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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following best describes the Management Plane?
A. It provides traffic switching and forwarding.
B. It provides network management and control.
C. It enables network administration to define, apply, and enforce business policies across the networking layer.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Management Plane is the logical layer of a network that provides network management and control functions, such as configuration, monitoring, fault detection, performance analysis, and security1. The Management Plane interacts with the Control Plane and the Data Plane, which are responsible for traffic routing and forwarding, respectively2. The Management Plane also supports the orchestration and automation of network services across the distributed cloud3. Therefore, option B best describes the Management Plane, while options A and C are incorrect. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Topic: Management Plane 2: Module by Module - Self Study Note Guide, DC4.1- Industry Trends in Data Center Hardware 3: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Topic: Management and Orchestration

NEW QUESTION: 2
Hyperscale computing relies on scalable server architecture.
A. True
B. False
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Hyperscale computing relies on scalable server architecture. This is true because hyperscale computing is a type of cloud computing that aims to provide massive scalability, performance, and efficiency for large-scale applications and data processing1. Hyperscale

computing requires a scalable server architecture that can support thousands or millions of servers that are interconnected by high-speed networks2. Scalable server architecture enables hyperscale computing to handle increasing workloads, optimize resource utilization, and reduce operational costs3. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Section 4.1: Industry Trends in Data Center Hardware 2: How Nokia Bell Labs' new serverless computing design will take cloud computing to the next level4 3: Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification - Distributed Cloud Networks1

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which one of the following requires a Network Service Descriptor defined in a catalog?
A. Cloud infrastructure software
B. Cloud orchestration
C. Software defined network
D. Cloud software platform
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A Network Service Descriptor (NSD) is a template that defines the characteristics and requirements of a network service, such as the number and type of virtual network functions (VNFs), the connectivity and topology between them, the scaling policies, and the service level agreements1. A NSD is defined in a catalog that is managed by the cloud orchestration layer, which is responsible for deploying, monitoring, and controlling the network services across the distributed cloud2. Therefore, cloud orchestration requires a NSD defined in a catalog, while the other options do not. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 3: Cloud Resource Planning, Topic: Network Service Descriptor Role 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 4: Operating Your Cloud, Topic: Cloud Orchestration A Network Service Descriptor (NSD) is an integral part of network function virtualization (NFV) architecture. It describes the composition of network services, including how different network functions are chained or combined to provide a specific service. Cloud orchestration involves the automated management of various cloud computing services and resources, including networking services. It requires a comprehensive description of these services (i.e., NSD) to automate their deployment, scaling, and management effectively. NSD in a catalog would be used to define the parameters and configurations needed for the orchestrated service to be deployed in a cloud environment, making cloud orchestration the most likely context for requiring an NSD.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which of the following statements are correct regarding the characteristics of microservices? (Select 2)
A. Microservices are chained in order to build an application.
B. All functions are the same in microservices.

C. Monolithic applications breaks functions in small pieces called microservices.
D. Microservices are limited to 10 per application.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Microservices are a design principle for cloud-native applications, where each application is composed of a set of small, independent, and loosely coupled services that communicate with each other through well-defined interfaces1. Microservices have the following characteristics2:
Microservices are chained in order to build an application, meaning that they are connected by a network and exchange messages or data to perform a specific function or task.
Microservices are differentiated by function, meaning that each microservice has a single responsibility and performs a distinct function within the application.
Microservices are derived from monolithic applications, meaning that they are created by breaking down a large and complex application into smaller and simpler pieces that can be developed, deployed, and scaled independently.
Microservices are scalable and resilient, meaning that they can handle variable workloads and recover from failures without affecting the whole application.
Therefore, the correct statements are A and C, while B and D are incorrect. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Topic: Microservices and Containerization 2: Module by Module - Self Study Note Guide, DC2.4- Microservices and Containerization

NEW QUESTION: 5
What are the two main options to interconnect private and public clouds? (Select 2)
A. VXLAN
B. VPN
C. WAN
D. VLAN
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The two main options to interconnect private and public clouds are VPN and WAN. VPN stands for Virtual Private Network, which is a secure and encrypted connection between two or more networks over the public internet. VPN allows private and public clouds to communicate with each other without exposing their data or traffic to third parties. WAN stands for Wide Area Network, which is a network that spans a large geographic area, such as a country or a continent. WAN allows private and public clouds to interconnect across different regions or locations, using high-speed and high-capacity links. Both VPN and WAN provide reliable, scalable, and flexible solutions for hybrid cloud scenarios, where private and public clouds work together to deliver optimal performance and efficiency. Reference: Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification - Distributed Cloud Networks, Cloud Data Center Interconnect for Large Enterprises, 5G Core on cloud: go public, private or a bit of both?

