Ruijie Answer WLAN

What is the maximum transmission rate supported by wifi 6?

A)150mbit

B)9.6gbit

C)600mbit

D)3.5gbit

ChatGPT

The maximum transmission rate supported by Wi-Fi 6 is 9.6 Gbit, which corresponds to option B.

What object does not reflect signals for wlan

ChatGPT

Objects made of wood or drywall generally do not reflect signals for WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) as much as metal or mirrors do. However, it's important to note that even non-metallic objects can still have some impact on signal propagation in a wireless network, but they are less likely to cause significant signal reflection or interference.

Is grassland reflect signal

ChatGPT

Grass, being a natural and non-metallic material, does not significantly reflect Wi-Fi signals. However, it can still slightly attenuate or weaken the signal as it passes through. The impact of grass on Wi-Fi signal strength is generally minimal compared to more solid objects like walls or metal surfaces.

The greater the gain, the better the wireless network quality.

A)true

B)false

ChatGPT

B) False

The statement is not entirely accurate. While having a higher gain antenna can sometimes improve wireless network performance, it doesn't always equate to better quality. The gain of an antenna affects its coverage area and the directionality of the signal. A higher gain antenna can provide a more focused signal in a specific direction, which can be useful for long-range communication or point-to-point links. However, in some cases, a lower gain or omni-directional antenna may be more suitable for providing coverage in all directions.

Network quality depends on various factors, including signal strength, interference, channel congestion, and the overall design of the network. Simply having a higher gain antenna doesn't guarantee better quality if other factors are not properly addressed.

Which wireless frequency bands are used by 802.11?

A)5 ghz and 8ghz

B)2.4ghz and 5ghz

C)800mhz and 1000mhz

D)400mhz and 800mhz

ChatGPT

B) 2.4GHz and 5GHz

The 802.11 family of standards, commonly known as Wi-Fi, uses the 2.4GHz and 5GHz frequency bands for wireless communication. These frequency bands are widely used for wireless networking around the world.

Which of the following ieee 802.11 protocol defines the security of wlan? A)802.11e

B)802.11f

C)802.11i

D)802.11n

ChatGPT

C) 802.11i

The IEEE 802.11i standard, often referred to as WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2), defines the security mechanisms and protocols for wireless LANs (WLANs). It introduced significant improvements in security over the earlier WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) standard, making Wi-Fi networks more secure through encryption and authentication methods.

In the 802.11a/g protocol, the ofdm transmission technology define \_\_\_ sub channel,of which \_\_\_\_ sub channel are used to transmit data.

A)50;48

B)52;36

C)56;52

D)52;48

ChatGPT

D) 52 subchannels, of which 48 subchannels are used to transmit data.

In the 802.11a/g protocol, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is used, and the available spectrum is divided into subchannels. Out of these subchannels, 48 are typically used for data transmission, while the remaining subchannels are used for control and synchronization purposes.

Which of the following 802.11 protocols used the notchnology?

A)802.11e

B)802.11i

C)802.11b

D)802.11g

ChatGPT

D) 802.11g

The 802.11g protocol uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) technology for wireless communication. OFDM is a modulation scheme used to transmit data over Wi-Fi networks, and it provides improved speed and reliability compared to earlier standards like 802.11b.

In the 2.4ghz frequency band, which group of channels can be used by the 802.11n protocol for wireless coverage in order to better utilize frequency resources?

A)3,6,9

B)1,6,11

C)1,5,9

D)3,7,11

ChatGPT

B) Channels 1, 6, and 11

In the 2.4GHz frequency band, the 802.11n protocol (and other Wi-Fi standards) typically recommends using channels 1, 6, and 11 for wireless coverage. These channels are spaced apart and do not overlap, allowing for better utilization of the available frequency resources and minimizing interference between adjacent channels. This configuration helps optimize wireless network performance in the 2.4GHz band.

What is the purpose of using waterproof tape to seal the antenna connector?

A)to prevent the connectors from being damaged by electric shock

B) to prevent water from entering each connector and seeping into the feed cable, causing damage

C) to prevent each connector from disconnecting

D) to prevent electromagnetic interference

ChatGPT

B) To prevent water from entering each connector and seeping into the feed cable, causing damage

Using waterproof tape to seal the antenna connector helps prevent moisture or water from entering the connector and potentially damaging the electrical components or causing signal degradation in the feed cable. This is important for maintaining the integrity and performance of outdoor or exposed antenna installations.

If the sta is in both bsss at the same time, it can choose which bbs to access based on its actual needs.

A)false

B)true

ChatGPT

B) True

If a station (STA) is within range of multiple Basic Service Sets (BSSs) in a Wi-Fi network (such as multiple Wi-Fi routers or access points), it can choose which BSS to access based on its needs and configuration. This is a fundamental feature of Wi-Fi networks, allowing devices to roam between access points and select the one with the strongest signal or better performance to meet their current requirements.

Using centralized fowarding mode requires higher device performance on the AC and can easily from a fowarding bottleneck on the AC.

A)true

B)false

ChatGPT

B) False

Using centralized forwarding mode in a network typically places less processing load on individual access points (APs) or wireless devices because most of the forwarding and decision-making tasks are offloaded to a central controller (AC or Access Controller). This can actually help in avoiding forwarding bottlenecks on individual APs.

In centralized forwarding, the APs mainly focus on transmitting and receiving data, while the central controller manages tasks like roaming, security, and traffic management. This distributed architecture is designed to improve network scalability and reduce the processing burden on individual devices.

To reduce the impact of the surrounding environment and ensure the stability of wireless bridging devices, the () frequency band is usually used ; at the same time, the operating channel of the two bridging devices ().

A)5.8 ghz,may be different

B)5.8 ghz,must be different

C)2.4 ghz,must be the same

D)2.4 ghz,may be different

ChatGPT

A) 5.8 GHz, may be different

To reduce the impact of the surrounding environment and ensure the stability of wireless bridging devices, the 5.8 GHz frequency band is often used because it is less crowded and offers better resistance to interference compared to the 2.4 GHz band.

Additionally, the operating channels of the two bridging devices may be different. In wireless bridging setups, it's common to select channels that are not overlapping with each other to minimize interference and improve performance. So, the channels used by two bridging devices may differ to optimize their connection.

Which of the following description is correct about the overall process of the capwap protocol ()?

A) discover -image data-join-configure

B)image data -discovery-join-configure

C) discovery -join-image data -configure

D)image data -configure -discovery-join

ChatGPT

B) image data - discovery - join - configure

The correct sequence of the overall process for the CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points) protocol is typically as follows:

Image Data: The process starts with the transfer of image data, which involves loading the appropriate software image onto the access point or wireless device.

Discovery: The access point discovers and communicates with the Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) or the central management entity.

Join: The access point joins the wireless network by connecting to the WLC or the central management entity.

Configure: Once joined, the configuration and management of the access point can be performed by the WLC or central entity.

So, option B is the correct description of the CAPWAP protocol process.

Which of the description is wrong about capwap?()

A)control protocol between ac and fit ap

B)develop by the capwap working group

C) transmission protocol between fit ap and client

D)the development of the capwap protocol draws on the useful features of other protocols

ChatGPT

C) transmission protocol between fit AP and client

The description that is wrong about CAPWAP is option C. CAPWAP is not a transmission protocol between a Fit AP (Access Point) and clients. Instead, CAPWAP is primarily a control protocol used for communication between Access Controllers (ACs) and Fit APs in wireless networks. It is responsible for configuration, management, and control of the access points. The actual data transmission between clients and the access points typically uses standard Wi-Fi protocols like 802.11.

Which of the following standardization organisation defines the capwap protocol?

A)ietf

B)ccc

C)iso

D)fcc

ChatGPT

A) IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)

The CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points) protocol is defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), which is responsible for developing and standardizing various internet and networking protocols.

If there is no dhcp server in ac+fit ap network, the capwap tunnel cannot be established.

A)false

B)true

ChatGPT

B) True

In a network consisting of an Access Controller (AC) and Fit APs (Access Points), if there is no DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server available, it can make it challenging to establish the CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points) tunnel. DHCP is often used to assign IP addresses to the access points, and these IP addresses are crucial for the access points to communicate with the AC and establish the CAPWAP tunnel. Without proper IP address assignment, the CAPWAP tunnel setup may fail.

Which of the following statement is correct about configuring wlan-config 10 100 1000?

A)1000 is the signal name

B)100 is the wlan id

C)1000 is the wlan id

D)100 is the ssid

ChatGPT

C) 1000 is the WLAN ID

In the command "wlan-config 10 100 1000," the number 1000 represents the WLAN ID. The correct breakdown of the command is as follows:

"10" might refer to some configuration option or command prefix.

"100" could be the WLAN ID or some other identifier.

"1000" is indeed the WLAN ID.

The statement "1000 is the WLAN ID" is correct based on the provided command.

What command can be used to view the capwap tunnel status of a ruijiee device?

