

## Nokia Certified NSP IP Network Automation Professional Certification 4A0-AI1 Sample Questions Reliable [Q25-Q39]



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### **Nokia Certified NSP IP Network Automation Professional Certification 4A0-AI1 Sample Questions Reliable Prepare for the Actual Nokia Certified NSP IP Network Automation Professional 4A0-AI1 Exam Practice Materials Collection NEW QUESTION 25**

Which of the following files contains helper functions that can be leveraged by the scripts of many different Intent types?

- \* Framework
- \* Mapping script
- \* Tern plate-mapping
- \* Configuration template

Explanation

The Framework file contains helper functions that can be leveraged by the scripts of many different Intent types.

The Framework file is a JavaScript file that provides common utility functions for Intent operations. It is located in the /opt/nokia/nsp/intent/scripts directory on the NSP server. It can be imported by other script files using the require() function.

For example, a Framework file could contain:

```
function getNfmpTemplate(templateName) { // logic for getting an NFM-P template by name } function  
getMdTemplate(templateName) { // logic for getting an MD template by name }
```

### NEW QUESTION 26

Which of the following statements about the YANG data modeling language is FALSE?

- \* Data is in the form of a tree-like structure.
- \* It is used to model configuration and state data.
- \* Data model is not human readable.
- \* Defines actions and operations.

Explanation

YANG is a data modeling language used to model configuration and state data for network devices. It defines a tree-like structure for data and is used to store, configure, and retrieve information from network devices. It is human readable and can be used to define actions and operations.

### NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following best describes an ad-hoc action?

- \* Wrapper around an existing system action
- \* Default action provided by Workflow Manager
- \* Special action for NSP applications
- \* Can only be used by one workflow

Explanation

Ad-hoc actions are wrappers around existing system actions that allow for more flexibility in terms of what can be done. They are not default actions provided by Workflow Manager, nor are they special actions for NSP applications. Ad-hoc actions can be used by multiple workflows.

### NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following statements about REST and RESTCONF is FALSE?

- \* REST API uses KAFKA notification service.
- \* REST/RESTCONF API performs CRUD operations on data.
- \* REST uses HTTP protocol for data communication.
- \* RESTCONF does NOT use schema mounts.

Explanation

REST and RESTCONF APIs provide a single entry point into the consolidated suite of NSP applications. Another source mentions that NSP REST gateway provides access to NSD and NRC functionalities through REST API services. A third source explains that RESTCONF is an HTTP-based protocol that performs CRUD operations on data using YANG models.

### NEW QUESTION 29

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Software-Defined Networks (SDN) over traditional networks?

- \* Network logic is centrally integrated at the controller level
- \* Applications communicate directly with the controller
- \* An integrated control plane and data plane
- \* Greater agility in automating, monitoring, and provisioning network infrastructure

## Explanation

An integrated control plane and data plane is NOT an advantage of Software-Defined Networks (SDN) over traditional networks. SDN separates the control plane from the data plane, enabling more efficient and flexible network management. By centralizing the network logic at the controller level, applications can communicate directly with the controller, allowing for greater agility in automating, monitoring, and provisioning network infrastructure.

some of the advantages of Software-Defined Networks (SDN) over traditional networks are:

- \* Traffic programmability
- \* Agility
- \* Policy-driven network supervision
- \* Network automation
- \* Centralized controller operations
- \* Decoupling of control plane from data plane
- \* Global view of network's state

## NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following is the proper FULL syntax to describe a workflow task using the std.http action to access a url using the GET method?

A)

```
my_task:
  action: std.http
  input:
    url: http://test.org
    method: GET
```

B)

```
my_task:
  action: std.http
  input:
    html: http://test.org
    method: GET
```

C)

```
my_task:
  action: std.http url= "http://test.org" method:="GET"
```

D)

```
my_task:  
action: std.http html= "http://test.org" method:= "GET"
```

- \* Option A
- \* Option B
- \* Option C
- \* Option D

### NEW QUESTION 31

Orchestration; describes which of the following?

