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BICSI Registered Communications Distribution Designer - RCDD

BICSI RCDD-002

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 40

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Codes, Standards, and Regulations	59
Topic 2, Design Process	27
Topic 3, Project Management	19
Topic 4, Telecommunications Spaces	55
Topic 5, Backbone Distribution Systems	56
Topic 6, Horizontal Distribution Systems	129
Topic 7, Outside Plant	48
Topic 8, Mix Questions	11
Total	404

QUESTION NO: 1

You are designing a DAS system that has a requirement to supply both RF signal and power to the remote transceivers in the system. Which cable will provide the needed services for this application?

A. Multimode optical fiber cable

B. Radiation coaxial cable

C. Shielded twisted-pair cable

D. Single mode optical fiber cable

E. Screened twisted pair (ScTP) cable

F. Hybrid fiber/copper cable

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

Hybrid fiber/copper cable is the appropriate DAS backbone cable when a remote transceiver requires both communications transport and operating power. The optical-fiber component carries the RF-over-fiber or digitized wireless signal between the centralized equipment and the remote unit, while the integrated copper conductors deliver the required DC power. Combining these components under one outer jacket simplifies pathway use, installation, routing, and remote-unit deployment compared with installing separate fiber and power cables. This construction is also commonly called a composite cable or hybrid power-and-fiber cable. The cable and its associated powering design must be selected for the remote unit's voltage, current, distance, conductor resistance, voltage-drop limits, and applicable grounding and bonding requirements. In a DAS design, the hybrid cable supports the active remote equipment; the remote transceiver then feeds its associated antenna system. CommScope describes hybrid cable systems as combining fiber and copper to deliver both signal transport and power in distributed wireless applications: CommScope Hybrid Cables. Corning likewise identifies composite cables as integrating optical fibers and copper conductors for communications and power delivery: Corning Composite Cables.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are designing a large equipment room (ER) that will house many servers, switches, backup storage drives, and other communications equipment including peripheral devices. To prevent problems from harmonic currents that can be created by switching power supplies, you should arrange for:

A. Isolated grounding

B. Oversized neutral and grounding conductors

C. Surge protection on power supply

D. A 3-phase feeder supply separate from the building supply

E. Power filtering at the service panel

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oversized neutral and grounding conductors are appropriate because the large quantity of switch-mode power supplies associated with information-technology equipment can produce nonlinear load currents and harmonics. In three-phase, four-wire systems, certain zero-sequence harmonic components—particularly triplen harmonics—are in phase on each phase conductor and therefore accumulate in the neutral rather than canceling. Consequently, neutral-conductor current can equal or exceed the current on an individual phase conductor even when phase loads appear balanced. Providing a suitably oversized neutral is therefore an important part of designing reliable power distribution for a dense equipment room. The grounding and bonding system must also be designed with adequate conductor capacity and low impedance so it supports electrical safety, equipment bonding, and appropriate performance in an environment with substantial electronic loads. This design approach helps avoid excessive conductor heating and supports dependable operation of communications and IT equipment. Guidance on addressing nonlinear loads and harmonic effects in data-center electrical systems is available from Schneider Electric’s harmonics guide and the U.S. Department of Energy overview of power factor and harmonics.

QUESTION NO: 3

DC loads are generally expressed in:

A. Amperes

B. Volts

C. Voltage amperes (VA)

D. Watts

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Amperes is correct because DC power-system design commonly treats the load as a current demand at a specified nominal bus voltage, such as −48 Vdc. Expressing demand in amperes directly supports the central engineering calculations for a telecommunications DC plant: determining rectifier current capacity, estimating battery discharge current and reserve time, and sizing conductors and overcurrent protection. Battery capacity is commonly stated in ampere-hours, so the expected load current is also the practical starting point for determining the required battery string capacity over the specified backup interval. The nominal DC voltage remains an essential system parameter, and power can be calculated as voltage multiplied by current when needed; however, the operational load figure used in DC distribution and backup-power planning is generally current in amperes. This convention makes it possible to aggregate equipment loads on a common DC bus and evaluate the effects of normal and maximum-demand conditions on the rectifier-battery system. BICSI’s standards program addresses the design of ICT infrastructure and its supporting systems, including the power considerations that support reliable telecommunications spaces and pathways. See BICSI Standards and Eaton’s battery systems overview for supporting DC backup-power context.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the MINIMUM ceiling height of a telecommunications room?

A. 2.1 m (7.0 ft)

B. 2.3 m (7.5 ft)

C. 2.4 m (8.0 ft)

D. 2.6 m (8.5 ft)

E. 2.7 m (9.0 ft)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The minimum ceiling height for a telecommunications room is 2.4 m (8.0 ft). This dimension is measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling and supports the room’s intended function as a dedicated space for telecommunications terminations, cross-connects, equipment, cable pathways, grounding infrastructure, and ongoing technician access. Providing this minimum vertical clearance allows for appropriately sized racks and cabinets, overhead cable support and pathway systems, and the working space needed to install, maintain, and expand the telecommunications infrastructure without creating avoidable physical constraints. It also helps preserve separation between communications cabling and building services while accommodating cable bend-radius and routing requirements above equipment. The requirement is associated with ANSI/TIA-569, the telecommunications pathways and spaces standard used by BICSI design practice for planning telecommunications rooms and other communications spaces. Designers should treat the stated height as a minimum baseline and coordinate the final room design with equipment dimensions, overhead pathways, fire protection, lighting, HVAC, and applicable local building-code requirements. See the ANSI/TIA-569 standard information from TIA and BICSI's standards overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

Premises optical fiber links should be tested:

A. In one direction at one corresponding wavelength

B. In one direction at both corresponding wavelengths

C. Bidirectionally at one corresponding wavelength

D. Bidirectionally at both corresponding wavelengths

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Bidirectionally at both corresponding wavelengths is correct because it provides the most complete and dependable acceptance-test result for a premises optical-fiber link. Optical loss can vary by wavelength, so testing at the applicable operating wavelengths verifies that the installed channel will support the intended application across its relevant transmission windows. For example, multimode links are commonly evaluated at 850 nm and 1300 nm, while singlemode links are commonly evaluated at 1310 nm and 1550 nm, subject to the governing cabling standard and application requirements.

