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QUESTION 1

What statements about the beamwidth of an RF antenna are true? (Choose two)

A. The lower the gain of an antenna, the more narrow one or both beamwidths become.

B. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate the point at which the RF signal stops propagating.

C. Horizontal and vertical beamwidth are calculated at the points in which the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB.

D. Horizontal beamwidth is displayed (in degrees) on the antenna\'s Azimuth Chart.

E. Antenna beamwidth is measured in units of decibels relative to an isotropic radiator (dBi).

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 2

Given: You have been sent as a consultant to a customer site that is experiencing problems with some 2.4 GHz clients on their 802.11a/g network. After collecting information from the company about the problem, your initial troubleshooting step is to find a client device experiencing performance problems and observe its

802.11 frame exchanges in a protocol analyzer. The retransmission rate for that client is 65% instead of the company\'s baseline, which is 9%.

Based on this information, what troubleshooting step should follow to isolate the problem?

A. Check the frame decodes in the protocol analyzer and look for an excessive number of deauthentication frames.

B. Evaluate the client\'s operating frequency band with a spectrum analyzer, looking for a high noise floor or interference sources.

C. Utilize a laptop-based site survey and planning tool to create a predictive model of the optimal AP placement in the customer\'s facility.

D. With a protocol analyzer, identify the client\'s roaming threshold settings and reassociation behavior.

E. Install Wi-Fi endpoint security and reporting software on the client device to monitor and log the retransmission behavior.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

What component of the 802.11 standard allows stations to reserve access to the RF medium for a specified period of time?

A. Long slot times

B. DTIM Interval

C. Listen Interval

D. Probe Request frames

E. RTS or CTS frames

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 4

Given: 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 implementations?

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

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

C. Request-to-Send and Clear-to-Send frame exchanges are used to trigger the delivery of buffered data.

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

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

F. Stations send a CTS-to-self frame to the AP with a very long duration period so they can receive all of their buffered data at once.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 5

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 (local bridging) data forwarding model, the AP handles frame encryption and decryption.

Correct Answer: AE

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