

Exam Number/Code:AWMP

Prüfungsname:Aruba Wireless Mesh
Professional 4.2

Version: Demo

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QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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