CWDP-302 Dumps

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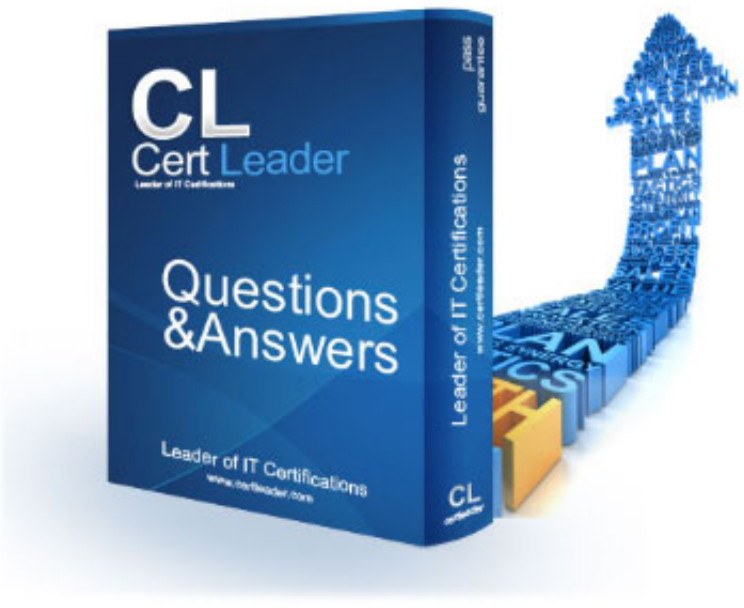

NEW QUESTION 1
One of your customers plans on providing wireless coverage to a warehouse facility. After performing an initial walkthrough, you collect the following information:
The central part of the warehouse is between 400 and 600 feet (122 to 183 meters) from the warehouse switches mounted on the walls.
The warehouse storage is composed of metallic racks with varying inventory levels and contents, from electronics and plastic toys to food pallets and juice bottles.
Workers need basic data coverage from their working location, and are not highly mobile. They usually work from one single aisle, and their laptop is on a cart with wheels.
What would be your one recommendation to provide coverage to the central area of the warehouse?

A. Equip workers laptops with a directional antenna and install APs less than 328 feet (100m) away from the switch.
B. In this case, extend the cable length just beyond 328 feet (100 m) and position APs as close as possible to the central area of the warehouse.
C. Position APs along the walls, and equip the APs with Yagi antennas to cover the central area.
D. Install APs for client access in the central area and use a mesh backhaul link to connect to the DS.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2
When a WLAN controller sends an 802.11 frame to a lightweight AP for transmission on the wireless medium, how does it mark the frame for 802.11 QoS priority?

A. The WLAN controller will place the user priority (UP) value in the QoS Control field of the 802.11 frame header before passing it to the lightweight AP.
B. The WLAN controller does not mark 802.11 frames with priority values only the APs can do this.
C. The WLAN controller does not mark the 802.11 frames with priority values only the Layer 3 switches can do this.
D. The WLAN controller does not mark the 802.11 frames with priority values only the Layer 3 routers can do this.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
When selecting a centralized WLAN architecture, what new problem may arise when you change the data forwarding model from centralized to distributed?

A. APs that were designed for a centralized forwarding model may not support all features in distributed forwarding mode.
B. The router between the APs and the controller must be made aware of the APs as forwarding client STAs.
C. All RRM controls will also need to be distributed to a master AP that acts as a channel and transmit power arbiter for other APs in the ESS.
D. Centralized control functions, such as key management and distribution, RRM, and load balancing will no longer be supported.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
In a manufacturing facility with highly reflective materials, you are planning an upgrade to your existing 802.11b WLAN implementation. You have chosen a dual-band 802.11n infrastructure product for this purpose. Your client applications include:
Handheld scanners — for inventory management
Toughbooks (laptops) — mounted on forklifts for inventory and workflow management VoWiFi phones — used by select employees throughout the facility
You are evaluating all of the 802.11n enhancements and determining which features to enable for your environment and applications.
In this scenario, what 802.11n enhancement typically should NOT be enabled on the 2.4 GHz radio of the new APs?

A. Multiple streams
B. Short guard intervals
C. Block Acknowledgments
D. Frame aggregation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
When implementing WLAN security according to common best practices, what feature should be enabled when configuring an EAP type?

A. The “Use WEP if RADIUS server unavailable” option
B. The “Validate server certificate” option
C. The “Trusted Root Certification Authorities” list
D. The “Do not prompt user to authorize new servers or trusted certification authorities” option

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
You are selecting external antennas for use in a bridge link deployment. What chart should you request from the antenna vendors to make an accurate selection?

