Vendor: Nokia

Exam Code: NQ0-231

Exam Name: 3G Radio Network Planning

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1
What type of analysis would NOT normally be completed when optimising PS data services?

A. Evaluating traffic volume thresholds.
B. Evaluating UE transmit power thresholds.
C. Evaluating downlink transmit power thresholds.
D. Evaluating the delay for the CELLFACH to CELLDCH transition.

Answer: B

QUESTION 2
Which RLC mode should be used for NRT traffic?

A. AM.
B. UM.
C. TrM.
D. FM.

Answer: A

QUESTION 3
How is the SHO area optimised?

A. By adding neighbours for Inter-system handovers.
B. By fine-tuning the HC and PC control parameters.
C. By increasing the TX Power and LNA gain.
D. By adjusting cell dominance areas.

Answer: D

QUESTION 4
What is the CORRECT order of the major phases in the ISHO process?

A. Compressed mode, event or periodical measurement reporting, threshold comparison.
B. Event or periodical measurement reporting, compressed mode, threshold comparison.
C. Initial triggering, compressed mode, event measurement reporting, threshold comparison.
D. Initial triggering, compressed mode, periodical measurement reporting, threshold comparison.

Answer: D

QUESTION 5
The Dedicated Traffic Channel (DTCH):

A. is a point to multipoint channel.
B. exists only in uplink.
C. exists only in downlink.
D. is used to transfer user information.

Answer: D

QUESTION 6
The GSM - WCDMA handover process for voice, from measurements triggering to complete handover, takes:

A. 7-10 seconds.
B. 0.02-0.04 of a second.
C. 2-5 seconds.
D. 0.2-0.4 of a second.

Answer: C

QUESTION 7
When applying the free space propagation loss formula both for GSM900 and WCDMA, what APPROXIMATELY is the propagation loss difference between the systems, if the distance from the BTS is 1500 meters? (Use frequency 2100 MHz for WCDMA.)

A. 5.5 dB.
B. 7.4 dB.
C. 1.3 dB.
D. 13.4 dB.

Answer: B

QUESTION 8
Pilot pollution can be observed from:

A. nodeB TX and RX statistics from OSS.
B. field measurements.
C. nodeB statistics from Iub.
D. RNC handover statistics.

Answer: B

QUESTION 9
What is the CORRECT coding sequence in a DL transmission?

A. First channalisation then scrambling.
B. First scrambling then rate matching.

C. First scrambling then channalisation.
D. First scrambling then convolutional.

Answer: A

QUESTION 10
Which one of the following parameters does NOT have an influence on UL traffic capacity?

A. RACH process.
B. Power control algorithm.
C. Active set size.
D. S-criteria.

Answer: D

QUESTION 11
What happens in the UE when compressed mode is in operation?

A. Transmission and reception are halted for a short time in order to perform measurements on the other frequencies.
B. Transmission is halted for a short time in order to perform measurements on the other frequencies.
C. Transmission and reception continue normally while the UE measures the other frequencies.
D. Reception is halted for a short time in order to perform measurements on the other frequencies.

Answer: A

QUESTION 12
What is "little i"?

A. The interference ratio from neighbouring cells to own cell.
B. The inter-working between 2G and 3G system.
C. The interference margin of own cell.
D. The inter-system handover margin.

Answer: A

QUESTION 13
Which one of the following statements is CORRECT when the CPICH pilot power is too low in one cell?

A. CPICH pilot power has no effect on Soft handovers.
B. Soft handovers are delayed.

C. Soft handovers are happening earlier.
D. Soft handovers are not working.

Answer: C

QUESTION 14
For what purpose are the raw counters usually used?

