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QUESTION 1

Which statement is correct when comparing 5 GHz and 6 GHz channels with identical channel widths?

A. 5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels

B. 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels

C. 5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide the same throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels

D. 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide the same throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct statement when comparing 5 GHz and 6 GHz channels with identical channel widths is that 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels. This

statement reflects the fact that higher frequency signals tend to have higher attenuation Attenuation is a general term that refers to any reduction in signal strength during transmission over distance or through an object or medium . Higher

attenuation means that higher frequency signals have shorter range and lower throughput than lower frequency signals. Some facts about this statement are:

5 GHz channels have lower frequency than 6 GHz channels, which means they have lower attenuation than 6 GHz channels.

Lower attenuation means that 5 GHz channels can travel longer distances and provide higher throughputs to clients than 6 GHz channels with identical channel widths.

However, the difference in distance and throughput between 5 GHz and 6 GHz channels may not be significant in indoor environments where there are many obstacles and reflections that affect signal propagation. The advantage of using 6

GHz channels over 5 GHz channels is that they offer more spectrum availability, less interference, and more non-overlapping channels than 5 GHz channels.

The other options are not correct because:

5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide different throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels: This option is false because 5 GHz channels do not travel the same distances as 6 GHz channels due to higher attenuation

of higher frequency signals.

5 GHz channels travel the same distances and provide the same throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels: This option is false because 5 GHz channels do not travel the same distances or provide the same throughputs as 6 GHz

channels due to higher attenuation of higher frequency signals. 5 GHz channels travel different distances and provide the same throughputs to clients compared to 6 GHz channels: This option is false because 5 GHz channels do not provide

the same throughputs as

6 GHz channels due to higher attenuation of higher frequency signals.

References: https://www.wi-fi.org/discover-wi-fi/wi-fi-certified-6e

https://www.wi-fi.org/file/wi- fi-alliance-spectrum-needs-study

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless- mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-power-levels.html

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/spectrum-expert-wi-fi/prod_white_paper0900aecd807395a9.html

QUESTION 2

Based on the "snow ip route" output on an AruDaCX 8400. what type of route is "10.1 20 0/24, vrf default via 10.1.12.2. [1/0]"?

A. local

B. static

C. OSPF

D. connected

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A static route is a route that is manually configured on a router or switch and does not change unless it is modified by an administrator. Static routes are used to specify how traffic should reach specific destinations that are not directly connected to the device or that are not reachable by dynamic routing protocols. In Aruba CX switches, static routes can be configured using the ip route command in global configuration mode. Based on the "show ip route" output on an Aruba CX 8400 switch, the route "10.1 20 0/24, vrf default via 10.1.12.2, [1/0]" is a static route because it has an administrative distance of 1 and a metric of 0, which are typical values for static routes.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_routing https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx-noscg/ip-routing/static- routes.htm https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX_10_04/NOSCG/Content/cx- noscg/ip-routing/show-ip-route.htm

QUESTION 3

Which feature can network administrators use to centralized RF planning and optimization service when using an Aruba mobility master architecture?

A. Airwave

B. Client Match

C. AirMatch

D. Client Wave

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: AirMatch is a feature that provides centralized RF planning and optimization service for Aruba wireless

networks. It uses cloud-based algorithms and machine learning to optimize the RF performance and user experience. References:https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AirMatch.pdf

QUESTION 4

When measuring signal strength, dBm is commonly used and 0 dBm corresponds to 1 mW power.

What does -20 dBm correspond to?

A. .-1 mW

B. .01 mw

C. 10 mW

D. 1mW

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: dBm is a unit of power that measures the ratio of a given power level to 1 mW. The formula to convert dBm to mW is: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(P(dBm)/10). Therefore, - 20 dBm corresponds to 0.01 mW, as follows: P(mW) = 1mW * 10^(-20/10) = 0.01 mW

References:https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.html

QUESTION 5

What is the recommended VSF topology? (Select two.)

A. Star

B. Daisy chain plus MAD

C. Full mesh

D. Full mesh plus MAD

E. Ring

Correct Answer: BE

Only: Daisy chain plus MAD and ring are the recommended VSF topologies for Aruba switches. They provide high availability and redundancy for the VSF stack. MAD (Multiple Active Detection) is a mechanism to detect and resolve split-brain scenarios in a VSF stack.

References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200- 6790/GUID-D6EF042E-EEEF-49F7-B67E-4CAC41CCB24D.html