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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The distance that a signal's energy can travel in the time it takes for one cycle to occur is called the signal's:

Options:

A- amplitude

B- frequency

C- wavelength

D- period

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Wavelength is a measure of the distance that a signal's energy can travel in the time it takes for one cycle of the signal to occur. It is calculated by dividing the speed of light by the frequency of the signal. Wavelength is generally expressed in meters (m).

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the two main applications for ac (alternate current)?

Options:

A- direct, pulsating

B- electric, magnetic

C- power, information

D- static, dynamic

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The two main applications for AC (alternate current) are power and information. AC is used to generate and transfer power to electrical devices, and is also used to carry information signals in telecommunications.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If a waveform period is determined to be 10 microseconds in duration, what is the frequency of the signal?

Options:

A- 100 kHz

B- 10 kHz

C- 1000 Hz

D- 100 Hz

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Frequency is the inverse of period, so to calculate the frequency of a signal with a period of 10 microseconds, you would divide 1 by the period, which is equal to 100 kHz.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following measures the real power drawn by the load equipment?

Options:

A- Watts

B- Amps

C- Volts

D- Amperes

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Watts measures the real power drawn by the load equipment and is determined by multiplying the volts and amps of the load

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following Volt Configurations support commercial environments and data centers?

Options:

A- Single phase 120V and 240V

B- Single phase 240V

C- 3-phase 280V

D- Single phase 120V

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

AC is more easily distributed than DC. This is because:

Options:

A- AC can be transmitted using lighter wires.

B- DC needs wires to be totally insulated, while AC wires can be bare, hung from insulator on pylons.

C- AC can be transformed from a low voltage to a high voltage and back again with a transformer. DC cannot.

D- Wires have less resistance if they are carrying AC

Answer:

C

Explanation:

AC can be transformed from a low voltage to a high voltage and back again with a transformer, while DC cannot. This makes it easier to distribute AC electricity over long distances and is why it is used more widely than DC electricity. A and B are also true, as wires carrying AC can be bare and don't need to be totally insulated. Wires have less resistance when carrying AC electricity, which is why it is more efficient than DC.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For which one of these processes is Direct Current essential, and will not work with alternating current?

Options:

A- Heating

B- Lighting

C- Turning a motor

D- Electrolysis

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Direct Current (DC) is essential for the process of electrolysis. Electrolysis is the process of breaking down a compound using an electric current. The electric current causes ions to move, which results in a chemical reaction that breaks down the compound. In order for electrolysis to work, a direct current is required, as the ions must flow in one direction. Alternating Current (AC) changes direction and would not provide a consistent flow of ions.

Heating, lighting, and turning a motor can be done by either DC or AC. Heating can be done by passing an electric current through a heating element, which can be powered by either DC or AC. Lighting can be done by passing an electric current through a light bulb, which can be powered by either DC or AC. A motor can be powered by either DC or AC, but the type of motor and the application will determine which type of current is more suitable.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A typical data center load would consist of _____ (Choose 3)

Options:

A- Cooling equipment

B- Networking equipment

C- Power generator

D- Software

E- Computers

Answer:

A, C, E

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which one of the following describes the amount of resistance electricity encounters?

Options:

A- Ohm

B- Ampere

C- Volts

D- Watts

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Ohm () describes the amount of resistance electricity encounters. It is one of the base units of the International System of Units (SI), and is defined as the amount of resistance that a conductor has when a force of one volt is applied across it. Ohms are used to measure the electrical resistance of a circuit, and can be used to determine the power of a circuit or the amount of current flowing through it.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

_____ measures the amount of electrical current flowing through a circuit during a specific time interval.

Options:

A- Ohm

B- Ampere

C- Volts

D- Watts

Answer:

B

Explanation:

An ampere (A) is the unit of measurement for electric current. It measures the amount of electrical current flowing through a circuit during a specific time interval. The ampere is named after Andr-Marie Ampre, a French mathematician and physicist who was one of the main discoverers of electromagnetism.

Ohm () is the unit of measurement for electric resistance, which is the opposition to the flow of an electric current through a circuit.

Volt (V) is the unit of measurement for electric potential difference, which is the energy required per unit charge to move a test charge between two places in a static electric field.

Watt (W) is the unit of measurement for power, which is the rate at which energy is used or generated in an electrical circuit.

'Current' (https://www.britannica.com/topic/current-electricity)

'Electric current' (https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/electric-current)

'Units of Measurement' (https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/textbook/direct-current/chpt-1/units-of-measurement/)

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is an overall consideration for physical security?

Options:

A- Apply the technology

B- Apply the solution

C- Identify the problem

D- Define the problem

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Defining the problem is an important overall consideration for physical security. This process involves identifying and analyzing the threats and vulnerabilities that could potentially affect the security of the system, as well as determining what steps need to be taken to mitigate these risks. This process should be done before any other steps are taken to ensure physical security, as it helps to ensure that the security measures are tailored to the specific needs of the system.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

_____ security means keeping unauthorized or ill-intentioned people out of places that they do not belong.

Options:

A- Logical

B- Topological

C- Network

D- Physical

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Physical security means keeping unauthorized or ill-intentioned people out of places that they do not belong. This can involve a variety of measures, such as locks, alarms, access control systems, cameras, and guards. Physical security is an important part of any security system, as it helps to protect valuable assets and personnel from theft, vandalism, and other malicious activities.