Ahmed Almass

Type: MR

Title: q\_01

1) Identify a historical significant developments in wired and wireless technology? Choose all that apply.

a. 1999

b. 1972

c. 1997

d. 1969

Title: q\_02

2) What is FCC?

a. Federal Communications Commission

b. Favorite coffee commission

c. Federal Communications Community

d. Federal Communications Cooperation

Title: q\_03

3) What is DISE Canada?

a. Department of Innovation, Science and Economics Canada

b. Department of Innovation, Science and Electronics Canada

c. Department of Intelligence, Science and Economics Canada

d. Division of Individuals Specific to the Establishment

Title: q\_04

4) What is the wavelength for a signal at 2400 MHz?

a. 0.125 m

b. 1.25 cm

c. 0.0125 m

d. 12.5 m

Title: q\_05

5) What the frequency for a signal with a wavelength of 57.92 mm?

a. 500 MHz

b. 5180 MHz

c. 50 MHz

d. 5000 MHz

Type: MR

Title: q\_06

6) What are some ISM frequency bands? Choose all that apply.

a. 5.9 MHz

b. 27.12 MHz

c. 2.45 GHz

d. 5.8 GHz

Title: q\_07

7) When were ISM bands established?

a. 1947

b. 1963

c. 1948

d. 2017

Title: q\_08

8) What is the correct definition of modulation?

a. Process of varying one or more properties of a periodic waveform with a modulating signal to be transmitted

b. Process of continuing one property of a periodic waveform with a modulating signal

c. Process of continuing one or more properties of a periodic waveform with a modulating signal to be transmitted

d. Process of varying one property of a continuous waveform with a modulating signal to be transmitted

Type: MR

Title: q\_09

9) What are some types of modulation used within 802.11? Choose all that apply.

a. Orthogonal frequency-division multiple access

b. Aptitude modulation

c. Frequency-hopping spread spectrum

d. Direct-sequence spread spectrum

Title: q\_10

10) What is the correct definition of Carrier Sense Range?

a. The range where the transmission does not necessarily interfere with other packets being received by the receiver

b. The range within which the transmission cannot be decoded correctly by the receiver

c. The range where the transmission interferes with other packets being received by the receiver

d. The range within which the receiver of a packet can receive and decode the packet correctly

Title: q\_11

11) What is the correct definition of radio allocation?

a. The allocation and regulation of the electromagnetic spectrum into radio frequency bands, which is normally done by governments in most countries.

b. The allocation of alien spacecraft not normally in earth's range

c. The allocation and regulation of the electromagnetic spectrum into hallographic bands

d. The allocation and regulation of the electromagnetic spectrum into radio frequency bands, not normally initiated by governments in most countries.

Title: q\_12

12) What does ISM stand for?

a. Industrial, scientific and medical radio bands

b. Information system management

c. Instrumentation standard measurement

d. Industrial, specific and medical radio bands

Title: q\_13

13) How do you convert dBM to mW?

a. 100 W

b. 1 mW

c. 10 W

d. 1 W

Type: MR

Title: q\_14

14) How cumulative dBm calculated? Choose all that apply.

a. Add gains & subtract losses

b. Calculate total dB gain or loss as normal

c. Use 1mW as reference to find total power in mW

d. none of the above

Title: q\_15

15) What does dBm use as a reference point?

a. 10 mW

b. 1 mW

c. 1Wm

d. 10 Wm

Title: q\_16

16) CSA allows up to 5 watts radiated antenna power on PTMP unlicensed 2.5GHz

a. True

b. False

Title: q\_17

17) What is the equation for power difference(dB)?

a. 10 × log(power A ÷ power B)

b. 10/log (power A ÷ power B)

c. 10 xlog (power A x power B)

d. 10 x log ( power B x power A)

Title: q\_18

18) For Wifi, what is 250 mW used for?

a. small area

b. PCMCIA

c. PTMP

d. Outdoor use

Type: MR

Title: q\_19

19) What statement(s) are true regarding skywaves? Choose all that apply.

a. Sky waves must contact the ionosphere are the perfect angle to skip back to earth

b. Sky waves are Low Frequency LF band signals

c. Sky waves are High Frequency HF band signals

d. Sky waves are refracted back to earth by the ionosphere

Title: q\_20

20) What are space waves also referred to as?

a. indirect waves

b. Luke Spacewalker waves

c. direct waves

d. bouncing waves

Type: MR

Title: q\_21

21) What is (are) the correct definitions(s) of ground waves? Choose all that apply.

a. Frequencies up to 3 MHz follow the curvature of earth

b. Ground waves attenuate quickly

c. Ground waves are effective in achieving over the horizon application, but at only LF or VLF bands

d. waves that hit the ground

Title: q\_22

22) What is the correct definition of RF interference?

a. The suppression of communication between two nodes due to continuous communication by two nodes.

b. Inaccurately predicting the signal coverage for a wireless network thus creates dead-spots in the deployment

c. The suppression of communication between two nodes due to simultaneous communication by two or more other nodes.

d. Transmission through obstacles of all mediums

Title: q\_23

23) Where will the greatest loss in your wireless system come from?

a. Receiving Antenna

b. Transmitting Antenna

c. Free space loss

d. Walls/obstacles

Title: q\_24

24) What does OS stand for?

