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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following statements best describes the output of the command: show xc 1?
A. OCH trail name, ITU channel, administrative/operational states, protection states, and Wave Keys for both directions.
B. A list of cross-connections, including A-end, Z-end, frequency, ID number, OCH trail name, and administrative/operational states.
C. A list of boards that this cross-connection passes through on the local node, along with administrative/operational states, expected power levels, and measured power levels.
D. A list of all boards on all nodes that this cross-connection passes through, along with expected power levels, measured power levels, and allowed power deviations.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The command show xc 1 displays a list of cross-connections, including A-end, Z-end, frequency, ID number, OCH trail name, and administrative/operational states. A cross-connection is a logical connection between two ports on an optical network element that allows the transmission of an optical signal from one port to another.
The command can be used to view the configuration and status of the cross-connections on a node or a network. 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: 2
Suppose a "Channel Absent" alarm is reported on an 1830 PSS node. What is the recommended order for the following troubleshooting steps?
A. 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.
B. 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.
C. 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.
D. 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.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 3
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?
A. config interface 1/7/C1 tenGige encmode gfp-f
B. config encmode interface 1/7/C1 10client gfp-f
C. config interface 1/7/C1 encmode 10client gfp-f
D. config encmode interface 1/7/C1 tenGige gfp-f

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 4

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

A. Payload type attribute is recorded within the client payload and must be entered manually.

B. Payload type attribute Is recorded within the client payload and can be set automatically.

C. Payload type attribute is recorded within the OTN overhead and must be entered manually.

D. Payload type attribute is recorded within the OTN overhead and can be set automatically or manually.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 5

Which of the following commands is used to retrieve the total output power level?

A. show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout

B. show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout detail

C. show interface am212 5a 1/6/lineout pm

D. show interface am2125a 1/6/lineout wavekey

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

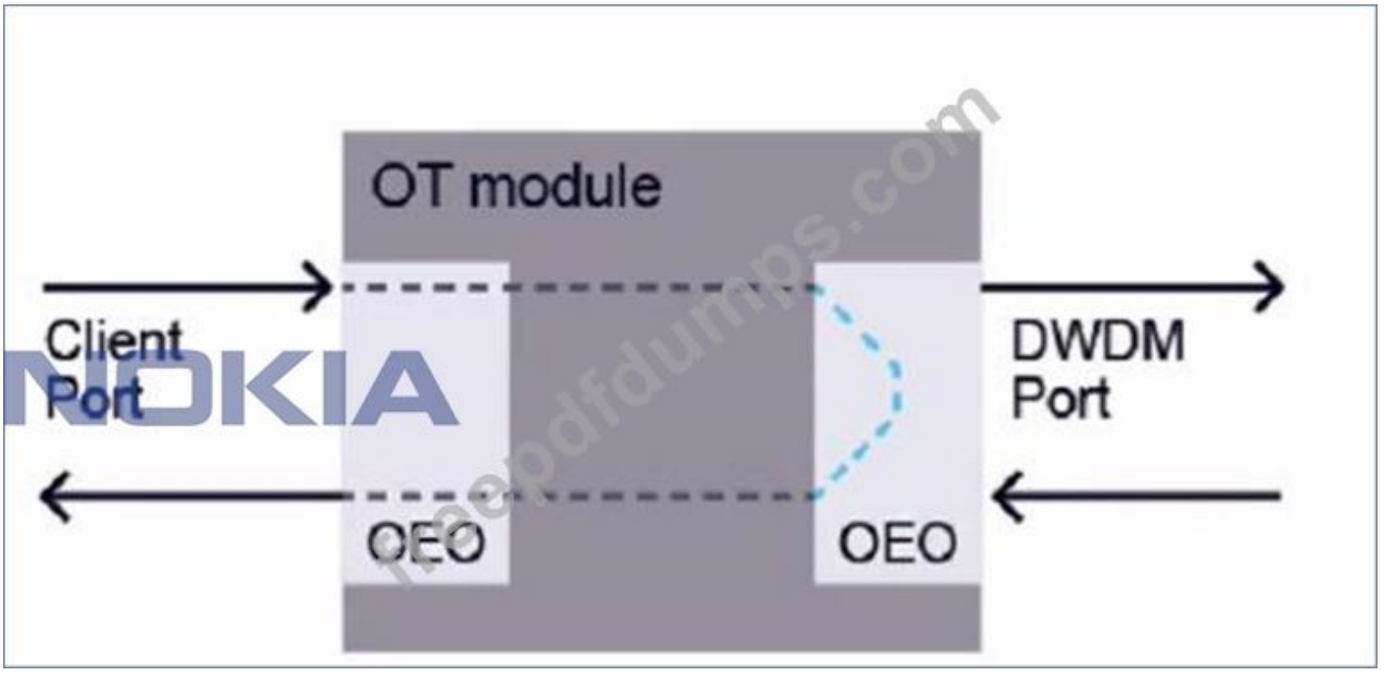
NEW QUESTION: 6
Which of the following CLI commands displays a list of the expected and measured output power for the channels whose admin state is up?
A. config wavekey power detail
B. show wavekey wtsource
C. config wavekey summary
D. show wavekey wtsource power
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The 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: 7
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OAM and Diagnostics Guide

