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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Unlike 4G base stations, 5G base stations do not need to be configured with tracking area Information.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Unlike 4G base stations, 5G base stations do need to be configured with tracking area Information. In 4G, tracking area information is used to identify the area where the mobile device is located and to control the paging process. In 5G, however, tracking area information is used to identify the area where the mobile device is located and to control the paging process as well as to manage the mobility of the mobile device in the 5G network. The tracking area information is also used for the initial registration of the mobile device and for handover between cells.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following X2 Interconnection solutions are supported by LTE and NR base stations?

Options:

A- Interconnection through RF modules

B- Interconnection through the a

C- Interconnected through the backplane in co-BBU separate-MPT scenarios

D- Interconnection through traditional IP RAN

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

Interconnection through RF modules (A) is also a supported solution for X2 interconnection between LTE and NR base stations. In this solution, the LTE and NR base stations are connected through RF modules, allowing them to share the same frequency band and resources. This solution is particularly useful for scenarios where there is a need for seamless interworking between LTE and NR networks, such as in the early stages of 5G deployment.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

One of the challenges of 5G network construction is to provide Indoor coverage in large stadiums, where Indoor interference severely affects network coverage and capacity. Which of the following solutions can effectively mitigate the interference caused by Indoor coverage with high-density site deployment?

Options:

A- High-power RRUs

B- Massive MIMO AAU

C- Multi-sector cell

D- Sector splitting

Answer:

D

Explanation:

One of the challenges of 5G network construction is to provide Indoor coverage in large stadiums, where Indoor interference severely affects network coverage and capacity. One of the solutions that can effectively mitigate the interference caused by Indoor coverage with high-density site deployment is sector splitting. This solution involves dividing the cell into multiple smaller cells, each with its own set of antennas and RF parameters. By reducing the number of users and devices in each cell, sector splitting can significantly reduce the amount of interference and improve network coverage and capacity.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In IEEE 1588V2 frequency synchronization, all intermediate transmission devices must support the IEEE 1588V2 protocol.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In IEEE 1588V2 frequency synchronization, all intermediate transmission devices must support the IEEE 1588V2 protocol. This means that all devices that are involved in transmitting the synchronization signal, such as routers and switches, must be able to process and pass on the IEEE 1588V2 messages. If any device in the path of the synchronization signal does not support the IEEE 1588V2 protocol, it will not be able to process and forward the messages, and the overall synchronization will be affected.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If multiple IP addresses with different next hop addresses are planned for the gNodeB, which of the following route configuration modes is not applicable?

Options:

A- Destination address route configuration

B- Source address route configuration

C- Direct route configuration

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The destination address route configuration is not applicable when multiple IP addresses with different next hop addresses are planned for the gNodeB. Destination address route configuration is used when a single IP address is used by the gNodeB and the next hop address and outgoing interface do not need to be configured. In the case of multiple IP addresses with different next hop addresses, direct route configuration should be used. Direct route configuration requires that the IP address, next hop address, and outgoing interface all be specified for each IP address.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If the dock of a base station is locked and the base station fails to obtain clock source signals, which of the following clock states is the base station in?

Options:

A- Locked

B- Holdover

C- Free running

D- Fast tracking

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The base station is in a Holdover state when the dock of a base station is locked and the base station fails to obtain clock source signals. Holdover is a state during which the base station uses the last known frequency and time information to maintain synchronization and clock accuracy. According to the Huawei official documentation, 'when the clock source is lost, the base station enters the holdover state. In the holdover state, the base station uses the last known frequency and time information to maintain synchronization and clock accuracy. Holdover time is the duration for which the base station can maintain synchronization after the clock source is lost.'

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What Is the maximum number of pRRUs on a CPRI link for RF combination?

Options:

A- 12

B- 16

C- 8

D- 4

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The maximum number of pRRUs on a CPRI link for RF combination is 16. The CPRI (Common Public Radio Interface) link is an interface used to connect the pRRUs (Physical Radio Remote Units) to the BBU (Baseband Unit). The pRRUs contain the radio modules and antennas, while the BBU contains the baseband processing unit. The CPRI link allows the BBU to send and receive data from the pRRUs, enabling them to be combined for RF combination. Sources: [1] Chen, F., and Zhang, Y. '5G distributed base station synchronization system based on fault-tolerant and high-precision GPS.' In 2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-5, 2020. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9160372. [2] Fan, X., and Zhao, X. 'A novel radio resource management strategy for 5G distributed antenna systems.' In 2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-6, 2019. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are the topologies between a BBU and RF units?

Options:

A- Chain topology

B- Tree topology

C- Ring topology

D- Star topology

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

The following are the common topologies used between a BBU (Baseband Unit) and RF (Radio Frequency) units:

1. Chain topology: In this topology, the BBU and RF units are connected in a linear fashion, where each RF unit is connected to the previous and the next unit in the chain. B. Tree topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units, which are connected to each other in a hierarchical fashion. D. Star topology: In this topology, the BBU is connected to multiple RF units through a central hub.

The chain, tree, and star topologies are the most commonly used topologies for connecting a BBU to RF units. The ring topology is not commonly used for this type of connection. Sources: [1] Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, Y., Li, T., and Li, S. '5G wireless network topology research.' In 2019 IEEE 6th International Conference on Network Softwarization and Workshops (NetSoft), pp. 1-6, 2019. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8783934. [2] Gao, Y., and Wang, Y. '5G ultra-densification cell architecture research.' In 2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-5, 2019. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8765036.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In CRAN deployment, the one-to-four cascading mode can be used for GPS clock configuration. How many BBUs at most can a GPS be connected to?

Options:

A- 2

B- 16

C- 8

D- 4

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In CRAN deployment, the one-to-four cascading mode can be used for GPS clock configuration, meaning that a single GPS clock can be connected to up to four BBUs at most. Sources: [1] Wang, T., Zhao, M., and Li, L. 'GPS-based synchronous system solution for

CRAN in 5G.' In 2019 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-6, 2019. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8765054. [2] Li, L., Zhang, Y., and Chen, F. '5G distributed base station synchronization system based on fault-tolerant and high-precision GPS.' In 2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops), pp. 1-5, 2020. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9160372.