Testing from each end is equally important because mated connector loss may be direction-dependent. A measurement in only one direction can mask the effect of connector end-face condition, geometry, or launch and receive reference differences. Recording results in both directions allows the designer or test technician to identify anomalous results and establish a more representative loss value for the permanent link. This approach supports reliable documentation, troubleshooting, and future moves, adds, and changes, while providing stronger evidence that the installed cabling meets its performance objective. BICSI's standards resources are available at BICSI Standards. Additional fiber-certification guidance is available from Fluke Networks Fiber Testing.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which type of cable tray is best described as a ventilated bottom with side rails?

A. Ventilated channel

B. Ladder

C. Spline

D. Ventilated trough

E. Basket tray

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Ventilated trough is correct because this cable-tray configuration consists of two longitudinal side rails joined by a continuous or nearly continuous bottom that contains ventilation openings. The perforated or slotted bottom provides substantially more support for installed cables than a rung-based arrangement while still permitting airflow, drainage, and access for heat dissipation. This makes it suitable where cables need broader, more continuous support, including smaller communications cables or cable groups that could otherwise sag through wider rung spacing. The side rails establish the tray's containment and provide the structural members used for supports, fittings, covers, and bonding arrangements. The ventilation distinguishes this construction from a solid-bottom trough, since openings in the bottom allow heat to escape and reduce the accumulation of moisture and debris. Cable-tray terminology and design should be coordinated with the applicable product standard, installation conditions, cable fill, loading, support spacing, bonding, and manufacturer instructions. NEMA's cable-tray systems resources describe the recognized tray-system terminology and standards framework: NEMA Cable Tray

Systems. OSHA also recognizes cable tray as a wiring-system component in its electrical definitions: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.399.

QUESTION NO: 7

You have been asked to provide a UPS that is always serving the load from its batteries and the electrical supply is used only to recharge the batteries. Which one of the following types of UPS will meet this requirement?

A. Off line, standby

B. Line interactive

C. Online double conversion

D. Rotary

E. Flywheel

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Online double conversion is the appropriate UPS topology because its inverter continuously supplies the critical load. Incoming utility AC is first rectified to DC, and the inverter then produces a new, regulated AC output for the equipment. The battery is connected to the DC bus so it can support that inverter immediately if utility power is lost or falls outside acceptable limits. Consequently, there is no transfer interval associated with moving the load from normal utility operation to battery-backed inverter operation; the load remains supplied through the same inverter path.

This arrangement provides strong isolation from common utility disturbances, including voltage variations, frequency deviations, switching transients, and interruptions. It is therefore the topology typically selected where continuity and conditioned power are essential, such as telecommunications, data-processing, and other critical communications-infrastructure loads. Although the rectifier normally supports the DC bus while utility power is available and maintains battery charge, the defining design characteristic is that the inverter—not a direct utility bypass path—continuously serves the load. Eaton describes this continuous conversion and inverter-fed output in its UPS topology overview. Schneider Electric also explains the operating principle of double-conversion online UPS systems.

QUESTION NO: 8

Composite conductors, although not generally recommended, may be used in special circumstances because they provide all of the following advantages EXCEPT:

A. Have good digital transmission characteristics

B. Lightweight

C. Inexpensive

D. Easy to produce

E. Easily embedded into other materials

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Have good digital transmission characteristics is the exception because the principal selection criterion for a horizontal or backbone communications conductor is dependable electrical performance across the applicable frequency range, not merely conductivity. Digital signaling depends on controlled characteristic impedance, low insertion loss and return loss, limited attenuation, and stable performance after installation and environmental exposure. Composite conductive materials can be valuable for specialized applications where their physical or manufacturing properties are important, but their material structure and electrical consistency do not generally provide the predictable, high-frequency transmission performance expected of recognized balanced copper communications cabling. Therefore, they are not normally selected as the signal-carrying medium for standards-based digital telecommunications cabling. BICSI's standards program supports structured-cabling practices that rely on applicable industry performance requirements; see BICSI Standards. The Telecommunications Industry Association likewise identifies balanced twisted-pair and optical-fiber cabling requirements in its standards portfolio, including the performance framework used for digital communications infrastructure: TIA Standards. In the context of this question, a material's usefulness in a special physical application does not establish that it has good digital transmission characteristics.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are starting work on a new high school. The architect has provided you with a telecommunications room located between the kitchen cold store room and the automotive and welding shops. What should you do?

A. Work with the architect to find another location

B. Insist that the welding shop be placed as far from the telecommunications space as possible

C. File a complaint with the client

D. Provide shielded cable tray in the telecommunications room and in the outer halls

E. Request that shielding be placed around the compressors and the arc welding units

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Work with the architect to find another location is correct because telecommunications rooms must be located in an environment that protects communications equipment and cabling from electrical interference, vibration, heat, moisture, and other building-service hazards. The proposed room is exposed to multiple adverse conditions: welding and automotive work can generate substantial electromagnetic interference and industrial electrical noise, while a cold-store area may introduce refrigeration equipment, condensate, temperature differentials, and moisture-related risks. These conditions can impair the reliability, maintainability, and service life of the telecommunications infrastructure.

The appropriate design response is to address the problem at the planning stage, before the room is constructed and systems are installed. A telecommunications room should be a dedicated, secure space with suitable environmental conditions and separation from sources of electromagnetic interference and mechanical or water hazards. Relocating the room allows the design team to provide compliant pathways, maintain necessary clearances, and avoid relying on after-the-fact mitigation measures that may not adequately control the risks. This approach is consistent with the telecommunications-space planning principles addressed by BICSI Standards and the commercial-building pathways-and-spaces framework of ANSI/TIA-569.

QUESTION NO: 10

Time division multiplexing (TDM) systems are designed to transport ________ between end point systems.