A. To monitor system level performance
B. To monitor end user performance
C. To record the throughput
D. To troubleshoot cell specific issues

Answer: D

QUESTION 15
For the CELLFACH state, which one of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The UE is enabled to transmit uplink control messages and may also be able to transmit small data packets on the RACH.
B. Listens to the PCH transport channel (via allocated PICH) for the decoding of paging and notification messages sent by the RAN.
C. A cell update procedure is used to report to the RNC, when the UE executes cell re-selection.
D. The location of the UE is known on cell level in RNC.

Answer: B

QUESTION 16
The RadioBearerSetup message:

A. is sent in uplink.
B. is sent in downlink.
C. can replace the RRCConnectionSetup to speed up the call set-up.
D. is the downlink answer to the RadioBearerRequest.

Answer: B

QUESTION 17
If the coverage area of the site with 12.2 kbps voice services and 141.9 dB path loss is 17.5 km2, what is the cell radius assuming that the site has 3 sectors (k factor for site area is 2.2)?

A. 2.2 km.
B. 2.8 km.
C. 3.3 km.

D. 1.6 km.

Answer: B

QUESTION 18

For the use of a shared antenna line between GSM and WCDMA, what is needed?

A. Diplexer or triplexer.
B. Same output power both GSM and WCDMA.
C. Coupler or splitter.
D. One shared BTS for GSM and WCDMA.

Answer: A

QUESTION 19

Which one of the following channels does NOT have an influence on DL coverage?

A. PRACH.
B. BCCH.
C. PCH.
D. SCH.

Answer: A

QUESTION 20

In the call-setup phase, on which transport channel is the RRCConnectionSetup message sent?

A. BCH.
B. RACH.
C. CCCH.
D. FACH.

Answer: D

QUESTION 21

Which one of the following is the CORRECT range for Routing Area?

A. 0 - 63.
B. 0 - 127.
C. 0 -15.
D.0 - 255.

Answer: D

QUESTION 22
In a cell reselection, UE neighbour measurements can be seen:

A. always at the same time for all cells.
B. always at different time for all cells.
C. only for three best cells at the same time.
D. depending on parameter settings of measurements of different cell types.

Answer: D

QUESTION 23
Considering 1 site (3 cells) with 1 only one carrier per cell, how many traffic hardware channels are needed if in the site the active users are: 1.8 voice, 0.7 CS64, 0.7 PS64 and 1 PS384 and knowing that for each connection the following hardware channels apply: 1 for voice, 4 for CS64, 4 for PS64 and 16 for PS384 are needed?

A. 24
B. 4
C. 37
D. 13

Answer: A

QUESTION 24
For proper cell (re)selection UE needs which one of the following parameter settings?

A. Spreading codes.
B. Location area identifications.
C. Scrambling codes.
D. CPICH TX levels.

Answer: C

QUESTION 25
Inter-system handover parameter settings at the 3G-coverage border should be evaluated at a level of:

A. cell and RNC.
B. site and RNC.
C. cell and site.
D. site and MSC.

Answer: A

QUESTION 26
Which one of the following statements regarding physical channel and power control

pairs is NOT true?

A. S-CCPCH has inner loop power control.
B. PRACH uses open loop power control.
C. FACH and PCH do not have inner loop power control.
D. DCH utilizes fast power control.

Answer: A

QUESTION 27
Which one of the following belongs to detailed site planning?

A. Max. UE Tx Power on RACH, CPICH Ec/No Offset.
B. Spreading code, PC overhead, Replacement Window.
C. Scrambling code, MHPA gain, ISHO neighbours.
D. Mobile Network Code, Max. Allowed DL Bit rate.

Answer: C

QUESTION 28
Which group of parameters should be highlighted at the border of multi mode network?

A. ISHO triggering.
B. Inter-frequency handover triggering.
C. Soft handover triggering.
D. Softer handover triggering.

Answer: A

QUESTION 29
How many radio links on average, per user connected, would be considered a reasonable value for a soft handover overhead in a WCDMA network?

A. 1.7 to 1.8.
B. 1.3 to 1.4.
C. 1.5 to 1.6.
D. 1.9 to 2.

Answer: B

QUESTION 30
At what level does radio interface synchronization have to be planned?