NEW QUESTION: 6
Network Function Management provides: (Select 2)
A. Different network slices for different companies.
B. Multiple Orchestrators required for deployments.
C. Single and consistent point of management.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Single and consistent point of management. Comprehensive Explanation and Reference of Correct answer: Network Function Management provides different network slices for

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which of the following are true regarding Network Service Orchestration? (Select 2)
A. It automates NFV service.
B. It does not provide Geo redundancy.
C. Is part of the 5G key enablers.
D. It increases operational complexity.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 8
Select the best option below to complete the following sentence.
The_____is used to orchestrate and manage traffic through VNFs.
A. Virtual Link
B. VNF Forwarding Graph
C. Network Forwarding Path.
D. Connection Point
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 9
Which of the following statements is correct regarding distributed cloud and cloud options?
A. Cloud options are the same concept as distributed cloud.
B. Cloud options are complementary with distributed cloud.
C. Cloud options are the opposite of distributed cloud.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Distributed cloud is a concept that refers to the deployment of cloud services across multiple locations, such as public, private, hybrid, or edge clouds1. Cloud options are the different types of cloud models that can be used to meet the specific needs and requirements of different applications and users2. Cloud options are complementary with distributed cloud, as they enable the flexibility and scalability of cloud services across the cloud continuum3. Therefore, option B is the correct statement, while options A and C are incorrect. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Topic: Distributed Cloud Description 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Topic: Cloud Options 3: Cloud continuum | Nokia, Overview

NEW QUESTION: 10
In a cloud deployment, SaaS can stand for which of the following? (Select 2)
A. Security as a Service
B. Software as a Service
C. Service as a Service
D. Stack as a Service '
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which of the following are characteristics of traditional monolithic services. (Select 2)
A. Low scalability
B. Very light weight application
C. Fixed capacity
D. Very fast deployment
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The characteristics of traditional monolithic services are low scalability and fixed capacity. Monolithic services are applications that are built as a single unit, where all the

components are tightly coupled and run in the same process. This makes them hard to scale, as they require more resources and coordination to handle increased demand. Monolithic services also have fixed capacity, as they are designed for a specific workload and cannot adapt to changing requirements or traffic patterns. Monolithic services are often slow to deploy, as they require updating the entire application for any change or improvement. Reference: [Cloud Native applications design], [Microservices and Containerization]

NEW QUESTION: 12
What is the most critical benefit a cloud native deployment provides when deploying applications in complex and very low predictive environments?
A. Capability
B. Adaptability
C. Reliability
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Adaptability is the most critical benefit a cloud native deployment provides when deploying applications in complex and very low predictive environments. Cloud native applications are designed to be modular, scalable, resilient, and portable across different cloud platforms1. They can leverage the cloud features such as automation, orchestration, and service discovery to dynamically adjust to changing conditions and demands2. This enables them to cope with the complexity and unpredictability of the environments they operate in, such as edge computing, industrial automation, and smart cities3. Capability and reliability are also important benefits of cloud native deployment, but they are not the most critical ones. Capability refers to the ability to deliver high-performance and feature-rich applications that meet the user and business needs1. Reliability refers to the ability to ensure the availability and consistency of the applications despite failures or errors1. However, these benefits are not sufficient if the applications cannot adapt to the evolving and diverse scenarios they face in the real world. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Section 2.3: Cloud Native applications design 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Section 2.5: Microservices and Containerization 3: Google Cloud, Nokia partner to accelerate cloud-native 5G3

NEW QUESTION: 13
A group of small services combine to deliver user specific service.
A. True
B. False
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A group of small services combine to deliver user specific service is a true statement. This is the definition of microservices, which are a key component of cloud technologies and features. Microservices are independent, modular, and scalable services that communicate

