
Question: 1

After surveying for the ideal mounting locations for APs, you have been asked to compromise RF propagation optimization due to aesthetic concerns raised by your customer. In the end, you've decided to mount the APs in the ideal locations and paint the APs so they go unnoticed in the environment. What is a valid recommendation or consideration when painting APs? (Choose 2)

- A. Always use paints with metallic dye in them to prevent potential RF propagation impact.
- B. Do not paint the notification LEDs on the AP, but configure them to be dim or turned off altogether until troubleshooting is required.
- C. Painting APs may void the product manufacturer's warranty.
- D. Most AP models for indoor environments come in a variety of form factors and colors. Painting is never recommended.
- E. Painting APs always introduces a fire and gas emissions hazard and should be avoided for all indoor APs.

Answer: B, C

Question: 2

When deploying long-distance 802.11 bridge links (10 miles / 16 km), what parameter may be critical for improving data flow by reducing retries caused by the long distances?

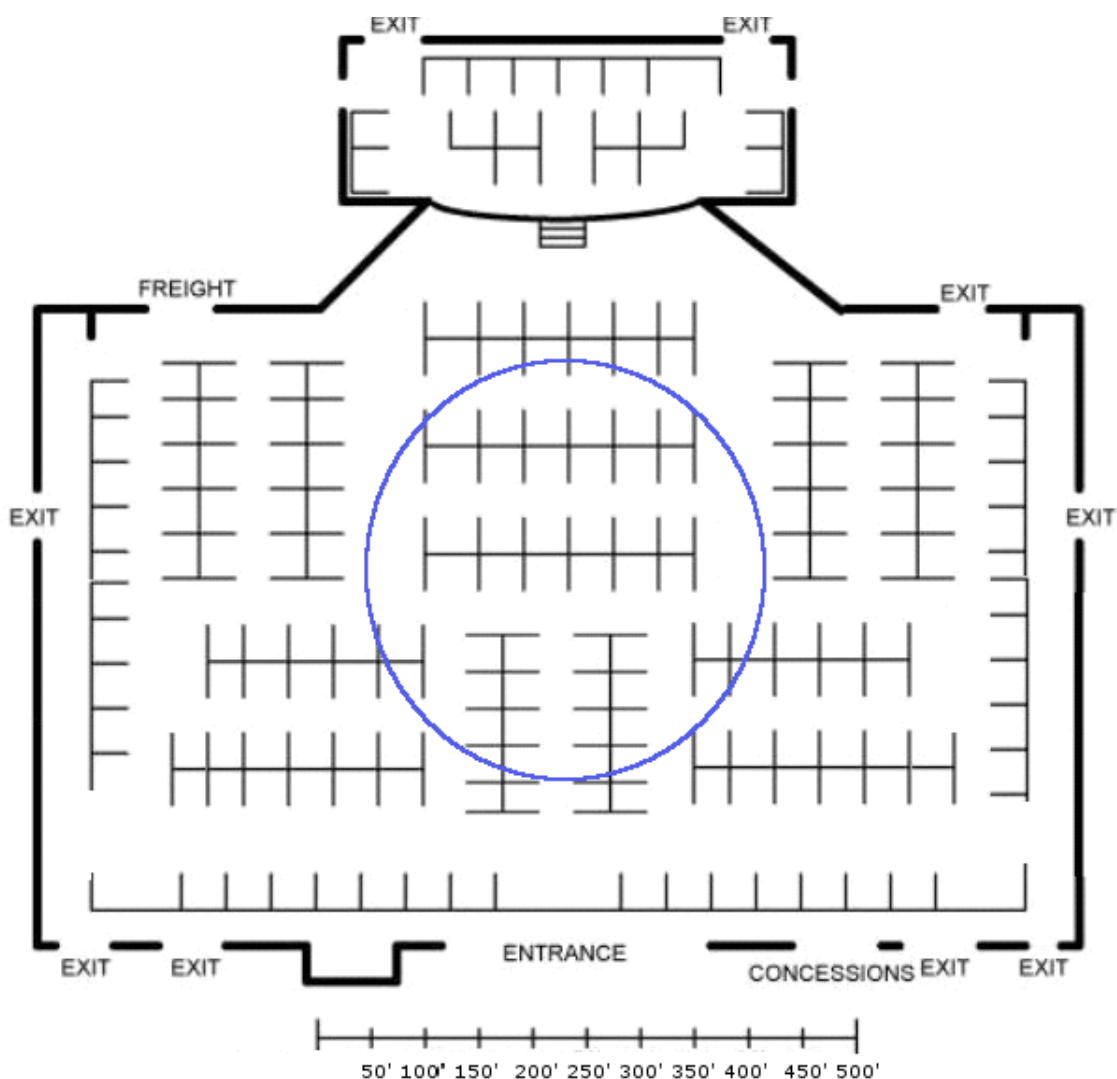
- A. The sequence control field value
- B. The acknowledgement timeout threshold
- C. The minimum transmit data rate value
- D. The CTS-to-self threshold
- E. The Beacon interval
- F. The PHY parameter set field

Answer: B

Question: 3

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 map was provided by the customer and is displayed in the exhibit.
- 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 recommendation to provide coverage to the central area (indicated by a blue circle) 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

Question: 4

Which definition correctly describes the “local MAC” variation of the centralized WLAN architecture?

- A. All MAC functions are performed by the AP. A minimal subset of network control is offloaded to

the WLAN controller along with management and monitoring functions.

B. PHY functions are performed directly by the AP. MAC functions are divided almost equally between the WLAN controller and the AP, according to the time sensitivity of the feature or service.

C. The AP provides the RF termination point for the WLAN, but performs very few of the WLAN functions or services. The WLAN controller performs all MAC functions and the AP is very simple and lightweight.

D. All RF-, data-, and control-related WLAN functions are performed by the AP. APs coordinate network services with one another and are managed by a WNMS, so no WLAN controller is used in this architecture.

Answer: A

Question: 5

When a WLAN controller transmits an Ethernet frame that has an IEEE 802.11 frame as its payload to a lightweight AP, what type of QoS marks can be applied to the Ethernet frame and/or its payload? (Choose 3)

A. IEEE 802.1Q PCP marks in the Ethernet frame header

B. User Priority marks in the IEEE 802.11 frame header

C. Throughput subscription marks in the Ethernet frame header

D. MPLS tags from the Label Edge Router (LER)

E. DSCP marks to the ToS bits in the encapsulating IP packet header

F. RSVP tag if RTP is the payload of the IEEE 802.11 frame

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 6

In a centralized WLAN architecture, what new problem may arise when you change the data forwarding model from centralized to distributed? (Choose 2)

A. APs that were designed for a centralized forwarding model may not support all features in distributed forwarding mode.

B. The Ethernet switch ports to which APs are connected may need to be reconfigured to support VLAN tagging and QoS at the network edge.

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.

E. APs will not have the processing capabilities to support AES-CCMP, so TKIP will be the recommended encryption method.

Answer: A, B

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