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연습 문제

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1년간 무료 업데이트 제공

Exam : **AWMP**

Title : Aruba Wireless Mesh
Professional 4.2

Version : Demo

1.Which of the following statements is the best answer regarding lightning arrestors?

- A. when installing where lightning is common
- B. when installing where power surges are common
- C. always, because the outdoor environment is unpredictable
- D. whenever the appropriate regulatory agency requires them

Answer: C

2.What are the recommended deployment scenarios for MST200.?

- A. Part of a point to point link
- B. Providing access to mobile clients
- C. As a core node in a large mesh
- D. As an edge node in a mesh

Answer: A,D

3.In an Aruba mesh design which mesh scenarios are valid?

- A. Point-to-point
- B. Point-to-multipoint (hub and spoke)
- C. Point-to-point-to-point (linear)
- D. Full mesh (redundant links)
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

4.Consider a radio configured for 20dBm conducted power connected to a 3dbi antenna.
What is the resulting EIRP in mW?

- A. 100 mW
- B. 200 mW
- C. 150 mW
- D. 250 mW

Answer: B

5.When RSSI is increased by 6 dB, how many times approximately does the signal strength increase by?

- A. 1 time
- B. 2 times
- C. 8 times
- D. 4 times

Answer: D

6.What is the Aruba recommended mounting arrangement for a pair of identical omnidirectional antennas in an outdoor deployment using 802.11n?

- A. "Over and under"
- B. One horizontal and one vertical
- C. Any arrangement that separates the antennas by 45 degrees
- D. Install the two antennas far apart

Answer: A

7. In RF mathematics, 1 Watt of power equals what measurement of dBm?

- A. 1
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 30
- E. 100

Answer: D

8. A radio with 100 mW of TX power is connected through a 50-foot cable with 3 dB of loss to an antenna with 10 dBi of gain. What is the EIRP in mW?

- A. 100 mW
- B. 250 mW
- C. 500 mW
- D. 1 W

Answer: C

9. Which statement about Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) is true?

- A. EIRP is the path loss from the transmitter to the receiver in dB
- B. EIRP is equal to ((transmit power + antenna gain) - connector and cable loss)
- C. EIRP is not important because local regulations do not limit transmit power
- D. EIRP is measured in relation to a spherical isotropic radiator

Answer: B

10. What effect on RSSI does antenna polarization of the receiver cause?

- A. an increase in RSSI when polarized the same as the transmitter
- B. an increase in RSSI when polarized exactly opposite from the transmitter
- C. no affect to the signal, if the antenna beamwidth are properly aligned.
- D. no effect if the deployment is within 30 degrees latitude of the equator

Answer: A

11. What limit does receiver sensitivity describe?

- A. the maximum RSSI to decode a packet at a specific data rate
- B. the minimum RSSI to decode a packet at a specific data rate
- C. the receive signal level strength, which is always the same for each rate
- D. the maximum output transmit power for receivers that are in range
- E. the maximum RSSI to decode a packet at a specific data rate (5 - 45.45%)

Answer: B

12. What is the maximum percentage obstruction of the first Fresnel zone in a point to point link?

- A. 35%
- B. 40%
- C. 50%
- D. 60%

Answer: B

13.Which technical specifications of the antenna should be considered during selection of an antenna?

- A. Frequency range
- B. Supported data rates and modulation technologies
- C. Polarization
- D. Gain
- E. Encryption modes

Answer: A,C,D

14.Which of these statements is correct in regards to Fresnel zone and mesh network design? Choose all that apply.

- A. Mesh network design does not need to account for Fresnel zone.
- B. Fresnel zone clearance of at least 60% is required for mesh radio links.
- C. Fresnel zone only comes into play when designing Wi-Fi client coverage.
- D. Fresnel zone, Free Space Path Loss, EIRP and receive sensitivity are all factors that should be considered.

Answer: B,D

15.Which statement is most correct and should be considered in a typical handheld client Wi-Fi access mesh design?

- A. The upstream and downstream link budgets between clients and mesh routers are symmetrical.
- B. Client devices typically broadcast at higher EIRP than mesh routers.
- C. Client EIRP and receive sensitivity is generally the limiting factor for range.
- D. Mesh backhaul links and client access should all be on the same channel to maximize connectivity.

Answer: C