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which of the following statements correctly describes where power adjustments can be performed?
A. In bidirectional configurations, ingress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers, while egress power adjustments are performed against the egress amplifiers.
B. In bidirectional configurations, both ingress and egress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers only.
C. In unidirectional configurations, both ingress and egress power adjustments are performed against the ingress amplifiers only.
D. When Raman pumps are used, both ingress and egress power adjustments are performed against the Raman pump directly.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 9
Consider the exhibit.



Which type of loopback is applied?

A. Client port facility loopback

B. Client port terminal loopback

C. Line port facility loopback

D. Line port terminal loopback

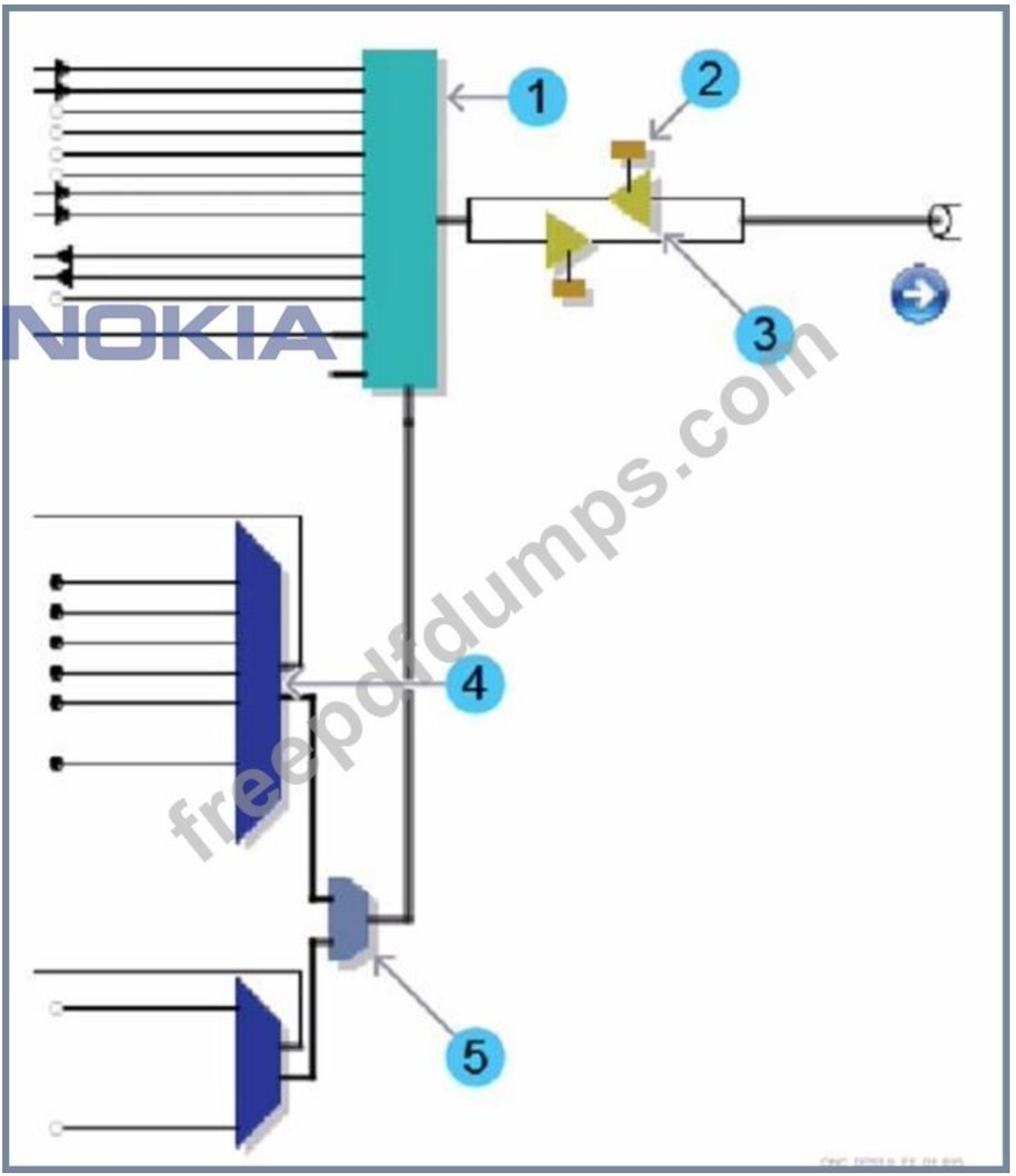
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 10

