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Topic 1, Describe WLAN Fundamentals

QUESTION NO: 1

The IEEE 802.11n standard provides 40-MHz channels, improved MAC efficiency, and MIMO.

Which three elements define the 802.11n implementation of MIMO? (Choose three.)

- A. channel bonding
- B. dynamic frequency selection
- C. maximal ratio combining
- D. packet aggregation
- E. spatial multiplexing
- F. transmit beam forming

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements about WiMAX technology are true? (Choose two.)

- A. WiMAX is defined by 802.11i.
- B. Typically, fixed WiMAX networks have a higher-gain directional antenna installed near the client.
- C. WiMAX is capable of working as a long-range system over several miles.
- D. WiMAX works only for licensed frequencies.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

Which governing body analyzes the applications and environments in which wireless networks are used?

- A. EIRP
- B. ETSI
- C. FCC
- D. IEEE
- E. WiFi Alliance

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Which statement about an infrastructure basic service set is true according to IEEE 802.11 specifications?

- A.** The set also is called an ad hoc network.
- B.** The BSSID is generated from the first wireless client that starts up in the IBSS.
- C.** The set enables the use of ESS.
- D.** No signals are relayed from one client to another client.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the difference between the IEEE, the WiFi Alliance, and the FCC, ETSI, and TELEC?

- A.** The IEEE and FCC are responsible for the standards that apply to wireless networks. The WiFi Alliance, ETSI, and TELEC are the governmental agencies that regulate compliance with local standards.
- B.** The IEEE is responsible for Layer 1 and Layer 2 protocols. The WiFi Alliance is responsible for interoperability testing. The FCC, ETSI, and TELEC are responsible for radio frequency and transmission power-level regulations and standards in the U.S., Europe, and Japan.
- C.** The IEEE is responsible for Layer 1 and Layer 2 protocols. The FCC, ETSI, and TELEC are responsible for interoperability testing and compliance. The WiFi Alliance is responsible for radio frequency and transmission power-level regulations and standards on a global basis.
- D.** The IEEE and FCC are responsible for the Layer 3 protocol support and frequency and power-level regulations in the United States. ETSI and TELEC are responsible for frequency and power-level regulations in Europe and Japan. The WiFi Alliance is responsible to interoperability testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 6

What is an MBSSID?

- A.** a virtual AP configured on a physical AP that share a single physical device, which is one half-duplex radio
- B.** a set of physical APs configured in a BSA to form cells that are controlled by a single controller
- C.** the group of clients that are allowed to gain access to one or more SSIDs configured in an AP
- D.** the identified overlap area between two cells, which identifies the clients that are operating in that area at any given time

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which interface is considered a dynamic interface?

- A.** the virtual interface
- B.** the AP manager interface
- C.** the LAG interface
- D.** the management interface
- E.** the service port interface
- F.** a WLAN client data interface

Answer: F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

Which three items do you need to establish a wireless connection to an enterprise wireless network? (Choose three.)

- A.** SSID name
- B.** RF channel
- C.** RF signal
- D.** 802.1X/EAP credentials
- E.** pre-shared key
- F.** web page
- G.** WPA/WPA2 settings

Answer: A,C,D