Practice Exam questions for: Nokia Quality of Service
(exam number: 4A0-107)

The following questions will test your knowledge and prepare you for the Nokia Quality of Service exam. Compare your responses with the Answer Key at the end of the document.

1. Which of the following statements about the consequences of congestion is TRUE?
   a. Negative jitter results in a smaller than expected interval between transmitted packets.
   b. Jitter does not have any effect on the quality of video applications.
   c. Serialization delay is not affected by congestion.
   d. Queuing delay is a fixed form of delay in networks.

2. Which of the following statements about the DiffServ and IntServ QoS models is FALSE?
   a. IntServ uses a protocol like RSVP to provide QoS guarantees on a per-flow basis.
   b. DiffServ groups multiple microflows into bigger streams called macro flows.
   c. Intserv requires that network routers allocate resources for thousands of individual flows.
   d. Diffserv classifies packets into forwarding classes only at the first network hop.

3. Which of the statements about packet classification is TRUE?
   a. It sets the destination IP address of the packet.
   b. It uses RVSP to inform other QoS capable routers how the packet should be treated.
   c. It sets the TOS, DSCP, EXP, or DOT1p field based on classification criteria.
   d. It can use a customer’s encapsulated data to determine a packet’s forwarding class.

4. Which of the following statements about CIR of a queue is TRUE?
   a. It may exceed PIR of the queue.
   b. It may be exceeded by the average servicing rate of the queue.
   c. It varies depending on the traffic characteristics.
   d. It is the rate at which packets are forwarded out of the queue.
5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of policing?
   a. It smoothes out traffic bursts.
   b. It drops the packets when average peak rate is exceeded.
   c. It may additionally color the packets as they arrive.
   d. It buffers the packets at its output before sending them out.

6. Which following statements about the four-step QoS process (classification, queuing, scheduling, and marking/remarking) executed for every packet entering a Nokia 7750 SR is TRUE?
   a. The process happens only before the packet goes through the switching fabric.
   b. The process happens only before the packet goes onto the egress port.
   c. Marking/remarking the packets is for future classification.
   d. Marking/remarking the packets will occur right after classification of the packet.

7. Which of the following policies does NOT exist by default on a network port?
   a. A network policy for every network interface configured on the port
   b. A slope policy for the port on ingress
   c. A network queue policy for the corresponding MDA on ingress
   d. A network queue policy for the port on egress

8. Which of the following is a forwarding class type that is intended for network control traffic on a Nokia 7750 SR?
   a. High-1
   b. Assured
   c. Best Effort
   d. Expedited

9. Which of the following fields is in the MPLS header?
   a. 802.1p bits
   b. Precedence
   c. DSCP
   d. EXP

10. Which of the following statements about Assured Forwarding (AF) Per Hop Behavior (PHB) groups is FALSE?
    a. It defines a premium service that effectively creates a dedicated link between peers.
    b. It defines four different AF traffic classes.
    c. Every AF class in each differentiated services node is allocated a certain amount of forwarding resources.
    d. Within each AF class, IP packets are marked with one of three possible drop precedence values.
11. Which of the following statements about behavior aggregate and multi-field classification in a Nokia 7750 SR is TRUE?
   a. Multi-field classification can use both MAC criteria and IP criteria in the same SAP-ingress QoS policy.
   b. Behavior aggregate classification can use both lsp-exp and dscp in the same SAP-ingress QoS policy.
   c. Multi-field classification cannot use both IP criteria and IPv6 criteria in the same SAP-ingress QoS policy.
   d. Behavior aggregate classification cannot use both dot1p and lsp-exp in the same SAP-ingress QoS policy.