- \* Hypervisor
- \* Orchestrator
- \* Operating system
- \* Container runtime engine

Explanation

Orchestration is the automated configuration, coordination, and management of computer systems and software. Orchestration takes advantage of several tasks that are usually automated to create a more complex workflow.

An orchestrator is a software tool that is used to automate the configuration, coordination, and management of large virtualized systems, middleware, and services. The other three options are not related to the automated configuration, coordination, and management of large virtualized systems, middleware, and services.

Orchestrator is described as the automated configuration, coordination, and management of large virtualized systems, middleware, and services. The orchestrator is a key component of network automation, enabling the automation and management of complex network functions across multiple devices and platforms.

### NEW QUESTION 32

Which of the following statements about the NSP Workflow Manager is FALSE?

- \* It provides several building tools to design and create new workflows.
- \* It uses Openstack Heat as the core workflow engine.
- \* It supports scheduling of workflow executions.
- \* It supports parallel execution of many workflow.

Explanation

According to the Nokia NSP Workflow Manager Application Help , Workflow Manager has the following characteristics:

- \* It provides several building tools to design and create new workflows. You can use graphical editors, text editors, or import existing workflows from files or repositories.
- \* It uses Openstack Mistral as the core workflow engine. Mistral is an open source project that provides a service for managing workflows across multiple cloud platforms.

\* It supports scheduling of workflow executions. You can use cron expressions or triggers to specify when and how often a workflow should run.

\* It supports parallel execution of many workflows. You can run multiple workflows simultaneously on different network elements or services.

Therefore, based on these sources, the correct answer is:

It uses Openstack Heat as the core workflow engine.

This is FALSE because Workflow Manager uses Openstack Mistral, not Heat, as the core workflow engine.

Heat is another open source project that provides a service for orchestrating multiple cloud applications using templates.

The other statements are TRUE because:

\* It provides several building tools to design and create new workflows. This allows you to create workflows that suit your specific network needs and preferences.

\* It supports scheduling of workflow executions. This allows you to automate recurring network tasks and optimize network performance and availability.

\* It supports parallel execution of many workflows. This allows you to handle complex network scenarios and operations efficiently and effectively.

### NEW QUESTION 33

Which of the following Kafka components represents a stream of messages of a particular category?

- \* Producer
- \* Broker
- \* Topic
- \* Consumer

Explanation

a Kafka topic is a channel where publishers (producers) publish data and where subscribers (consumers) receive data. A topic represents a stream of messages of a particular category.

In Kafka, a topic represents a stream of messages of a particular category or type. Producers publish messages to a specific topic, and consumers subscribe to and read messages from topics. Brokers are responsible for managing topics and ensuring that messages are distributed efficiently across the cluster.

### NEW QUESTION 34

Which of the following is NOT a benefit of Intent Manager?

- \* Allows the parallel execution of many workflows.
- \* Provides flexible capabilities for achieving high-level bus
- \* Allows programmable and flexible logic.
- \* Provides concepts for finding misalignments.

Explanation

According to the Nokia NSP Intent Manager Application Help2, Intent Manager has the following benefits:

- \* It allows programmable and flexible logic. You can use scripts to define how intents are translated into network commands and how they react to network events.
- \* It provides concepts for finding misalignments. You can use audit and synchronize functions to detect and resolve any discrepancies between intents and network states.
- \* It provides flexible capabilities for achieving high-level business goals. You can use intents to express complex network behaviors such as service protection, bandwidth optimization, or latency reduction.

Therefore, based on these sources

Allows the parallel execution of many workflows.

This is NOT a benefit of Intent Manager because workflows are not related to intents. Workflows are sequences of tasks that can be executed on NSP using Workflow Manager.

### NEW QUESTION 35

When using the nsp.netconf action, what does the host input represent?

- \* L3 base router interface
- \* System IP address
- \* NSP server address
- \* Management IP address

Explanation

nsp.netconf is a nodal communication action that uses NETCONF protocol to communicate with network devices. The host input represents the management IP address of the device that is being configured by NSP. It is one of the inputs required for nsp.netconf along with username, password, port and command.

