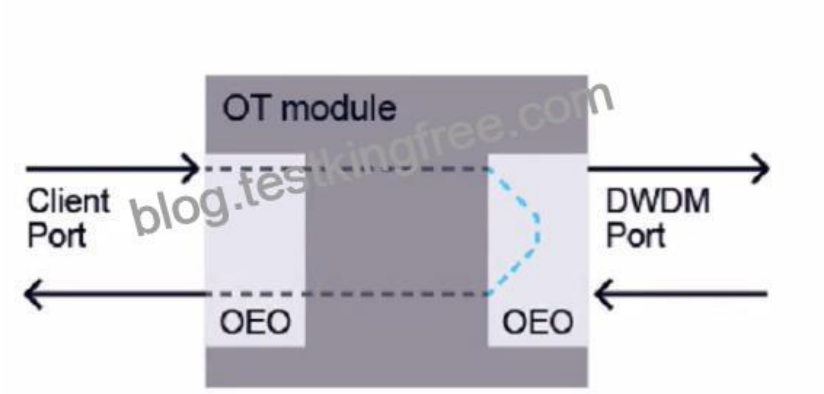
NEW QUESTION 24

Consider the exhibit.



Which type of loopback is applied?
* Client port facility loopback
* Client port terminal Ioopback
* Line port facility Ioopback
* Line port terminal Ioopback

Explanation

The exhibit shows a diagram of an OT module with a client port and a DWDM port. The client port is looped back to itself with an OEO (Optical-Electrical-Optical) device. This means that the signal received by the client port is converted to an electrical signal, then back to an optical signal, and then transmitted back to the same port. This type of loopback is called a client portterminal loopback. It is used to test the functionality of the client port without involving the DWDM port or any other network element4. A client port facility loopback would involve looping back the signal from the DWDM port to the client port. A line port facility loopback would involve looping back the signal from another OT module or network element to the DWDM port. A line port terminal loopback would involve looping back the signal from the DWDM port to itself5. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, Loopback – Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION 25

Which of the following Performance Measurement (PM) type is NOT typically retrieved at an Optical Transponder (OT) line interface?
* Digital Wrapper (DW)
* Ethernet collision counters
* Forward Error Correction – Errors Counted (FEC-EC)
* Optical Power Received (OPR)

Explanation

Performance Measurement (PM) is a feature that collects and reports various statistics related to the performance of an optical network element. PM data can be retrieved at different levels, such as Optical Channel (OCh), Optical Channel Data Unit (ODU), Optical Channel Transport Unit (OTU), and Ethernet. An Optical Transponder (OT) is a device that converts an electrical signal into an optical signal and vice versa. An OT has two interfaces: a client interface and a line interface. The client interface connects to the service provider network, while the line interface connects to the optical transport network. At the OT line interface, PM data can be retrieved for the OCh, ODU, OTU, and Digital Wrapper (DW) levels. The DW is a layer that encapsulates the client signal and provides overhead information for monitoring and management purposes.

Ethernet collision counters are not typically retrieved at the OT line interface, as they are related to the Ethernet level, which is usually monitored at the client interface. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, Nokia 1830 PSS-32 and PSS-16 Photonic Service Switch Release 8.0 Performance Monitoring Reference Guide

NEW QUESTION 26

A “Power Adjustment Required” alarm was raised on the ingress amplifier in slot 1/10. Which of the following commands should be entered to manually adjust the related amplifier optical power levels?
* config powermgmt ingress 1/10 scot
* config powermgmt ingress 1/10 power adjustment
* config powermgmt ingress 1/10
* config powermgmt ingress 1/10 adjust

Explanation

A “Power Adjustment Required” alarm is raised when the optical power levels of an amplifier are out of the expected range and need to be adjusted. To manually adjust the related amplifier optical power levels, the command config powermgmt ingress 1/10 adjust should be entered. This command will initiate a power adjustment process for the ingress amplifier in slot 1/10, which is the input port for the optical line signal. The command will also display the status and results of the power adjustment, such as success, failure, or conditional success. The other commands are incorrect because they either do not initiate a power adjustment process or have invalid syntax. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 27

