Vendor: Aruba

Exam Code: AWMP

Exam Name: Aruba Wireless Mesh Professional 4.2

Version: Demo

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: A

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

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 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%)

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 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%

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 16
What is the typical use for computing link budgets? Choose the most correct.

A. Determining attainable coverage.
B. Determining attainable range.
C. Determining the height to mount antennas.
D. Determining the proper aim of antennas.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 17
Which is the least important factor to consider when designing a mesh network?

A. which frequency of backhaul and access can be used
B. number of 3G towers in the area
C. power sources and grounding sources
D. usability of the site
E. available antenna

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 18
Which of these following is recommended to assist in creating preliminary mesh designs and is used by the Aruba Outdoor Planner?

A. Google maps
B. Google Earth
C. MeshConfig
D. Network Stumbler

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 19
Which of these identifies the folder(s) used to identify and process radio locations in the Aruba Outdoor Planner?

A. Nodes
B. Portals
C. Locations
D. Routers

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 20
When designing mesh links what SNR value should normally be considered the minimum for a robust link?

A. -20dBm
B. 20 dBm
C. 100 dBm
D. 10 dBm

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 21
Which of these statements is correct, concerning antenna selection in mesh network design? Choose all that apply.

A. Use of non Aruba-certified antennas could be in violation of regulatory domain certifications.
B. Antenna type and gain are important considerations; antennas should be chosen for specific purposes.
C. Almost any good quality antennas will function equivalently to an Aruba-certified antenna, as long as they are aimed correctly.
D. Specifying two SISO (Single Input Single Output) antennas is a recommended substitute for a MIMO antenna.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 22
Which of the following statements represent good network design practice? Choose all that apply.

A. Maximum link redundancy should be a priority. Therefore, a good design should attempt to support as many mesh links as possible per radio.
B. A good design will attempt to create geographic and spectral diversity.
C. Specifying omni antennas for mesh links is a good way to create a high capacity mesh design.
D. An effective network design will employ a layered aggregation model.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 23
When specifying antennas in a mesh design, which of these statements is correct?

A. The latest MIMO antennas alleviate the need to consider antenna beam patterns.
B. Antenna height does not need to be taken into consideration.
C. Only horizontal beam width is important
D. Only vertical beam width is important
E. A good design will consider both horizontal and vertical beam patterns, as well as antenna heights and target receiver heights.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 24
When designing a Wi-Fi client access network to provide coverage to handheld devices, which statement is most correct regarding antennas?

A. Specify antenna height to be as high as possible 20 meters or more, if possible
B. Specify antenna height to be as low as possible 1-2 meters, if possible
C. Specify antenna height to be about 6-8 meters.
D. If specifying an omnidirectional antenna, due to their 360-degree coverage, antenna height is not a consideration.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 25
Following preliminary design done with Google Earth and the Aruba Outdoor Planner, which of the following is most correct?

A. Once the preliminary design is accepted, a final design and BoM should be created by adding a little "fudge factor".
B. A site survey should be conducted to verify assumptions and gather additional data to formulate the final design and BoM
C. The customer should be expected to order based on the preliminary design and BoM.
D. Give the preliminary design to the customer with a disclaimer for possible inaccuracies

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 26
When determining a mesh design for Wi-Fi client access, what factors should be considered? Choose all that apply.

A. The band in which the clients operate.
B. The client device power and receive sensitivity.
C. The operating system type of the client.
D. The applications the clients will run.
E. The battery life of portable clients.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 27
The primary unique feature of the Aruba 3D Visualization for outdoor planning is as follows (choose best answer):

A. Ability to see effects of building and trees on the coverage
B. Ability to see the horizontal distance that an AP can cover
C. Ability to visualize the effects of antenna mounting elevation and mechanical downtilt on coverage
D. Ability to see real time heatmaps of deployed coverage

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 28
Before adding placemarks into Google Earth to create an outdoor plan for Client Coverage, what information is helpful to have available?