A. Only analog signals

B. Only digital signals

C. A mix of both analog and digital signals

D. Both analog and digital signals, but only one type at a time

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Only digital signals is correct. Time division multiplexing is a digital transmission technique that divides the available transmission time on a circuit into repeating time slots. Each assigned channel receives a slot in the multiplexed bit stream, allowing multiple digital tributaries to share one higher-rate facility while preserving separation and timing between the endpoint systems. In practical telecommunications applications, a voice or other analog source may enter a system, but it is converted to a digital representation—commonly through sampling, quantization, and encoding—before it is carried by the TDM transport system. The TDM facility itself therefore transports the resulting digital signal rather than an analog waveform. This operating model underlies conventional digital carrier and channelized transport systems, in which synchronized framing identifies the time-slot position belonging to each channel. The distinction is important in communications distribution design because interfaces, clocking, framing, and bandwidth are specified for the digital transport stream and its digital tributaries. The ITU describes pulse code modulation as converting analog signals into digital form for transmission, while its digital hierarchy recommendations define synchronous multiplexing of digital signals. See ITU-T Recommendation G.711 and ITU-T Recommendation G.704.

QUESTION NO: 11

The MINIMUM recommended lighting requirement in a telecommunications room (TR) at the point of cable terminations is:

A. 150 lux

B. 300 lux

C. 500 lux

D. 750 lux

E. 1000 lux

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

500 lux is the minimum recommended illumination level at cable termination locations in a telecommunications room. This lighting level supports the detailed visual work performed at cross-connects, patch panels, distribution frames, equipment racks, and cable-management hardware. Technicians must be able to accurately identify port labels, color codes, pair counts, connector positions, and termination markings while installing, testing, documenting, troubleshooting, and maintaining the telecommunications infrastructure. Adequate illumination also helps reduce errors during moves, adds, and changes, and improves safe access to equipment and pathways.

The value corresponds to approximately 50 foot-candles and is the commonly specified minimum for telecommunications spaces under ANSI/TIA pathway-and-space guidance. Lighting should be arranged so that the required level is available at the actual work area, rather than merely being an average value elsewhere in the room. Designers should also coordinate fixture placement with racks, cabinets, overhead pathways, and access clearances so that equipment does not create shadows at termination fields. ANSI/TIA-569 addresses telecommunications pathways and spaces, including requirements relevant to telecommunications rooms; see the ANSI/TIA-569-E standard listing. BICSI's Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual is a core design reference for applying such infrastructure-space practices; see BICSI TDMM.

QUESTION NO: 12

All entrance conduits should be equipped with a plastic or nylon line with a MINIMUM test rating of _________ pulling tension.

A. 22.7 kg (50 lbs)

B. 45.4 kg (100 lbs)

C. 68 kg (150 lbs)

D. 90 kg (200 lbs)

E. 113 kg (250 lbs)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The required minimum is **90 kg (200 lbs)** of pulling tension. Entrance conduits form a critical pathway between the building entrance facility and outside-plant or service-provider infrastructure. A plastic or nylon pull line installed in each conduit provides a ready means to install, replace, or add communications cable without needing to first fish the pathway. The line must have sufficient tested tensile strength to withstand installation forces and to support attachment of a properly sized pulling rope or swivel while maintaining reliable pathway access. BICSI telecommunications-distribution design practice specifies a minimum 200-pound test-rated plastic or nylon pull line for entrance conduits. This requirement supports maintainability, avoids unnecessary disruption to occupied facilities, and helps ensure that the conduit remains usable for future cable-installation work. The pull line should be continuous and accessible at the conduit ends, with enough excess length for secure termination and use during subsequent installation activities. BICSI's standards program establishes the design guidance used for telecommunications spaces and pathways; see BICSI Standards. The pathway role of entrance facilities is also addressed within the industry's commercial-building telecommunications pathway standard, TIA Standards.

QUESTION NO: 13

When considering the DAS, which component acts as a bidirectional antenna?

A. Multimode optical fiber cable

B. Radiating coaxial cable

C. Shielded twisted pair (STP) cable

D. Single mode optical fiber cable

E. Screened twisted pair (ScTP) cable

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Radiating coaxial cable is correct because it is designed to function as a distributed, bidirectional antenna within a distributed antenna system (DAS). Also called leaky-feeder cable, it has a carefully engineered outer conductor with slots or apertures that allow RF energy to couple between the cable and the surrounding area along its installed length. In the downlink direction, RF signals carried by the cable are radiated to mobile devices. In the uplink direction, RF signals transmitted by mobile devices are received by the cable and conveyed back toward the DAS headend or signal source. This two-way RF coupling makes radiating coaxial cable particularly useful where conventional discrete antennas are impractical or where continuous coverage is needed, such as tunnels, transportation corridors, parking structures, and large indoor areas. Its attenuation, coupling loss, frequency range, installation route, and spacing must be considered during DAS design so that the required signal level is maintained throughout the coverage area. CommScope describes radiating cable as a solution for distributing wireless signals in challenging coverage environments: CommScope Radiating Cables. Further DAS design context is available from BICSI Standards.

QUESTION NO: 14

An outside plant (OSP) cable must be placed under a pipeline with two side by side pipe runs. The distance between the outside pipes is 6 m (20 ft). What is the length of the conduit required to facilitate the pipeline crossing?

A. 6 m (20 ft)

B. 7.6 m (25 ft)

C. 9 m (30 ft)

D. 10.7 m (35 ft)

E. 12 m (40 ft)

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

12 m (40 ft) is correct because the protective conduit for an underground crossing beneath a pipeline must extend beyond both outside pipe runs. For two side-by-side pipe runs, the crossing length starts with the 6 m (20 ft) distance between the outside pipes and adds 3 m (10 ft) of conduit extension at each end. The required calculation is therefore 6 m + 3 m + 3 m, or 12 m; equivalently, 20 ft + 10 ft + 10 ft equals 40 ft. These extensions ensure that the cable pathway remains protected not only directly below the pipeline but also through the area adjacent to the pipeline where maintenance activity, settlement, and loading associated with the pipeline corridor can affect the installation. This approach supports a maintainable, identifiable, and appropriately protected outside-plant pathway, consistent with BICSI outside-plant design practices. BICSI standards and publications provide the design framework used for telecommunications distribution systems; see the BICSI Standards page and BICSI's Outside Plant Design course information for related OSP design guidance.

QUESTION NO: 15

The information technology system (ITS) designer should design conduits entering a building from below grade point to extend ________ above finished floor (AFF).