A. Site.
B. Carrier.
C. Cell.

D. RNC.

Answer: C

QUESTION 31
During pre-launch optimisation how can coverage problems be indicated in a cell?

A. By having very high throughput [kbit/s] in a cell.
B. By having TX power limitation and high throughput [kbit/s].
C. By achieving TX power limitations of NodeB or UE.
D. By having TX power limitation and low throughput [kbit/s].

Answer: D

QUESTION 32
Soft handover parameters are set per:

A. RNC.
B. cell.
C. MSC.
D. site.

Answer: B

QUESTION 33
The output of coverage planning is needed for which one of the following processes?

A. Propagation model tuning.
B. Transmission planning.
C. Loading field measurements.
D. Code planning.

Answer: D

QUESTION 34
Which kind of channels exists in the WCDMA technology and how are they mapped?

A. Logical mapped on physical channels.
B. Logical mapped on transport mapped on physical channels.
C. Transport mapped on logical mapped on physical channels.
D. Transport mapped on physical channels.

Answer: B

QUESTION 35
What is SHO gain?

A. It is an additional macro diversity gain against slow fading.
B. It is an additional micro diversity gain.
C. It reduces the radio link loss due to multiple handovers.
D. It is a software feature in RAN.

Answer: A

QUESTION 36
When the UE receives the RRCConnectionRelease message in state CELLFACH, the message is received on the:

A. CCCH it releases all its radio resources and enters idle mode.
B. CCCH it sends the SMS on the Paging Channel and then enters the idle mode.
C. DCCH it releases all its radio resources and enters idle mode.
D. DTCH it continues to use the radio resource as long as the users need it.

Answer: A

QUESTION 37
From which SIB does the UE find the uplink interference level for the RACH process?

A. SIB1.
B. SIB5.
C. SIB3.
D. SIB7.

Answer: D

QUESTION 38
Which of the following statements about scrambling code groups is not true?

A. UE make use of the scrambling code groups when achieving initial synchronisation.
B. There are 16 scrambling codes within each scrambling code group.
C. The same scrambling code can be assigned to each carrier belonging to a single sector.
D. A typical planning strategy is to maximise the number of neighbours belonging to the same scrambling code group.

Answer: B

QUESTION 39
How much is IPL (Isotropic Path Loss), if Node B peak EIRP is 40.7 dBm and isotropic power of user equipment is -107 dBm?

A. 66.3 dB.
B. 157.7 dB.

C. -147.7 dB.
D. 147. 7 dB.

Answer: D

QUESTION 40
When applying the free space propagation loss formula both for TETRA and WCDMA,
what APPROXIMATELY is the propagation loss difference between the systems, if the
distance from the BTS is 400 meters? (Use frequency 2100 MHz for WCDMA and 450
for TETRA.)

A. 1.3 dB.
B. 7.4 dB.
C. 5.5 dB.
D. 13.4 dB.

Answer: D

QUESTION 41
Power control parameters are linked, for example, to:

A. the CPICH, BCCH, and SCH settings.
B. the soft handovers, hard handovers, and inter system handovers.
C. RRM, RAB, RRC, and RANAP functions.
D. the RACH process, DPCH offsets and SIR target

Answer: D

QUESTION 42
When the UE receives the RRCConnectionRelease message in state CELLDCH, it
retransmits the message RRCConnectionReleaseComplete:

A. N308 times using an interval of T308 seconds before entering idle mode.
B. as many times as it can to reach the number N308 in the time T308 before entering the
idle mode.
C. consecutively for a time of T308 seconds before entering idle mode.
D. N308 times within a time of T308 before entering idle mode.

Answer: A

QUESTION 43
Considering 1 site (3 cells) with 1 only one carrier per cell, what is the downlink
throughput (in Kb/s) PER CELL if in the site the active users are: 1.8 voice, 0.7 CS64,
0.7 PS64 and 1 PS384?

