Exam Report: 7.5.3 Practice Questions

Date: 4/2/25 8:18:21 pm
Time Spent: 1:45

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 100%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

Portable devices have a software-controlled switch that disables all wireless functionality.

What is the name of this software-controlled switch?

Explanation

Instead of a physical switch, some portable devices have a software-controlled switch called Airplane Mode. When in Airplane Mode, all wireless functionality is disabled.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 7.5 Wireless Network Troubleshooting
[e_wirelessnettrb_pp6.exam.xml Q_TRB_WLTOOL_AIRPLANE_MODE]

Question 2: Correct

Which of the following are antenna types that are commonly used in wireless networks? (Select TWO).

- [ ] Full-duplex antenna
- [ ] Half-duplex antenna
- [x] Omnidirectional antenna
- [ ] Low EMI antenna
- [x] Directional antenna
- [ ] High EMI antenna

Explanation

Directional and omnidirectional are two types of antennae commonly used in wireless networks.

A directional antenna:

- Creates a narrow, focused signal in a particular direction, which increases the signal strength and transmission distance.
- Provides a stronger point-to-point connection and is better equipped to handle obstacles.

An omnidirectional antenna:

- Disperses the RF wave in an equal 360-degree pattern.
- Provides access to many clients in a radius.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 7.5 Wireless Network Troubleshooting

[e_wirelessnettrb_pp6.exam.xml Q_TRB_WLTOOL_ANTENNA_TYPES]

Question 3: Correct

You are troubleshooting a client connectivity problem on an Ethernet network. The client system has intermittent connectivity to the network. You discover that the unshielded twisted pair patch cable runs 75 feet from the wall outlet and then passes through the ceiling and over several florescent light fixtures before reaching the client system.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the connectivity problem?

- (selected) EMI interference.
- Attenuation.
- Crosstalk.
- The UTP cable does not support transmission distances of 75 feet without signal regeneration.
- Failed patch cable.

Explanation

In this case, the most likely cause of the problem is electromagnetic interference (EMI) from the florescent lights. Cables run near air conditioners, lights, or other large electronic devices can create interference for data traveling through the cable.

UTP cables in an Ethernet network have a maximum segment length of 100 meters. Distances beyond this length may require signal regeneration. Devices such as Ethernet switches provide signal regeneration. Attenuation describes the process of signal degradation as it passes through network media. As mentioned, UTP cables in an Ethernet network can run 100 meters before attenuation becomes a significant problem. Crosstalk refers to the interference caused by overlapping signals when cables are run in close proximity to each other.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 7.5 Wireless Network Troubleshooting
[e_wirelessnettrb_pp6.exam.xml Q_TRB_WLTOOL_EMI_INTERFERENCE]

Question 4: Correct

A user on your network has been moved to another office down the hall. After the move, she calls you to complain that she has only occasional network access through her wireless connection.

Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of the problem?

- The client has incorrect WPA2 settings.
- (selected) The client system has moved too far away from the access point.
- The encryption level has been erroneously set back to the default setting.
- An SSID mismatch between the client and the server.
- An SSID mismatch between the client and the WAP.

Explanation

In this case, the wireless client system has had no problems accessing the wireless access point until the move to the new office. In some cases, moving a system will cause signal loss either from the increased distance away from the WAP or from unexpected interference by such things as concrete walls or steel doors. There are several ways to correct the problem, including reducing the physical distance to the client, using a wireless amplifier, upgrading the antennas on the wireless devices, or adding another WAP to the infrastructure. Because the client could previously access the WAP and still has occasional access, it is likely that the move was the cause of the problem, rather than any configuration setting on the client system.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 7.5 Wireless Network Troubleshooting
[e_wirelessnettrb_pp6.exam.xml Q_TRB_WLTOOL_WIRELESS_01]

Question 5: Correct

A user calls to report that she is experiencing intermittent problems while accessing the wireless network from her laptop computer. While talking to her, you discover that she is trying to work from the break room two floors above the floor where she normally works.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of her connectivity problem?

- The user needs a new IP address because she is working on a different floor.
- The user is out of the effective range of the wireless access point on her floor.
- The user has not yet rebooted her laptop computer while at her new location.
- The user has not yet logged off and back on to the network while at her new location.
- The wireless network access point on the user's normal floor has failed.

Explanation

Because the user is only experiencing intermittent problems, the most likely cause is that she is out of the effective range of the wireless network access point. All of the other answers listed may be appropriate if the user was unable to connect to the network at all. However, as the user is experiencing only intermittent problems, none of the other answers is likely to be the cause of the problem.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 7.5 Wireless Network Troubleshooting
[e_wirelessnettrb_pp6.exam.xml Q_TRB_WLTOOL_WIRELESS_02]

Question 6: Correct

A user calls to report that she is experiencing intermittent problems while accessing the wireless network from her laptop computer. She can access the network from her usual office, but today, she is trying to access the wireless network from a conference room, which is across the hall and next to the elevator.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of her connectivity problem?

- Interference is affecting the wireless signal.
- The user has not yet rebooted her laptop computer while at her new location.
- MAC filtering is preventing the computer from connecting.
- The client computer is using the wrong channel number.
- SSID broadcast has been disabled.

Explanation

In this scenario, interference from the elevator motor is the most likely cause. Cordless phones or motors can generate interference that could affect wireless signals. Interference is a common cause of intermittent problems. Windows clients automatically detect the channel to use. If the SSID had changed or MAC filtering were preventing access, the computer would not be able to connect at all, even from her office.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 7.5 Wireless Network Troubleshooting
[e_wirelessnettrb_pp6.exam.xml Q_TRB_WLTOOL_WIRELESS_03]