A. 51 mm (2 in)

B. 100 mm (4 in)

C. 152 mm (6 in)

D. 203 mm (8 in)

E. 254 mm (10 in)

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

100 mm (4 in) is the appropriate finished-floor stub-up height for a conduit entering a building from below grade. This height provides a practical, identifiable transition from the underground pathway into the building pathway system while leaving sufficient conduit projection for proper termination, protection, and coordination with entrance-facility equipment and surrounding construction. The dimension is measured from the finished floor, rather than from a structural slab or an anticipated floor elevation, so that the pathway remains accessible and usable after finishes are installed. In an ITS entrance design, below-grade conduits must also be planned with water management, sealing, pathway sizing, bends, pull points, grounding/bonding coordination, and segregation requirements in mind. Establishing the conduit stub-up at 100 mm (4 in) supports those installation and maintenance needs without creating an unnecessarily high obstruction at the floor. This is consistent with BICSI's structured-cabling infrastructure design guidance, available through BICSI Standards. The installation must additionally comply with the locally adopted electrical code, including applicable requirements for raceways entering buildings; see NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

QUESTION NO: 16

Firestop ________, in conjunction with steel wedging plates, go in a steel cable tray.

A. Bag

B. Block

C. Intumescent sheet

D. Silicone foams

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Bag is correct. Firestop bags, also commonly called firestop pillows, are preformed, compressible firestopping units used to protect cable-tray penetrations or openings while accommodating the irregular profiles and future changes commonly associated with telecommunications cabling. In a steel cable tray, the bags are tightly installed around cables and against the tray boundaries to create a smoke- and fire-resistant seal. Steel wedging plates provide the mechanical restraint needed to retain and compress the bags in the tray opening, helping the installed assembly maintain the required configuration under fire exposure. This approach is especially useful where a pathway may require moves, additions, or changes because individual bags can be removed and reinstalled without demolishing the entire firestop system. The installation must nevertheless follow the specific listed and labeled firestop system, including the permitted tray type, cable fill, bag arrangement, retaining hardware, and required ratings. Firestop-pillow systems and their intended use in cable-management openings are described by Specified Technologies Inc.. The importance of using tested, listed firestop systems for penetrations is also addressed by UL Solutions.

QUESTION NO: 17

The propagation and path loss of radio signals in the target environment can be sampled using:

A. Propagation software

B. Radio power meters

C. Directional antenna

D. Mesh antennas

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Radio power meters are used to take real-world signal-strength measurements within the target environment. During a wireless survey, measurements collected at representative locations reveal how much transmitted radio energy is received after it has traveled through the actual building or outdoor space. Those readings inherently reflect the effects of distance, walls, floors, furniture, building materials, obstructions, multipath, and attenuation, enabling the designer to characterize propagation and path loss for that environment. This measured information supports access-point placement, coverage verification, capacity planning, and validation of the assumptions used in the wireless design. A power-measurement instrument may be a dedicated receiver or spectrum-analysis/survey equipment with suitable measurement capability; the essential point is that it samples received radio power at locations in the target area. The Federal Communications Commission describes received signal strength and propagation considerations in its wireless engineering resources, while the National Institute of Standards and Technology provides wireless measurement and spectrum-management guidance relevant to gathering dependable radio observations. See the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology and NIST Radio Frequency Technology Division.

QUESTION NO: 18

The recommended MINIMUM number of conduits connecting two located on the same floor is:

A. One; 75 mm (trade size 3)

B. Two; 75 mm (trade size 3)

C. One; 100 mm (trade size 4)

D. Two; 100 mm (trade size 4)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Two; 100 mm (trade size 4) is the recommended minimum for a backbone conduit pathway connecting two telecommunications spaces on the same floor. Providing two conduits establishes both adequate initial pathway capacity and practical redundancy between the spaces. A 100 mm (4-inch trade-size) conduit is the standard baseline size used for this type of telecommunications backbone pathway because it can accommodate appropriately sized backbone cabling while maintaining the fill limits, pulling conditions, and future-growth allowance required for a maintainable installation.

Using a pair of conduits is important in distribution design because it permits cable additions, replacements, and changes to be managed without making the pathway a single point of constraint. It also supports segregation of cable groups where needed and provides an alternate route if one conduit is occupied or unavailable. The final pathway design must still account for the actual cable quantities, conduit length, bend geometry, pull points, firestopping, and anticipated expansion; larger or additional pathways may therefore be required by the project. This minimum recommendation is consistent with the telecommunications-pathway planning principles addressed by BICSI and the pathway-and-space requirements framework in ANSI/TIA-569. See [BICSI Standards] and [TIA telecommunications pathways and spaces information].

QUESTION NO: 19

You are designing multi band UHF police radio and VHF fire radio systems for a municipal office. Because of the closeness of the transmit and receive frequencies, you must ensure there is adequate filtering and gain control of the systems. Which device will best meet the ability to separate and control the transmit and receive signals?

A. Bidirectional amplifier

B. Transceiver

C. Repeater

D. Unidirectional amplifier

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Repeater is correct because it is specifically designed to receive a radio signal on one frequency and retransmit it on a separate paired frequency, extending reliable communications coverage for public-safety users. In a VHF/UHF land-mobile-radio installation, the repeater's receiver and transmitter operate together with a duplexer or other high-selectivity filtering arrangement. This filtering provides the isolation needed when the transmit and receive frequencies are closely spaced, preventing the transmitter's high-power output from desensitizing or overloading the receiver. The repeater also provides controlled signal processing and amplification in its receive and transmit paths, allowing system designers to manage gain while maintaining appropriate signal quality and limiting interference. This architecture is particularly appropriate for municipal police and fire radio systems, where simultaneous transmit/receive operation and dependable coverage are essential. The FCC defines a repeater as a fixed station that receives and retransmits signals, which directly describes the needed function: 47 CFR § 90.7. FCC land-mobile rules also address repeater operations and frequency coordination in the Public Safety Pool: 47 CFR § 90.20.

QUESTION NO: 20

You are designing distribution for a seven unit townhouse with in slab conduits. What is the MINIMUM number of 27 mm (1 in) rigid PVC Type 2 or metallic conduit that is required to satisfy distribution to each unit?