A. mW to dBm conversion chart
B. dBm to dB conversion chart
C. Elevation chart
D. Antenna coating chart

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

Given: The 802.11ac APs you have selected for your public access deployment support many of the PHY and MAC enhancements offered by the 802.11n and 802.11ac amendments. The AP is configured for a single-band (2.4 GHz) and only allows 20 MHz channels. The WLAN radio in the AP is a 3x3 802.11n chip that supports two spatial streams.
What is the maximum MCS rate that could be supported by this AP?

A. 54 Mbps
B. 65 Mbps
C. 108 Mbps
D. 144 Mbps

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
You desire to achieve a 450 Mbps MCS. What 802.11n features (from the numbered list below) are required?
1. Frame aggregation
2. Short GI
3. 40 MHz channels
4. 2 spatial streams
5. 3 spatial streams
6. Transmit beamforming (TxBF)

A. 2, 3, 2
B. 1, 2, 3, 5
C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
D. 2, 3, 5

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
In a large enterprise (5000+ wireless users), by what would NOT be a recommended method by which IP addresses and VLANs are assigned to different clients associated to the same AP?

A. Each SSID is mapped to a static VLAN assignment
B. Upstream AAA servers dynamically assign VLANs to each user or group profile
C. Radio signal metrics (RSSI, SNR, etc.) of WLAN clients are triangulated for location-based VLAN assignment during association
D. Multiple VLAN pools are designated for an SSID and user IP addresses are selected in a round- robin fashion from the associated pools

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
In a multiple channel architecture (MCA) network supporting 802.1X authentication, what aspect of WLAN design affects client roaming efficiency and effectiveness?

A. PHY standard used by the AP
B. Key caching protocols
C. Cipher suite
D. PHY standard used by client

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Given: A WLAN controller is connected to ABC Company's core layer 3 Ethernet switch with an IEEE 802.1Q trunk connection. The WLAN controller's native VLAN is VLAN 6 and its IP address is 10.0.14.2 /24. Lightweight APs supporting centralized forwarding are connected to the network on VLANs 7, 8, and 9, and they each build a Layer 3 tunnel back to the WLAN controller's IP address.
The dynamically assigned IP addresses received by each AP from a DHCP server will be _____.

A. Associated with the VLAN on which they are connected.
B. Associated with the native VLAN of the WLAN controller.
C. Associated with VLAN 1, the default VLAN for new APs
D. Associated with a non-routable VLAN until the MAC address of the AP is removed from the controller's MAC filter

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
What is the purpose of DHCP Option 43, and how is it used with WLANs?

A. It provides clients with a temporary IP address on a restricted VLAN until 802.1X authentication is complete
B. Then the client receives its long-term IP address.
C. It provides IP address bindings for specific network nodes that require long-term IP addressassignment
D. WLAN controllers are configured to use Option 43 to receive long-term IP address leases that are centrally managed with DHCP.
E. It supports vendor-specific IP address attributes for node discovery purpose
F. APs use Option 43 with vendor class identifiers to obtain the IP address of a centralized WLAN controller.
G. It integrates a DHCP server with AAA servers and user databases to dynamically assign IP addresses to client device
H. During 802.1X, the AAA server uses Option 43 to notify the DHCP server what IP pool the client’s address should be drawn from.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16
What kind of antenna results in a nearly circular pattern on the azimuth chart but a very flat donut shape on the elevation chart?

A. High gain omni-directional
B. 20 degree vertical yagi
C. 120 degree horizontal sector
D. 60 degree horizontal patch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17
What is a radome?

A. A type of semi-circular ceiling found in atriums and that is a heavy cause of RF reflection.
B. A weatherproof piece of plastic covering an antenna or antenna system.
C. The unit used to measure the signal reflected backward by the end of a cable.
D. A piece of metal positioned behind APs mounted on outdoor poles, designed to limit the butterfly effect.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19
Of the following antenna connector types, which one is the smallest?

A. RP-TNC
B. MC Connector
C. N Connector
D. Male N Connector

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24
What basic RF math formula should be used as a baseline to convert an RF value in units of dBm into a value of mW?
*Note: “dBm” in the formulas represents the known dBm value

A. 0 dBm = 1 mW
B. mW C.
C. mW mW

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25
Given: You are evaluating the theoretical and real-world RF gain benefits of transmit and receive features introduced by 802.11 with MIMO. This exercise allows you to quantify the feature’s value in a real-world environment.
What is the maximum theoretical signal gain of chip-based TxBF and MRC (as features) when compared to the same AP using only a single antenna for transmit and receive (effectively simulating a 1x1 chip)?

A. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain3 Rx or Tx chains = approx 5 dBi gain4 Rx or Tx chains = 6 dBi gain
B. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 1 dBi gain3 Rx or Tx chains = 2 dBi gain4 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain
C. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain3 Rx or Tx chains = 6 dBi gain4 Rx or Tx chains = 9 dBi gain
D. 2 Rx or Tx chains = approx 4-6.5 dBi gain3 Rx or Tx chains = approx 7-10 dBi gain4 Rx or Tx chains = approx 10-12 dBi gain

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26
You told your customer that multipath fading may be mitigated simply by moving one or both of the receiver’s antennas a small amount, usually by one to four wavelengths away from its original position. Your customer is prepared to make the change, but does not know the wavelength for 802.11ac.
What is the approximate wavelength of an 802.11ac radio wave?

A. 5.5 cm (2.16 inches)
B. 12 cm (4.72 inches)
C. 15.24 cm (6 inches)
D. 45 cm (17.71 inches)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
What is a valid 40 MHz channel configuration in the 2.4 GHz ISM band where channels 1-11 are permitted?

A. 4 (primary), +1 (secondary)
B. 2 (primary), -1 (secondary)
C. 8 (primary), +1 (secondary)
D. 1 (primary), 6 (secondary)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33
Assume that your network operates in a regulatory domain that allows use of the entire 5 GHz space
allowed in the 802.11ac amendment. In your upcoming 802.11ac deployment, you would like to take advantage of the performance improvements that result from channel bonding. However, after extensive testing, you have determined that your mission-critical WLAN should not use channels requiring DFS support.
Given those two criteria (enable channel bonding and disable DFS channels), in the 5 GHz spectrum, how many non-overlapping 40 MHz channels will your system be able to use?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34
What commonly causes a client-to-AP link imbalance?

A. The client's antenna gain is lower than the AP's antenna gain
B. The client's transmit power is significantly lower than the AP's transmit power
C. The AP's transmit power is significantly lower than the client's transmit power
D. The AP's antenna gain is lower than the client's antenna gain

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
What action should be taken after implementing a WLAN based on the design developed from the site survey process?

A. Post-installation survey
B. Requirements analysis
C. Gathering facility documentation
D. Design the infrastructure services

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42
A wireless engineer from your company performed a site survey in an office building where a
wireless network extension was needed. He reports that while performing a Layer 1 sweep near a meeting room full of people, he detected RF activity with a very low duty cycle. He is unsure how to interpret what he recorded to determine its impact on a future Wi-Fi network.
What is true about this RF environment and its potential impact on the WLAN?

A. The signal affects the entire spectrum and will render the wireless network unusabl
B. It must be located and removed.
C. The signal has a low duty cycle and should not be of major impact on the wireless network.
D. The signal is alternating between peaks (high interference level) and valleys (low interference level). The network channel design must be built to avoid the affected peak frequencies.
E. The signal is typical of a high radio card background nois
F. It shows that the card used for the Layer 1 sweep should be replaced and the Layer 1 sweep re-done.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44
What is the meaning of a Real Time FFT graph?

A. Real Time FFT means Real Time First Fundamental Trace and shows the value of the first signal detected on each frequency at each sweep interval.
B. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Frequency Timing and shows the RF pulses measured by the Layer 1 sweep tool.
C. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Fourier Transform and shows the max value of the signal detected on each frequency in real time.
D. Real Time FFT means Real Time Frequency Fundamental Texture and shows the value of the noise background generated by the card used to perform the Layer 1 sweep.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49
Given: In a site survey deliverable report, you are expected to explain the spectrum measurements taken at the customer's site. What portion of a spectrum analyzer view can be used to determine if a given channel is too active for use as the active channel for a new AP?

A. Device list
B. Frame decode
C. Real time FFT
D. Duty cycle

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 50

You are testing a VoWLAN deployment, and your communication measurements show a certain amount of lost packets. What would be an acceptable packet error rate value to still provide acceptable call quality?

A. There should be 0% error in a VoWLAN type of deployment
B. No more than 1% PER max should be acceptable
C. No more than 4% PER max should be acceptable
D. No more than 8% PER max should be acceptable

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
What statement is true of a WLAN design that supports Real-Time Location Services (RTLS) with 802.11 RFID asset tags?

