

ISLEVER

# 644-334

SP Video Phase III Cable Access Network

DEMO

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

What does a Network Re-build 'consists of?

- A. Replacing existing amplifiers with Wider-bandwidth products
- B. Replacing existing amplifiers and subscriber taps with wider-bandwidth products
- C. Construing a completely new plant in parallel with the old
- D. segmenting the nodes

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

What is the difference between the levels when combining broadcast traffic and narrow cast traffic at optical receiver?

- A. 2 dB
- B. 4 dB
- C. 8 dB
- D. 16 dB

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

What is the target optical input level to a Cisco node?

- A. -17dBm
- B. 0dBm
- C. +3dBm
- D. +17dBm

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

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What does the expression 'Physical nodes size' mean?

- A. The number of subscribers served by the HFC network
- B. The geographic dimensions of the area served by an Optical Nodes
- C. The number of potential subscribers connected by coaxial cable to a single Optical Nodes
- D. The size of the area that can be served by a single optical transmitter

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 5**

What does a 'Node Segmentation' project consist of?

- A. Reducing the Physical Node size to effectively increase the bandwidth available to each subscriber
- B. Replacing existing amplifiers with wider-bandwidth products
- C. Reducing the number of optical receivers and transmitters in an optical node to minimize power consumption
- D. Allocating smaller segments of the overall bandwidth to pockets of subscribers

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 6**

The aggregate power of several signals at different wavelengths on the same fiber, when the power of each signal is  $P$  dBm and the number of signals is  $N$ , this can be calculated by?

- A. Multiplying  $P$  by  $N$
- B. Adding  $P$  to  $N$
- C. Adding  $10 \times \log(N)$  to  $P$
- D. Converting  $P$  to milliwatts and adding  $N$

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 7**

What test method is favored by Cisco for the characterization of upstream optical links?

- A. Noise Power Ratio (NPR)

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- B. Measurement of CNR with several unmodulated RF carriers
  - C. Amplitude/frequency response analysis
  - D. Measurement of CNR and Bit Error Ratio (BER) with live DOCSIS traffic

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION NO: 8**

Which of the following characteristics are present when a Cisco gain-flattened EDFA is operated in the constant gain mode?

- A. Fixed aggregate optical power at the output when new wavelengths are added
- B. A fixed gain, determined at the factory and specified by a unique OrderingCode
- C. Fixed gain per wavelength, even when new wavelengths are added
- D. A gain which is tightly controlled by an AGC system, provided no new wavelengths are added

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 9**

A customer network is more than 10 years old. It has 2000 homes passed per node which two situations are challenging when segmenting the serving areas so that each new area serves approximately 500 homes-passed? (Choose two.)

- A. There are no System Design tools available to assist in the design of such an upgrade
- B. It is unlikely that the existing optical node will have four RF outputs with approximately 500 homes-passed served by each output
- C. The existing network was not designed with node segmentation in mind
- D. No equipment is available to handle 500 homes passed per node

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 10**

What are two of the limitations with 1310nm transmission? (Choose two.)

- A. Fiber losses are greater at 1310 nm than 1550 nm
- B. DWDM is not possible at 1310 nm