12. Which of the following criteria is an IP multi-field classification option?
   a. prec
   b. lsp-exp
   c. src-ip
   d. dot1p

13. The SAP-ingress policy shown below is applied properly to a Nokia 7750 SR. A traffic stream is received from an IP address of 192.168.2.200 with DSCP and dot1p set to EF and 4, respectively. Which forwarding class and priority level is used for this traffic stream?

```
R2>config>qca>sap-ingress# info
--- Output omitted ---
ip-criteria
   entry 10 create
   match
dscp ef
   exit
   action fc "h1"
exit
   entry 20 create
   match
   src-ip 192.168.2.200
   exit
   action fc "af" priority low
exit
dot1p 4 fc 11 priority high
exit
--- Output omitted ---
```

   a. FC H1, high
   b. FCH1, low
   c. FCAF, high
   d. FCAF, low

14. Which of the following statements about a SAP-ingress policy is FALSE?
   a. It maps customer traffic to forwarding classes on ingress.
   b. It can use customer QoS markings to do the mapping.
   c. The default SAP-ingress policy classifies all traffic into FC “be” with low priority.
   d. It serves the classification, queuing, and marking functions of QoS but does not serve scheduling.
15. Which of the following statements about network QoS policies is FALSE?
   a. Classification rules must specify both an FC and a profile for the packets.
   b. A network policy is applied at a physical port.
   c. Classification is performed with behavior-aggregate statements only.
   d. Match criteria can be chosen from dot1p, DSCP, and EXP fields in the packet.

16. The network QoS policy shown below is applied properly to a Nokia 7750 SR acting as a transit Label Switch Router (LSR) for a given MPLS tunnel. A packet is received inside the MPLS tunnel with EXP=4, dot1p=4, and DSCP=AF. Which forwarding class is assigned to this packet?

```
R2(config)>qos>network# info
-----------------------------
    ingress
        default action fc l2 profile out
        ler-use-dscp
dscp af fc h1 profile in
        lsp-exp 4 fc af profile out
dot1p 4 fc be profile in
    exit
gress
    exit
-----------------------------
```

   a. L2
   b. H1
   c. AF
   d. BE

17. Which parameter can be configured in a network ingress QoS policy?
   a. The priority (low/high) to be assigned to the packets.
   b. The profile (in/out) to be assigned to the packets.
   c. The queues to be assigned to the forwarding classes.
   d. The markings to be marked on the packets.

18. Which of the following egress points does NOT support egress reclassification?
   a. Spoke-SDPs bound to an IES
   b. Spoke-SDPs bound to a VPRN interface
   c. SAPs
   d. Network interfaces
19. Which of the following modules has 768 MB of buffer memory that dynamically allocates between its two MDAs?
   a. IOM3
   b. FP3 based IMM
   c. IOM1
   d. IOM2

20. Which ports on the same MDA share a buffer pool in a Nokia 7750 SR?
   a. Access ingress ports
   b. Access egress ports
   c. Network ingress ports
   d. Network egress ports

21. Which of the following statements about configuring queues to use shared or reserved buffer space is FALSE?
   a. When queues use shared buffer space, buffers are more efficiently utilized.
   b. Queues that use reserved buffer space will have memory available for their reserved portion.
   c. When a queue is not using its reserved portion, other queues can use it.
   d. Using reserved buffer space prevents a queue from being starved of buffer resources by other queues.

22. Which of the following statements about buffer admission control techniques is FALSE?
   a. A packet is accepted into a queue based on its priority and forwarding class.
   b. Buffer admission control limits the number of out-of-profile packets that enter the queue.
   c. Both high priority-only buffer space and WRED can be used in a queue.
   d. Priority is used when a packet enters a SAP-ingress queue.

23. Which of the following is NOT a reason for configuring a slope policy on a queue?
   a. To have control over the amount of the low priority packets that enter the queue.
   b. To control any traffic flowing through the shared buffer space of the queue.
   c. To limit the number of the TCP sessions that go into slow start during congestion.
   d. To force the TCP algorithm to increase its transmission window upon detecting a congestion.