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Seven

E. Fourteen

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Four is correct because the in-slab distribution guideline requires at least one 27 mm (1 in) rigid PVC Type 2 or metallic conduit for every two dwelling units, with any fraction requiring another conduit. This sizing approach provides a practical pathway allocation for telecommunications distribution while allowing the conduit system to serve multiple units without exceeding the intended unit-to-conduit ratio. For seven townhouse units, dividing seven by two produces three and one-half; because a partial group of units cannot be omitted, the result must be rounded up to four conduits. The minimum is therefore based on the number of dwelling units served, rather than providing one dedicated conduit per unit. This is an infrastructure-planning requirement: the designer must account for the full seven-unit count at the time the in-slab pathway system is installed, since adding or enlarging embedded conduits after the slab is placed is disruptive and costly. BICSI's structured-cabling design resources emphasize designing pathways and spaces to support current service needs and future telecommunications access; see BICSI Standards. For the applicable Canadian conduit material and installation context, consult the CSA C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code.

QUESTION NO: 21

The headend has several modulators assigning frequencies for distribution to the CATV network. What distribution device should you use immediately at the headend to distribute the modulator's output signals to CATV system?

A. Splitter

B. Directional coupler

C. Combiner

D. Multiport tap

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Combiner is correct because a CATV headend commonly has multiple RF modulators, each producing a signal on its assigned channel frequency. Before the signals can be placed onto the common coaxial distribution plant, their individual RF outputs must be combined into one composite, broadband signal. A combiner is a passive RF device designed for this purpose: it accepts multiple input signals and presents their aggregate output on a single distribution feed, while maintaining the impedance matching needed for a 75-ohm CATV system. Proper combining is essential to preserve channel allocation, manage insertion loss, and help prevent unwanted interactions among the modulated carriers. From the combiner output, the composite RF spectrum can proceed to headend amplification and the CATV distribution network. This arrangement follows the basic CATV architecture in which separate program sources are processed and modulated, then combined for transport over a shared coaxial cable system. General information on cable television signal distribution and RF systems is available from the Encyclopaedia Britannica cable television overview and the FCC cable television technical standards.

QUESTION NO: 22

The headend has several audio-video playback devices within it. What piece of equipment is required to assign their output signals to specific RF carriers on the CATV system?

A. Modulator

B. Combiner

C. Splitter

D. Multiport tap

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A modulator is required because it takes the baseband audio-video output from each playback device and places that programming onto a selected radio-frequency carrier for distribution through the CATV coaxial system. In a headend, each source is normally assigned a distinct channel/carrier frequency so receivers can tune to the intended program without interference from the other services. The modulator performs the necessary conversion from the source signal format to an RF channel signal, using the applicable television modulation standard and channel plan. The resulting RF outputs can then be managed as part of the headend's channel lineup and combined for transport over the distribution network. This channelassignment role is fundamental to RF video distribution: the program source itself does not inherently occupy a CATV carrier until it is processed by a modulator. The Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers describes cable systems and their RF signal distribution concepts in its technical resources; see SCTE. General RF modulation principles, including the use of a carrier to convey information, are also summarized by the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which of the following electrical devices is used to convert AC to DC?

A. Inverter

B. Rectifier

C. Transformer

D. Line filter

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Rectifier is correct because its fundamental electrical function is to convert alternating current (AC) into direct current (DC). AC periodically reverses polarity and direction, while DC flows with a single polarity. A rectifier uses semiconductor devices, commonly diodes, to permit current flow in the required direction and block the opposite portion of the AC waveform. Depending on its circuit arrangement, rectification may be half-wave or full-wave; full-wave rectification uses both halves of the incoming AC waveform and produces a pulsating DC output. In communications and information-technology facilities, rectifiers are a key element of DC power systems. They accept utility-supplied AC and provide DC power for loads or for charging a battery plant. The rectified output can subsequently be filtered and regulated to reduce ripple and maintain the required DC voltage. This AC-to-DC conversion supports the reliable operation of telecommunications equipment designed for nominal DC supply voltages, such as -48 VDC systems. For additional technical background, see the U.S. Department of Energy discussion of direct current versus alternating current and the Electronics Notes overview of rectifier circuits.

QUESTION NO: 24

If you have a circuit with 120 volts, 12 amps, and 10 ohms, it has a peak power of ________ watts.

A. 1018

B. 1200

C. 1440

D. 2037

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

1440 is correct. Electrical power in watts is found by multiplying voltage by current: $P = V \times I$. Using the stated circuit values, 120 V × 12 A = 1,440 W. The resistance value independently confirms that these figures are consistent with Ohm's law: $V = I \times R$, so 12 A × 10 Ω = 120 V. Power can also be verified using the resistance-based forms of the power equation: $P = I^2R = 12^2 \times 10 = 1{,}440$ W, or $P = V^2/R = 120^2/10 = 1{,}440$ W. Thus, the circuit's stated operating condition corresponds to 1,440 watts. In this type of basic circuit calculation, the supplied voltage and current are treated as the applicable circuit values; the question does not provide separate sinusoidal peak amplitudes or a power-factor condition. These standard relationships between voltage, current, resistance, and power are foundational for communications-distribution design when determining electrical loading and equipment power requirements. See All About Circuits: Ohm's Law and OpenStax: Ohm's Law, Resistance, and Simple Circuits.

QUESTION NO: 25

A Category 6A horizontal channel is being designed to support 10GBASE-T. Which installation practice is MOST important for minimizing alien crosstalk between adjacent cables?

A. Maintain proper cable-bundle management and use Category 6A components

B. Install all cables in nonmetallic conduit

C. Use Category 5e patch cords with Category 6A horizontal cable

D. Increase the permanent-link length beyond 90 m (295 ft)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Maintain proper cable-bundle management and use Category 6A components is correct. Alien crosstalk is unwanted coupling between pairs in separate balanced twisted-pair cables. Category 6A cabling systems are designed and tested to provide the performance needed for 10GBASE-T through 500 MHz, but excessive bundle compression, poor cable management, and substitution of noncompliant components can reduce the installed system's performance margin.

The designer and installer should use a complete, compatible Category 6A system; follow manufacturer installation requirements; avoid excessive pulling tension and bundle compression; and maintain proper termination practices. Category 6A channel performance requirements are maintained through the ANSI/TIA-568.2-E standard listing. Additional installation guidance is available from Fluke Networks.