A. When passive tags are implemented, the AP density should be increased by 25% to make up for the shorter transmit range of passive tags as compared to active tags.
B. Active RFID tags periodically transmit 802.11 beacon management frames that must be synchronized with the AP for proper location of the tagged asset.
C. With passive tags, AP transmit gain should be increased to supply extra power for near-field coupling or backscatter modulation from the tag to the AP since the passive tag lacks an internal power source.
D. Passive tags do not communicate directly with the WLAN infrastructure, but instead they rely on the tag reader to communicate tag information to the infrastructure's location tracking server/database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57
At a university, the WLAN has been successfully deployed for ubiquitous access for faculty, students, and guests. Many student computer labs are available throughout the campus with wired network connectivity, but there are also a few smaller lab areas and workstations where Ethernet cabling is not available. For student wireless use, the students must authenticate against RADIUS/Active Directory using PEAP. Also, the network administrators at this university would like administrative access to these workstations when they are not in use by students so that the administrators can manage group policies, update OS patches, and perform other routine software maintenance.
What deployment option is available and recommended for both student use and remote administration of these workstations?

A. Due to the architecture of 802.1X port-based access control, it is not possible for a wireless-only computer to access network services required by network administrators in this scenario.
B. Roaming user profiles should be used so that the users do not loser the family pictures on their desktops.
C. The WLAN infrastructure vendor is responsible for providing proprietary client connectivity options to facilitate device connectivity without user interaction.
D. These workstations should be Ethernet-connected to a wireless client bridge, which will maintain network connectivity independent of student connectivity status.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60
What are some advantages of designing guest access with all guest users tunneled directly into the DMZ?

A. Allows a single SSID with different authentication/encryption models to be used for all WLAN services for corporate users and guests
B. Minimizes configuration requirements for segmentation and filtering of guest traffic across internal LAN
C. The border firewall configuration will not require any additional rules to pass guest traffic to the DMZ controller
D. Enhances performance of web proxy servers in the DMZ for guest Internet traffic

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62
ABC Manufacturing has a heavily-used dual-band (2.4 / 5 GHz) WLAN, but sporadic RF interference across the 2.4 GHz band is causing dropped VoWiFi calls and leading to data connectivity and throughput problems.
In addition to avoiding 2.4 GHz channels and installing a distributed spectrum analyzer to locate RF interference sources, what should the implementer do to resolve the problem fully?

A. Have only guest access on the 5 GHz channels.
B. Move all corporate data clients and VoWiFi devices to the 5 GHz channels appropriate for their regulatory domain.
C. Use captive portals for guest authentication in 5 GHz.
D. Implement WPA-PSK everywhere in the network.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65
When you see the SKINNY protocol in a post-install validation protocol capture, what does this indicate?

A. Secure FTP is in use
B. VoIP is used on the network
C. HTTPS is in use
D. Multicasting is used on the network

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68
You are planning for client devices in a WLAN that is be upgraded to 802.11ac. Which one of the following devices is more likely to have support for 3x3:3 radios and 256 QAM?

A. laptop
B. USB 2.0 adapter
C. handheld scanner
D. mobile phone
E. tablet

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70
You must specify security requirements for a WLAN. Which one of the following solutions would best provide for real-time monitoring of the WLAN?

A. AP spectrum analyzer using a single AP with portable PoE battery support.
B. Laptop-based spectrum analyzer with support for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz.
C. AP protocol analyzer using a single AP with portable PoE battery support.
D. A Wireless Intrusion Prevention System.
E. Laptop-based protocol analyzer with multiple 802.11m adapters.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73
You are planning an outdoor link. The link distance will be 1.3 miles (2.09 kilometers).
Only two endpoints will be involved in the link. What kind of link should be created in every such scenario?

A. point-to-multipoint link
B. parabolic dish link
C. point-to-point link
D. mesh link

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference https://www.avalan.com/blog/bid/362640/What-is-the-difference-in-point-to-point-and- point-to-multipoint-radios

NEW QUESTION 76
When implementing an upgrade involving adding hardware to existing APs, what kind of upgrade is being deployed?

A. forklift
B. phased
C. staged
D. modular
E. software

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/definition/phased-rollout

NEW QUESTION 79
It has been determined that the highest data rate available in 802.11n (HT PHY) devices must be available. What modulation is required in this scenario?

A. 256 QAM
B. BPSK
C. QPSK
D. 64 QAM
E. 16 QAM

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82
When implementing a WLAN in a hospital environment, which one of the following is a common mistake made by designers?