ChatGPT

To view the CAPWAP tunnel status of a Ruijie device, you can typically use the following command:

arduino

Copy code

display capwap tunnel

This command should provide information about the CAPWAP tunnels, including their status and other relevant details on Ruijie networking equipment. However, please note that the specific commands and syntax can vary depending on the exact model and software version of the Ruijie device you are working with, so it's a good practice to consult the device's documentation or manufacturer for precise command usage.

Which of the following description is wrong about wireless roaming?

A)when a client roam across aps, the aps can reside in different vlans.

B) roaming is initiated by the ap

C) roaming is classified as layer 2 roaming and layer 3 roaming

D) layer 3 roaming must be used the same ssid

ChatGPT

B) Roaming is initiated by the AP

The description that is wrong about wireless roaming is option B. Roaming is typically initiated by the wireless client device, not the Access Point (AP). When a client device detects that its signal strength with the current AP is weakening, it decides to roam and search for a better AP with a stronger signal. The client then initiates the process of associating with the new AP. The APs respond to the client's association request and facilitate the roaming process.

In a network, the acs are configured for hot backup. When using the default priority, ac1 is elected as the active ac. After ac1 fails, the fit ap establish an active capwap tunnel with the standby ac. If the ac recovers from the failure, will the fit ap switch back to the active ac?

A)no b)yes

ChatGPT

A) No

In the scenario you described, where there are multiple ACs (Access Controllers) configured for hot backup with default priorities, and AC1 is initially elected as the active AC, if AC1 fails and the Fit AP establishes an active CAPWAP tunnel with the standby AC, it may not automatically switch back to AC1 when AC1 recovers.

The behavior in this situation can depend on the specific configuration and behavior of the network equipment. In some cases, the Fit AP may stay connected to the standby AC until a manual intervention or reconfiguration is performed. It's possible to configure the network to automatically switch back to AC1 once it's operational again, but it would require specific configuration settings to achieve this behavior.

Which of the following description is correct about wireless hot backup?

A)ap configuration can be inconsistent between active and backup acs.

B)one wlan can join different hot backup instances.

C) default priority of ac is 4

D) ac hot backup does not support preemption

ChatGPT

B) One WLAN can join different hot backup instances.

The correct description about wireless hot backup is option B. In a hot backup setup, where multiple Access Controllers (ACs) are configured for redundancy, it is possible for one WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) to join different hot backup instances. This helps ensure network availability and seamless roaming for wireless clients in case one AC fails.

Which of the following command can be used to view the running status of Ac hot backup function?

A) show ac hot-backup

B)show hot-backup x.x.x.x

C)show wlan hot-backup x.x.x.x

D)show wlan standby x.x.x.x

ChatGPT

A) show ac hot-backup

To view the running status of the AC (Access Controller) hot backup function, you can use the "show ac hot-backup" command. This command typically provides information about the hot backup configuration and the current status of the hot backup feature on the AC.

What of the following problem is not expected to arise during roaming?

A)sta roams normally, but still produces a small amount of packets loss.

B)sta does not roam in time, causing a large number of packet loss when connected to an ap with low signal strength.

C)sta switches between aps from different isps

D)sta chooses the wrong ap to roam,causing disconnection

ChatGPT

C) STA switches between APs from different ISPs

The problem described in option C, where a station (STA) switches between access points (APs) from different Internet Service Providers (ISPs), is not expected to arise during standard Wi-Fi roaming. Roaming typically occurs within the same network or WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) infrastructure, and stations connect to APs provided by the same network administrator or organization. Roaming between APs belonging to different ISPs would involve a much more complex and uncommon scenario.

Which of the following description is wrong about ac hot backup ?

A)after the ac hot backup is established,the ac with the highest priority may not become the active ac.

B)after the ac hot backup is established,it is recommended to modify the configuration of the backup device first if you need to modify the configuration.

C) in quick mode,the default keepalive interval between acs is 10ms. In normal mode, it is 1s.

D) ac hot backup uses port tcp 6425/6435

ChatGPT

C) In quick mode, the default keepalive interval between ACs is 10ms. In normal mode, it is 1s.

The description that is wrong about AC hot backup is option C. In AC hot backup configurations, typically, quick mode uses a shorter keepalive interval (e.g., in the order of milliseconds) for faster detection of failures and quicker failover, while normal mode uses a longer interval (e.g., in the order of seconds) to reduce network overhead. The specific values may vary depending on the equipment and configuration, but it's more common for quick mode to have a shorter keepalive interval.

Which of the following description is correct about wireless encryption technology?

A)wep encryption is the most secure.

B) wpa encryption is the most secure

C)wpa is more secure than wep

D)wep is more secure than wpa

ChatGPT

C) WPA is more secure than WEP

The correct description about wireless encryption technology is option C. WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) is generally more secure than WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy). WEP has known vulnerabilities and is considered weak in terms of security, while WPA provides stronger encryption and security mechanisms to protect wireless communications.

When planning signal coverage in a three-dimensional space, it is difficult to avoid signal leakage across floors. Therefore, the problem of wireless link quality degradation caused by signal leakage needs to be considered an optimized

ChatGPT

That's correct. When planning signal coverage in a three-dimensional space, such as a multi-story building, it can be challenging to avoid signal leakage or interference between floors. Signal leakage can lead to wireless link quality degradation as devices on different floors might unintentionally connect to access points on other levels.

To mitigate this issue and optimize wireless coverage in multi-story buildings, network planners often employ strategies such as:

Proper Access Point Placement: Careful placement of access points on each floor to minimize signal leakage to adjacent floors while ensuring sufficient coverage within each floor.

Antenna Directionality: Using directional antennas to focus signals primarily in specific directions, which can help reduce signal leakage across floors.

Channel Planning: Assigning non-overlapping channels to access points on different floors to minimize interference and signal overlap.

Power Adjustment: Adjusting the transmit power of access points to control the range and limit signal leakage.

Floor-to-Floor Isolation: Implementing physical or architectural features to reduce signal propagation between floors, such as using different types of building materials or shielding.

By carefully considering these factors and optimizing the network design, it is possible to reduce the impact of signal leakage and ensure better wireless link quality within each floor of a multi-story building.

Ist it true or false

ChatGPT

I apologize for not providing a direct "true" or "false" response earlier. Here's a direct answer:

The statement is true. When planning signal coverage in a three-dimensional space like a multi-story building, it is challenging to avoid signal leakage across floors, and optimizing the network to mitigate this issue is necessary.

Which of the following description is wrong about wlan optimization project?

A)the leght of the category 5cable between ap and poe switch should be controlled within 150 meters

B)choose different types of antennas according to different coverage scenarios.

C)use labels to identify the location,number and other information of aps in the uplink of wlan.

D)aps should avoid devices producing electromagnetic interference as much as possible

ChatGPT

A) The length of the Category 5 cable between AP and PoE switch should be controlled within 150 meters.

The description that is wrong about a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) optimization project is option A. The use of Category 5 (Cat 5) cables for Ethernet connections between Access Points (APs) and PoE (Power over Ethernet) switches is typically recommended to stay within the maximum cable length of 100 meters for Ethernet standards. It's not advised to exceed this length, as it can lead to signal degradation and connectivity issues. So, the cable length should be controlled within 100 meters, not 150 meters, for proper network performance.

Which of the following description is wrong about the relationship between 802.1x and radius?

A)802.1x and radius are completely different technologies and are usually not used together.

B)802.1x and radius are different technologies but often used together to control access for end user

C)802.1x is a technical system that includes radius.

D)802.1x and radius are different names for the same technology

ChatGPT

A) 802.1x and RADIUS are completely different technologies and are usually not used together.

The description that is wrong about the relationship between 802.1x and RADIUS is option A. 802.1x and RADIUS are often used together to control access for end-users in network security implementations. 802.1x is a standard for port-based network access control, while RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a protocol commonly used for authentication, authorization, and accounting in network access control systems. These technologies complement each other and are frequently integrated to provide secure network access.

Beamwidth is an important parameter commonly used for directional antennas, and it refers to the angular width formed () db down from the peak of the antenna radiation pattern.

A)3

B)5

C)6

D)4

ChatGPT

A) 3

Beamwidth is an important parameter for directional antennas, and it typically refers to the angular width formed at a certain level of attenuation (often -3 dB down from the peak) in the antenna radiation pattern. This is commonly referred to as the half-power or 3 dB beamwidth.

If wlan adopts the ac and fit ap networking mode, the ap works in full duplex mode.

A)true

B)false

ChatGPT

B) False

In a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) that adopts the AC (Access Controller) and Fit AP (Access Point) networking mode, the APs (Access Points) typically operate in half-duplex mode, not full-duplex. Half-duplex means that they can either transmit or receive data at any given time, but not both simultaneously. This is a characteristic of most wireless communications due to the shared medium nature of wireless networks.

What is the coverage angle of an omnidirectional antenna on the horizontal directivity pattern?

A)90

B)0

C)360

D)180

ChatGPT

C) 360

An omnidirectional antenna has a horizontal directivity pattern that covers 360 degrees, providing equal signal coverage in all directions horizontally.

What type of frames does a wireless client send to actively scan for surrounding wireless network information?

A) association request frame

B)probe request frame

C) authentication request frame

D) beacon frame

ChatGPT

B) Probe request frame

A wireless client sends probe request frames to actively scan for surrounding wireless network information. These frames are used to discover and identify nearby access points and networks, allowing the client to initiate the connection process.

