

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
07	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
08	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
09	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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13	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
15	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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19	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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23	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
25	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
26	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

27	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
29	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Comba Telecom, Inc.

CRFCC

Comba RF Commissioning Certification Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Comba Telecom, Inc. **CRFCC**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **CRFCC**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

During the commissioning of a Comba in-building DAS head-end, which two measurements are mandatory before declaring the donor link service-ready? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Output power of the repeater/DAS head-end measured with a calibrated power meter or spectrum analyzer
- ☒ **B** VSWR (return loss) of the antenna feed line and combiner network measured with a calibrated antenna analyzer
- ☐ **C** The serial number of every jumper cable in the rack
- ☐ **D** Color of the labels printed on the front panel of the unit

ANSWER A - B

WHY RF commissioning requires verifying that the head-end delivers the designed output power (a power/spectrum measurement) and that the antenna/combiner feed network is properly matched (VSWR/return loss). Cable serial numbers and label colors are documentation concerns, not RF performance verification.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two of the following items must be checked or recorded as part of PIM (Passive Intermodulation) aware commissioning of a Comba repeater/DAS site? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Torque values applied to RF connector terminations per Comba specification
- ☒ **B** Use of low-PIM rated loads, jumpers and connectors throughout the RF path
- ☐ **C** Painting color of the outdoor antenna radome
- ☐ **D** Brand of the laptop used to load the commissioning software

ANSWER A - B

WHY PIM performance is dominated by connector torque and the use of low-PIM passive components in the RF chain. Radome color and laptop brand are unrelated to intermodulation behaviour.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

An indoor venue such as a shopping mall requires multi-operator, multi-band signal distribution from a single head-end with fiber extension to remote units. Which Comba product family is purpose-built for this scenario?

- ☐ A A wide-band consumer Wi-Fi router
- ☒ B A Comba iDAS / Digital DAS solution with a Master Unit and Remote Units over fiber
- ☐ C A simple passive coax splitter network
- ☐ D A point-to-point microwave backhaul link

ANSWER B

WHY Comba's iDAS / Digital DAS family is designed exactly for this: a head-end Master Unit that digitizes and converts the operator signals, with optical fiber distribution to multiple Remote Units feeding indoor antennas. The other choices are not Comba product families applicable to multi-operator indoor coverage.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which interface is the standard local management/commissioning connection on most current Comba repeater and DAS units for connecting a laptop directly to the equipment?

- ☒ A A USB or Ethernet local craft/management port on the unit, accessed with the Comba commissioning software
- ☐ B An RS-232 parallel printer port
- ☐ C A VGA video port
- ☐ D An HDMI display port

ANSWER A

WHY Comba repeaters and DAS head-end/remote units are typically commissioned through a local craft port (USB or Ethernet) using the vendor's commissioning/management software. The other connector types are not used for equipment management.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

During commissioning of a Comba repeater, why must the uplink path be checked as carefully as the downlink path?

- ☒ **A** Because uplink noise figure and gain directly affect the base station's noise rise and the cell's uplink capacity/coverage
- ☐ **B** Because the uplink is only used for firmware downloads and has no RF traffic impact
- ☐ **C** Because the uplink connectors are physically larger than the downlink connectors
- ☐ **D** Because uplink frequencies are always above 6 GHz

ANSWER A

WHY Uplink noise figure and gain determine how much the repeater degrades the BTS receiver noise floor and how much usable uplink budget is available to the handset. Excessive uplink noise or insufficient gain degrades uplink coverage and capacity, which is why uplink verification is a core commissioning step.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of performing a PIM (Passive Intermodulation) test during commissioning of a Comba repeater/DAS site?

- ☐ **A** To measure the mechanical torque on the rack mounting bolts
- ☒ **B** To verify that intermodulation products generated by passive components in the RF path are below the level that would degrade network performance
- ☐ **C** To measure the DC voltage of the power supply under load
- ☐ **D** To calibrate the unit's internal real-time clock

ANSWER B

WHY PIM testing confirms that connectors, jumpers, antennas and other passive components in the RF path are not generating intermodulation products strong enough to desensitize the receiver or raise the noise floor. The other items are unrelated to PIM.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A coverage gap exists along a highway stretch served by a single operator, and the requirement is to amplify the existing outdoor BTS signal without adding a new BTS. Which Comba solution class is the appropriate choice?

- ☐ A A small-cell core network element
- ☒ B A Comba RF repeater (off-air / wireless repeater) tuned to the operator's band
- ☐ C An optical time-domain reflectometer (OTDR)
- ☐ D A satellite earth station modem

ANSWER B

WHY Off-air RF repeaters are designed specifically to receive the donor BTS signal over the air and retransmit it into the coverage gap without requiring new BTS capacity. Small-cell cores, OTDRs and satellite modems do not perform this function.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which instrument is most appropriate for verifying that the output power of a Comba head-end on a given band is at the level specified in the commissioning design?

- ☒ A A calibrated power meter or spectrum analyzer connected via a calibrated RF path
- ☐ B A digital multimeter set to measure DC voltage
- ☐ C A non-contact infrared thermometer pointed at the chassis
- ☐ D A standard optical fiber inspection microscope

ANSWER A

WHY RF output power is measured with a calibrated power meter or spectrum analyzer through a known RF test path. A DMM, an IR thermometer and a fiber scope cannot make a meaningful RF power measurement.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which step is essential when commissioning a Comba fiber-fed DAS so that the optical budget between the Master Unit and each Remote Unit meets design?

- ☒ **A** Measuring optical transmit/receive levels (dBm) and total link loss at the operating wavelength with a calibrated optical power meter/light source
- ☐ **B** Painting the fiber patch cords to match rack color coding
- ☐ **C** Re-terminating all RJ-45 copper Ethernet ports as fiber
- ☐ **D** Replacing every SC/APC connector with a copper BNC adapter

ANSWER A

WHY Fiber-fed DAS commissioning requires verifying the optical power budget (transmit level, receive level and link loss) with a calibrated optical light source and power meter at the equipment's operating wavelength. The other actions do not validate the optical budget.