A. 514.76.

B. 64.94.
C. 194.82.
D. 165.19.

Answer: D

QUESTION 44
What is the MAXIMUM number of P-CPICH signals, of similar strength, that the UE should measure?

A. 2 WBTS cells.
B. 1 WBTS cell.
C. 4 WBTS cells.
D. 3 WBTS cells.

Answer: D

QUESTION 45
Together with 3 active set cells, what is the total number of IFHO plus ISHO neighbours the UE is able to report in compressed mode?

A. 10
B. 6
C. 12
D. 5

Answer: C

QUESTION 46
The Paging Control Channel (PCCH) is a downlink channel that transfers paging information. This channel is used:

A. by the mobile to send short amounts of data (SMS).

B. by the network to send short amounts of data (SMS).
C. when the network doesn't know the location cell of the mobile.
D. when the mobile wants to move to a cell with better quality.

Answer: C

QUESTION 47
Which one of the following services has the HIGHEST processing gain?

A. 384 kbps NRT data.
B. 12.2 kbps AMR voice.
C. 64 kbps NRT data.
D. 64 kbps RT data.

Answer: B

QUESTION 48
The WCDMA - GSM handover process for voice, from measurements triggering to complete handover, takes:

A. 2-7 seconds.
B. 0.2-0.4 of a second.
C. 0.02-0.04 of a second.
D. 1-2 seconds

Answer: A

QUESTION 49
When are Traffic Volume Measurements needed to change Transport channel:

A. CELLDCH state.
B. CELLPCH state.
C. URA-PCH state.
D. CELLFACH state.

Answer: D

QUESTION 50
In an admission control procedure, what may happen if in uplink the PrxNoise is under-estimated?

A. There is the risk of having capacity problems.
B. There is the risk of having interference problems.
C. There is a risk of increasing the drop call rate.
D. If it is only few dB, safer planning of the network could have been done.

Answer: A

QUESTION 51
How many WSP are needed for a site with 3 cells, 1 carrier and with 199.1 equivalent AMR voice channels per site, knowing that for each WSP there are 64 hardware channels?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 3

Answer: B

QUESTION 52
If the maximum cell range for 384 kbps data service is 0.61 km and cell range for 12.2 kbps voice is 1.0 km, what is the dominating service in terms of cell range and how many sites (3-sectors, k factor for site area is 1.95) are needed to provide that service in the area of 100 km2?

A. Data and 52 sites.
B. Voice and 138 sites.
C. Voice and 52 sites.
D. Data and 138 sites.

Answer: D

QUESTION 53
Which one of the following items MAY have an influence on UL coverage?

A. Qhyst.
B. SIR target.
C. Qmeas.
D. Srxlev.

Answer: B

QUESTION 54
In terms of power control headroom, the indoor environment is different from the outdoor one, because:

A. the UE is moving slowly.
B. fast fading margin is lower.
C. the cell size is smaller.
D. the number of users is lower.

Answer: A

QUESTION 55
How can you verify if quality targets have been achieved?

A. Checking the planning tool coverage predictions with a test mobile on the field.
B. Performing field test measurements and monitoring OSS statistics.
C. Ensuring that the default set of RAN parameters is downloaded.
D. Auditing the RNC and NodeB parameter inconsistencies.

Answer: B

QUESTION 56
In order to plan the scrambling codes of a group of sites, what is the MAXIMUM possible value, if any, that can be used?

A. 1024
B. There is no Maximum.
C. 512
D. 65535

Answer: C

QUESTION 57
When is the DRX cycle NOT needed?

A. In paging process.
B. In discontinuous reception.
C. In measurement requirements.
D. In RACH process.

Answer: D

QUESTION 58
Which one of the following is the CORRECT representation of the state machine?

Answer:

QUESTION 59
In cell-reselection which kind of adjacency is may NOT be measured?