When an AC only has one interface connected to an aggregation switch, and user traffic is directly routed to the public network through the aggregation switch without passing through the ac, whis of the following networking mode is used?

A)off-path+local fowarding

B)in-path + centralized fowarding

C) in-path+local fowarding

D)off-path + centralized fowarding

ChatGPT

D) Off-path + centralized forwarding

In this scenario, where an AC (Access Controller) has one interface connected to an aggregation switch, and user traffic bypasses the AC and is directly routed to the public network through the aggregation switch, the networking mode used is typically "off-path + centralized forwarding." In this configuration, the AC is not in the direct path of user data traffic but still plays a role in centralized control and management.

Which of the following are key technology used by 802.11n?

A)frame aggregation

B)short gi

C) channel bonding

D)ofdm-mimo

ChatGPT

All of the following are key technologies used by 802.11n:

A) Frame aggregation

B) Short GI (Guard Interval)

C) Channel bonding

D) OFDM-MIMO (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing with Multiple-Input, Multiple-Output)

Give in multiple choice

ChatGPT

Certainly, here are the key technologies used by 802.11n in multiple-choice format:

A) Frame aggregation

B) Short GI (Guard Interval)

C) Channel bonding

D) OFDM-MIMO (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing with Multiple-Input, Multiple-Output)

You can choose all of the above options as they are all key technologies associated with the 802.11n Wi-Fi standard.

What are the main factors that can affect the effective coverage of an ap?

A) the type antenna

B)the installation position of the ap

C)the operating mode of the ap (fit/fat ap)

D)the reflection power of the ap

E) expected bandwidth of user

ChatGPT

The main factors that can affect the effective coverage of an AP (Access Point) include:

A) The type of antenna used

B) The installation position of the AP

C) The operating mode of the AP (Fit/FAT AP)

D) The transmit power of the AP

E) The presence of obstacles and interference in the environment

Note: "Reflection power" (option D) is not typically a factor affecting coverage. Transmit power and antenna characteristics are more relevant. "Expected bandwidth of the user" (option E) is related to network performance but doesn't directly affect coverage.

So the answer is a,b and c right

ChatGPT

Yes, that's correct. The factors that can affect the effective coverage of an AP are:

A) The type of antenna used

B) The installation position of the AP

C) The operating mode of the AP (Fit/FAT AP)

These are the key factors that influence how far and how well an AP can provide wireless coverage in a given environment.

Which of the following are possible reason why an ap is in idle state on the ac during a fit ap layer 2 registration experiment?

A)fit ap does not reside in the same vlan as ac

B) fit ap is not powered on.

C)the version of ap software carried by ac does not match the ac version

D)there is no dhcp server in the network

ChatGPT

The possible reasons why an AP (Access Point) is in an idle state on the AC (Access Controller) during a Fit AP layer 2 registration experiment could include:

A) The Fit AP does not reside in the same VLAN as the AC.

B) The Fit AP is not powered on.

Options C and D are less likely to directly cause an AP to be in an idle state during registration, but they could indirectly impact the process:

C) The version of AP software carried by the AC does not match the AC version: While a version mismatch might lead to issues, it might not necessarily result in an idle state.

D) There is no DHCP server in the network: The absence of a DHCP server could affect the initial network configuration of the AP but might not directly cause it to be in an idle state.

Options A and B are more directly related to the registration process and could prevent the AP from successfully registering with the AC.

Which of the following information is included in the dhcp ack packet?

A)lease time

B)gateway

C)ip address

D) dns server ip address

ChatGPT

The following information is typically included in the DHCP ACK (Acknowledgment) packet:

A) Lease time

C) IP address

D) DNS server IP address

These are essential pieces of information that the DHCP server provides to the client in the acknowledgment packet to configure its network settings. The gateway (B) is not typically provided in the DHCP ACK packet; instead, it's often part of the client's local network configuration.

What are the processes for an sta to access a wlan network?

A)associating with the ap

B) authentication

C) security check

D)scanning to discover surrounding wireless services

ChatGPT

The processes for a station (STA) to access a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) network typically involve the following steps:

D) Scanning to discover surrounding wireless services: The STA scans for available wireless networks to find the desired WLAN.

B) Authentication: The STA authenticates itself with the chosen access point (AP) or the network using the appropriate credentials.

A) Associating with the AP: After successful authentication, the STA associates itself with the AP, indicating its intention to join the WLAN.

C) Security check: This step can include the establishment of encryption keys and other security-related procedures to ensure secure communication within the WLAN.

These steps are essential for a STA to successfully connect to and access a WLAN network.

So what the answer

ChatGPT

The processes for a station (STA) to access a WLAN network involve the following steps:

Scanning to discover surrounding wireless services: The STA scans for available wireless networks to find the desired WLAN.

Authentication: The STA authenticates itself with the chosen access point (AP) or the network using the appropriate credentials.

Association with the AP: After successful authentication, the STA associates itself with the AP, indicating its intention to join the WLAN.

Security check: This step can include the establishment of encryption keys and other security-related procedures to ensure secure communication within the WLAN.

So, the answer is: D) Scanning to discover surrounding wireless services, B) Authentication, A) Associating with the AP, C) Security check.

What could be the possible reasons if an ap cannot go online even after completing the configuration of the wlan layer 3 network?

A)vlan pool not configured

B) source ip not configured

C) option 138 not configured

D) network routing not available

ChatGPT

The possible reasons why an AP (Access Point) cannot go online even after completing the configuration of the WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) layer 3 network could include:

A) VLAN pool not configured: If the VLAN pool for the WLAN is not properly configured, the AP may not be able to assign VLANs to connected clients, which can lead to connectivity issues.

B) Source IP not configured: The AP typically requires a valid source IP address for its communication, especially if it needs to communicate with a management system or the network infrastructure.

D) Network routing not available: If there are routing issues in the network or if the AP's routing configuration is not set correctly, it may not be able to reach the necessary resources or the internet.

Option C (Option 138 not configured) is less commonly a direct cause of the AP not going online, as it refers to DHCP option 138, which is not typically a standard requirement for AP operation. However, it could potentially be relevant in specific network configurations.

So, the most likely reasons are A, B, and D, but it's important to check the specific configuration and network setup to determine the exact cause.

What factors affect the number of aps when planning wlan in a single area?

A)field strength and bandwidth requirements

B) number of network ports

C) number of users to connect to the wlan in the area

D)size of the area

ChatGPT

The factors that affect the number of APs (Access Points) when planning a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) in a single area include:

A) Field strength and bandwidth requirements: The desired coverage area, field strength (signal strength), and the bandwidth requirements of the connected devices will impact the number of APs needed.

C) Number of users to connect to the WLAN in the area: The expected number of users and their simultaneous connectivity needs will influence the AP density required.

D) Size of the area: The physical size of the area to be covered by the WLAN will play a significant role in determining how many APs are needed for adequate coverage.

Option B (Number of network ports) is typically less directly related to the number of APs required and is more related to the network infrastructure configuration.

So, A, C, and D are the key factors that influence the number of APs needed in a single area when planning a WLAN.

When deploying outdoor aps, lightning protection devices must be installed. Which of the following components belong to lightning protection devices?

A) omnidirectional antenna

B) lightning road

C) lightning protector for an antenna feeder

D) network interface lightning protector

ChatGPT

The components that belong to lightning protection devices when deploying outdoor APs typically include:

B) Lightning rod

C) Lightning protector for an antenna feeder

D) Network interface lightning protector

These components are essential for protecting outdoor AP installations from lightning strikes and other electrical surges, helping to ensure the safety of the equipment and the network. Omnidirectional antennas (option A) are not typically considered lightning protection devices, although they may be used in conjunction with lightning protection systems.

Which of the following description are correct about wireless ap bridging?

A)the two or more aps used for wireless bridging must work on the same channel.

B)aps from different vendors can be bridged

C)fat aps can only bridge with other fat aps

D)fat aps can bridge with fit aps

ChatGPT

The correct descriptions about wireless AP bridging are:

B) APs from different vendors can be bridged: In some cases, APs from different vendors can be bridged together if they support compatible bridging protocols and standards, such as IEEE 802.11 bridging standards.

D) FAT APs can bridge with FIT APs: FAT (Fat AP) and FIT (Fit AP) APs can bridge with each other if they support compatible bridging modes. This allows for flexibility in bridging configurations within a network.

Option A is not necessarily correct. While it's common for APs used in wireless bridging to operate on the same channel for effective communication, it's not an absolute requirement. The specific channel and configuration may depend on the bridging technology used and the network design.

How about c

ChatGPT

Option C is not entirely correct. FAT APs (Fat Access Points) can, in some cases, bridge with other FAT APs, but this depends on the specific capabilities and configuration of the access points and the network infrastructure. However, the statement is too restrictive because FAT APs can also bridge with FIT APs (Fit Access Points) if they support compatible bridging modes and standards. The ability to bridge between FAT and FIT APs depends on the specific equipment and its bridging capabilities, so it's not accurate to say that FAT APs can only bridge with other FAT APs.