24. A profile-mode queue is configured with MBS = 100 KB, CBS = 50 KB and High-Priority-Only = 40%.
    Assume there is no CBS overbooking, and the slope-policy is disabled. If the current queue depth is 70 KB, what will happen to an out-of-profile packet when it is transmitted to the queue?
   a. It will be stored in the reserved buffer space and remain out-of-profile.
   b. It will be stored in the reserved buffer space and become in-profile.
   c. It will contend for shared buffer space with packets from other queues.
   d. It will be discarded because the high-priority-only threshold has been reached.
25. Which of the following statements about queue modes, and profile marking of packets when leaving a queue is FALSE?

a. Profile-mode and priority-mode queues can only be configured on SAP ingress.
b. For network egress, egress re-classification can change the profile marked at ingress.
c. For SAP egress, the profile marked at ingress may change based on the scheduling loop.
d. For network ingress, the network policy can classify the packet as either in-profile, or out-of-profile.

26. What can be learned from the output of the command “show pools 1/2/2 network-egress” on the GigE port?

```
*A SRi show pools 1/2/2 network-egress

Pool Information
-----------------------------------
Port : 1/2
Application : Net-Egr
Resv CBS : Sum

Utilization State Start Avg Max-Avg Max-Prob
High-Slope Down 70% 90% 80%
Low-Slope Up 10% 50% 80%

Time Avg Factor : 7
Pool Total : 20480 KB
Pool Shared : 12288 KB
Pool Total In Use : 704 KB
Pool Shared In Use : 192 KB
WA Shared In Use : 1 KB
Pool Resv : 8192 KB
Pool Resv In Use : 512 KB
Hi Slope Drop Prob : 0
Lo Slope Drop Prob : 0

FC Maps MBS CBS Depth A_CIR A_PIR O_CIR O_PIR
be 12 192 190 0 1000000
af 0 0 0 1000000
1792 10240 456 250000 1000000
l1 5120 0 250000 1000000
h2 10240 0 1000000 1000000
1792 0 1000000 1000000
ef 10240 0 1000000 1000000
h1 512 0 1000000 1000000
1792 512 1000000 1000000
nc 5120 0 1000000 1000000
512 1000000 Max
```

a. All incoming packets belonging to forwarding class “l2” are stored in the reserved buffer space.
b. All incoming packets belonging to forwarding class “af” are stored in the reserved buffer space.
c. All incoming packets belonging to forwarding class “l1” are stored in the reserved buffer space.
d. In-profile packets in the shared buffer space are being dropped.
27. According to the SAP-ingress QoS policy shown, which packets have a higher priority to enter queue 2?

![Policy Output]

a. Packets marked with dscp = af33  
b. Packets marked with dot1p = 4  
c. All packets mapped to queue 2 have the same priority to enter this queue.  
d. There are no packets mapped to queue 2.

28. On the Nokia 7750 SR, what is the maximum number of ingress queues that a single network queue policy can support in a VPLS?

a. 8  
b. 16  
c. 32  
d. 48

29. For which of the following queues does a Nokia 7750 SR allocate a separate hardware queue per each destination fast forward path complex (FFPC)?

a. An egress unicast queue defined in a network queue policy  
b. An ingress unicast queue defined in a SAP-ingress policy  
c. An ingress multipoint queue defined in a SAP-ingress policy  
d. An ingress multipoint queue defined in a network queue policy

30. Which of the following statements about the token buckets of a policer is FALSE?

a. The CIR has no influence on the forwarding rate of the policer traffic.  
b. The CIR influences whether a packet is considered high-profile or low-profile.  
c. The policer discards all incoming packets when PIR bucket reaches the MBS level.  
d. PIR bucket forwards packets that arrive with rates above PIR as out-of-profile.
31. According to the SAP-ingress QoS policy shown, which of the following statements about processing of the packets by policers 3 and 4 is TRUE?

![Policy Configuration]

- Policer 3 forwards packets as out-of-profile when its PIR bucket has 4000 tokens.
- Policer 3 starts discarding low-priority packets when its PIR bucket has at least 3000 tokens.
- Policer 4 forwards all its packets as out-of-profile.
- Policer 4 starts discarding low-priority packets when its PIR bucket has at least 3000 tokens.