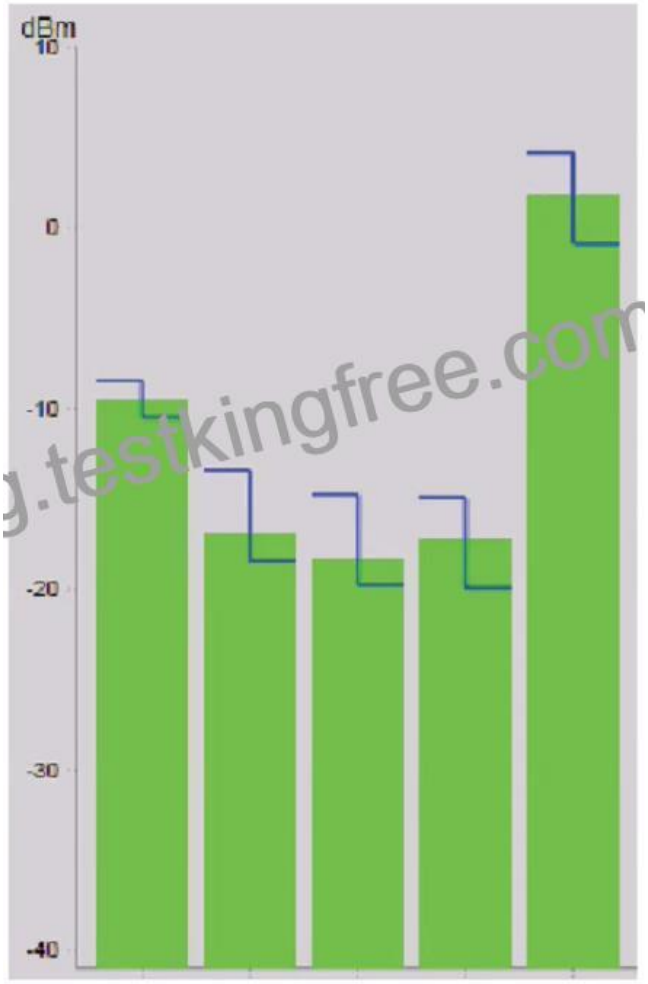
What is the default severity level for a Threshold Crossing Alert (TCA) alarm?
* Critical
* Major
* Minor
* Warning

Explanation

A Threshold Crossing Alert (TCA) alarm is a type of alarm that indicates that a monitored parameter has crossed a predefined threshold. For example, a TCA alarm can be triggered when the optical power received at a port is too high or too low. The default severity level for a TCA alarm is warning, which means that it does not affect the service but may require attention. The other severity levels are critical, major, and minor, which indicate different degrees of impact and urgency of the alarms. The severity level of a TCA alarm can be changed by the user using the Nokia 1830 Engineering and Planning Tool (EPT) or the Nokia 1350 Optical Management System (OMS). References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, Nokia 1830 PSS-32 and PSS-16 Photonic Service Switch Release 8.0 Alarms and Conditions Reference Guide

NEW QUESTION 28

Consider the exhibit. What do the different colored green columns indicate?



* Optical power levels measured multiple times against a specific interface, at 24-hour intervals for the same wavelength.
* Optical power levels measured for multiple wavelengths against a specific interface.
* Optical power levels measured at different interfaces throughout the optical path of a single wavelength.
* The average optical power levels measured for multiple wavelengths throughout their shared optical path.

Explanation

The exhibit shows a graph of optical power levels measured at different interfaces throughout the optical path of a single wavelength. The different colored green columns indicate the optical power levels at different points along the optical path, such as the transmitter, the receiver, and the amplifiers. The graph also shows the expected power levels and the allowed deviation range for each point. The graph can be used to monitor the performance and quality of the optical signal and to identify any potential issues or anomalies. The other options are incorrect because they either describe a different type of graph or do not match the exhibit.
References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 29

Which of the following statements best describes the payload type setting?

* Payload type attribute is recorded within the client payload and must be entered manually.
* Payload type attribute Is recorded within the client payload and can be set automatically.
* Payload type attribute is recorded within the OTN overhead and must be entered manually.
* Payload type attribute is recorded within the OTN overhead and can be set automatically or manually.

Explanation

The payload type setting is an attribute that is recorded within the client payload and can be set automatically or manually. The payload type setting indicates the type of client signal that is carried by the OTN frame, such as Ethernet, Fibre Channel, or SDH/SONET. The payload type setting can be used for service identification and performance monitoring purposes. The payload type setting can be set automatically by the ML-Series card, which can detect the client signal type and encode it in the payload header. Alternatively, the payload type setting can be set manually by the user using the command config interface <interface> encmode