A. Considering client devices over the laptops and tablets.
B. Failing to consider multi-floor propagation.
C. Thinking that lead walls impact RF behavior.
D. Feeling that health privacy regulations have an impact on WLAN security requirements.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87
What document helps to protect a consultant from legal action when designing a WLAN and performing site surveys?

A. non-disclosure agreement
B. floor plans
C. frequency for proposal

D. project charter
E. hold harmless

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 88
What document might specify that RF propagation patterns, AP locations and configurations, and potential sources should be documented?

A. Hold harmless
B. NDA
C. Project charter
D. Site survey deliverables

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91
You are performing a WLAN analysis process wherein you move through the environment and actively send and receive data to and from the AP and network. The statistics are gathered including throughput rates. What kind of process is being performed?

A. Protocol capture
B. Active Site Survey
C. Passive Site Survey
D. Spectrum analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93
You have been tasked with performing safety and operations training for outdoor bridge link installation. The antennas are to be installed on a 70-foot tower on one end and the roof top of an office building on the other end. What might be required for the tower installation?

A. APs that are designed to operate above 70 feet.
B. Special antennas that avoid reflections on the tower poles.
C. Hiring a certified tower installer.
D. Special RF cables that will not create loss incurred by the metal tower construction.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98
What strategy can be used to ensure efficient cell overlap for VoIP site surveys?

A. Measure the percentage of cell overlap using the cell overlap feature in the site survey software.
B. Increase the output power of the radio in all APs.
C. Install higher gain antennas in the APs.
D. Ensure at least two APs can be seen with appropriate signal strengths from each location.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 99
You are implementing an outdoor client access WLAN. It will serve employees and guests. It must cover an area of approximately 100 meters by 60 meters. You expect to support only 10-15 clients connected at a time. What kind of antennas are likely to be used in this situation assuming two APs have been chosen for the implementation?

A. Highly directional
B. Sectorized
C. Omni-directional
D. Semi-directional

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 103
In general, when planning for a multi-floor installation, how should the APs be installed on each floor in relation to their locations? Choose the single best answer.

A. Install APs directly above one another to better control CCI and ACI.
B. Avoid installing APs directly above one another to avoid CCI and ACI.
C. Install only omni-directional antennas to completely avoid ACI.
D. Install only semi-directional antennas to completely avoid CCI.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108
When planning for a VoIP WLAN installation, what metric is important and is often dealt with using buffers?

A. RTT
B. Delay
C. Jitter
D. Latency

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 110
What might a PoE injector be used for during a site survey?

A. to power APs
B. to adjust signal strength
C. to act as a WLAN client
D. to test throughput

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113
When testing the signal strength and capacity in a site survey, which client type is generally best to use?

A. a single stream tablet
B. a 3x3:3 laptop
C. the least capable client type that will be used on the network.
D. the most capable client type that will be used on the network.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115
You have enabled a feature in a controller-based environment that results in data arriving at the destination more quickly when sent through the APs. It also limits some other features of the solutions. What feature has been enabled?

A. Distributed forwarding
B. SSID hiding
C. Centralized forwarding
D. Frame fragmentation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 118
While designing a WLAN, it is important to create a channel plan that avoids or diminishes co-channel interface. A common mistake is to ensure little or no co-channel interference occurs at each AP location and do no other analysis. Why is this a mistake?

A. Because CCI can occur at AP and client locations.
B. Because CCI never occurs at AP locations.
C. Because CCI is related only to 5 GHz operations.
D. Because ACI, the same as CCI, must also be considered.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121
Which one of the following is a valid argument against using 80 MHz 8902.11ac channels?

A. The total number of unique channel configurations for each AP is lessened.
B. 80 MHz channels reduce the data rate, and therefore throughput, of the BSS significantly.
C. 80 MHz channels are not supported in any enterprise APs.
D. When 80 MHz channels are used; 40 MHz adapters or clients cannot connect.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 125
One channel was added with the ratification of 802.11ac. What channel is this?

A. 11
B. 144
C. 165
D. 56

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-3600-series/white-paper-c11-713103.pdf

NEW QUESTION 130

What should always be done before connecting an AP to the production network?

A. Baseline configuration that prevents the introduction of security issues to the network on initial connection.
B. Increase in output power.
C. Disabling SSID broadcasting.
D. Reduction of output power.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 134
When installing a cloud-based AP, what is the most common process used?

