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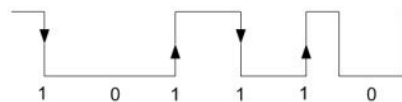
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Question 1 (5 points) ✓ Saved

Which one of the following coding methods is used for the signal waveform shown in Figure with bit sequence of $(011101)_2$?



- ☐ Pulse Pause coding
- ☐ Modified Miller coding
- ☒ Miller coding
- ☐ Manchester coding

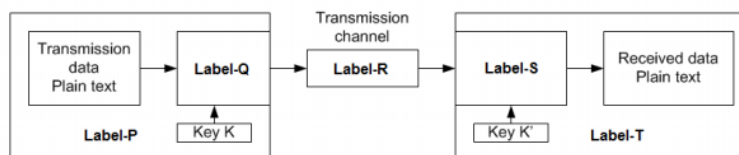
Question 2 (6 points) ✓ Saved

Which of the frequency ranges are generally used for RFID system?

- ☒ SHF
- ☒ HF
- ☒ LF
- ☒ UHF
- ☐ SLF
- ☐ EHF

Question 3 (7 points) ✓ Saved

Figure shows the encryption data transfer used in secure transfer of data in communication system. Match the following with their respective label.



- 4 Transmitter
- 3 Decryption process
- 5 Encryption process
- 1 Receiver
- 2 Cipher Data

- Label-T
- Label-R
- Label-S
- Label-P
- Label-Q

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Question 4 (5 points) ✓ Saved

High security RFID systems are able to provide:

- ☐ eavesdropping into radio communications and replaying the data.
- ☒ duplication and modification of data by authorised user.
- ☐ unauthorised access to a building or receiving services without payment.
- ☐ unauthorised access to a very importance places using any RFID tags.

Question 5 (5 points) ✓ Saved

What is the typical read range of an LF RFID system?

- ☐ 10 m
- ☒ < 0.5 m
- ☐ 3 m
- ☐ 1 m

Question 6 (6 points) ✓ Saved

Which of the following are typical applications of RFID technology?

- ☒ Animal Identification
- ☒ Secure Payment
- ☐ Broadband wireless communications
- ☒ Pallet Tracking
- ☒ Electronic Toll Collection
- ☒ Door Access system

Question 7 (6 points) ✓ Saved

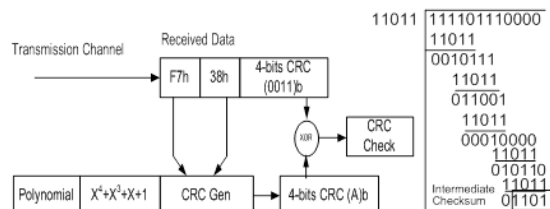
The limitations of RFID system are:

- ☐ unlimited life span of passive tags
- ☒ the penetration power of RF energy
- ☒ susceptible to the electromagnetic interference
- ☐ able to read multiple tags at the same time

Question 8 (5 points) ✓ Saved

Figure (A) shows the two data bytes (F7h & 38h) and the 4-bit CRC check sum "(0011)_b" which were received by an RFID transponder. Figure (B) shows the intermediate output checksum "(1101)_b" of the data byte (F7h) being divided by the given generator polynomial (X^4+X^3+X+1) as an example.

Which of the following is the final 4-bit CRC check sum output "A" at the transponder for comparison?



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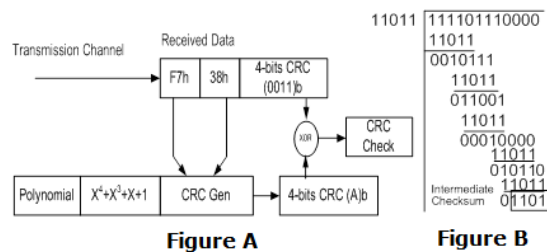
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Question 8 (5 points) ✓ Saved

Figure (A) shows the two data bytes (F7h & 38h) and the 4-bit CRC check sum "(0011)₂" which were received by an RFID transponder. Figure (B) shows the intermediate output checksum "(1101)₂" of the data byte (F7h) being divided by the given generator polynomial (X^4+X^3+X+1) as an example. Which of the following is the final 4-bit CRC check sum output "A" at the transponder for comparison?