QUESTION NO: 26

You are designing a firestop system for a hospital with several floors that have isolation rooms. Air leakage control is important to ensure rooms are sealed and restrict the spread of disease. Which firestop test rating should you use to ensure air leakage compliance?

A. F rating

B. L rating

C. T rating

D. W rating

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

L rating is the appropriate firestop-system rating for air-leakage compliance. The L rating is determined through the UL 2079 / ASTM E1966 air-leakage test method for through-penetration firestop systems. It quantifies the volume of air that passes through a tested firestop assembly, typically expressed in cubic feet per minute per square foot of opening area at specified pressure differentials. This makes it directly relevant where maintaining pressure relationships and limiting airborne contaminant migration are design objectives.

In a hospital, isolation rooms commonly depend on controlled pressurization to contain infectious aerosols or protect immunocompromised patients. Penetrations through rated walls and floor assemblies can become unintended air paths unless their firestop systems are selected and installed with verified leakage performance. Specifying an appropriately low L rating, consistent with the project’s infection-control, mechanical, and code requirements, provides documented evidence that the tested system limits airflow through the penetration while also providing its required fire-resistance performance.

UL identifies air leakage as a reported performance characteristic of firestop systems evaluated under UL 2079. See UL Firestop Systems Testing and Certification and the CDC guidance on air-handling and pressure relationships.

QUESTION NO: 27

In a run requiring 15 m (50 ft) of cable between the floor distributor and the consolidation point, the MAXIMUM length of cable allowed between the CP and the telecommunications outlet is:

A. 27.4 m (90 ft)

B. 36.5 m (120 ft)

C. 45.8 m (150 ft)

D. 75 m (242 ft)

E. 90 m (295 ft)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

75 m (242 ft) is correct because the maximum horizontal-cabling length from the floor distributor (the telecommunications room/horizontal distributor function) to the telecommunications outlet is 90 m (295 ft). A consolidation point is an interconnection point within that horizontal cabling; it does not create an additional allowance beyond the 90 m maximum permanent-link horizontal-cable distance. With 15 m (50 ft) already used from the floor distributor to the consolidation point, the remaining permitted cable distance from the consolidation point to the telecommunications outlet is 90 m minus 15 m, or 75 m. This limit applies to the installed horizontal cable segments and is distinct from the complete channel length allowance, which also accounts for equipment cords and work-area cords. Designing the CP-to-outlet segment to this calculated maximum keeps the overall horizontal permanent link within the structured-cabling distance model and preserves the standards-based topology needed for balanced-twisted-pair applications. The applicable horizontal-cabling framework is specified in the ANSI/TIA-568.2-D balanced twisted-pair standard; BICSI's Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual applies these standards in distribution-system design. See ANSI/TIA-568.2-D information and BICSI TDMM information.

QUESTION NO: 28

Vertical conduit masts (with approved service heads) are limited to drop-wire attachments of up to ________ lines.

A. 4

B. 6

C. 12

D. 25

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

4 is correct. A vertical conduit mast used with an approved service head may serve as the support point for a service-drop attachment only when the attachment imposes loading within the mast's permitted application. The applicable design limitation is up to four service-drop lines. This limit recognizes that a mast is not merely a raceway: when it supports a service drop, it must safely resist the mechanical tension and wind-related forces transferred from the overhead conductors through the attachment hardware and into the building structure. The service head must be listed or otherwise approved for the installation, and the mast, fittings, attachment point, bracing, and building anchorage must be selected and installed to support the imposed load. Coordination with the serving utility is also essential, because utility construction standards may impose requirements that are more restrictive than the baseline electrical-code provisions. The National Electrical Code addresses service masts used as supports in its requirements for overhead service conductors, while BICSI design practice emphasizes code compliance and coordination with authorities having jurisdiction and utilities. See NFPA 70, National Electrical Code and BICSI Standards.

QUESTION NO: 29

All of the following are true about the post construction phase EXCEPT:

A. The owner is responsible to update the record copy drawings to reflect "as-built" documents.

B. The contractors are resolving issues identified on the punch lists.

C. The architect is involved in final acceptance and contract closeout activities.

D. The construction manager is coordinating removal of construction equipment and job trailers.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The owner is responsible to update the record copy drawings to reflect "as-built" documents. is the exception because the owner's post-construction responsibility is principally to receive, retain, and use the final project record information for facility operation, maintenance, renovations, and future moves, additions, or changes. The party performing the work must maintain field documentation of deviations from the contract documents and provide the required as-built or record-information submittals during closeout. The design professional may then prepare record drawings when that service is included in its agreement, using the contractor's marked-up information; this is not ordinarily an owner drafting or document-updating duty. Clear closeout requirements should identify the required format, completeness, review process, and transfer of record documents so that the owner receives reliable information for the communications infrastructure and the building as a whole. This allocation is consistent with standard construction-contract practice: the contractor maintains and submits record documentation, while the owner receives the completed project documentation at turnover. See the AIA General Conditions of the Contract for Construction and the Whole Building Design Guide discussion of construction documentation.

QUESTION NO: 30

An isolated ground is used to:

A. Reduce transients

B. Prevent interruptions

C. Reduce EMI/RFI

D. Reduce swells and sags

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reduce EMI/RFI is correct because an isolated grounding arrangement is intended to provide sensitive electronic equipment with a dedicated, low-noise equipment-grounding path. Noise currents and electromagnetic fields associated with nearby branch circuits, motors, switching loads, and other power-system equipment can couple onto ordinary grounding paths. Where equipment is susceptible to this conducted or coupled noise, an isolated-ground receptacle and its insulated equipment grounding conductor can help keep the grounding reference for that equipment separated from noise-producing metal raceways and other equipment-grounding paths over the applicable portion of the wiring system.

The isolated grounding conductor is still an equipment grounding conductor and must ultimately be bonded to the building grounding system at the prescribed point; it is not a separate earth ground. Its purpose is therefore signal and power-quality noise control, especially for information-technology and communications equipment, rather than establishing an independent grounding system. Proper design also requires compliance with the applicable electrical code, including correct bonding, conductor routing, and receptacle identification. Eaton's power-quality resources discuss electrical-noise and grounding considerations for sensitive electronic loads: Eaton Power Quality Resources. The National Fire Protection Association provides the official NEC access and code-information portal: NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code).

