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MN: NCSS NPSSRAN Radio Network Performance Optimization Certification Exam | GS40-NPS-SRPER-E-S03-2510

Nokia SRAN-Radio-Network-Performance-Optimization

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Connected-mode UEs carrying intermittent downlink traffic show increased packet delay during low-load periods. The delay occurs after the UEs enter long DRX, while PRB utilisation is low and packets are scheduled promptly once the UEs resume PDCCH monitoring. Which optimisation is most appropriate?

- A. Increase the downlink PRB allocation for each UE.
- B. Shorten the long DRX cycle.
- C. Increase the configured downlink MCS.
- D. Extend the DRX inactivity timer without changing the cycle.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Shortening the long DRX cycle is the most appropriate optimisation because it reduces the maximum time that a UE may wait before monitoring the PDCCH again for pending downlink data. The evidence shows that radio capacity and scheduler availability are not the limiting factors; the delay is caused by the UE DRX sleep interval.

Increasing the PDSCH allocation or changing the MCS would not remove the waiting time before the UE wakes to monitor control information. The trade-off is that a shorter DRX cycle increases UE monitoring activity and can increase battery consumption, so it should be applied where the service latency requirement justifies it.

QUESTION NO: 2

Uplink performance degrades across most UEs in one sector during the busy hour. PUSCH BLER and uplink retransmissions increase, while the affected UEs are not generally at their maximum transmit power and downlink coverage remains unchanged. The uplink noise floor is also elevated. Which conclusion is most appropriate?

- A. The sector requires a higher downlink MCS.
- B. The sector should be investigated for uplink interference.
- C. The UEs require higher maximum PUSCH transmit power.
- D. The downlink beamforming configuration should be disabled.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

An elevated uplink noise floor affecting many UEs indicates uplink interference rather than a cell-edge coverage limitation for individual devices. The interference may originate from another radio system, an uplink configuration issue, or unwanted emissions, and it reduces the gNB receiver signal quality for all affected uplink transmissions.

Increasing UE transmit-power limits is not the preferred response because the UEs are not generally power limited and higher UE power can worsen uplink interference. Downlink beamforming and a more aggressive downlink MCS do not address an uplink receiver-noise problem.