<encmode> payloadtype <payloadtype>, where <interface> is the client interface name, <encmode> is the encapsulation mode, such as GFP-F or BMP, and <payloadtype> is the client signal type, such as 10GE LAN or FC-1200. The other options are incorrect because they either state that the payload type setting is recorded within the OTN overhead, which is not true, or that it must be entered manually, which is not necessary. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following statements about the alarm masking mechanism is TRUE?
* The alarm masking mechanism makes sure that alarms are always present on the downstream interfaces to facilitate the troubleshooting process.
* The alarm masking mechanism updates the events’ original time stamps when it masks/shows alarms, so that when an alarm is not masked anymore, the user can see the updated date and time associated with the original issue.
* The alarm masking mechanism always forwards masked alarms to an external Network Management System (NMS) for alarm correlation.
* The alarm masking mechanism preserves the events’ original time stamps, when related alarms gets hidden and then eventually displayed because of the mechanism itself, so that the user can still know the date and time of the original issue.
Explanation

The alarm masking mechanism is a feature of the 1830 PSS that prevents unnecessary alarms from being displayed on the GUI or forwarded to an external NMS when they are caused by a known fault or maintenance activity. For example, if an optical link is down due to a fiber cut, there is no need to show alarms for all the downstream interfaces that are affected by the link failure. The alarm masking mechanism hides these alarms until the root cause is resolved, and then shows them again if they persist. The alarm masking mechanism preserves the events’ original time stamps when it masks/shows alarms, so that when an alarm is not masked anymore, the user can see the original date and time associated with the issue. This helps to identify and troubleshoot problems more accurately and efficiently. References : Optical User Guide – Nokia, Alcatel-Lucent 1830 PSS-8 and PSS-16 Photonic Service Switch

NEW QUESTION 31

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 32

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

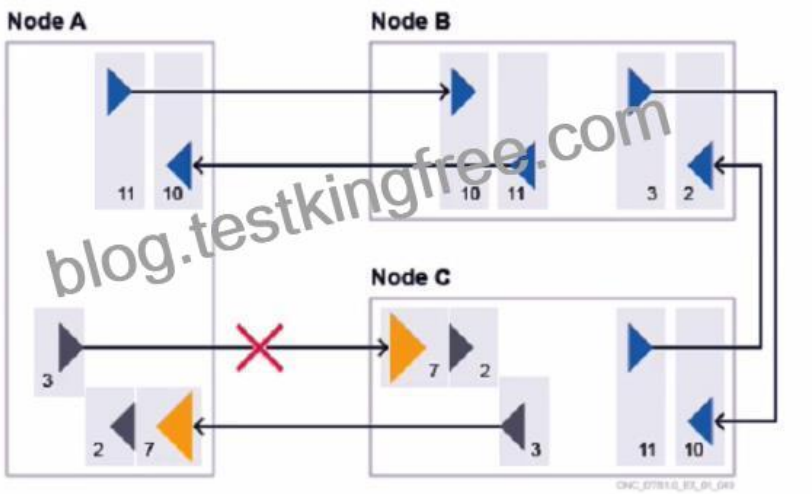
In bidirectional configurations, where the same fiber is used to transmit signals in both directions, power adjustments can be performed at both ingress and egress amplifiers. The ingress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers, which boost the incoming signals from the opposite 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 33

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 34

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.

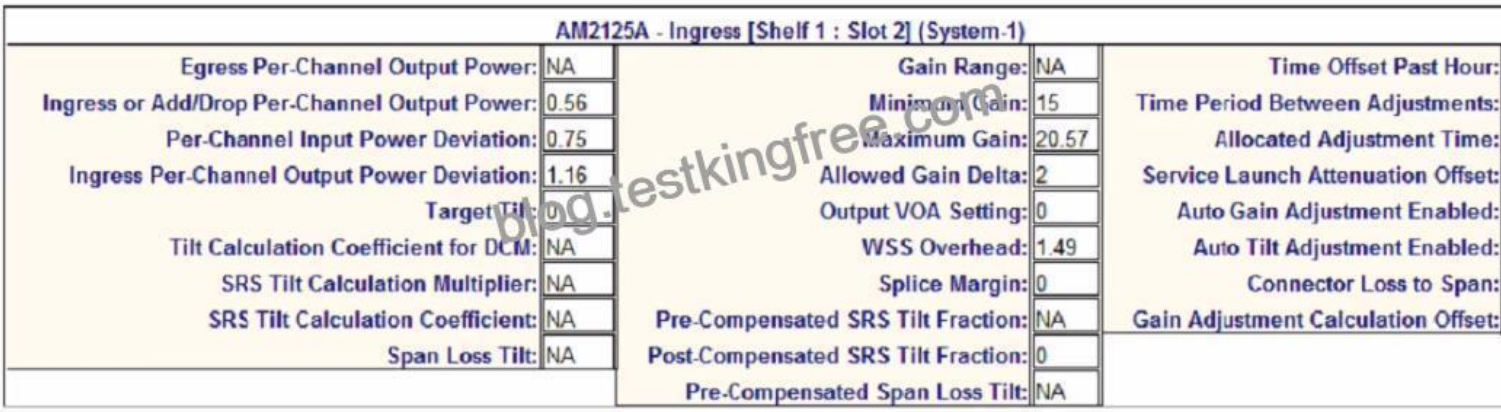
* Switch to alternate clock source (PF). This step is helpful to isolate the problem and confirm if the suspect PF is indeed causing the channel-related alarm. By switching to an alternate clock source, such as another PF or an external reference, the node can recover from the alarm if the original clock 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 35