A. Inter-frequency.
B. Monitored set cell
C. Detected set cell.
D. Intra-frequency.

Answer: C

QUESTION 60
What is a typical value (in dB) of the "PtxPrimaryCPICH" parameter (this parameter determines the transmission power for the primary CPICH channel) in a macro cell (CEC WBTS)?

A. 33
B. 10
C. 3
D. 100

Answer: A

QUESTION 61
Which one of the following statements BEST describes the function of compressed mode?

A. Transmission mode in WCDMA technology.
B. Allows time for measurement of another frequency or system.
C. Prevention of traffic congestion.
D. Compression in order to enable transmission rates up to 2Mbps.

Answer: B

QUESTION 62
How should the downlink load be measured?

A. By measuring traffic (throughput [kbit/s]) in the downlink direction.
B. By analysing user profiles in the downlink direction.
C. By collecting average RX level of UEs from NMS.
D. By monitoring NodeB TX power.

Answer: D

QUESTION 63
When applying the free space propagation loss formula both for GSM 1800 and WCDMA, what APPROXIMATELY is the propagation loss difference between the systems, if the distance from the BTS is 1500 meters? (Use frequency 2100 MHz for WCDMA.)

A. 7.4 dB.
B. 13.4 dB.
C. 5.5 dB.
D. 1.3 dB.

Answer: D

QUESTION 64
The purpose of the interference margin is to indicate:

A. how much the power is reduced per connection at the base station due to network load.
B. the allowed number of subscribers in the network.
C. how much interference can be received from neighbouring base stations.
D. how much more power is needed per connection at the base station due to network load.

Answer: D

QUESTION 65
Harmonic distortion can be a problem in the case of co-siting GSM1800 and
WCDMA2100. In which way does the harmonic distortion cause interference?

A. GSM UL -> WCDMA DL.
B. WCDMA UL -> GSM DL.
C. GSM DL -> WCDMA UL.
D. WCDMA DL -> GSM UL.

Answer: C

QUESTION 66
How does speed affect power rise?

A. Higher speeds have higher power rise.
B. Higher speeds have lower power rise.
C. There is no affect.
D. Nokia implementation is not affected.

Answer: B

QUESTION 67
Which parameter is used as an input to ISHO decision algorithm?

A. MS Power.
B. RxQual.
C. BTS Power.
D. RxLev.

Answer: D

QUESTION 68
Which is the correct range for URA?

A. 0 - 15.
B. 1 - 65535.
C. 0 - 7.
D. 1 - 1023.

Answer: B

QUESTION 69
Which of the following items should be optimised to improve packet services throughput

A. Soft handover overhead
B. Cell specific scrambling codes
C. CPICH Ec/No & CPICH RSCP
D. PrxNoise

Answer: C

QUESTION 70
Which one of the antenna down-tilting mechanisms is preferred?

A. A combination of electrical and mechanical tilting.
B. Antenna pole tilting.
C. Electrical tilting.
D. Mechanical tilting.

Answer: C

QUESTION 71
In an admission control procedure, what is MOST likely thing to happen if in uplink the PrxNoise is over-estimated?

A. There is the risk of having interference problems.
B. There is a risk of increasing call failures.
C. If it is only few dB, safer planning of the network could have been done
D. There is the risk of having capacity problems.

Answer: B

QUESTION 72
The UE link powers are changed in case:

A. Power is reduced if only one UE - NodeB link reliably indicates so
B. Power is increased if only one UE - NodeB link reliably indicate so
C. Powers are increased/decreased in case indicated by the UE
D. Power is reduced if only one UE - NodeB links indicate so

Answer: A

QUESTION 73
Which parameters are used as an input in the decision to hand over to another frequency (IFHO decision algorithm)?

A. CPICH Ec/No and UE power.
B. BTS link power and CPICH RSCP.
C. CPICH Ec/No and CPICH RSCP.

D. BTS link power and UE power.

Answer: C

QUESTION 74
Which one of the following requirements is MANDATORY for code planning?

