

Practice Exam Questions for Nokia Integrated Packet Transport over WDM (exam number: 4A0-230)

The following questions will test your knowledge and prepare you for the Nokia Integrated Packet Transport over WDM exam. Compare your responses with the Answer Key at the end of the document.

1. Which Operator command resets the Manual switched state of an ERP instance?
 - a. The CLEAR command
 - b. The HOLD-OFF command
 - c. The MANUAL DELETE command
 - d. The FORCED DELETE command
2. Which of the following sentences is true about ERP convergence?
 - a. If a LAG is configured on NNI ports, ERP takes more time to converge
 - b. In Revertive mode, the RPL link is always the link that is blocked
 - c. When MAC learning takes place, it triggers a change in the network topology
 - d. Non-revertive mode is configurable only for Major ring instances
3. Which of the following statements is true about LAG Subgroup?
 - a. A LAG Subgroup is a logical aggregation of one or more links used for Active/Standby mode
 - b. A LAG Subgroup with the lowest weight is selected first
 - c. A Subgroup is a LAG configured over an ERP Sub-Ring instance
 - d. A Subgroup is implemented in Load-Sharing configuration
4. Why is LAG application on NNI ports not recommended?
 - a. LAG on NNI should not be used for protection since other packet or optical protection schemes may exist for NNI network protection
 - b. LAG on NNI should not be used because it prevents the configuration of an ERP instance
 - c. LAG on NNI works only in Load-Sharing mode
 - d. LAG on NNI needs to be configured over the same type of L2 cards

5. Which of the following statements defines a Provider Edge (PE) device in the context of Carrier Ethernet?
 - a. Any device with all interfaces inside the provider network
 - b. The device connecting EVPLINE services to a CE device
 - c. Any device with all interfaces connected to a CE device
 - d. The device with at least one interface outside the provider network that is connected to a CE device
6. Which of the following statements is true about L2 Muxponder and Switch cards?
 - a. Muxponders combine multiplexing, transponder, and L2 switching functions into a single card
 - b. Both L2 card models support backplane connection to uplink cards
 - c. Switch cards combine multiplexing, transponder, and L2 switching functions into a single card
 - d. Muxponders support L2 switching over L1 interfaces through a backplane connection
7. Which information is associated with a port in the FDB during the MAC learning process?
 - a. Destination MAC Address
 - b. Source MAC Address
 - c. Every Broadcast frame address
 - d. Source IP address
8. What is a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS)?
 - a. VPLS is the Nokia implementation of the E-LAN Carrier Ethernet service
 - b. Any LAN switching device connecting different campuses
 - c. VPLS is the Nokia implementation of the MPLS-TP service
 - d. VPLS is the point-to-point connection over an MPLS-TP network
9. What is a MA End Point (MEP)?
 - a. A MEP is a point on the boundary of an MA that can generate and terminate OAM messages
 - b. A MEP is a point inside an MA that can pass along or reply to OAM messages
 - c. A MEP is a logical entity within an MD that can relating certain network elements
 - d. A MEP can only respond to CFM OAM messages
10. Which of the following statements is true about MEPs?
 - a. MEPs discard OAM messages at their defined levels
 - b. MEPs discard all higher-level OAM messages
 - c. MEPs transparently pass lower level OAM messages
 - d. MEPs generate and terminate OAM messages at their defined levels
11. How does ETH-SLM work?
 - a. ETH-SLM collects the results of synthetic loss measurements between a pair of MEPs. The calculation is done entirely by the Controller MEP
 - b. ETH-SLM collects the results of synthetic loss measurements between a pair of MEPs. The calculation is done by both the remote and the local MEP
 - c. The LMM/LMR message exchange is used to collect local and remote MEP calculation
 - d. LMM/LMR messages can traverse different paths from the service frames

12. Which ESM tool allows users to perform Service OAM on a Carrier Ethernet network?
 - a. ESM Test Suite template
 - b. Each Carrier Ethernet service has OAM automatically enabled
 - c. ESM automatically performs OAM tests once a service has been deployed
 - d. Service OAM is only available for WDM networks
13. What is the purpose of the Wait-to-Block functionality in ERP?
 - a. To delay reversion to the blocked state following the removal of an operator switch command
 - b. To prevent R-APS messages of a Sub-Ring crossing a Major ring instance
 - c. To block an ERP switching action by using Operator commands
 - d. To wait until 3 CCM messages are received by the RPL Owner before ERP can switch
14. When is the “No Request” R-APS message used?
 - a. When the ERP instance is configured in Revertive mode
 - b. When multiple Sub-Rings are connected to a Major ring
 - c. When the ERP instance is configured in Non-Revertive mode
 - d. Only when a Virtual-Channel is configured between interconnecting nodes in a Sub-Ring
15. In which case does FDB flush take place when in an ERP instance after a fault recovery?
 - a. Every time a fault is recovered
 - b. Only in Non-Revertive mode
 - c. Both in Revertive and in Non-Revertive mode
 - d. In Revertive mode, fault recovery triggers FDB flush
16. When does a Manual Switch command issued by an Operator have no effect?
 - a. In the case when there is an existing Clear command
 - b. Manual Switch is always effective for configuration errors
 - c. When the ERP instance is configured in Non-Revertive mode
 - d. In the case where there is an existing Forced Switch command or Signal Fail condition
17. If a user wants to provision an MC-LAG in a Provider Bridge network, which ESM template from Best Practices will be used?
 - a. MCLAG_Using_Protected_Control_Service template
 - b. MCLAG_Using_Provider_Bridge template
 - c. MCLAG_Using_Unprotected_Control_Service template
 - d. MCLAG_ACCESS_over_Provider_Bridge template
18. Which of the following is an important QoS mechanism Ingress function?
 - a. Switching
 - b. Scheduling
 - c. Queuing
 - d. Classification
19. Which of the following criteria can be used by the QoS mechanism to mark the Ingress traffic?
 - a. Network-to-Network Interface
 - b. CIR and PIR
 - c. 2R3C
 - d. Class of Service

20. In order to precisely locate a fault, which concept has been introduced in the Carrier Ethernet OAM?
- a. Level [0 to 7] assigned to each Maintenance Domain
 - b. Ethernet AIS alarm for end-to-end fault location
 - c. PMON with 8 Classes of Service granularity
 - d. 3 consecutive CCMs before detecting a fault



Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. A |
| 2. B | 12. A |
| 3. A | 13. A |
| 4. A | 14. C |
| 5. D | 15. D |
| 6. A | 16. D |
| 7. B | 17. A |
| 8. A | 18. D |
| 9. A | 19. D |
| 10. D | 20. A |

About Nokia

We create the technology to connect the world. Powered by the research and innovation of Nokia Bell Labs, we serve communications service providers, governments, large enterprises and consumers, with the industry's most complete, end-to-end portfolio of products, services and licensing.

From the enabling infrastructure for 5G and the Internet of Things, to emerging applications in digital health, we are shaping the future of technology to transform the human experience. networks.nokia.com

Nokia is a registered trademark of Nokia Corporation. Other product and company names mentioned herein may be trademarks or trade names of their respective owners.

© 2023 Nokia

Nokia Oyj
Karaportti 3
FI-02610 Espoo, Finland
Tel. +358 (0) 10 44 88 000

Document code: (July) CID 206966