# *KillTest*

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# *Q&A*

**Exam** : **MSC-111**

**Title** : Design Point (PTP and PMP) Solutions

**Version** : Demo

1.During the early stages of the design process, the current and planned IP addressing scheme on the project description template is used to check:

A. IP addressing conflicts with defaults.

B. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) configuration

C. IP addressing requirements for core and edge routers.

D. network component capacity design

**Answer:** A


2.The reflection of a radio wave can affect the link quality:

A. negatively ONLY

B. positively ONLY

C. either negatively or positively

D. it does not affect link quality

**Answer:** C


3.What is the common term used to describe the process of limiting which VLAN IDs can traverse a particular VLAN trunk port.?

A. VLAN Pruning

B. MVRP (Multiple VLAN Registration Protocol)

C. VTP (VLAN Trunk Protocol)

D. VLAN Sectioning

E. VLAN Negotiation

**Answer:** A


4.Dynamic addressing simplifies network administration because the software keeps track of IP addresses rather than requiring an administrator to manage the task. This means that a new device can be added to a network without the hassle of manually assigning it a unique IP address.

Which of the following devices would typically use DHCP to get an address?

A. Switches/Hubs

B. Client/End Devices

C. Routers

D. Bridges

**Answer:** B


5.Refraction of a radio wave could be caused by:

A. lack of transmit power.

B. sun spots.

C. change in air density.

D. antenna height.

**Answer:** C


6.Among the options below, which are the first three items you should identify when troubleshooting Spanning Tree Protocol errors (select THREE)?

A. Which bridge is the root bridge

B. How many IP gateways are on the L2 segment

C. The topology of the L2 segment inclusive of all bridges

D. The location of redundant links and which of their ports are blocked

E. Which links use fiberoptic to Ethernet converters

F. How many MAC addresses are on the L2 segment

**Answer:** A,C,D


7.The main function of an antenna is to:

A. add power to a signal,

B. decode radio signals into data traffic.

C. direct radio energy in a desired direction.

D. protect transmitters from lightning.

**Answer:** C


8.The amount of MAC addresses to Ethernet Port mappings in a switch is finite. What happens when the available mappings in these lookup tables are exhausted?

A. The switch drops all traffic destined for MAC addresses that are not in the lookup tables

B. The switch caches all traffic destined for the MAC addresses that are not in the lookup tables until entries become available

C. The switch sends a congestion notification out the port to throttle the traffic until the lookup tables have available entries

D. The switch floods traffic for all MAC addresses that do not have a lookup entry out of all its ports

**Answer:** D


9.What protocol does a Dynamic Domain name server work in conjunction with to dynamically create 'A' address records?

A. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

B. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

C. LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol)

D. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

**Answer:** D


10.As a general design guideline, the signal strength required to meet a specific target modulation must be exceeded in order to guarantee reliable communications. What is this excess signal strength called?

A. Receive Strength Ratio

B. Fade Margin

C. Signal Strength Ratio

D. Diversity Margin

**Answer:** B


11.Microwave Point to Point systems can be susceptible to Multi-path cancellation. Which technology can help mitigate Multi-Path?

A. IEEE 802.3AF

B. OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Duplex)

C. Transmit time diversity

D. RF port replication

**Answer:** B


12.When installing a PMP Access Point antenna on a tower, you need to install it at the proper height. Motorola recommended practice is to mount the antenna at least how many feet/meters below the top of the tower to protect it from lightning?

A. 0 feet / meters

B. 2 feet/0.6 meters

C. 10 feet/3 meters

D. 25 feet / 8 meters

**Answer:** B


13.Thermal Ducting is a phenomenon often seen over great distances of water and flat hot terrain. It is the layering of different density air in the atmosphere and can cause significant signal fading. One possible solution to Thermal Ducting is to:

A. use two physically separated single polarized antennas (also known as Space Diversity)

B. deploy a single polarization microwave system.

C. increase frequency to increase free space attenuation.

D. deploy a Dual Polarity antenna at both ends of a link.

**Answer:** A


14.High Performance parabolic directional antennas are used in FTP network designs and provide:

A. side lobe suppression and interference mitigation.

B. broadest (or widest) beamwidth

C. superior wind loading for storm prone areas.

D. consistent spectrum analysis.

**Answer:** A


15.Spatial Diversity is an antenna configuration that can be used to help point to point links: A. over long distances of water where reflections are causing cancellation,

B. when interference from multiple directions is an issue.

C. when wind loading constraints will not allow a dual polarized antenna.

D. if site access is restricted because of security issues.

**Answer:** A