A. Field measurement.
B. Neighbouring definitions.
C. Propagation model tuning.
D. Monte Carlo simulations.

Answer: B

QUESTION 75
The MOST critical power control in practice is:

A. UL outer loop.
B. UL closed loop.
C. DL open loop.
D. UL open loop.

Answer: B

QUESTION 76
If the cell range of 12.2 kbps voice service with 141.9 dB path loss is 2.3 km, what is the size of the cell area with omni-directional site (k factor for site area is 2.6)?

A. 13.8 km?
B. 15.9 km?
C. 16.6 km?NP
D. 12.2 km?

Answer: A

QUESTION 77
In the hand-over control procedure, during an event 1B a primary scrambling code (SC):

A. is replaced from another SC.
B. leaves the active sets if its level is level under a threshold for a determined period of time.
C. enters the active set if its level is comparable to the already active ones, its level is over a threshold for a determined period of time and the active set size limit has not been reached.
D. is monitored in case of need.

Answer: B

QUESTION 78
Soft handover areas and pilot pollution can be optimised by:

A. reducing NodeB Tx power.

B.down tilting NodeB antenna.
C. increasing UE TX power.
D. using compressed mode.

Answer: B

QUESTION 79
In passive distributed antenna systems, what are the MAIN components?

A. Splitters, connectors and electro-optic converters.
B. Diplexers, couplers, splitters, radiating and RF cables.
C. Splitters, optical fibres and jumpers.
D. Optical fibres, radiating cables and attenuators.

Answer: B

QUESTION 80
How does little i (or other to own cell interference) affect the uplink load, if at all?

A. By increasing the load by
B. There is no affect, it only affects the downlink.
C. By increasing the load by a factor of $(1 + i*powerrise)$.
D.By decreasing the load by a factor of $(1 + i*powerrise)$.

Answer: C

QUESTION 81
Which one of the following analyses can be performed with an UE connected measurement system but NOT with a scanner measurement system?

A. Drop call analysis.
B. SIR analysis.
C. P-CPICH coverage measurement.
D. SHO area measurement.

Answer: A

QUESTION 82
What inter-RAT criteria measurements should be highlighted in the border area of multi

mode network?

A. T.
B. R.
C. H.
D. S.

Answer: D

QUESTION 83
Inter cell interference CANNOT be reduced by:

A. limiting TX power of UE or NodeB.
B. down tilting NodeB antenna.
C. squeezing soft handover areas as a function of active set.
D. increasing the number of sectors per site.

Answer: C

QUESTION 84
Transmission time is NOT reduced in compressed mode by:

A. reducing the spread factor by 2.
B. using higher layer scheduling.
C. puncturing.
D. limiting NRT traffic.

Answer: D

QUESTION 85
Assuming that the BTS max. power is 43dBm/carrier, what is a typical value of the parameter PtxPrimaryCPICH?

A. 23dBm.
B. 33dBm.
C. 20dBm.
D. 40dBm.

Answer: B

QUESTION 86
In a site with 3 cells and 2 carriers, what is the total number of downlink hardware channels needed if the amount needed for traffic is 158.7 per site and the amount used for signalling is 8?

A. 183

B. 167
C. 255
D. 207

Answer: D

QUESTION 87
The Node B antenna gain is 17 dB and receiver sensitivity 112 dBm, radiated power
(EIRP) of user equipment (Ue) is 18 dBm and feeder cable loss is 3 dB. What is the
MAXIMUM path loss?

A. 114 dB
B. 116 dB
C. 144 dB
D. 147 dB

Answer: C

QUESTION 88
Physical channel power optimisation has to be done at the level of:

A. routing area and CELLDCH state.
B. RNC and cell area.
C. location and routing area.
D. site and cell area.

Answer: B

QUESTION 89
In the case of compressed mode and lower spreading code usage:

A. there is no impact on interference level.
B. the average interference level increases approximately 20%.
C. the average interference level increases approximately 5%.
D. the interference level is reduced approximately 5%.

