

Configuring Network: manage network cabling,

1. Which of the following is a commonly used tool for managing network cabling?

- A) Wire strippers
- B) Pliers
- C) Screwdriver
- D) Multimeter
- **Answer: A) Wire strippers**

2. What is the purpose of using cable ties in network cabling?

- A) To secure cables to a rack or wall
- B) To strip the insulation from wires
- C) To measure the length of a cable
- D) To connect cables to devices
- **Answer: A) To secure cables to a rack or wall**

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of twisted-pair cabling?

- A) It is immune to electromagnetic interference
- B) It consists of a single copper conductor
- C) It is used for long-distance connections
- D) It consists of two insulated copper wires twisted together
- **Answer: D) It consists of two insulated copper wires twisted together**

4. What is the purpose of using a patch panel in network cabling?

- A) To connect devices to the network
- B) To organize and manage cables
- C) To terminate cables with RJ45 connectors
- D) To test cable continuity
- **Answer: B) To organize and manage cables**

5. Which type of connector is commonly used with twisted-pair cabling?

- A) RJ11
- B) RJ45
- C) BNC
- D) F-connector
- ****Answer: B) RJ45****

6. What is the maximum length for a single Ethernet cable run in a structured cabling system?

- A) 50 feet
- B) 100 feet
- C) 328 feet
- D) 1000 feet
- ****Answer: C) 328 feet****

7. Which of the following is a benefit of using plenum-rated cabling?

- A) It is more flexible than other types of cabling
- B) It is less expensive than other types of cabling
- C) It is rated for use in air handling spaces
- D) It provides faster data transmission speeds
- ****Answer: C) It is rated for use in air handling spaces****

8. What is the purpose of using a cable tester in network cabling?

- A) To measure the length of a cable
- B) To test for continuity and shorts
- C) To terminate cables with connectors
- D) To strip the insulation from wires
- ****Answer: B) To test for continuity and shorts****

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of fiber optic cabling?

- A) It is susceptible to electromagnetic interference
- B) It is more expensive than twisted-pair cabling
- C) It is limited in the distance it can span

- D) It uses light to transmit data
- **Answer: D) It uses light to transmit data**

10. Which of the following is a recommended practice when managing network cabling?

- A) Use excessive force when pulling cables
- B) Leave excess cable coiled up near the termination point
- C) Label cables for easy identification
- D) Mix different types of cables in the same bundle
- **Answer: C) Label cables for easy identification**

11. What is the purpose of using a punch-down tool in network cabling?

- A) To strip the insulation from wires
- B) To crimp connectors onto cables
- C) To terminate cables on a patch panel
- D) To test cable continuity
- **Answer: C) To terminate cables on a patch panel**

12. Which of the following is a characteristic of coaxial cabling?

- A) It is prone to signal degradation over long distances
- B) It is immune to electromagnetic interference
- C) It is commonly used for Ethernet connections
- D) It consists of a single copper conductor
- **Answer: A) It is prone to signal degradation over long distances**

13. What is the purpose of using cable management panels in network cabling?

- A) To terminate cables with connectors
- B) To organize and route cables
- C) To test cable continuity
- D) To measure the length of a cable
- **Answer: B) To organize and route cables**

14. Which of the following is a characteristic of plenum-rated cabling?

- A) It is more prone to fire hazards than other types of cabling
- B) It is required for use in air handling spaces
- C) It provides faster data transmission speeds than other types of cabling
- D) It is less expensive than other types of cabling
- **Answer: B) It is required for use in air handling spaces**

15. What is the purpose of using a tone generator and probe in network cabling?

- A) To measure the length of a cable
- B) To test for continuity and shorts
- C) To terminate cables with connectors
- D) To strip the insulation from wires
- **Answer: B) To test for continuity and shorts**

16. Which of the following is a recommended practice for managing network cabling?

- A) Use excessive force when pulling cables
- B) Install cables near sources of electromagnetic interference
- C) Mix power cables with data cables in the same conduit
- D) Use cable trays or raceways to support cables
- **Answer: D) Use cable trays or raceways to support cables**

17. What is the purpose of using cable labels in network cabling?

- A) To measure the length of a cable
- B) To test for continuity and shorts
- C) To identify cables for maintenance and troubleshooting
- D) To terminate cables with connectors
- **Answer: C) To identify cables for maintenance and troubleshooting**

18. Which of the following is a characteristic of unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cabling?

- A) It is immune to electromagnetic interference
- B) It is more expensive than other types of cabling

- C) It is limited in the distance it can span
- D) It is commonly used for Ethernet connections
- **Answer: D) It is commonly used for Ethernet connections**

19. What is the purpose of using a cable organizer in network cabling?

- A) To measure the length of a cable
- B) To terminate cables with connectors
- C) To organize and manage cables
- D) To test cable continuity
- **Answer: C) To organize and manage cables**

20. Which of the following is a benefit of using plenum-rated cabling?

- A) It is more flexible than other types of cabling
- B) It is less expensive than other types of cabling
- C) It is rated for use in air handling spaces

To measure the signal strength of cables

- **Answer: B) To organize and manage cables**

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of fiber optic cabling?

- A) It is susceptible to electromagnetic interference
- B) It is thicker and less flexible than twisted-pair cabling
- C) It uses light to transmit data
- D) It is less expensive than twisted-pair cabling
- **Answer: C) It uses light to transmit data**

6. What is the purpose of using cable management panels in network cabling?

- A) To connect devices to the network
- B) To secure cables to a rack or wall
- C) To organize and manage cables
- D) To terminate cables with RJ45 connectors

- **Answer: C) To organize and manage cables**

7. Which of the following is a commonly used connector for twisted-pair cabling?

- A) BNC
- B) ST
- C) LC
- D) RJ45

- **Answer: D) RJ45**

8. What is the purpose of using a cable tester in network cabling?

- A) To strip the insulation from wires
- B) To measure the length of a cable
- C) To check the continuity and quality of a cable
- D) To connect cables to devices

- **Answer: C) To check the continuity and quality of a cable**

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of coaxial cabling?

- A) It is immune to electromagnetic interference
- B) It is used for long-distance connections
- C) It consists of a single copper conductor
- D) It is more expensive than twisted-pair cabling

- **Answer: D) It is more expensive than twisted-pair cabling**