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QUESTION 1

ABC Company has a 2.4 and 5 GHz WLAN deployment. DFS functionality is enabled as required by the regulatory domain andAPs use DFS channels as long as radar is not detected. Band steering is also enabled to encourage dual-band clients to use frequency bands with more capacity.

Your performance analysis shows that many dual-band VoWiFi client devices will move back and forth between 2.4 and 5 GHz as the users roam throughout the building. All APs have 2.4 and 5 GHz radios enabled with transmit power adjusted to accommodate relatively similar cell sizes.

This "band hopping" behavior is viewed by network staff to be undesirable. What is the most likely cause of the unpredictable client band selection behavior?

A. Interference from 5 GHz radar sources has increased frame corruption and retries on channels 36-48.

B. 5 GHz frequencies offer better RF penetration than 2.4 GHz, but2.4 GHz offers more voice call capacity and lower latency than 5 GHz.

C. The voice client does not support DFS, and therefore experiences some 5 GHz coverage holesas it moves through the network.

D. The client\'s band selection algorithm prefers 5 GHz, butband steering behavior usually steers 75-85% of client devices to 2.4 GHz.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Prior to association, what parameter can 802.11 client devices measure and use to select the optimal access point for association?

A. Signal strength of access point beacons received

B. Proximity to potential access points

C. Retry rate of probe request and responseframes

D. Average round trip time to reach the Internet DNS server

E. Average round trip time to reach the IP router

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

What facts are true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture? (Choose 2)

A. An IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions.

B. Using centralized data forwarding, APs never tag Ethernet frames with VLAN identifiers or 802.1p CoS.

C. With 802.1X/EAP security, the AP acts as the supplicant and the controller acts as the authenticator.

D. Management and data frame types must be processed locally by the AP, while control frame types must be sent to the controller.

E. In a distributed data forwarding model, the AP handles frame encryption and decryption.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

As defined in the 802.11 specification, legacy Power Save requires an inefficient back-and- forth frame exchange process. Due to this inefficiency, many WLAN device implementations use a variation of 802.11 Power Save to accomplish the same function.

What non-standard power save behavior is used by most Wi-Fi devices in actual legacy Power Save implementations?

A. Client devices ignore the TIM field and automatically send PS-Poll frames after every beacon.

B. After eachbeacon, the AP attempts to empty its frame buffer by sending Wake-on- WLAN frames to wake each dozing client.

C. The Beacon interval is changed from the default 100 time units to 10 or less time units.

D. Clients send null data frames to the AP and switch the power management bit from 1 to 0 toreceive queued data.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

What are two channel modes specified by the 802.11n (High Throughput) PHY? (Choose 2)

A. 20 MHz

B. 20/40 MHz

C. 40/80 MHz

D. 22 MHz

E. 80 MHz

F. 160 MHz

Correct Answer: AB