Answer: C

QUESTION 90
Too wide soft handover areas can be indicated MOST easily by:

A. measuring CPICH coverage.
B. calculating inter cell interference.
C. comparing actual active set sizes.
D. monitoring traffic.

Answer: C

QUESTION 91
How can the cell/area data traffic profile best be monitored?

A. Measuring RT and NRT throughput.
B. Following up cell loading classes.
C. Counting RAB PS attempts.
D. Following up DCH channel allocations.

Answer: D

QUESTION 92
DCH traffic has the smallest impact on:

A. coverage area.
B. hard or soft blocking.
C. soft handover triggering.
D. lub utilisation.

Answer: C

QUESTION 93
Minimum coupling loss (MCL) is the minimum allowed:

A. overall loss between BTS and UE.
B. Loss from the UE to the MHA.
C. loss in antenna line.
D. loss from the UE Tx to BTS antenna.

Answer: A

QUESTION 94
If the NodeB antenna direction has been modified:

A. pilot coverage areas need no recalculation.
B. new EbNo values have to be selected.
C. softer handover areas are changed.
D. power control parameters need to be changed.

Answer: C

QUESTION 95
Which of the following statements about scrambling code groups is not true?

A. The same scrambling code can be assigned to each carrier belonging to a single sector.
B. A typical planning strategy is to maximise the number of neighbours belonging to the same scrambling code group.
C. UE make use of the scrambling code groups when achieving initial synchronisation. D. There are 16 scrambling codes within each scrambling code group.

Answer: D

QUESTION 96
Which one of the following statements relating to WCDMA inter-working is TRUE?

A. Inter frequency measurements have IMSI verification.
B. Inter system measurements have BSIC verification.
C. Inter system measurements have IMSI verification.
D. Inter frequency measurements have BSIC verification.

Answer: B

QUESTION 97
The Common Control Channel (CCCH) is:

A. a uni-directional channel for transmitting control information from network to UEs.
B. a uni-directional channel for transmitting control information from UEs to network.
C. only used by mobiles having RRC connection with the network.
D. a bi-directional channel for transmitting control information between network and UEs.

Answer: D

QUESTION 98
Which one of the following statements concerning simulations on the planning tool is NOT true?

A. Monte Carlo simulation is a form of static simulation.
B. Static simulations make use of an iterative process.
C. Static simulation is a time consuming process.
D. Simulations are not dynamic.

Answer: B

QUESTION 99
In the call-setup phase the RRCConnectionRequest message is sent from the UE to the:

A. SGSN.
B. Core Network.
C. RNC.

D. BTS.

Answer: C

QUESTION 100
Which of the following data sets is NOT needed for cell selection parameter settings?

A. WCEL.
B.   HOPI.
C. HOPS.
D. RNC.

Answer: D

QUESTION 101
How can capacity (interference) be improved?

A. Increasing transmission power of UEs.
B. Increasing SHO.
C. Decreasing speed of UEs.
D. Usage of transmission diversity.

Answer: D

QUESTION 102
How can user throughput in a cell be measured MOST accurately?

A. With RT and NRT data services counters.
B. With PS Background and Interactive classes counters.
C. With FTP test calls.
D. With allocated channel capacity (kbit/s) counters.

Answer: C

QUESTION 103
Assuming that "Srxlev = Qrxlevmeas - Qrxlevmin - max \{0, UeTxPowerMaxPrach - UEPmax}" and that "Squal = Qqualmeas - Qqualmin", a cell is considered suitable to camp on if:

A. Srxlev > 0 AND Squal > 0.
B. Srxlev < 0 AND Squal < 0.
C. Srxlev < 0 AND Squal > 0.
D. Srxlev > 0 AND Squal < 0.

Answer: A