32. Which of the following statements is a characteristic of a CFHP arbiter?

- An arbiter can adjust the CIR of its child policers.
- An arbiter rate-limits the collective output of several policers towards each egress FFPC.
- An arbiter can adjust the bandwidth assigned to its child arbiters and child policers.
- An arbiter does not need to honor the configurations of its child policers.

33. Which of the following statements about CFHP policing hierarchy is FALSE?

- The root arbiter can be the parent of a tier 2 arbiter.
- A tier 1 arbiter can be the parent of a policer.
- A child policer can have a priority level from 0 to 10.
- Weight is used by a parent arbiter to allocate bandwidth among children of equal level.
34. Both SAP-ingress 10 and policer-control-policy “CFHP” have been applied to a service SAP ingress. What is the maximum bandwidth allocated to policer 2?

![Configuration output]

```
R>configure>gos# info
-------------
policer-control-policy "CFHP" create
    root
        rate 100000
    exit
tier 1
    arbiter "T1" create
        parent "root" level 4
        rate 30000
    exit
    exit
exit
sap-ingress 10 create
-------------
policer 1 create
    parent "T1" level 2 weight 50
        rate 20000 cir 20000
    exit
policer 2 create
    parent "T1" level 2 weight 50
        rate 30000 cir 10000
    exit
policer 3 create
    parent root level 6
        rate 40000 cir 10000
    exit
fc af create
    policier 3
    exit
fc l2 create
    policier 2
    exit
fc l1 create
    policier 1
    exit
dscp "ef" fc "af"
    dotlp 3 fc "12"
dotp 5 fc "11" priority low
exit
```

a. 10000 Kbps
b. 15000 Kbps
c. 20000 Kbps
d. 30000 Kbps

35. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of deploying queue-groups on a network port?

a. It enables fine-tuned SLA control that is not possible when using a common set of queues for all L2/L3 services.
b. It enables CFHP and hierarchy scheduling (egress) for each network interface.
c. It improves scalability by allowing the use of queues instead of the default set of policers used on network egress.
d. It allows for enforcing bandwidth reservations of the LSPs that are used by the SDPs configured on the network interfaces.

36. A queue-group template can contain both queues and policers when applied under which conditions?

a. When applied at the port level for access ingress.
b. When applied at the FP (Forwarding Pass) level for access ingress.
c. When applied at the FP (Forwarding Pass) level for network ingress.
d. When applied at the port level for network egress.
37. According to the SAP-egress policy configured and applied, which queue will forwarding class AF’s traffic use?

```
R1(config-qos)# info
--------------
queue-group-templates
  ingress
    queue-group "Q-Group1" create
    policer 1 create
    exit
  exit
exit
 SAP-ingress 10 create
    policer 1 create
    exit
    fc "af" create
    policer 2 fp-redirect-group
    exit
    default-fc af
--------------
```

a. Policer 2 on the queue-group Q-Group1 instance 1.
b. Policer 1 on the queue-group Q-Group1 instance 1.
c. The default policer 1.
d. AF traffic is dropped.

38. Which of the following statements about scheduling on the Nokia 7750 SR is FALSE?

a. When using priority-mode queues, traffic marked as low-priority on ingress and scheduled in the above-CIR loop will be considered as in-profile at egress.
b. When using priority-mode queues, traffic marked as high-priority on ingress and scheduled in the above-CIR loop will be considered as out-of-profile at egress.
c. When using profile-mode queues, traffic marked as low-priority on ingress and scheduled in the above-CIR loop will be considered as out-of-profile at egress.
d. When using profile-mode queues, traffic marked as in-profile on ingress and scheduled in the above-CIR loop will still be considered as in-profile at egress.

39. Which of the following statements about a queue's rate parameters is FALSE?

a. If CIR = PIR, then all packets will be considered as in-profile.
b. CIR can be set to 0.
c. CIR can be larger than PIR.
d. CIR can be set to ‘max’.