During the discovery phase of establishing a capwap tunnel, which parameters are used to elect the ac when the ap receives response packets from multiple acs?

A)ac mac address

B)the current number of stas on the ac

C)the current number of aps on the ac

D)ac priority

ChatGPT

During the discovery phase of establishing a CAPWAP tunnel, the parameter used to elect the AC (Access Controller) when the AP (Access Point) receives response packets from multiple ACs is typically:

D) AC priority

The AC priority is one of the key factors considered in the election process. APs may choose the AC with the highest priority to establish the CAPWAP tunnel. The AC priority can be configured to prioritize specific ACs for APs to join based on various factors, such as network load, location, or redundancy requirements.

Give me in multiple choice

ChatGPT

Certainly, here are the parameters used to elect the AC when the AP receives response packets from multiple ACs during the discovery phase of establishing a CAPWAP tunnel:

A) AC MAC address

B) The current number of STAs (Station) on the AC

C) The current number of APs on the AC

D) AC priority

Among these parameters, D) AC priority is typically the primary factor used in the election process.

Which of the following description are correct about antenna gain?

A)the higher the antenna gain,the higher the coverage of the signal

B)the choice of the antenna gain should meet the requirements of the coverage scenario, and a larger gain is not always better.

C)the higher the antenna gain, the better the antenna, and using a high gain antenna can provide greatest transmit power.

D) the higher the antenna gain the smaller the coverage angke

ChatGPT

The correct descriptions about antenna gain are:

B) The choice of the antenna gain should meet the requirements of the coverage scenario, and a larger gain is not always better. Antenna gain should be selected based on the specific coverage needs, and a higher gain antenna is not necessarily better in all situations.

D) The higher the antenna gain, the smaller the coverage angle. This is generally true; antennas with higher gain tend to focus the signal into a narrower beam, which reduces the coverage angle but can provide increased signal strength in a specific direction.

Option A is not correct because it oversimplifies the relationship between antenna gain and coverage. Higher gain antennas can provide more focused coverage in a particular direction, but this doesn't necessarily mean a larger coverage area in all situations.

Option C is not entirely accurate because a high gain antenna might provide greater signal strength in a specific direction but may not be suitable for all scenarios or applications. The "better" antenna depends on the specific use case and requirements.

among the following media with the same thockness, which one causes the highest signal loss?

a) glass

b) metal door

c) water

d) concrete

ChatGPT

Among the following media with the same thickness, metal door (b) typically causes the highest signal loss. Metal is a highly effective conductor of radio waves and, as a result, can block or attenuate wireless signals more effectively than the other materials listed, such as glass, water, and concrete. Metal doors are often used in buildings, and they can significantly reduce the strength of wireless signals passing through them.

What is the indicator used to describe the concentration of antenna transmit power?

A.Power

B.Bandwidth

C.Gain

D.Polarity

ChatGPT

C. Gain

The indicator used to describe the concentration of antenna transmit power is "Gain." Antenna gain is a measure of how much the antenna can focus or concentrate the transmit power in a specific direction. A higher gain antenna can provide increased power concentration in the desired direction, effectively extending the reach of the wireless signal.

Which 802.11 protocol defines QoS in WLAN?

A.802.11f

B.802.11i

C.802.11e

D.802.11n

ChatGPT

C. 802.11e

The 802.11e protocol, often referred to as WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia), defines Quality of Service (QoS) enhancements for WLANs (Wireless Local Area Networks). It specifies mechanisms for prioritizing and managing network traffic to improve the quality of service for applications such as voice, video, and other time-sensitive data.

In a BSS system, configuring all STAs with high priority according to 802.11e can improve the performance and throughput of the entire network.

A.True

B.False

ChatGPT

B. False

Configuring all STAs (Station, or client devices) with high priority according to 802.11e may not necessarily improve the performance and throughput of the entire network. While 802.11e defines Quality of Service (QoS) mechanisms to prioritize traffic and improve performance for specific types of applications, indiscriminately assigning high priority to all STAs can lead to unfairness and may not be the most efficient use of network resources.

In a WLAN, QoS settings are typically used to prioritize time-sensitive traffic like voice and video while ensuring that lower-priority traffic, such as background data transfers, still gets service. Proper configuration and QoS management should consider the specific needs of different types of traffic and devices in the network to optimize overall performance.

Which of the following 802.11 protocols uses the OFDM technology?

A.802.11i

B.802.11g

C.802.11e

D.802.11b

The application of MIMO technology makes wireless signals more stable.

A.True

B.False

Which of the following is the transmission technology used in 802.11 networks to solve hidden node problems?

A.CTS/RTS

B.CTS-to-self

C.CSMA/CD

D.CSMA/CA

ChatGPT

The 802.11 protocol that uses OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) technology is:

B. 802.11g

The application of MIMO (Multiple-Input Multiple-Output) technology generally makes wireless signals more stable.

A. True

The transmission technology used in 802.11 networks to solve the hidden node problems is:

A. CTS/RTS

Clear To Send (CTS) and Request To Send (RTS) are used in 802.11 networks to address the hidden node problem and reduce collisions.

In the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which group of channels can be used by the 802.11n protocol for wireless coverage in order to better utilize frequency resources?

A.1, 6, 11

B.1, 5, 9

C.3, 7, 11

D.3, 6, 9

For outdoor antenna installation, there is no need to take into account the wind resistance of the antenna.

A.True

B.False

ChatGPT

In the 2.4 GHz frequency band, the group of channels that can be used by the 802.11n protocol for wireless coverage to better utilize frequency resources is:

A. 1, 6, 11

These channels are non-overlapping in the 2.4 GHz band and are commonly used to minimize interference and make efficient use of available frequencies.

For outdoor antenna installation, it is false to say that there is no need to take into account the wind resistance of the antenna. Wind resistance is an important consideration for outdoor antenna installations to ensure the stability and durability of the antenna, especially in areas with strong winds or adverse weather conditions. Proper mounting and consideration of wind loading are essential for outdoor antenna deployments.

Which of the following operations is the simplest and most effective way to avoid interference in the AP working environment?

A.Restart the AP device

B.Replace the AP antenna

C.Adjust the AP operating channel

D.Adjust the VLAN attribute of the SSID

17 Single Choice (2)

In wireless networks, ESS is an access service and an abstract concept from the perspective of the entire network, while BSSID is the concrete representation of an ESS at a particular access point (AP).

A.False

B.True

18 Single Choice (2)

If the STA is in both BSSS at the same time, it can choose which BSS to access based on its actual needs.

A. True

B.False

ChatGPT

The simplest and most effective way to avoid interference in the AP working environment is:

C. Adjust the AP operating channel

By selecting the appropriate channel, you can reduce interference from other nearby networks.

The statement is:

B. True

In wireless networks, an ESS (Extended Service Set) is an abstract concept representing a collection of interconnected APs and clients. A BSSID (Basic Service Set Identifier) is a unique identifier for a specific AP within an ESS. The BSSID is the MAC address of an individual AP, making it the concrete representation of an ESS at that AP. Each AP within an ESS has its own BSSID.

If the STA is in both BSSS at the same time, it can choose which BSS to access based on its actual needs.

A. True

B.False

ChatGPT

A. True

If a station (STA) is within the coverage of multiple Basic Service Sets (BSSs) simultaneously, it can choose which BSS to access based on its needs and the network configurations. Stations have the flexibility to associate with the BSS that provides the desired service or fits the user's requirements.

In wireless networks, ESS is an access service and an abstract concept from the perspective of the entire network, while BSSID is the concrete representation of an ESS at a particular access point (AP).

A.False

B.True

ChatGPT

B. True

In wireless networks, an ESS (Extended Service Set) is an abstract concept representing a collection of interconnected access points (APs) and clients. It defines a group of BSSs (Basic Service Sets) that share the same SSID (Service Set Identifier) and allow seamless roaming. Each BSS within an ESS is typically served by a specific AP, and the BSSID (Basic Service Set Identifier) is the MAC address that represents a specific BSS at a particular AP. So, the ESS is indeed an abstract concept, while the BSSID is a concrete representation of a BSS within that ESS.

20 Which of the following descriptions is wrong about centralized forwarding? 0

A.It is easy for function expansion.

B.It has good roaming performance

C.It reduces the burden on the AC.

D.It simplifies switch configuration

ChatGPT

The description that is wrong about centralized forwarding is:

B. It has good roaming performance

Centralized forwarding typically has poorer roaming performance compared to distributed forwarding. In a centralized forwarding architecture, all traffic is sent to and from the AC (Access Controller), which can introduce latency and may not handle roaming as efficiently as distributed forwarding, where the forwarding decision is made at the AP (Access Point). Roaming performance can be affected because the centralized architecture may require re-establishing connections as clients move between APs.

To reduce the impact of the surrounding environment and ensure the stability of wireless bridging devices, the () frequency band is usually used; at the same time, the operating channels of the two bridging devices ().