A. Configure the AP with a local controller and then, when it connects to the cloud, it will be reconfigured.
B. Configure the AP as an autonomous AP and then, when it connects to the cloud, it will be reconfigured.
C. Configure a profile for the AP in the cloud and then connect it for automatic configuration.
D. Connect the AP to the network and configure it from the cloud assigning a configuration or policy set to the AP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 138
When one AP among several in an ESS is elected to manage the others, what deployment model is in use?

A. Controller-based
B. Autonomous
C. Cloud-based
D. Virtual controller-based

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 139
When Kerberos is used as an authentication protocol, what network service is essential for authentication to succeed assuming the appropriate credentials are provided?

A. NTP
B. FTPS
C. SFTP
D. TFTP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143
You have selected to plan and install a controller-based WLAN. The network consists of 53 Ethernet switches running all gigabit and higher ports. Twelve network segments exist separated by routers. The WLAN controller will be placed in the network operations center. Three servers run services like DHCP, DNS and NTP.
In addition to the routers, where could ACLs be deployed that impact only the WLAN?

A. Swith ports connected to the wired LAN
B. Controller
C. DNS server
D. DHCP server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144
You are designing security for a WLAN. You plan to use a RADIUS server that connects with an LDAP directory for user information. The EAPoL protocol will be used between the client and the AP. What default port is commonly used for LDAP server access?

A. 8080
B. 443
C. 389
D. 80

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145
You are powering an 802.11ac AP using PoE. The Ethernet cable has a 60 foot (18.3 meters) run.
802.3at is use.
What is the maximum receive power the AP will have from the PoE cable?

A. 12.85
B. 15.4
C. 30
D. 25.5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 147
What roaming technology uses stored keys at the APs for roam back if a client STA returns after having roamed away?

A. OKC
B. SCA roaming
C. Preauthentication
D. PMK caching

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 149
Which one of the following network design environments would be most likely to comply with a FIPS guideline?

A. Retail
B. Government
C. Public hotspot
D. Manufacturing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154
You are using site software design features. You have imported a floor plan, but the simulated RF coverage is nowhere close to the real RF coverage you see with a walkabout.
Given that the simulation is significantly different, when step was likely missed when using the software?

A. Conversion to DWG
B. Calibration
C. Adding extra APs to simulate interference
D. Conversion to PNG

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155
What action is commonly recommended in vendor design and deployment guides before placing an AP on production regardless of design specifications?

A. Enable SSID hiding
B. Implement 802.1X/EAP
C. Remove detachable antennas
D. Update the firmware

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 156
When using RAM, what must the AP do periodically to ensure that the current channel setting is optimal?

A. Go offline to scan neighboring networks
B. Downgrade the firmware
C. Restart the radios
D. Restart the entire AP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161
You are analyzing a WLAN/wired LAN implementation. You notice that DHCP option 82 is in use.
What does this indicate?

A. DHCP denial of access
B. DHCP relay
C. NTP IP address
D. WLC IP address

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference https://mrncciew.com/2013/05/18/understanding-dhcp-option-82/

NEW QUESTION 163
You are validating a recently installed WLAN. You are performing throughput testing using multiple client STAs at the same time.
What is the most likely purpose of this test?

A. Guest access validation
B. Roaming validation
C. Security validation

D. Capacity validation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166
You are working with APs that support external antennas. One particular cell is experiencing link problems. It appears that several client devices have very low output power settings and a link mismatch is occurring with the AP.
Which one of the following actions would best resolve the problem?

A. Install higher gain antennas in the APs.
B. Increase the output power of the radio in all APs.
C. Decrease the output power of the client devices.
D. Install APs with only internal antennas.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170
You are validating a WLAN and QoS settings. When performing a protocol capture, you see that QoS
markings are accurate in the upstream from the client to the AP. They are also accurate from the AP to the wireless controller. However, all downstream packets lack the appropriate markings. Where must the QoS problem be resolved if the only options are those listed?

A. On the remote device
B. On the AP
C. On the WLAN client
D. On the DHCP server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173
You are using a spectrum analyzer during the WLAN validation process. What is the best use, of those listed, for a spectrum analyzer at this phase?

A. Security testing
B. Frame corruption testing
C. Throughput testing
D. Interference testing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175
You have discovered three coverage holes during WLAN validation testing. All three exist on the
same floor. Which one of the following is the best solution for coverage hole removal while not reducing the overall capacity of the WLAN?

A. Decrease the output power of the client devices
B. Remove one or more APs
C. Increase the output power of the radio in all APs
D. Add one or more APS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 177
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