40. Which of the following is NOT an adaptation rule supported on the Nokia 7750 SR for calculating the operational CIR/PIR of a queue?

a. Closest
b. Average
c. Min
d. Max
41. Which of the following statements about burst-limit of a queue is FALSE?
   a. Burst-limit sets a limit on the maximum burst of packets transmitted during each scheduler visitation time.
   b. Proper configuration of the burst-limit can prevent packet drops on the downstream nodes resulting from traffic bursts.
   c. The lower the configured burst limit value, the lower the burst allowed to enter the queue.
   d. If the burst-limit is not configured, a default burst-limit value will be used by the queue.

42. Which of the following statements about the default scheduler in the Nokia 7750 SR is FALSE?
   a. The default scheduler spends an equal amount of time servicing each queue that has traffic to be sent out.
   b. Queue-type can be configured as best-effort, expedite, or auto-expedite.
   c. A queue will be serviced as expedited if its type is configured as expedited, regardless of the forwarding classes mapped to it.
   d. A queue configured as auto-expedited will be an expedited queue as long as no Best Effort FC is mapped to it.

43. An IOM3 card of a Nokia 7750 SR is enabled with the default scheduler and the policy shown in the image is applied to an access port on this card. In which order will packets be scheduled out of the queues?

```
R1(config)#qos#sap-ingress# info
-----------------------------
   ---- Output omitted ----
queue 3 create
    rate 10000 cir 4000
exit
queue 4 create
    rate 4000 cir 1000
exit
fc ef create
    queue 3
exit
fc h1 create
    queue 4
exit
fc ll create
    queue 3
exit
```
   a. Queue 3 within-CIR packets, then queue 4 within-CIR packets, then queue 3 and queue 4 above-CIR packets in round-robin.
   b. Queue 4 within-CIR packets, then queue 3 within-CIR packets, then queue 3 and queue 4 above-CIR packets in round-robin.
   c. Queue 3 within-CIR packets, then queue 4 within-CIR packets, then queue 3 above-CIR packets, and finally queue 4 above-CIR packets.
   d. Queue 4 within-CIR packets, then queue 3 within-CIR packets, then queue 4 above-CIR packets, and finally queue 3 above-CIR packets.
44. A hierarchical scheduler policy with the shown parameters is configured at a service ingress. If the offered rate of each queue is 10Mbps, what is the operational PIR and CIR for queue 3?

- PIR = 5 Mbps, CIR = 0 Mbps
- PIR = 4 Mbps, CIR = 1 Mbps
- PIR = 6 Mbps, CIR = 4 Mbps
- PIR = 6 Mbps, CIR = 1 Mbps

45. Which of the following statements describes a queue’s weight parameter that is used in the hierarchical scheduling?

- The weight specifies the priority of the queue during scheduling up to its CIR.
- The weight specifies the priority of the queue during scheduling above-CIR, up to its PIR.
- The weight is used to determine how this queue and other queues or schedulers at the same CIR-level share available CIR bandwidth at that level.
- The weight is used to determine how this queue and other queues or schedulers at the same level share available above CIR bandwidth at that level.

46. Which of the following statements about configuring a hierarchical scheduler policy on a SAP is FALSE?

- Several Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 schedulers can be defined within a policy.
- A queue’s parent scheduler must be a Tier-3 scheduler.
- The parent must have a higher level in the hierarchy.
- If no parent is configured, the queue/scheduler is considered orphaned.

47. Which of the following components are NOT configured in a hierarchical scheduler policy?

- Queue parameters with which the queue will compete for bandwidth.
- The level of hierarchy with which a group of schedulers is associated.
- Bandwidth controls that limit each child scheduler or child queues associated with the scheduler.
- The maximum bandwidth that the parent scheduler can offer its child queues or schedulers.
48. Which of the following statements about the bandwidth allocation criteria used by an egress port scheduler is TRUE?
   a. The available bandwidth of the port is divided in a strict priority over its children.
   b. Expedited queues must be serviced before best-effort queues.
   c. Orphaned queues are serviced on the 8th scheduling priority.
   d. The configured CIR dictates the maximum port bandwidth that can be allocated during the within-CIR pass for that level.