QUESTION NO: 31

As a guide, the MAXIMUM recommended DC current value on any bonded conductor should be less than:

A. 250 milliamps

B. 500 milliamps

C. 750 milliamps

D. 1 amp

E. 1.25 amps

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct threshold is **1 amp**. In a telecommunications bonding and grounding system, bonded conductors are intended to maintain equipotential bonding, provide a low-impedance path for fault and surge energy, and support effective operation of protective devices. They should not normally carry substantial continuous direct current. A measured DC current approaching or exceeding 1 amp can indicate unintended parallel return paths, conductor or connection problems, improper bonding arrangements, or current from DC-powered equipment using the bonding network in an unintended manner. Keeping normal DC current below this guideline helps limit voltage differences across bonding connections and reduces the potential for noise, corrosion, overheating, and compromised grounding-system performance. The value is expressed as a guide because the appropriate investigation and corrective action depend on the site power architecture, equipment, grounding topology, and applicable electrical requirements. BICSI grounding and bonding design guidance is addressed within its standards program; see BICSI Standards. The underlying objective of telecommunications grounding and bonding is also consistent with the scope of IEEE 1100, Recommended Practice for Powering and Grounding Electronic Equipment, which addresses reliable grounding practices for electronic systems.

QUESTION NO: 32

IPv-4 addresses are ________ bits in length.

A. 16

B. 24

C. 32

D. 48

E. 64

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

32 is correct because an Internet Protocol version 4 address has a fixed length of 32 bits. The address is normally displayed in dotted-decimal notation as four octets—for example, 192.0.2.1—where each octet represents 8 bits. Four groups of 8 bits produce the 32-bit IPv4 address size. This fixed address length provides a theoretical address space of 2^{32} unique numeric values, although allocation and use of ranges are governed by Internet addressing standards and operational policies. In communications-distribution design, recognizing IPv4's 32-bit structure is essential when interpreting subnet masks, CIDR prefix lengths, host addressing capacity, and network segmentation requirements. For instance, a /24 IPv4 prefix identifies the first 24 bits as the network prefix and leaves 8 bits available for host addressing within that subnet. The Internet Engineering Task Force defines the IPv4 protocol and its 32-bit addressing model in RFC 791. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority also summarizes the IPv4 address space and its management. See IETF RFC 791: Internet Protocol and IANA: IPv4 Address Space.

QUESTION NO: 33

Generating multiple message frames containing identical data being transferred to different individual devices is called:

A. Unicast

B. Replicating unicast

C. Multicast

D. Broadcast

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Replicating unicast is correct because the sender or an intermediate network device creates a separate copy of the same data for each intended receiving device, with each copy carried in its own individually addressed unicast frame. Although the payload content may be identical, every transmission is directed to one specific destination at Layer 2 or Layer 3. This approach is commonly used when identical content must reach a limited set of endpoints but the application, protocol, or network design uses individual destination addressing rather than a shared group address. The defining feature is therefore duplication of the data into multiple distinct unicast transmissions, not merely delivery of one frame to one endpoint. Ethernet unicast communication uses a unique destination MAC address to identify the intended receiver, and IP unicast likewise delivers packets to a single destination address. In practical structured-cabling and network-design discussions, recognizing replicated unicast helps distinguish the traffic behavior from mechanisms that send a single transmission for distribution to multiple receivers. See Cisco's overview of unicast forwarding at Cisco: IP Multicast Technology Overview and the IEEE 802.3 Ethernet standards information at IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group.

QUESTION NO: 34

What is the MINIMUM cover for underground conduit?

A. 152 mm (6 in)

B. 305 mm (12 in)

C. 457 mm (18 in)

D. 610 mm (24 in)

E. 762 mm (30 in)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

305 mm (24 in) is the minimum cover conventionally specified for an underground telecommunications conduit pathway in BICSI-based outside-plant design. Cover is measured from final grade to the top of the conduit or duct bank, rather than to the bottom of the excavation. Providing this depth affords a practical baseline of protection against ordinary surface activity, landscaping work, shallow excavation, and environmental exposure while preserving access to the pathway for its intended service life. The designer should show the required cover on civil drawings and coordinate route depth, crossings, utility separations, warning tape, marker posts, and handholes with the project's civil and utility requirements. This minimum is a baseline design criterion, not a substitute for jurisdictional review: the authority having jurisdiction, utility owner, roadway authority, soil conditions, conduit encasement, and loading conditions can require greater depth or additional protection. BICSI's Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual is the principal RCDD design reference for pathways and spaces, including outside-plant infrastructure considerations. Applicable electrical and local construction rules must also be incorporated into the final design. See BICSI Standards and NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code).

QUESTION NO: 35

Within a data center, how many concentric layers are considered necessary to provide effective security?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

E. Five

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Four is correct because effective data-center physical security is implemented as a defense-in-depth model using four concentric layers. These layers progressively protect the data center from the outside inward: the site perimeter, the building perimeter, the computer-room or data-hall perimeter, and the equipment cabinet or rack. Each boundary is an opportunity to authenticate people, monitor activity, detect intrusion, and delay unauthorized access long enough for an appropriate response. For example, exterior barriers and controlled vehicle or pedestrian entry protect the site; secured doors and surveillance protect the building; access controls at the data hall limit entry to authorized operational personnel; and locked cabinets or racks protect the IT equipment itself. Applying controls at all four boundaries avoids dependence on any single mechanism and supports a layered physical-security design appropriate to the criticality of data-center operations. BICSI's data-center design guidance addresses physical security as an integral part of facility design and planning; see BICSI Standards and Publications. This approach also aligns with NIST guidance to establish physical access protections and monitor physical access to systems and facilities; see NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5.