D.5.8 GHz, must be the same

C.2.4 GHz, may be different

B.5.8 GHz, may be different

A.2.4 GHZ, must be the same

ChatGPT

To reduce the impact of the surrounding environment and ensure the stability of wireless bridging devices, the 5.8 GHz frequency band is usually used, and at the same time, the operating channels of the two bridging devices may be different.

So, the correct choice is:

B. 5.8 GHz, may be different

Which of the following statement is correct about configuring wlan-config 10 100 1000 in Ruijie wlan?

A)1000 is the signal name

B)100 is the wlan id

C)1000 is the wlan id

D)100 is the ssid

ChatGPT

In the context of configuring "wlan-config 10 100 1000" in Ruijie WLAN, the correct statement is:

C) 1000 is the WLAN ID

The "wlan-config" command is typically used to configure WLAN settings in Ruijie WLAN, and in this case, "1000" is the WLAN ID being configured, not the signal name or SSID. The "100" likely refers to some other aspect of the configuration, such as a group or profile identifier.

Whether the STA roams or not depends on the arbitration mechanism of the client driver. For Intel wireless network adapters, when the "roaming aggressiveness" is set to (), the STA is no longer sensitive to switching and only switches to another AP when the link quality deteriorates.

A.Minimum

B.Maximum

C.Default

ChatGPT

For Intel wireless network adapters, when the "roaming aggressiveness" is set to "Minimum," the STA (Station or client) is no longer sensitive to switching and only switches to another AP when the link quality deteriorates. So, the correct choice is:

A) Minimum

What of the following problems is not expected to arise during roaming?

A.STA does not roam in time, causing a large number of packet loss when connected to an AP with low signal strength

B.STA roams normally, but still produces a small amount of packet loss.

D.STA chooses the wrong AP to roam, causing disconnection

C. STA switch between APs from different ISPs.

ChatGPT

The problem that is not typically expected to arise during roaming is:

C. STA switches between APs from different ISPs.

Roaming typically occurs within a single network or service provider's infrastructure, so switching between APs from different ISPs would not be a standard behavior during roaming. The other issues mentioned are more common concerns associated with roaming in a wireless network.

When the option 138 is correctly configured in the WLAN layer-2 networking scenario, which of the following descriptions is correct about establishing a CAPWAP tunnel?

A.When establishing the CAPWAP tunnelthe AP still broadcasts discover packets to find the best AC.

B.If the AC corresponding to the IP address announced by option 138 does not respondthe AC discovery fails

C.The AP directly skips the discovery phase

D.When establishing the CAPWAP tunnelthe AP does not broadcast discover packets and directly unicasts to establish the CAPWAP tunnel with the AC

ChatGPT

The correct description about establishing a CAPWAP tunnel when Option 138 is correctly configured in a WLAN layer-2 networking scenario is:

D. When establishing the CAPWAP tunnel, the AP does not broadcast discover packets and directly unicasts to establish the CAPWAP tunnel with the AC.

Option 138, which specifies the IP address of the AC (Access Controller), allows the AP to directly communicate with the specified AC without the need to broadcast discover packets to find the best AC. This unicast communication simplifies and speeds up the CAPWAP tunnel establishment process.

A company needs to deploy a WLAN network and has purchased a batch of wireless APs that support 802.11ax. After the WLAN is deployed, only clients that support 802.11ax can access the WLAN.

A.False

B.True

ChatGPT

B. True

If a company deploys a WLAN network with wireless APs that support 802.11ax, clients that do not support 802.11ax (backward-compatible devices, such as 802.11ac, 802.11n, etc.) can still access the WLAN. 802.11ax is backward compatible with previous Wi-Fi standards, and modern APs typically support multiple Wi-Fi standards to ensure compatibility with a wide range of client devices.

In a certain indoor WLAN network, there are 300 user terminals with a peak concurrency rate of 70%The terminals support the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands, and each AP can support a maximum of 40 users on both frequenciesHow many APs are needed at least to meet the

capacity requirements?

A.6

B.5

C.8

D.7

What type of frame does a wireless client send to actively scan for surrounding wireless network information?

A Authentication Request Frame

B.Association Request Frame

C.Probe Request Frame

D.Beacon Frame

ChatGPT

To calculate the minimum number of APs needed to meet the capacity requirements, you can use the following approach:

Identify the number of user terminals: 300.

Calculate the peak concurrent users: 300 users \* 70% = 210 users.

Determine the maximum number of users an AP can support on both frequencies: 40 users.

Calculate the number of APs needed: Peak concurrent users / Maximum users per AP = 210 users / 40 users per AP = 5.25.

Since you cannot have a fraction of an AP, you would round up to ensure you have enough capacity. Therefore, you would need at least 6 APs to meet the capacity requirements.

As for the type of frame a wireless client sends to actively scan for surrounding wireless network information, the correct choice is:

C. Probe Request Frame

Wireless clients send Probe Request frames to discover nearby APs and obtain information about available networks.

In a certain indoor WLAN network, there are 300 user terminals with a peak concurrency rate of 70%The terminals support the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands, and each AP can support a maximum of 40 users on both frequencies. How many APs are needed at least to meet the capacity requirements?

A.6

B.5

C.8

D.7

ChatGPT

To calculate the minimum number of APs needed to meet the capacity requirements, you can follow these steps:

Identify the number of user terminals: 300.

Calculate the peak concurrent users: 300 users \* 70% = 210 users.

Determine the maximum number of users an AP can support on both frequencies: 40 users.

Now, divide the peak concurrent users by the maximum users per AP:

210 users / 40 users per AP = 5.25.

Since you cannot have a fraction of an AP, you would round up to ensure you have enough capacity. Therefore, you would need at least 6 APs to meet the capacity requirements.

So, the correct choice is:

A. 6

What type of frame does a wireless client send to actively scan for surrounding wireless network information?

A Authentication Request Frame

B.Association Request Frame

C.Probe Request Frame

D.Beacon Frame

ChatGPT

A wireless client sends a C. Probe Request Frame to actively scan for surrounding wireless network information. Probe Request frames are used by client devices to discover available access points (APs) and gather information about the networks in the vicinity.

is it true For networks with roaming requirements, adjacent AP coverage should overlap by at least 50% to ensure smooth switchover of clients between APS.

ChatGPT

The statement is generally true. For networks with roaming requirements, it's a good practice to have adjacent AP coverage overlap to ensure a smooth switchover of clients between APs. The level of overlap may vary based on factors such as the physical layout of the environment, the number of clients, and the specific roaming requirements. While a 50% overlap is a common guideline, the ideal overlap percentage may vary and should be determined based on a site survey and the specific needs of the network. The goal is to minimize the possibility of coverage gaps and ensure that clients can roam seamlessly between access points without experiencing dropped connections.

Which of the following wireless protocols can operate in the 2.4 GHz frequency band?

A.802.11n

B.802.11a

C.802.11b

D.802.11g

ChatGPT

The wireless protocol that can operate in the 2.4 GHz frequency band is:

C. 802.11b

802.11b operates in the 2.4 GHz frequency band, making it compatible with the 2.4 GHz ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medical) band. It's important to note that other protocols like 802.11g and 802.11n can also operate in the 2.4 GHz band, but 802.11b is specifically associated with this frequency range.

Which of the following are possible reasons why an AP is in idle state on the AC during a FIT AP layer-2 registration experiment in ruijie wlan?

A.FIT AP is not powered on.

B.The version of AP software carried by AC does not match the AC version

C.There is no DHCP server in the network

D.FIT AP does not reside in the same VLAN as AC

ChatGPT

The possible reasons why an AP is in an idle state on the AC during a FIT AP layer-2 registration experiment in Ruijie WLAN can include:

A. FIT AP is not powered on.

B. The version of AP software carried by AC does not match the AC version.

D. FIT AP does not reside in the same VLAN as AC.

These factors can impact the AP's ability to register and operate correctly on the network.

why the answerc not choosen

ChatGPT

I apologize for any confusion. The answers provided in my previous response are indeed the reasons why an AP might be in an idle state on the AC during a FIT AP layer-2 registration experiment in Ruijie WLAN. Here's the clarification:

A. FIT AP is not powered on: If the AP is not powered on or not functioning, it cannot establish a connection with the AC.

B. The version of AP software carried by AC does not match the AC version: A mismatch in software versions can prevent proper communication between the AP and the AC.

D. FIT AP does not reside in the same VLAN as AC: Proper VLAN configuration is necessary for the AP to communicate with the AC effectively.

So, these are indeed the correct reasons for the AP being in an idle state during the registration process.

A.Whether the angles of the antennas at both ends are aligned

B.Both APs must operate on the same channel.

C.Whether the distance between the APS is appropriate.

D.The AP in this area correctly configures the MAC address of the peer AP

ChatGPT

The correct choice depends on the specific context of the question. Please provide more information or context for me to determine which factor you are referring to.

Which of the following aspects should be considered when using APS for wireless bridging?

A.Whether the angles of the antennas at both ends are aligned

B.Both APs must operate on the same channel.

C.Whether the distance between the APS is appropriate.

D.The AP in this area correctly configures the MAC address of the peer AP

ChatGPT

When using APs for wireless bridging, the following aspects should be considered:

A. Whether the angles of the antennas at both ends are aligned: Proper alignment of the antennas is crucial to establish a stable and reliable wireless bridge.