with each other through APIs. They enable faster and easier development, deployment, and maintenance of cloud applications.
Reference:
Nokia Bell Labs 5G Professional Certification - Distributed Cloud Networks | Nokia Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, slide 6 Nokia Bell Labs 5G Certification Program - Courses | Nokia, Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which of the following are benefits of life cycle management?
A. Life cycle is short.
B. Life cycle management is only applicable to cloud native.
C. All life cycle stages are clearly identified.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 15
In a cloud deployment, SaaS can stand for which of the following? (Select 2)
A. Stack as a Service '
B. Security as a Service
C. Service as a Service
D. Software as a Service
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Security as a Service and Software as a Service are two examples of SaaS in a cloud deployment. Security as a Service is a model where security services such as firewall, antivirus, encryption, etc. are delivered over the Internet by a cloud provider1. Software as a Service is a model where software applications such as email, CRM, ERP, etc. are hosted and managed by a cloud provider and accessed by users over the Internet2. Stack as a Service and Service as a Service are not valid terms for SaaS in a cloud deployment. Stack as a Service is a typo for Stack Overflow, a popular online platform for developers3. Service as a Service is a redundant and meaningless term that does not describe any cloud service model4. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 1: Cloud Ecosystem, Section 1.3: Cloud Service Models 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 1: Cloud Ecosystem, Section 1.3: Cloud Service Models 3: Stack Overflow 4: What is Service as a Service (SaaS)?
SaaS within cloud computing primarily stands for Software as a Service, which delivers software applications over the internet on a subscription basis. It allows users to connect to

and use cloud-based apps over the Internet, such as email, calendaring, and office tools (like Microsoft Office 365). Security as a Service (SECaaS) is an outsourcing model for security management. Typically, businesses utilize this service for functions like anti-virus software, intrusion detection, and authentication. SECaaS is also considered a type of SaaS where security services are delivered remotely via the internet. Therefore, both Software as a Service and Security as a Service are correct answers, emphasizing the diversity of services provided through the SaaS model beyond just software applications.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Security is crucial for data centers and their users.
A. True
B. False
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Security is crucial for data centers and their users because data centers store, process, and transmit large amounts of sensitive and valuable data for various organizations and individuals. Data centers face various security threats such as cyberattacks, natural disasters, human errors, power outages, etc. that can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data and the services1. Therefore, data centers need to implement various security measures such as encryption, authentication, authorization, backup, firewall, antivirus, physical security, etc. to protect the data and the users from unauthorized access, data loss, data corruption, service disruption, etc2. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 2: Cloud Technologies and Features, Section 2.3: Cloud Networking Features 2: Data Center Security: What You Need to Know

NEW QUESTION: 17
What is the primary benefit of an Edge Cloud?
A. Low latency
B. Low Cost
C. Large Bandwidth
D. High Availability
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Low latency is the primary benefit of an Edge Cloud. Edge Cloud is a distributed cloud architecture that brings cloud resources closer to the end users and devices, reducing the distance and delay for data transmission1. Low latency is crucial for many 5G use cases that require real-time responsiveness, such as autonomous driving, remote surgery, smart manufacturing, etc2. Low cost, large bandwidth, and high availability are not the primary benefits of an Edge Cloud, although they may be achieved depending on the deployment scenario and the service level agreement. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 1: Cloud Ecosystem, Section 1.2: Cloud Types 2: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Section 5.1: Industry 4.0 Use Cases

NEW QUESTION: 18
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)
A. Fixed Architecture
B. Scalability
C. Openness
D. Closed Cloud System
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 19
The ETSI MANO Model operational stack is defined as?
A. Infrastructure Management above Orchestration above Network Function Management
B. Orchestration above Network Function Management above Infrastructure Management
C. Network Function Management above Orchestration above Infrastructure Management '
D. Infrastructure Management above Network Function Management above Orchestration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The ETSI MANO Model operational stack is defined as Orchestration above Network Function Management above Infrastructure Management. The ETSI MANO Model is a framework that defines the architecture and interfaces for the management and orchestration of network functions virtualization (NFV) in cloud networks1. The ETSI MANO Model consists of three main components: Infrastructure Management, Network Function Management, and Orchestration2. Infrastructure Management is responsible for managing the physical and virtual resources that host the network functions, such as servers, storage, switches, hypervisors, and virtual machines2. Network Function Management is responsible for managing the configuration, monitoring, and optimization of the network functions, such as scaling, healing, and updating2. Orchestration is responsible for coordinating the allocation and release of resources for network services and network slices, such as instantiation, termination, and modification2. The ETSI MANO Model operational stack is defined as Orchestration above Network Function Management above Infrastructure Management, meaning that Orchestration is the highest level of abstraction and control, Network Function Management is the intermediate level, and Infrastructure Management is the lowest level2. Reference: 1: Nokia Bell Labs Distributed Cloud Networks, Unit 5: New Services Automation, Section 5.3: Orchestration 2: Module by Module - Self Study Note Guide - training2

NEW QUESTION: 20
What are the available options to interconnect private Datacenters? (Select 2)
A. VPN
B. Backbone
C. VLAN
D. VIP
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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