



Ericsson ECP-365

Ericsson Certified Associate - Radio Access Networks

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Question: 1

Which function is primarily responsible for radio resource management in an LTE radio access network?

- A. MME
- B. eNodeB
- C. HSS
- D. PGW

Answer: B

Explanation:

The eNodeB is the central element in LTE responsible for managing radio resources such as scheduling, admission control, and mobility decisions. It directly communicates with user equipment over the air interface and ensures efficient allocation of available spectrum. Core network elements like MME and PGW handle signaling and data routing but do not control radio-level operations.

Question: 2

In a 5G NR network, which node provides the radio interface toward the UE?

- A. AMF
- B. SMF
- C. gNodeB
- D. UPF

Answer: C

Explanation:

The gNodeB is the base station in 5G NR that connects user equipment to the network through the radio interface. It handles radio transmission, beamforming, scheduling, and mobility functions. Core components like AMF and SMF operate at the control plane and do not directly manage radio communication.

Question: 3

Which parameter is commonly used by a UE to measure LTE reference signal coverage strength?

- A. RSRP
- B. APN
- C. IMEI
- D. MCC

Answer: A

Explanation:

RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power) measures the strength of LTE reference signals received by the user equipment. It is widely used for determining coverage quality and plays a key role in cell selection and handover decisions. Higher RSRP values generally indicate better signal strength and improved connectivity.

Question: 4

Which LTE measurement is most useful for evaluating signal quality affected by interference and noise?

- A. RSRQ
- B. ICCID
- C. TAC
- D. MSISDN

Answer: A

Explanation:

RSRQ (Reference Signal Received Quality) reflects the quality of the received signal by considering both signal strength and interference. It is particularly useful when signal strength appears acceptable but performance is degraded due to congestion or overlapping cells. Poor RSRQ values typically indicate interference issues in the network.

Question: 5

What is the main purpose of PCI planning in LTE and 5G radio networks?

- A. To assign IP addresses to users
- B. To avoid PCI collision and confusion
- C. To encrypt traffic
- D. To configure billing

Answer: B

Explanation:

PCI planning ensures that neighboring cells use unique or properly spaced physical cell identities to prevent confusion during synchronization and handover. PCI collision and confusion can cause mobility failures and degraded performance. Proper planning improves network stability and user experience.

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