49. While deciding how to share the available bandwidth among its children, when does a port scheduler consider the parameter “level” of a child?
   a. During the allocation of within-CIR bandwidth.
   b. During the allocation of above-CIR bandwidth.
   c. During the allocation of both within-CIR and above-CIR bandwidth.
   d. The port scheduler does not use the level of a child for making bandwidth allocation decisions.

50. An egress port scheduler applied to an Ethernet port has a configured bandwidth of 100 Mbps. All frames transmitted on the port are 80 bytes. What is the aggregate transmit bandwidth of all queues using the port scheduler?
   a. 100Mbps * 20/(80 + 20) = 20 Mbps
   b. 100Mbps * 80/(80 + 20) = 80 Mbps
   c. 100Mbps
   d. 100 + 100 * 20/(80 + 20) = 120 Mbps

51. A frame belonging to a Layer 2 service is encapsulated in an MPLS tunnel at a network-egress port. Which of the following fields in the frame can be marked or remarked at the network egress port?
   a. ToS
   b. DSCP
   c. PREC
   d. EXP

52. At which point are internal QoS markings added to the packets?
   a. SAP-ingress
   b. FFPC
   c. SAP-egress
   d. network-egress

53. Which of the following statements about marking packets is TRUE?
   a. Packets corresponding to a layer-2 service can be pre-marked on SAP-ingress.
   b. Packets corresponding to a layer-2 service can be pre-marked on network-ingress.
   c. Packets corresponding to a layer-3 service can be pre-marked on SAP-ingress.
   d. Packets corresponding to a layer-3 service can be pre-marked on network-ingress.
54. Packets arrive at the VPLS SAP on PE1 with DSCP marking of af11 and Dot1p of 2. According to the QoS policies applied at routers PE1, P, and PE2, what is the DSCP value of packets egressing router PE2? (All the SDPs are MPLS-encapsulated, and all interfaces are using their default trust states).

a. af11  
b. af21  
c. af23  
d. af31

55. Packets arrive at the VPRN SAP on PE1 with DSCP marking of af11 and Dot1p of 2. According to the QoS policies applied at routers PE1, P, and PE2, what is the dot1p value of packets egressing router PE2? (All the SDPs are MPLS-encapsulated, and all interfaces are using their default trust states).

a. 2  
b. 3  
c. 5  
d. 6
56. Packets enter the network via the ePipe SAP on PE1 with dot1p marking of 6. The VC type of the SDP interconnecting PE1 and PE2 is vlan. All network interfaces use the default network QoS policy. According to the configuration shown above, what is the inner dot1p value of the BE traffic egressing router PE2?

- a. 0
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 22

57. Which of the following statements about the QoS treatment of self-generated traffic in the Nokia 7750 SR is FALSE?

- a. All self-generated traffic is assigned into forwarding class NC by default.
- b. Ingress self-generated traffic is stored in CPM queues and egress self-generated traffic is stored in IOM queues.
- c. The self-generated packets will be marked with a default DSCP value.
- d. The self-generated packets will be marked with default EXP bits.

58. Which of the following self-generated traffic applications is considered “management” traffic, as opposed to “protocol” traffic?

- a. IS-IS
- b. RSVP
- c. ICMP
- d. BGP
59. According to the configurations shown, which of the following statements about the classification and queuing of self-generated OSPF traffic is TRUE?

a. It will be classified into forwarding class BE and stored in queue 1.
b. It will be classified into forwarding class BE and stored in queue 8.
c. It will be classified into forwarding class NC and stored in queue 1.
d. It will be classified into forwarding class NC and stored in queue 8.

60. Which of the following traffic types is typically rate-limited by applying shaping and soft-policing on access ingress?

a. Self-generated
b. Real-time
c. Best-effort
d. Assured
### Answer Key

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