

**Vendor:** Aruba

Exam Code: AWMP\_4.3

Exam Name: Aruba Wireless Mesh Professional 4.3

**Version:** DEMO

## **QUESTION 1**

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

#### **QUESTION 2**

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

#### **QUESTION 3**

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: ACD

# **QUESTION 4**

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.
- Presnel zone, Free Space Path Loss, EIRP and receive sensitivity are all factors that should be considered.

Answer: BD

# QUESTION 5

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.
- Mesh backhaul links and client access should all be on the same channel to maximize connectivity.

Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 6**

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.

Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 7**

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

Answer: B

# **QUESTION 8**

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

Answer: B

# **QUESTION 9**

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

# Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 10**

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

#### Answer: B

## **QUESTION 11**

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.
- Specifying two SISO (Single Input Single Output) antennas is a recommended substitute for a MIMO antenna.

Answer: AB

#### **QUESTION 12**

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.

Answer: BD

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