### NEW QUESTION 36

Which of the following statements about Nokia's Network Services Platform (NSP) Model-driven Mediation (MDM) framework is FALSE?

- \* It is based on the YANG data model.
- \* It uses the NETCONF protocol.
- \* It provides an abstracted view of the network element.
- \* It is vendor agnostic.

Explanation

The Nokia NSP Model-driven Mediation (MDM) framework is based on the YANG data model, uses the NETCONF protocol, and provides an abstracted view of the network element. However, it is designed to be vendor-specific, meaning it is designed to only manage Nokia equipment.

It provides an abstracted view of the network element is FALSE regarding Nokia's Network Services Platform (NSP) Model-driven Mediation (MDM) framework. MDM provides a way to interface between the Nokia NSP and network elements from different vendors. It is based on the YANG data model and uses the NETCONF protocol to provide configuration and management capabilities for network devices. However, MDM does not provide an abstracted view of the network element. Instead, it translates

the native configuration of the network element into a standardized YANG model, allowing the NSP to manage the network element in a vendor-agnostic way.

According to the NSP NSD and NRC 18.6 Planning Guide<sup>1</sup>, Model-Driven Mediation (MDM) is a component within the NSP architecture that provides mediation between model-driven NSP applications and Nokia or third-party network devices. MDM provides an adaptation layer which uses adaptors to convert NSP application requests to device specific directives using standard protocols such as NETCONF, SNMP and CLI over SSH or Telnet<sup>2</sup>. MDM also provides an abstracted view of the network element<sup>3</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following statements about the Nokia NSP is FALSE?

- \* It is the Source of Truth.
- \* It uses NETCONF and YANG to provision the network.
- \* It can act as a Path Computation Element (PCE).
- \* It only manages Nokia equipment.

Explanation

The Nokia NSP is an IP network automation platform that provides a unified view of the network and enables end-to-end automation of IP networks. It is designed to be vendor-agnostic and can manage a wide range of equipment from various vendors, making it the Source of Truth for the entire network. It uses NETCONF and YANG to provision the network and can act as a Path Computation Element (PCE).

Nokia NSP is a network automation platform that supports multi-vendor network infrastructure. It acts as the

&#8220;Source of Truth&#8221; for the network, uses NETCONF and YANG to provision the network, and can act as a Path Computation Element (PCE) to optimize traffic flow across the network. It supports a wide range of network devices, including those from third-party vendors, making it a flexible and vendor-agnostic solution for network automation.

some of the statements about the Nokia NSP are:

- \* It is a platform that provides service automation and network optimization across multiple network layers and domains.
- \* It uses NETCONF and YANG to provision the network and supports various protocols such as BGP-LS, PCEP, SNMP, etc.
- \* It can act as a Path Computation Element (PCE) and provide end-to-end path computation for traffic engineering applications.
- \* It can manage equipment from multiple vendors and supports open interfaces and standards.

<http://nsp.developer.nokia.com/>

<https://www.nokia.com/networks/training/nsp/>

### NEW QUESTION 38

Which of the following statements does NOT apply to YANG modules?

- \* Consists of containers and leaves
- \* Uses NETCONF and RESTCONF to transport data
- \* Requires proprietary MIBS
- \* Provides separation of configuration and state data

## Explanation

YANG modules do not require proprietary MIBS. YANG modules are used to define the structure and content of a network configuration and are written in a structured language that consists of containers and leaves.

YANG modules are used in conjunction with NETCONF and RESTCONF to transport data, and they provide a separation of configuration and state data.

## NEW QUESTION 39

Which tab(s) does the metadata in the meta-info.Json file appear in the 'Edit Intent Type' window of the Intent Manager UI?

- \* Target
- \* Resources
- \* General and Resources
- \* General and Target

## Explanation

According to the NSP Network Services Platform Release 20.6 Intent Manager Application Help1, an intent type consists of four components: general metadata, target, YANG model and script. The metadata in the meta-info.Json file appears in the General and Resources panels of the Edit Intent Type window

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