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



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

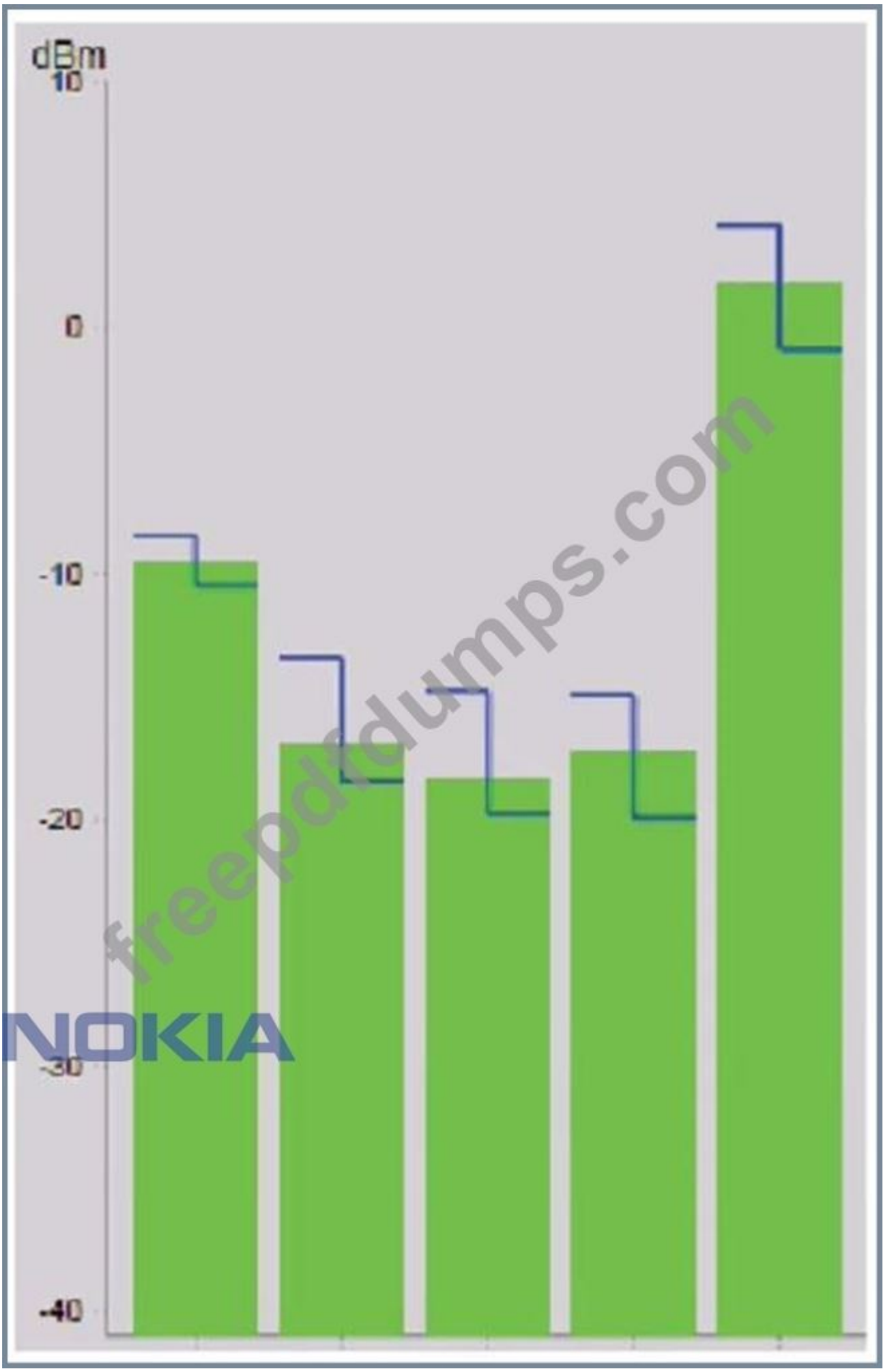
E. 5

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 11
Consider the exhibit. What do the different colored green columns indicate?



A. Optical power levels measured multiple times against a specific interface, at 24-hour intervals for the same wavelength.
B. Optical power levels measured for multiple wavelengths against a specific interface.
C. Optical power levels measured at different interfaces throughout the optical path of a single wavelength.
D. The average optical power levels measured for multiple wavelengths throughout their shared optical path.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 12
Which of the following statements best describes the output of the CLI command: show wavekey wtmonitor
1/6/LINE summary?
A. 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.
B. A list of all channels on this interface for which any Wave Keys pair is being received.
C. A list of all channels detected against the selected interface, including Wave Keys pair, channel status, expected and measured power, allowed deviation, and tolerance.
D. A list of the unexpected channels detected against the selected interface.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 13
Which of the following statements about 1-Day PMs is TRUE?
A. 1-Day PMs show measurements collected over the preceding 24 hours. Up to 8 bins are available for data storing.
B. 1-Day PMs show measurements collected since the beginning of the current day. Up to 8 bins are available for data storing.
C. 1-Day PMs show measurements collected over the preceding 24 hours. Up to 33 bins are available for data storing.
D. 1-Day PMs show measurements collected since the beginning of the current day. Up to 33 bins are available for data storing.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
