ENCOR v1.1 (350-401) Video Training Series
Module 1 – Lesson 2 Quiz

Questions

1. Which type of wireless deployment access point mode is used in a large enterprise environment where centralized management is needed?

   A. Autonomous
   B. Lightweight
   C. Controller-less
   D. CAPWAP

2. Which metric allows WLAN location services to calculate the location of a wireless client within the network?

   A. SNR
   B. RTLS
   C. RSS
   D. SSID

3. You need to update your wireless network design to accommodate a higher client density. Which two of the following would NOT be reasonable approaches? (Select 2)

   A. Increase the number of APs
   B. Increase Tx power of APs
   C. Use Wi-Fi 6E (if supported by clients)
   D. Decrease the number of APs

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of Tag used to segment wireless networks?

   A. Policy Tag
   B. Site Tag
   C. QoS Tag
   D. RF Tag

Questions and Answers

1. Which type of wireless deployment access points are used in a large enterprise environment where centralized management is needed?

   A. Autonomous
   B. Lightweight
   C. Controller-less
   D. CAPWAP

Answer: B
Explanation: Lightweight access points require a centralized wireless LAN controller (WLC), which is used to manage all of the access points from a single location. This is also referred to as a controller-based deployment model, where the WLC can be a physical or a virtual device. No management or configuration is necessary on the individual access point.

Video Reference: WLAN Deployment Options

2. Which metric allows WLAN location services to calculate the location of a wireless client within the network?

   A. SNR
   B. RTLS
   C. RSS
   D. SSID

Answer: C
Explanation: The Received Signal Strength (RSS) can be used for enterprise asset tracking within a WLAN. The wireless LAN controller uses the signal strength from all of the access points surrounding a client to determine the exact physical location of a client within the network. This is performed by using three or more surrounding access points to pinpoint this location.

Video Reference: Location Services

3. You need to update your wireless network design to accommodate a higher client density. Which two of the following would be reasonable approaches? (Select 2)

   A. Increase the number of APs
   B. Increase Tx power of APs
   C. Use Wi-Fi 6E (if supported by clients)
   D. Decrease the number of APs

Answer: A and **C**
Explanation: Client density is a measure of clients in a wireless coverage area. To support more clients within an area (i.e., a higher client density), you could add the number of APs deployed within an area.

However, overlapping channels can be more of a challenge with tightly packed APs. Therefore, the transmit (i.e., Tx) power of the APs might be reduced to minimize interference with another AP using the same channel. Also, if supported by the clients, Wi-Fi 6E supports a higher client density, because it uses the 6 GHz band, which was not used by previous Wi-Fi standards.

Video Reference: Client Density Considerations

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of Tag used to segment wireless networks?

A. Policy Tag
B. Site Tag
C. QoS Tag
D. RF Tag

Answer: C
Explanation: On Cisco's newer WLAN controllers, wireless networks can be segmented using Profiles, Tags, and Groups.

A Profile is a collection of settings and parameters about a characteristic of a wireless LAN.

A Tag is a collection of Profiles.

A Group is a collection of one or more APs that share a common set of Tags.

There are three types of Tags: Policy Tag, Site Tag, and RF Tag.

There is no QoS Tag. Instead, QoS settings can be specified in a Policy Profile, which is linked to an SSID in a Policy Tag.

Video Reference: Wireless Network Segmentation