Testpassport덤프

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Testpassport 고품질 인증덤프

http://www.testpassport.kr

Exam : **RF0-001**

Title : RFID+ Certification

Version : Demo

1. An Electronic Product Code (EPC) Class 1 Gen 2 RFID system reads the EPC data from memory bank zero, but the 64-bit EPC code is always zero. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of the problem?

A. The EPC code is stored in Bank 1.

B. The tag has been killed.

C. The EPC code was never written to the tag.

D. The access password is zero.
Answer: A

2. A new batch of tags is received for an existing system. When the new tags are introduced into the system, the interrogation zones stop transmitting tag data. Which of the following is MOST likely the source of the problem?

A. The new tags are all bad.

B. The new tags are the wrong type for the system.

C. A tag virus has been introduced by the new tags.

D. The interrogators have issued the kill command to the tags.
Answer: B

3. RFID media should be stored in:

A. electrostatic discharge (ESD) protected packaging.

B. metal containers.

C. rolls of ten.

D. the order that it was received.
Answer: A

4. In a facility with several automated print and apply printers, cases frequently get to the palletizer without RFID labels. One way to correct this is to:

A. install an interrogation zone down stream from the labeler with a reject system.

B. have an interrogator on the palletizer.

C. use better quality labels.

D. use a hand-held interrogator to scan for missing labels at end of production line.
Answer: A

5. When firmware upgrades become available, which of the following should the technician consider FIRST?

A. How to install the upgrade.

B. When to schedule the upgrade.

C. Whether the upgrade can be downloaded from the internet.

D. The benefits of new upgrade.
Answer: D

6. Desktop industrial RFID-enabled bar code printers handle an inoperative tag by:

A. sending an error to the host.

B. printing 'void' or some other marking on the label.

C. ejecting the label.

D. ignoring it and continuing.
Answer: B

7. When troubleshooting an interrogation zone, an operator observes that the interrogator is not responding to external input or reading tags. The lights are on indicating it has power and network connectivity. Which of the following would be the next step for the operator to take?

A. Replace the antenna cable.

B. Replace the interrogator.

C. Reboot the interrogator.

D. Reboot the antenna.
Answer: C

8. Loss of connection between an interrogator and the edgeware/middleware would result in which of the following?

A. Only active RFID tag data would be processed.

B. No tag data would be processed.

C. Tag data would be sent directly to the Warehouse Management System (WMS).

D. Only interrogator status would be tracked.
Answer: B

9. Which of the following conditions would be MOST likely to cause a ghost tag read?

A. The interrogator did not pass electronic product code (EPC) compliance testing.

B. There is a broken strap between the chip and the antenna on the tag.

C. There are too many tags within an interrogator zone.

D. There is RF interference in an interrogator zone.
Answer: D

10. Which of the following materials have absorptive properties in relation to ultra high frequency (UHF)? (Select TWO).

A. Damp cardboard

B. Glass

C. Conductive liquids

D. Metal
Answer: AC

11. While troubleshooting an interrogation zone, a technician discovers that the antenna wires have torn free of their connectors. Which of the following would be the FIRST step for the technician to take?

A. Secure the cables so they cannot tear free again.

B. Crimp a new end on the cable.

C. Power down the interrogator.

D. Attach the repaired cable to the antenna.
Answer: C

12. Which of the following RFID tags would be BEST for inconspicuous tagging of assets containing a maximum of eight bytes of data and are inductively coupled?

A. Active 433.92 MHz tag with strategically installed fixed interrogators.

B. Passive 13.56 MHz tag that is affixed to the asset and camouflaged requiring continuous loop interrogation.

C. Passive Gen 2 tag requiring line of sight backscatter interrogation.

D. Active 433.92 MHz tag requiring modulated backscatter interrogation.
Answer: B

13. Which of the following technologies would provide the BEST read range when attached to a corrugated metal freight container that is 40 feet (12.4 meters)?

A. Passive 13.56 MHz from a one watt interrogator/antenna

B. Passive 860 - 960 MHz from a 4 watt interrogator/antenna C. Active 433.92 MHz, operating at 10 mW

D. Active 2450 MHz, operating at 10 mW
Answer: C

14. Tags placed on small boxes uniformly stacked on a pallet are unreadable unless the pallet is rotated. This is a symptom of tag:

A. propagation.

B. size.

C. shadowing.

D. polarity.
Answer: C

15. It is important to know where an RFID inlay is located within a tag during printing because: (Select TWO).

A. the inlay location directs the printer to print landscape or portrait.

B. the inlay sets the speed of the printer.

C. printing over the chip may cause damage.

D. timing from leading edge is critical to the encoding process.
Answer: CD

16. Ideally, as a tag passes though the antenna read window it should be:

A. inside metal foil.

B. on the same plane as the antenna.

C. at least 30 feet (9.3 meters) from the antenna.

D. facing away from antenna.
Answer: B

17. All of the following are true of widely implemented "slap and ship" programs EXCEPT they:

A. make it difficult to optimize label application for the container.

B. are more susceptible to electrostatic discharge (ESD) than in-line automatic applicators.

C. are lower in cost than application in manufacturing.

D. are more likely to break the bond between the antenna and the chip.
Answer: C

18. Cases are going to be tagged and stored in a humid, high temperature area. Which of the following types of labels would be needed?

A. Poly-coated with gum adhesive.

B. Direct thermal with gum adhesive.

C. Poly-coated with water base adhesive.

D. Paper with gum adhesive.
Answer: A

19. For a corrugated case filled with liquor bottles containing metal lids, all of the following locations are acceptable for optimizing the performance of a passive high frequency (HF) RFID smart label EXCEPT on the: (Select TWO).

A. side near the bottom where there is the most amount of liquid.

B. side near the top where there is the least amount of liquid.

C. bottom where there is the most amount of glass.

D. top near the metal lids.
Answer: AD

20. A company wants to track personnel using RFID with a resolution within 10 feet (3.1 meters). Which of the following RFID systems would provide the BEST results?

A. Active Real Time Locating System (RTLS)

B. Passive ultra high frequency (UHF) RFID system with hand-held interrogators

C. Passive high frequency (HF) RFID system with interrogators at entry points

D. Global Positioning System (GPS)
Answer: A