C. Whether the distance between the APs is appropriate: The distance between the bridging APs should be within the effective range of the wireless link to ensure a strong and stable connection.

D. The AP in this area correctly configures the MAC address of the peer AP: Configuration of the MAC addresses and settings on both APs is essential for successful wireless bridging.

Choice B (Both APs must operate on the same channel) is not necessarily true for wireless bridging, as the specific channel configuration may vary based on the setup and requirements. In some cases, different channels or frequency bands may be used for wireless bridging to minimize interference. The selection of the channel or frequency band depends on the specific implementation and environment.

Which of the following information is included in the DHCP Ack packet?

A.IP address

B.Gateway

C.Lease time

D.DNS server IP address

ChatGPT

The DHCP Ack packet typically includes the following information:

A. IP address: The IP address assigned to the DHCP client.

B. Gateway: The IP address of the default gateway or router.

C. Lease time: The duration for which the IP address is leased to the client.

D. DNS server IP address: The IP address of the DNS server that the client should use for domain name resolution.

So, all of the options (A, B, C, and D) are included in the DHCP Ack packet.

During the discovery phase of establishing a CAPWAP tunnel, which parameters are used to elect the AC when an AP receives response packets from multiple ACs?

A.AC priority

B.The current number of STAS on the AC

C.The current number of APs on the AC

D.AC MAC address

ChatGPT

During the discovery phase of establishing a CAPWAP tunnel, the parameters used to elect the AC when an AP receives response packets from multiple ACs typically include:

A. AC priority: The priority value assigned to the AC helps in determining its suitability as the preferred AC.

D. AC MAC address: The MAC address of the AC can be used for identification.

The number of STAs (stations) or APs on the AC (options B and C) may not be used for AC selection during the discovery phase, as these parameters are more related to the operational state of the AC rather than its suitability as a CAPWAP controller.

During the discovery phase of establishing a CAPWAP tunnel, which parameters are used to elect the AC when an AP receives response packets from multiple ACs?

A.AC priority

B.The current number of STAS on the AC

C.The current number of APs on the AC

D.AC MAC address

ChatGPT

During the discovery phase of establishing a CAPWAP tunnel, the parameters used to elect the AC (Access Controller) when an AP receives response packets from multiple ACs typically include:

A. AC priority: The AC priority value is an important factor in the election process, determining the preferred AC.

D. AC MAC address: The MAC address of the AC is used to identify the AC.

Options B and C (the current number of STAs on the AC and the current number of APs on the AC) are typically not used for AC election during the discovery phase. The election process primarily considers AC priority and other configuration parameters.

Which of the following descriptions are correct about roaming?

A.The APs that enable wireless roaming do not need to have signal coverage overlapping areas

B.The APs that enable wireless roaming must be in the same ESS.

C.The APs that enable wireless roaming must have signal coverage overlapping areas.

D.The APs that enable wireless roaming must be in the same BSS

ChatGPT

The correct descriptions about roaming are:

B. The APs that enable wireless roaming must be in the same ESS (Extended Service Set). Roaming typically occurs within the same ESS to ensure seamless connectivity as clients move between access points.

C. The APs that enable wireless roaming must have signal coverage overlapping areas. Overlapping coverage areas between APs are necessary to allow clients to roam between them without losing connectivity.

Option A is not correct because for successful roaming, APs with overlapping signal coverage areas are essential to provide continuous connectivity as clients move within the network. Roaming is designed to support the handoff of client devices between APs, and without overlapping coverage, this handoff would not work effectively.

Option D is not entirely accurate because, in the context of 802.11 networks, an ESS (Extended Service Set) can include multiple BSSs (Basic Service Sets), so the requirement is more related to being within the same ESS rather than the same BSS.

How can the coverage range of an AP be controlled?

A.Adjust the access bandwidth of the AP.

B.Adjust the transmit power of the AP.

C.Adjust the power supply of the AP.

D.Adjust the delivery of antennas for the AP.

ChatGPT

The coverage range of an Access Point (AP) in a wireless network can be controlled by:

B. Adjust the transmit power of the AP: Reducing or increasing the transmit power of the AP can affect the coverage range. Lowering the transmit power can limit the range, while increasing it can extend the coverage.

Adjusting the transmit power is a common method to control the coverage area of an AP, and it can help optimize the wireless network's performance and prevent interference in different areas of the deployment.

Options A, C, and D are not typically used to directly control the coverage range of an AP. Transmit power is the primary parameter for controlling the effective coverage area.

If the STA is 20 meters away from the AP without obstacles, and the AP is a dual-band AP with default settings, which of the following descriptions are correct about the signal received by the STA?

A. The STA will preferentially select the 5 GHz frequency band.

B.The signal strength of the 2.4 GHz frequency band is higher.

C.The signal strength of the 5 GHz frequency band is higher.

D.The signal strength of 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands is the same.

ChatGPT

In this scenario, where the STA is 20 meters away from the dual-band AP without obstacles, several things can be considered:

C. The signal strength of the 5 GHz frequency band is higher. Generally, higher frequency bands like 5 GHz have shorter wavelengths and can provide better signal strength and throughput over shorter distances compared to lower frequency bands like 2.4 GHz. However, the signal strength can also depend on the specific AP and the client's capabilities.

A. The STA will preferentially select the 5 GHz frequency band. If the STA is capable of connecting to both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz, and the signal strength of the 5 GHz band is higher, the client may preferentially select the 5 GHz band if it is available.

Option B is not necessarily true because, in this context, the 5 GHz frequency band is likely to have a higher signal strength due to the shorter distance and better signal propagation characteristics.

Option D is not likely in this scenario as the signal strength can vary between the two frequency bands, with 5 GHz typically having a higher signal strength at shorter distances.

what is the occupied bandwidthof each channel in 802.11g in the smi

ChatGPT

In 802.11g Wi-Fi networks, each channel has an occupied bandwidth of 20 MHz. This means that the channel width for 802.11g is 20 MHz, allowing for a data rate of up to 54 Mbps in the 2.4 GHz frequency band. This is one of the key improvements over 802.11b, which had a narrower channel width of 22 MHz and a lower maximum data rate of 11 Mbps.

which of the following description is incorrect about the poe power supply requirement for an AP?

a. there is no requirement for the network cable that connect the AP to the uplink poe power supply device.

b ap can be powered by a Poe module or poe switch

ChatGPT

The incorrect description about the PoE (Power over Ethernet) power supply requirement for an AP is:

a. There is no requirement for the network cable that connects the AP to the uplink PoE power supply device.

This statement is not correct. When using PoE to power an AP, it is essential that the network cable used to connect the AP to the PoE power supply device (such as a PoE switch or PoE injector) is capable of delivering both data and power. This cable is typically referred to as an Ethernet cable or PoE cable and should be compliant with PoE standards to ensure proper power delivery to the AP.

Option b is correct. APs can be powered by a PoE module or PoE switch, and using PoE is a common method for providing power to wireless access points in enterprise networks.

what does the gain of an antenna primarily indicate

ChatGPT

The gain of an antenna primarily indicates its directional properties and the ability to focus or concentrate its radiated energy in a specific direction. It describes how effectively the antenna can transmit or receive signals in a particular direction, relative to an ideal isotropic antenna (an antenna that radiates equally in all directions). The gain is usually measured in decibels (dBi) or dBd.

A higher gain antenna can:

Transmit or receive signals over a longer distance in a specific direction.

Improve signal coverage in a particular area or along a specific path.

Increase the effective range and coverage of a wireless network.

Reduce interference from unwanted signals coming from other directions.

It's important to note that while a high-gain antenna can improve signal strength and coverage in a specific direction, it does not necessarily increase the total amount of power available to the system. Gain is achieved by concentrating the radiated energy in a particular direction, which can be advantageous in certain applications but may limit coverage in other directions. The choice of antenna gain depends on the specific requirements and objectives of the wireless communication system.

is it true in ac+fit ap network, the default data fowarding method is local fowarding

ChatGPT

In an AC (Access Controller) + Fit AP (Fat AP) network, the default data forwarding method can vary depending on the specific configuration and network design. The two common data forwarding methods are:

Local Forwarding: In this mode, the Fit AP handles data forwarding locally, which means that traffic between clients connected to the same AP is locally switched or routed by the AP itself without being sent to the AC. Local forwarding is typically used in scenarios where the AC is responsible for control plane functions (management, configuration, authentication) while data traffic is locally processed at the AP.

Centralized Forwarding: In this mode, the Fit AP forwards data traffic to the AC, which then processes and forwards the traffic. Centralized forwarding is often used in scenarios where the AC is responsible for both control and data plane functions, providing centralized traffic management and security policies.

The default data forwarding method in an AC + Fit AP network can be configured based on the specific requirements of the network. While local forwarding is commonly used in some deployments, it's not necessarily the only option, and centralized forwarding may be used in other scenarios. The choice of data forwarding method depends on the design and configuration of the network and the desired network behavior.

so it true or false

ChatGPT

The statement is generally true, but it can depend on the specific configuration and design choices in an AC + Fit AP network.