a. Line of Signal

b. Line of Sight

c. Line of Stablity

d. Line of Stars

Title: q\_25

25) What is the correct definition of refraction?

a. The bending of wave back towards their source

b. Interference caused when two waves of differing frequency or phase interact

c. Energy that becomes part of another entity.

d. The bending of waves as they change speed through differing mediums

Title: q\_26

26) What percentage of the First Fresnel Zone should be obstruction free?

a. 60%

b. 10%

c. 70%

d. 65%

Title: q\_27

27) All antennas are active devices, therefore power radiated will always be less than the power received

a. True

b. False

Title: q\_28

28) TX antenna receives electrical energy and converts this energy into what?

a. current that flows through conductors

b. electromagnetic current

c. electromagnetic waves to be launched into space

d. electromagnetic waves that get destroyed

Type: MR

Title: q\_29

29) Isotrophic radiation has: Choose all that apply

a. has the same intensity regardless of the direction of measurement,

b. an isotropic field exerts the same action regardless of how the antenna is oriented.

c. Energy is radiated uniformly in all directions from a single point sometimes called an isotropic radiator

d. Energy is radiated uniformly in all directions from a single point sometimes called a isometic radiator

Type: MR

Title: q\_30

30) Which statements(s)apply to 1/2 wave dipole antenna? Choose all that apply.

a. Complex and popular antenna

b. Simple and popular antenna

c. Sometimes referred to as a Hertz antenna

d. An open transmission line has a voltage maximum at it open end, and current maximum one-quarter wavelength from the end.

Title: q\_31

31) What percentage is the efficiency of a dipole antenna?

a. 75%

b. 85%

c. 25%

d. 80%

Type: MR

Title: q\_32

32) Which are characteristic(s) of a beam width antenna? Choose all that apply.

a. Power level is 3 db less than at maximum point

b. A full wave dipole has what we might say is a broad beam width

c. Power level is 30 db less than at maximum point

d. The width of the beam is the angle between its half power points

Type: MR

Title: q\_33

33) What characteristic(S) identify a folded dipole antennas? Choose all that apply.

a. Has narrower bandwidth than half wave dipole

b. Uses a 300 ohm balanced line sometimes called twin lead

c. Same length as a half wave dipole, but with two parallel conductors connected at both ends which is separated by a short distance

d. Current is divided by two, voltage is multiplied by two, therefore folded dipole has four time feed point impedance

Type: MR

Title: q\_34

34) Which statement is false regarding a ground plane? Choose all that apply.

a. The nearer a ground plane measures to zero ohms the better

b. Serves as a reference ground allowing the antenna to function.

c. Acts as the return path for dipole one element, full length, center fed antenna

d. Acts as the return path for dipole two element, half wave long, center fed antenna

Title: q\_35

35) What is the most popular type of parasitic array?

a. Yagi Array

b. Yegi Array

c. Collinear

d. Yagi-Uda

Title:q\_36

36) Which antenna is used for a base station antenna?

a. Folded dipole antenna

b. Collinear

c. Beam width antenna

d. Half width dipole

Title: q\_37

37) What does a parabolic reflector use as the focal point for a larger parabolic reflecting surface?

a. a large antenna

b. an alien spaceship

c. a small antenna

d. a parabolic antenna

Type: MR

Title: q\_38

38) Which are factors related to spread spectrum? Choose all that apply.

a. Power is reduced nearly to the noise floor; is costly and difficult to transport

b. More secure as it is offers greater resistance to ears dropping

c. Minimum power to operate end device is most desirable

d. Greater immunity to fading effects

Title: q\_39

39) What does DSS stand for?

a. Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum

b. Direct Sequence standard Spectrum

c. Direct support Spread Spectrum

d. Division Sequence Spread Spectrum

Type: MR

Title: q\_40

40) What are Walsh codes? Choose all that apply.

a. a class of PC sequences

b. a class of PN sequences

c. 64 Orthogonal Walsh codes are repeated after each 64 bits

d. Walsh code 0 is used as a pilot or keep alive channel for phase alignment

Title: q\_41

41) What does the acronoynm OFDM stand for?

a. Orthogonal Frequency-Direction Multiplexing

b. Orthogonal Fundamental Division Multiplexing

c. Orthogonal Fundamental Direction Multiplexing

d. Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing

Type: MR

Title: q\_42

42) What are two carrier waves of the same frequency, usually sinusoids, are out of phase with each other by 90° and are thus called? Choose all that apply.

a. quadrature carriers

b. quadrature continuim

c. quadrature components

d. quadrature comforts

Title:q\_43

43) In what year was Time Division Multiple Access introduced?

a. 1890

b. 1995

c. 1980

d. 1990

Title: q\_44

44) What is an advanced technique that allows multiple devices to transmit over the same frequencies at the same time using different codes?

a. code division multiple access (CDMA)

b. time division multiple access (TDMA)

c. frequency division multiple access (FDMA)

d. Digital radio multiple access (DRMA)

Title: q\_45

45) How is CDMA Open Loop power control determined?

a. using the equation Pr=-76db-Pt

b. using the equation Pt=-76db-Pr

c. using the equation Pt=-67db-Pr

d. using the equation Pr=-67db+Pt