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SP Video Phase III Wireline

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three of the following are examples of narrow cast traffic? (Choose three.)

A. Video-orv Demand (VoD) signals
B. Voice over IP (VoIP) signals
C. High-speed data for Internet access
D. National video channels E. Radio channels

Answer: A,B,C

QUESTION NO: 2

What should be emphasized when presenting the end-of-line' signal quality calculations to customers?

A. The method of computing the cumulative contribution of all the active devices in the network, particularly the CTB and XMOD component
B. The values that have been assumed for coaxial cable attenuation
C. The power consumption of each active device
D. The insignificance of the optical network contribution

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4

In engineering the upstream signal path, why is it desirable to ensure that all Cable Modems transmit at a high RF signal level?

A. Most Cable Modems perform better at higher output levels
B. The Cisco BDR (Baseband Digital Reverse) transmission system cannot operate with low RF input levels

C. A high RF level will ensure that the modem signals will have a high Carrier-to-Noise Ratio as they leave the potentially noisy subscnber's home
D. This will speed up the modem initialization process

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 5

What does a Network Re-build* consists of?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 6

In standard engineering practice, how is narrowcast traffic earned when transported from a main headend to the nodes?

A. Separate fibers. with one fiber dedicated to each narrowcast transmission I
B. The same fiber as the broadcast traffic
C. A single fiber separate from the broadcast traffic using O-band multiplexing
D. A single fiber separate from the broadcast traffic using DWDM, with each wavelength carrying the narrowcast traffic

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 7

What does a Node Segmentation" project consists 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: A

QUESTION NO: 8

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

A. Fiber losses are greater at 1310nm than 155Qnm
B. DWDM is not possible at 1310 nm
C. Chromatic dispersion is a senous problem at a wavelength of 1310 nm
D. 131 Onm transmitters cannot accommodate a full (54MHz to 1GHz) band of traffic

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 9

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

A. Multiplying P by N
B. Adding P to N
C. Adding 1Qxlpg(N)to P
D. Converting P to milliwatts and adding N

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 10

If the following characteristics are present when a Cisco gain-flattened EDFA is operated in the constant

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 Ordering Code
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

QUESTION NO: 11

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