In many AC + Fit AP networks, the default data forwarding method is indeed local forwarding, where the Fit AP handles data traffic locally for clients connected to it. However, it's important to note that this can be configured differently based on network requirements and design choices. Some networks may use centralized forwarding as the default method. So, the answer can vary based on the specific configuration of the network.

is it true in ac+fit ap network, the default data forwarding method is local forwarding

ChatGPT

In an AC (Access Controller) + Fit AP (Fat AP) network, the default data forwarding method can vary depending on the specific configuration and network design. The two common data forwarding methods are:

Local Forwarding: In this mode, the Fit AP handles data forwarding locally, which means that traffic between clients connected to the same AP is locally switched or routed by the AP itself without being sent to the AC. Local forwarding is typically used in scenarios where the AC is responsible for control plane functions (management, configuration, authentication) while data traffic is locally processed at the AP.

Centralized Forwarding: In this mode, the Fit AP forwards data traffic to the AC, which then processes and forwards the traffic. Centralized forwarding is often used in scenarios where the AC is responsible for both control and data plane functions, providing centralized traffic management and security policies.

The default data forwarding method in an AC + Fit AP network can be configured based on the specific requirements of the network. While local forwarding is commonly used in some deployments, it's not necessarily the only option, and centralized forwarding may be used in other scenarios. The choice of data forwarding method depends on the design and configuration of the network and the desired network behavior.

So, the answer to whether the default data forwarding method is local forwarding can vary based on the specific configuration and design choices in the network.

i just want the answer in true or false

ChatGPT

The statement is generally true, but it can depend on the specific configuration and design choices in an AC + Fit AP network.

Which of the following descriptions is wrong about directional antennas?

AA directional antenna is the most effective choice when the angle orientations of remote connection points are concentrated

B.Only the main lobe of a directional antenna is useful, so side lobes can be ignored

C.A directional antenna has the strongest energy gathering ability and good signal directionality

D.A directional antenna is an antenna that exhibits a specific range of radiation angles on the horizontal directivity pattern.

In a building, three APs are deployed on the first floor, with channels from left to right being 1, 6, and 11. How should the channels of the three APs deployed on the second floor be allocated from left to right?

A.6, 11, and 1

B.11,6, and 1

C.1, 11and 6

D.1, 6, and 11

ChatGPT

The correct answers are:

B. Only the main lobe of a directional antenna is useful, so side lobes can be ignored. This statement is incorrect. Side lobes of a directional antenna can also radiate energy and affect signal coverage, so they should not be ignored.

D. 1, 6, and 11. When deploying APs in a building, it's often recommended to use non-overlapping channels to minimize interference. In the 2.4 GHz frequency band, channels 1, 6, and 11 are considered non-overlapping, so they are typically used in adjacent APs. Therefore, on the second floor, you should allocate the channels as 1, 6, and 11, which are consistent with the recommended non-overlapping channel allocation.

Portal authentication is a very common authentication method. Which of the following statements is correct about portal authentication?

A.In general, when a user accesses a network using portal authentication, the user will be automatically redirected to the portal page

B.Portal authentication can be performed without using a browser.

C.The real-time billing cycle for portal authentication is adjusted based on the number of APs

D.Portal authentication does not involve a RADIUS server

ChatGPT

The correct statement about portal authentication is:

B. Portal authentication can be performed without using a browser.

The other statements are not accurate:

A. In general, when a user accesses a network using portal authentication, the user will be automatically redirected to the portal page. This statement is true. When a user attempts to access the network, they are often redirected to a portal login page where they must provide credentials or agree to terms of use.

C. The real-time billing cycle for portal authentication is adjusted based on the number of APs. This statement is not a typical feature of portal authentication. The billing cycle may be adjusted based on usage, but it is not directly related to the number of APs.

D. Portal authentication often involves a RADIUS server for user authentication and authorization. RADIUS is a common authentication protocol used with portal authentication, so this statement is not correct.

There are four wireless STAS, and the following options are the backoff time for their current state, which STA will occupy the channel first?

A.8

B.3

C.5

D.6

ChatGPT

The STAs use Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (CSMA/CA) to determine when to access the channel. In CSMA/CA, each STA listens to the channel and waits for a clear channel before attempting to transmit. When the channel is clear, the STAs will choose a random backoff time before transmitting to avoid collisions.

The STA with the shortest backoff time will access the channel first. In this case, option B with a backoff time of 3 will occupy the channel first because it has the shortest backoff time.

Which of the following descriptions is incorrect about one-armed routing?

A.Each VLAN corresponds to a physical connection.

B.Sub-interfaces must be created on the router

C.The switch interface that connects to the router is trunk.

D.Only one physical link is used between the switch and the router

ChatGPT

The incorrect description about one-armed routing is:

A. Each VLAN corresponds to a physical connection.

In one-armed routing, multiple VLANs can typically share a single physical connection between the switch and the router. Each VLAN is logically separated, and sub-interfaces are created on the router to handle traffic from different VLANs. So, the statement that each VLAN corresponds to a physical connection is not accurate. Multiple VLANs can share the same physical link.

During the establishment of a CAPWAP tunnel, at which stage is the AP version synchronized?

A.Data check

B.Image data

C.Configure

D.Discovery

ChatGPT

The synchronization of the AP version typically occurs at the "Image Data" stage during the establishment of a CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points) tunnel. This stage involves the transfer of image data, which includes the necessary firmware and software updates for the AP. The AP's version information and image data are synchronized with the AC (Access Controller) during this stage to ensure that the AP is running the correct software version and is properly configured for the network.

what is the occupied bandwidthof each channel in 802.11g in the ism

ChatGPT

In the ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medical) band, 802.11g Wi-Fi channels typically have an occupied bandwidth of 20 MHz. This bandwidth includes both the data signal and the guard band, which is used to reduce interference between adjacent channels. The 20 MHz channel width is a common configuration for 802.11g networks and provides a good balance between data throughput and spectral efficiency. Keep in mind that the exact channel width and frequency allocation may vary by region and regulatory domain.

what is the occupied bandwidthof each channel in 802.11g in the ism

a. 12mhz

b. 22mhz

c. 40 mhz

d. 25 mhz

ChatGPT

The occupied bandwidth of each channel in 802.11g in the ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medical) band is:

b. 22 MHz

802.11g Wi-Fi channels in the ISM band typically have a channel width of 22 MHz. This channel width includes the data signal and a guard band to reduce interference between adjacent channels. This configuration is used to provide efficient data transmission in the 2.4 GHz frequency range while minimizing interference with neighboring channels.

What are the processes for an STA to access a WLAN network?

A.Security check

B.Scanning to discover surrounding wireless services

C.Authentication

D.Associating with the AP

ChatGPT

The processes for an STA (Station) to access a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) network typically include the following steps:

B. Scanning to discover surrounding wireless services: The STA scans for available wireless networks within its range. It listens for beacon frames from nearby APs (Access Points) to identify the available networks.

D. Associating with the AP: Once the STA identifies an AP it wishes to connect to, it associates with that AP. This involves the STA sending an association request frame to the selected AP and receiving an association response from the AP.

C. Authentication: After associating with the AP, the STA may need to undergo an authentication process to prove its identity and gain access to the network. This step helps ensure that only authorized users can connect to the WLAN.

A. Security check: This step may involve additional security measures, such as the establishment of encryption keys or the use of security protocols (e.g., WPA, WPA2) to secure the communication between the STA and the AP.

The specific order and details of these processes may vary depending on the network's configuration and security settings.

are you sure

ChatGPT

I apologize for the confusion in my previous response. Here is the correct order of the processes for an STA to access a WLAN network:

Scanning to discover surrounding wireless services: The STA scans for available wireless networks within its range by listening for beacon frames from nearby APs.

Associating with the AP: Once the STA identifies an AP it wishes to connect to, it associates with that AP. This involves the STA sending an association request frame to the selected AP and receiving an association response from the AP.

Authentication: After associating with the AP, the STA may need to undergo an authentication process to prove its identity and gain access to the network. This step helps ensure that only authorized users can connect to the WLAN.

Security check: This step may involve additional security measures, such as the establishment of encryption keys or the use of security protocols (e.g., WPA, WPA2) to secure the communication between the STA and the AP.

I apologize for any confusion, and I appreciate your understanding.

not related to wlan?

a.ietf

b.iEEE

c.wapi

d.cwmp

ChatGPT

The correct answer is:

d. CWMP

CWMP stands for "CPE WAN Management Protocol," and it is a protocol used for the management of customer premises equipment (CPE) in broadband networks, particularly in the context of services like DSL, cable, and fiber-optic broadband. It is not directly related to WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) technologies.

The other options are related to networking standards and technologies:

a. IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) is responsible for developing and promoting Internet standards and protocols.

b. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) is involved in the development of various networking and communication standards, including IEEE 802.11 for WLAN.

c. WAPI (Wired Authentication and Privacy Infrastructure) is a Chinese national standard for wireless LAN security, often used in China.

The application of MIMO technology makes wireless signals more stable.

A.True

B.False

ChatGPT

The statement is generally true.

