Test 8

Question 1:
When starting to design a network, what should be the first step in the process?

A. collecting information about the organization
B. gathering information about the network devices and media that will be used
C. documenting costs and developing a budget for implementation
D. identifying the resources and constraints of the organization

Question 2:
If Acme Inc. occupies the first three floors of a building and each floor is 1500 square meters, how many wiring closets should be installed according to EIA/TIA 569?

A. one
B. three
C. six
D. nine

Question 3:
What kind of floor should the wiring room have?

A. tile or other finished surface
B. carpet
C. unfinished stone
D. electronics grade carpet

Question 4:
Why should fluorescent light fixtures be avoided in wiring closets?

A. They provide false color lighting which can lead to mistakes in making connections.
B. They generate outside interference.
C. They can degrade some plastic materials used in network equipment.
D. There often is insufficient room in a wiring closet to change out the fluorescent bulbs easily and safely.

Question 5:
What best describes a wiring closet specification?

A. No horizontal cabling coming from work areas should be run under a raised floor.
B. All cable leaving the room to intermediate distribution facilities and computer and communications rooms located on other floors of a building should be via 8 cm (or smaller) conduits or sleeved cores.
C. Any wall or ceiling openings provided for conduits or sleeved cores must be sealed with smoke and flame retardant materials.
D. The room should be equipped with a single stage sprinkler system.

Question 6:
What is considered when selecting a potential location for a wiring closet?

A. identify secure locations close to the POP.
B. determine the exact number of cable runs needed for the network.

C. determine the location of the building's file servers and printers.
D. make an initial selection of potential locations based on EIA/TIA-568B specifications.

Question 7:
What network device is used in an extended star topology when the catchment area of one wiring closet is not enough?

A. repeater
B. backoff
C. terminator
D. suppressor

Question 8:
What is the first step in locating a wiring closet for a network?

A. Identify the number of computers that will be part of the network.
B. Identify the number of printers and file servers that will be part of the network.
C. Identify on a floor plan, all devices that will be connected to the network.
D. Identify the topological requirements of devices that will be in the network.

Question 9:
Which type of networking media is now installed most often for backbone cabling?

A. 100 ohm unshielded twisted pair cable
B. 150 ohm shielded twisted pair cable
C. 62.5/125 micron fiber-optic cable
D. 50 ohm coaxial cable

Question 10:
Where should the main distribution facility (MDF) be located in a multi-story building using an extended star topology?

A. next to the POP
B. on the first floor
C. on one of the middle floors
D. in the basement

Question 11:
What best describes the difference between alternating and direct current?

A. DC helps computers to work more efficiently, whereas AC can cause noise.
B. AC flows at a constant value, whereas DC rises and falls.
C. DC shifts ions from pole to pole, whereas AC ions run in one direction.
D. DC flows at a constant value, whereas AC rises and falls.

Question 12:
How does AC line noise create problems?

A. by overflowing the logic gates
B. by adding unwanted voltage to the desired signals
C. by hindering the CPU in detecting signal waves

D. by intensifying the leading and trailing edges on signals

Question 13:
What best describes the problems caused by electrostatic discharge (ESD)?

A. It erases power supplies, hard drives, and RAM.
B. It destroys semiconductors and data.
C. It shoots alternating current through a computer.
D. It overwrites the BIOS chip.

Question 14:
What is the purpose of the safety ground in a computer?

A. connects the hot wire to the chassis
B. prevents metal parts from discharging hazardous voltage through the chassis
C. connects the neutral wire to the chassis
D. prevents metal parts from becoming energized with a hazardous voltage

Question 15:
In what types of situations will a safety ground connection not be sufficient?

A. when the earth ground is attached to multiple floors of a building
B. when the earth grounds between two parts of a network are identical
C. when the power plant sends an irregular surge of power that defeats the earthground
D. when ground wires in separate locations have slightly different potential

Question 16:
What happens if you touch two objects with different potential voltages?

A. nothing
B. you complete the circuit and get a shock
C. the computer receives a power surge
D. the computer may lose data

Question 17:
What is the "one-hand rule?"

A. Only touch electrical devices with one hand at a time to prevent electricity from flowing through the body.
B. When setting up the network only use one bare hand--always wear a glove on at least one hand.
C. When using tools that are not insulated only use one hand, hold onto a ground with the other hand.
D. There is no such rule.

Question 18:
What problem could be caused by a faulty ground wire connection at an outlet that is used by networking equipment?

A. Nothing, because IEEE standards separate LAN networking media from power connections.
B. The networking media could allow the network to run at higher speeds.
C. The networking media would ground the signal preventing it from operating normally.
D. There could be potentially fatal voltages between the LAN's UTP cabling

and the chassis of a networking device.

Question 19:
How can the creation of potentially dangerous circuits between buildings be avoided?

A. A voltage regulator, that will shut off the network if the voltage gets too high, should be installed at both buildings.
B. Fiber-optic cable should be used as the backbone of the network.
C. Shielded twisted pair (STP) cable should be used as the backbone of the network.
D. New ground wires should be installed so that the energy potentials between the buildings will be the same.

Question 20:
How can UTP backbone cabling facilitate entry of lightning into a building?

A. The insulation in the wire acts as a lightning rod and attracts the strike.
B. The copper provides a pathway for lightning to enter a building.
C. It won't facilitate lightning strikes if the wire is fused at both ends.
D. It does not facilitate lightning strikes unless the copper has been damaged.

Question 21:
In technical fields, such as engineering, the design process includes which one of the following?

A. IEEE engineers
B. specifications development
C. problem solving matrix
D. Dartmouth cycle

Question 22:
Why are common mode problems a hazard to you or your computer?

A. They go directly to the computer chassis.
B. They go directly to the computer's CPU.
C. They short wires to the power supply.
D. They fuse computer components.

Question 23:
What is a common cause of oscillation often called harmonics?

A. excessively long electrical wiring runs
B. nearby lightning strikes
C. a power line that falls below 80% of the normal voltage
D. power company switching operations

Question 24:
What kind of power disturbances can be caused by strikes?

A. oscillations
B. sags
C. surges
D. brownouts

Question 25:
How can the problem of electrical spikes be addressed?

A. grounding cables
B. surge suppressors
C. line voltage meter
D. uninterruptible power supplies