Consider the exhibit which shows an EPT Power ManagementReport 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:	
Ingress or Add/Drop Per-Channel Output Power:	0.56	Minimum Gain:	15	Time Period Between Adjustments:	
Per-Channel Input Power Deviation:	0.75	Maximum Gain:	20.57	Allocated Adjustment Time:	
Ingress Per-Channel Output Power Deviation:	1.16	Allowed Gain Delta:	2	Service Launch Attenuation Offset:	
Target Tilt:	0	Output VOA Setting:	0	Auto Gain Adjustment Enabled:	
Tilt Calculation Coefficient for DCM:	NA	WSS Overhead:	1.49	Auto Tilt Adjustment Enabled:	
SRS Tilt Calculation Multiplier:	NA	Splice Margin:	0	Connector Loss to Span:	
SRS Tilt Calculation Coefficient:	NA	Pre-Compensated SRS Tilt Fraction:	NA	Gain Adjustment Calculation Offset:	
Span Loss Tilt:	NA	Post-Compensated SRS Tilt Fraction:	0		
		Pre-Compensated Span Loss Tilt:	NA		

* -0.6 to 1.72 dB
* -0.02 to 1.14 dB
* 0.56 to 1.14 dB
* 0.56 to 1.72 dB

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 1.72dB. References : Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course | Nokia, EPT Power Management Report | Nokia

NEW QUESTION 36

Suppose a node is experiencing a little unexpected attenuation over the Optical Supervisory Channel (OSC) transmit direction. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
* No OSC-related alarms will raise on the local node.
* A “Data Link Down” alarm will raise on the adjacent node.
* A Power adjustments action will fail on the local node.
* Traffic will pass between the local and adjacent node.
Explanation

The statement that is false is that no OSC-related alarms will raise on the local node. OSC stands for Optical Supervisory Channel, which is a dedicated wavelength used for out-of-band signaling and management of optical network elements. If a node is experiencing a little unexpected attenuation over the OSC transmit direction, it means that the OSC signal is weaker than expected when it reaches the adjacent node. This can cause a “Data Link Down” alarm to raise on the adjacent node, indicating that the OSC communication link is broken or degraded. However, this can also cause an “OSC Power Low” alarm to raise on the local node, indicating that the OSC transmit power is below the threshold. Therefore, there will be OSC-related alarms on both nodes. The other statements are true because a power adjustment action will fail on the local node due to insufficient OSC power, and traffic will pass between the nodes as long as there is no other issue affecting the data channels. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, Optical Supervisory Channel Module product data sheet

NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following statements best describes the output of the CLI command: show wavekey wtmonitor

1/6/LINE summary?
* A list of all channels detected against the selected interface (in and out); it shows if a Wave Keys pair is expected, if a Wave Keys pair is received, and if the received Wave Keys pair is unexpected.
* A list of all channels on this interface for which any Wave Keys pair is being received.
* A list of all channels detected against the selected interface, including Wave Keys pair, channel status, expected and measured power, allowed deviation, and tolerance.
* A list of the unexpected channels detected against the selected interface.
Explanation

The command show wavekey wtmonitor 1/6/LINE summary displays a list of all channels detected against the selected interface (in and out); it shows if a Wave Keys pair is expected, if a Wave Keys pair is received, and if the received Wave Keys pair is unexpected. A Wave Keys pair is a pair of unique identifiers that are transmitted along with an optical channel to provide channel identification and monitoring functions. The command can be used to verify the presence and correctness of the Wave Keys pairs on an interface and to detect any mismatch or misconfiguration. The other options are incorrect because they either describe a different command or provide incorrect information. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION 38

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 39

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