1-Day PMs are one of the types of PM data that can be retrieved from an optical network element. 1-Day PMs show measurements collected over the preceding 24 hours, with each hour being a bin. Up to 8 bins are available for data storing, which means that only the most recent 8 hours of data can be accessed. The other types of PM data are 15-Minute PMs, which show measurements collected over the preceding 15 minutes, with each minute being a bin, and Total PMs, which show measurements collected since the last reset of the PM counters. 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: 14
Suppose a node is experiencing a little unexpected attenuation over the Optical Supervisory Channel (OSC) transmit direction. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
A. No OSC-related alarms will raise on the local node.
B. A "Data Link Down" alarm will raise on the adjacent node.
C. A Power adjustments action will fail on the local node.
D. Traffic will pass between the local and adjacent node.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 15
Suppose a unidirectional amplifier has been plugged into slot 1/13. Which command should the user enter to retrieve the OSC pluggable module type?
A. show interface 1/13/OSC
B. show interface 1/13/OSCSFP
C. show interface 1/13/OSC detail
D. show interface 1/13/OSCSFP detail
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The command that the user should enter to retrieve the OSC pluggable module type is show interface
1/13/OSCSFP detail. This command will display detailed information about the OSC interface on slot 1/13, including the type of pluggable module that is installed in it. The pluggable module type can be either SFP or SFP+, depending on the speed and distance requirements of the OSC link. The command will also show other parameters, such as wavelength, frequency, transmit power, receive power, and status. The other commands are incorrect because they either do not show the pluggable module type or have invalid syntax. References: Nokia Optical Diagnostics and Troubleshooting Course, OSFP OCTAL SMALL FORM FACTOR PLUGGABLE MODULE

NEW QUESTION: 16
What is the default severity level for a Threshold Crossing Alert (TCA) alarm?
A. Critical
B. Major
C. Minor
D. Warning
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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

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