- ☐ 0101
- ☒ 0011
- ☐ 1100
- ☐ 0111

Question 9 (5 points) ✓ Saved

The reason for using beacon concepts in active tags that operate at fixed interval is:

- ☐ to provide greater distance.
- ☐ to store additional information sent by the transceiver.
- ☒ to save power.
- ☐ to have larger memories.

Question 10 (5 points) ✓ Saved

Mutual Symmetrical Authentication is a method that involves:

- ☒ Common secret key
- ☐ Error detection
- ☐ Special security module
- ☐ Common derived Key

Question 11 (5 points) ✓ Saved

The encrypted data transfer involves:

- ☐ anti-collision
- ☐ power saving
- ☐ energy transfer
- ☒ decryption

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Question 12 (5 points) ✓ Saved

The most suitable radio frequency used for animal identification system is:

- ☐ UHF
- ☐ Microwave frequency
- ☐ HF
- ☒ LF

Question 13 (6 points) ✓ Saved

Which of the following is/are TRUE about RFID technology?

- ☒ EPC (Electronic Product Code) UHF tags can be used to track the items in warehouse.
- ☐ HF tags are more expensive than the LF tags
- ☐ Data rate of an RFID system depends upon the frequency band that used. The data rate is faster when the frequency is lower in principle.
- ☒ HF tags are relatively short read range and slower data rates when compared to UHF tags
- ☒ LF tags are used for animal tracking applications due to least susceptible to performance degradations from liquids.

Question 14 (6 points) ✓ Saved

Which one of the following is/are TRUE in Mutual Symmetrical Authentication method?

- ☒ The token can be encrypted using any algorithm.
- ☒ Common secret key K is used in both reader and tag.
- ☐ The secret keys are transmitted over the airwaves.
- ☐ The two random numbers generated in the reader and tag are the same.

Question 15 (5 points) ✓ Saved

The need for an antenna in a passive RFID tag is:

- ☐ to save power.
- ☐ to provide fast response.
- ☒ to collect power from in incoming signal.
- ☐ to store additional information sent by the reader.

Question 16 (7 points) ✓ Saved

Est. Length: 2:00:00

Time Taken:0:10:49

KHIU KIM HONG EEE-DEEE-FT-3A-06: Attempt 4

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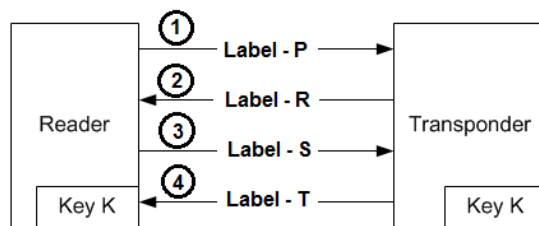
Question 15 (5 points) ✓ Saved

The need for an antenna in a passive RFID tag is:

- ☐ to save power.
- ☐ to provide fast response.
- ☒ to collect power from in incoming signal.
- ☐ to store additional information sent by the reader.

Question 16 (7 points) ✓ Saved

Figure shows the Mutual Symmetrical Authentication used in RFID system. Transmission sequence is as shown in Figure like in order 1, 2,3 & 4. Match the following with their respective label.



- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|
| 3 | GET_CHALLENGE | 1. Label - S |
| 2 | Random number R_A | 2. Label - R |
| 4 | Token 2 | 3. Label - P |
| 1 | Token 1 | 4. Label - T |

Question 17 (6 points) ✓ Saved

An active RFID tag provides:



- ☐ easier in designing
- ☒ limited lifetime
- ☒ the higher data capacity
- ☐ unlimited lifetime
- ☒ longer read range

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Time Taken:0:11:02

KHIU KIM HONG EEE-DEEE-FT-3A-06: Attempt 4

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GET_CHALLENGE

1. Label - S

Random number R_A

2. Label - R

Token 2

3. Label - P

Token 1

4. Label - T

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Question 17 (6 points) ✓ Saved

An active RFID tag provides:



- ☐ easier in designing
- ☒ limited lifetime
- ☒ the higher data capacity
- ☐ unlimited lifetime
- ☒ longer read range

Question 18 (5 points) ✓ Saved

A passive RFID tag using the 2.4GHz frequency will be:

- ☐ larger in size and faster data rate compared to the system using lower frequency.
- ☒ smaller in size and faster data rate compared to the system using lower frequency.
- ☐ smaller in size and slower data rate compared to the system using lower frequency
- ☐ larger in size and slower data rate compared to the system using lower frequency.

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