A. Facility Location (Address or Lat/Lon) and plan (CAD drawing or map) showing available AP outdoor mounting locations.
B. Understanding of the required coverage areas, desired data rates, and services
C. Client Device info (power and typical antenna gain if available)
D. All of the Above

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 29
At any given distance from an antenna, which statement most accurately describes the relationship between the gain of an omnidirectional antenna and coverage?

A. The highest gain antenna will always provide the strongest signal
B. Gain is inversely related to vertical coverage
C. Gain is directly related to both vertical and horizontal coverage
D. Gain of an omnidirectional antenna has no effect on coverage

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 30
For planning a mesh link, which information is NOT required to have available for using the Aruba Outdoor Planner?

A. For directional antennas, expected directions between mounting locations
B. Desired Throughput on the Mesh Backhaul
C. Client Device info (power and typical antenna gain if available)
D. Locations believed to need bridging/mesh links due to lack of available Ethernet or fiber

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 31
Which of the following is NOT a purpose of "Design Margin" in the outdoor planner?

A. Higher design margin will decrease the displayed distance for client coverage
B. Increasing design margin will increase the predicted signal levels at the AP and client
C. At any given distance increasing design margin is added safety margin (in dB) for predicted vs measured results
D. Different design margins may be appropriate for client coverage vs. mesh links

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 32
Which statement best describes the use of EIRP limits in the outdoor planner?

A. The outdoor planner will automatically reduce AP output power based on the antenna selected and cable losses to ensure the displayed results are not based on unapproved EIRP levels
B. When preparing an outdoor plan, the user must ensure that EIRP levels are not exceeded by the utility
C. Before beginning a plan, the user must enter the maximum EIRP allowed for their regulatory domain
D. EIRP is not used by the outdoor planner

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 33
For 802.11n planning, which statement most accurately describes the results produced by the outdoor planner (choose one):

A. Maximum results presented require ability of the environment (physical channel) to support 2 spatial streams
B. 5 GHz models will always show higher available throughput
C. The use of a "short guard interval" will improve security but may still leave some gaps in protection
D. The results presented account for losses due to trees and buildings shown in Google Earth

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 34
Which of the following describes the best use of the imagery in Google Earth vs. a Facility Plan or CAD drawing for outdoor planning?

A. Google Earth imagery is useful for finding mounting locations
B. When possible, it is recommended to reference all locations to a scaled Facility Plan or CAD drawing and use the Google Earth aerial imagery for background information only
C. Google Earth imagery is usually more current than customer provided drawings and should be used as the primary reference
D. Google Earth aerial photos are easier to use for picking mounting locations

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 35
Before uploading a kmz file to the Aruba Outdoor planner, what is the only folder that is REQUIRED to be present?

A. "Locations" folder containing placemarks
B. "Map" folder containing Google Maps
C. "CAD Overlay" containing the customer CAD file overlay
D. "Favorites" containing all of the above

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 36
What are the different operation modes of the radio interface of the Aruba mesh router?

A. access, backhaul, and client
B. a, b, and g
C. access, gateway, and none
D. 2.4 G, 4.9 G, and 5.8 G

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 37
What is the maximum number of SSIDs per radio that an Aruba mesh router supports when it operates in access mode?

A. 1
B. 4
C. 8
D. 16

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 38
What is the maximum number of WDS links per radio that the Aruba mesh router supports?

A. 1
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 39
Which routing protocol is used for internal routing by Aruba mesh router?

A. Static
B. AWR
C. BGP
D. OSPF

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 40
In the output of the "show ip route" command on the Aruba mesh router, O means OSPF, and A means AWR. Which route is used as the destination of 10.10.0.2 mesh node?

A. O 10.0.0.0/8
B. A 10.0.0.0/8
C. O 10.10.0.0/24
D. A 10.10.0.0/24

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 41
How many gateways can the AWR protocol support?

A. only one gateway
B. only two gateways
C. only three gateways
D. multi-gateways

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 42
Which statement about the VPLM is not true?

A. VPLM supports user isolation at Layer 2.
B. VPLM can avoid loops.
C. VPLM supports trunked VLANs.
D. VPLM reduces end-to-end delay in a mesh network.

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