QUESTION NO: 36

You are reviewing a building backbone design with a vertically aligned telecommunications room (TR). In the spec you note in a footnote with details that the slots at one end of the telecommunications room (TR) must be flush with the floor and the sleeves provide at the end of the telecommunications room (TR) must also be flush. In your meeting with the electrical engineering firm that has provided the spec, you make the comment that according to best practices, the MINIMUM that slots and sleeves must extend above the finished floor are:

A. 25 mm (1 in) for slots and 51 mm (2 in)

B. 25 mm (1 in) for slots and 25 mm (1 in)

C. 51 mm (2 in) for slots and 25 mm (1 in)

D. 51 mm (2 in) for slots and 51 mm (2 in)

E. 64 mm (2 1/2 in) for slots and 64 mm (2 1/2 in)

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

25 mm (1 in) for slots and 25 mm (1 in) is the applicable minimum for a vertically aligned telecommunications-room backbone pathway. Slots and sleeves that penetrate a floor should not terminate flush with the finished floor. Extending each penetration at least 25 mm (1 in) above the finished floor creates a small curb that helps prevent routine floor-level water, cleaning solution, or debris from entering the opening and reaching backbone cabling below. This detail is particularly important where stacked TRs use floor penetrations for cable distribution, because moisture migration through an opening can affect pathways, firestop systems, and telecommunications infrastructure on lower floors.

The raised termination also establishes a clear, serviceable boundary for the penetration and supports proper coordination of the sleeve or slot, cable pathway, and firestopping design. The requirement is a minimum: the designer should coordinate the final detail with the building's architectural floor construction, structural system, firestop listing, cable fill, and anticipated pathway arrangement. BICSI's standards program provides the governing telecommunications-infrastructure design framework, while the Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual is the principal BICSI design reference used for these pathway and space practices. See BICSI Standards and BICSI Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual.

QUESTION NO: 37

In an industry where a high level of humidity is measured, which type of label should be used?

A. Moisture-induced decay and degradation resistant

B. Ultraviolet (UV) light protected

C. Heat and cold resistant

D. Smudge resistant

E. Chemical resistant

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Moisture-induced decay and degradation resistant is the appropriate label characteristic for an environment with high humidity. Persistent moisture and condensation can compromise a label's adhesive bond, cause the facestock to curl or delaminate, and reduce the legibility of printed identification. In a communications infrastructure, labels must remain securely attached and readable throughout the administration life cycle so that cables, pathways, spaces, and equipment can be accurately identified during operation, maintenance, and changes. A label material specifically designed to resist moisture-related decay and degradation is selected to tolerate the environmental exposure expected in humid industrial areas, helping preserve both attachment and permanent marking quality. The designer should also ensure that the complete labeling system—label stock, adhesive, print method, and surface preparation—is suitable for the actual substrate and environmental conditions. This is consistent with the general structured-cabling administration objective of providing durable, legible identification rather than treating labeling as a temporary installation aid. Environmental label-material guidance is available from Brady's harsh-environment label resource, while BICSI's standards and publications resources can be found at BICSI Standards.

QUESTION NO: 38

You are designing a cabling system for a chemical plant. What type of device is needed to prevent the spread of fire along the cable other than the barrier penetrations?

A. Fire break

B. Fire shield

C. Fire stop

D. Fire wall

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Fire break is correct because it is used within a cable distribution route to limit longitudinal fire propagation along cables, particularly where cable trays or similar pathways extend through a large industrial facility. In a chemical plant, a cable fire can travel beyond its point of origin by igniting adjacent combustible cable materials and exposing downstream equipment or process areas. A fire break divides the cable route into segments, helping contain the effects of a fire and reducing the length of pathway over which flame and heat can spread. This function is distinct from protecting an opening through a fire-resistance-rated wall or floor; the question specifically excludes barrier penetrations and therefore calls for a measure installed along the cable run itself. The design should coordinate the fire-break location and construction with the facility fire-protection strategy, the cable pathway arrangement, manufacturer installation instructions, and the authority having jurisdiction. NFPA's electrical-safety framework addresses cable-tray installations and related fire considerations; see NFPA 70, National Electrical Code. For recognized fire-containment system testing and certification resources applicable to cable-management assemblies, consult UL Solutions firestop systems and products.

QUESTION NO: 39

The loop distance range in an "ethernet in the first mile" (EFM) design is:

A. 2 km (1.2 mi)

B. 4.8 km (3 mi)

C. 6.1 km (3.8 mi)

D. 9.7 km (6 mi)

E. 12 km (7.5 mi)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

6.1 km (3.8 mi) is the applicable loop-distance range for the EFM design referenced in this question. EFM describes Ethernet access technologies intended to extend carrier Ethernet connectivity from a service-provider point of presence toward the customer site over the access, or “first-mile,” portion of the network. In the copper-based implementation typically associated with a loop-distance question, the usable reach is governed by the complete metallic-pair loop and its transmission characteristics, rather than simply the straight-line distance between sites. A design value of approximately 6.1 km, equivalent to about 20,000 ft or 3.8 mi, is therefore used as the stated planning range. This reach allows Ethernet service to be delivered over suitable existing outside-plant copper facilities where the loop’s condition, gauge, loading, noise environment, and qualification results support the intended service. IEEE 802.3ah standardized Ethernet in the First Mile to address Ethernet operation in access networks; its project information is available from the IEEE 802.3ah standard page. Additional background on Ethernet access and the underlying IEEE 802.3 Ethernet family is available from the IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Working Group.

QUESTION NO: 40

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of access floor systems?

A. They have a low initial cost

B. They are designed for high capacity

C. They are aesthetically acceptable for office decor

D. Cabling is easily accessible across the entire floor

E. Changes can be made quickly with little occupant disruption

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

They have a low initial cost is correct because raised access-floor systems generally require a substantial up-front investment. The system includes removable floor panels, pedestals and stringers or other support components, perimeter detailing, transitions, ramps where needed, and coordinated installation. The project may also require careful structural-load review and coordination with underfloor power, telecommunications pathways, grounding/bonding, air distribution, fire protection, and furniture. These material, design, and installation requirements make the initial cost appreciably higher than many conventional floor and cable-distribution approaches.

That higher first cost can be justified when a facility needs a highly adaptable horizontal-distribution environment. A raised floor creates an accessible underfloor service zone that supports moves, additions, and changes with reduced disruption to occupied work areas. This adaptability is especially valuable where workstation layouts, technology density, or service requirements are expected to change frequently. The General Services Administration describes access floors as systems that provide an underfloor space for building services and facilitate flexibility in interior layouts; see its Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service. Additional industry guidance on raised-floor applications is available from the Construction Specifier.