MIMO (Multiple Input, Multiple Output) technology is used in wireless communication systems to improve the performance and stability of wireless signals. By using multiple antennas at both the transmitter and receiver, MIMO technology can enhance signal quality, increase data throughput, and provide better resistance to signal fading and interference. This results in more stable and reliable wireless communication.

So, the correct answer is:

A. True

Which of the following IEEE 802.11 protocols defines the security of WLAN?

A.802.11f

B.802.11e

C.802.11n

D.802.111

ChatGPT

The IEEE 802.11 protocol that primarily defines the security of WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) is:

C. 802.11i

802.11i, often referred to as WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2), is the IEEE standard that specifies security enhancements for wireless networks. It includes features like robust encryption, authentication, and key management, which help ensure the security and integrity of wireless communications. This protocol is widely used for securing Wi-Fi networks. The other mentioned IEEE 802.11 protocols have different purposes:

A. 802.11f: Defines an Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP) to support fast handoffs for mobile devices in a wireless network.

B. 802.11e: Focuses on Quality of Service (QoS) enhancements in wireless networks to prioritize different types of traffic.

D. 802.111: There is no IEEE 802.111 protocol. It appears to be a typographical error.

Which of the following IEEE 802.11 protocols defines the security of WLAN?

A.802.11f

B.802.11e

C.802.11n

D.802.11i

ChatGPT

The IEEE 802.11 protocol that defines the security of WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) is:

D. 802.11i

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A. 802.11f: Defines an Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP) to support fast handoffs for mobile devices in a wireless network.

B. 802.11e: Focuses on Quality of Service (QoS) enhancements in wireless networks to prioritize different types of traffic.

C. 802.11n: Focuses on high-speed wireless communication and performance improvements.

Which of the following is the transmission technology used in 802.11 networks to solve hidden node problems?

A.CTS/RTS

B.CTS-to-self

C.CSMA/CD

D.CSMA/CA

ChatGPT

The transmission technology used in 802.11 networks to solve hidden node problems is:

A. CTS/RTS (Clear To Send/Ready To Send)

The CTS/RTS mechanism helps address the hidden node problem in wireless networks. When a node wants to transmit data, it sends an RTS frame to request permission to transmit. If the receiver is clear to receive the data, it responds with a CTS frame. This process ensures that other nodes in the network are aware of the ongoing transmission and can avoid transmitting at the same time, reducing the likelihood of collisions and improving network efficiency.

The other options, B (CTS-to-self), C (CSMA/CD), and D (CSMA/CA), are related to different aspects of network communication but are not specifically designed to solve the hidden node problem in wireless networks.

Which of the following descriptions is wrong about the disadvantages of FAT AP?

A.Each FAT AP can only be configured individually; therefore, configuring APs require huge workloads when building a large-scale network.

B.FAT APS need to work in coordination with ACs, complicating the network structure.

C.The software of FAT APs is saved on the APs themselves, so when upgrading the software, each AP needs to be upgraded separately, which results in a large maintenance wor

D.The configuration of FAT APS is saved on the APS themselves, and the loss of APs can lead to the leakage of system configurations.

ChatGPT

The description that is wrong about the disadvantages of FAT APs is:

B. FAT APs need to work in coordination with ACs, complicating the network structure.

This statement is not accurate because in a traditional Fat AP (standalone AP) deployment, FAT APs do not work in coordination with ACs (Access Controllers). Instead, each FAT AP operates independently without central control from an AC. FAT APs are responsible for handling both the wireless and wired aspects of network management, and they do not require ACs. The other options (A, C, and D) describe valid disadvantages of using standalone FAT APs in a network.

Which of the following descriptions is wrong about the disadvantages of FAT AP?

A.Each FAT AP can only be configured individually; therefore, configuring APs require huge workloads when building a large-scale network.

B.FAT APS need to work in coordination with ACs, complicating the network structure.

C.The software of FAT APs is saved on the APs themselves, so when upgrading the software, each AP needs to be upgraded separately, which results in a large maintenance workload

D.The configuration of FAT APS is saved on the APS themselves, and the loss of APs can lead to the leakage of system configurations.

ChatGPT

The description that is wrong about the disadvantages of FAT APs is:

B. FAT APs need to work in coordination with ACs, complicating the network structure.

This statement is not accurate because in a traditional FAT AP (standalone AP) deployment, FAT APs do not require coordination with ACs (Access Controllers). Each FAT AP operates independently without central control from an AC. FAT APs handle both the wireless and wired aspects of network management and do not rely on ACs for their operation. The other options (A, C, and D) describe valid disadvantages of using standalone FAT APs in a network.

What are the different types of linear polarization directions for antennas?

A.Front or rear

B.Left or right

C.Vertical or horizontal

D.Long or short

ChatGPT

The different types of linear polarization directions for antennas are:

C. Vertical or horizontal

Antennas can be polarized vertically or horizontally, and the polarization direction determines how they radiate or receive signals.

What does the gain of an antenna primarily indicate?

A .The ability of an antenna to amplify electromagnetic waves

B.The ability of an antenna to amplify high-frequency electrical signals

C.The ability of an antenna to collect or transmit electromagnetic waves in a particular direction

D.The ability of an antenna to collect or transmit electromagnetic waves in all directions

ChatGPT

The gain of an antenna primarily indicates:

C. The ability of an antenna to collect or transmit electromagnetic waves in a particular direction.

Antenna gain is a measure of how effectively an antenna focuses energy in a specific direction, which can improve signal strength and coverage in that direction.

To reduce the impact of the surrounding environment and ensure the stability of wireless bridging devices, the 0 frequency band is usually used, at the same time, the operating channels of the two bridging devices ().

A.5.8 GHz, may be different

B.5.8 GHz, must be the same

C.24 GHz, must be the same

D2.4 GHz, may be different

ChatGPT

To reduce the impact of the surrounding environment and ensure the stability of wireless bridging devices, the 5.8 GHz frequency band is usually used; at the same time, the operating channels of the two bridging devices must be the same. So the correct choice is:

B. 5.8 GHz, must be the same

Which of the following commands can be used to view the CAPWAP tunnel status of a Ruijie device?

A show capwap state

B.display capwap state

C.show capwap status

D.display capwap status

ChatGPT

The correct command to view the CAPWAP tunnel status of a Ruijie device is:

B. display capwap state

Which of the following descriptions is correct about wireless hot backup?

A.AP configuration can be inconsistent between active and backup ACs.

B.One WLAN can join different hot backup instances.

C.Default priority of AC is 4.

D.AC hot backup does not support preemption.

ChatGPT

The correct description about wireless hot backup is:

C. Default priority of AC is 4.

The other options are not entirely accurate. The configuration should be consistent between active and backup ACs for smooth failover, and AC hot backup may support preemption in some systems. The option about WLAN joining different hot backup instances is not typically related to the concept of hot backup.

Which of the following descriptions is wrong about directional antennas?

A.A directional antenna is the most effective choice when the angle orientations of remote connection points are concentrated

B.Only the main lobe of a directional antenna is useful, so side lobes can be ignored

C.A directional antenna has the strongest energy gathering ability and good signal directionality

D.A directional antenna is an antenna that exhibits a specific range of radiation angles on the horizontal directivity pattern.

ChatGPT

The description that is incorrect about directional antennas is:

B. Only the main lobe of a directional antenna is useful, so side lobes can be ignored.

In reality, both the main lobe and side lobes of a directional antenna can play a role in signal transmission and reception. Side lobes may contain weaker signals and are not typically ignored in antenna design and analysis.

In a WLAN network with two FIT APS deployed, AP1 broadcasts two signals "ruijie" and "RUUJIE", and AP2 broadcasts two signals "ruijie" and "Admin". How many SSIDs and BSSIDs are there in this network?

A.3, 4

8.4,3

C.4,4

D.3, 3

ChatGPT

In this WLAN network, there are three SSIDs:

"ruijie"

"RUUJIE"

"Admin"

Each SSID corresponds to a Basic Service Set (BSS). Since there are two FIT APS (AP1 and AP2), there are two BSSIDs for each SSID, one for each AP.

So, there are a total of 3 SSIDs and 3 \* 2 = 6 BSSIDs in this network.

The correct answer is not among the options provided.

Which of the following descriptions is wrong about directional antennas?

A.A directional antenna is the most effective choice when the angle orientations of remote connection points are concentrated

B.Only the main lobe of a directional antenna is useful, so side lobes can be ignored

C.A directional antenna has the strongest energy gathering ability and good signal directionality

D.A directional antenna is an antenna that exhibits a specific range of radiation angles on the horizontal directivity pattern.

ChatGPT

The incorrect description is:

B. Only the main lobe of a directional antenna is useful, so side lobes can be ignored.

Directional antennas do have side lobes, and they can be significant. Side lobes can impact the antenna's radiation pattern and may lead to unintended signal transmission or reception in directions other than the main lobe. It's essential to consider and account for side lobes in directional antenna designs and deployment.

When AM5528-SF works at Common Mode, which of following descriptions are correct?

A.It does not occupy authorization

B.Each downlink micro AP occupies 0.5 authorization

C.The downlink ports can be connected to other external devices

D.It occupies 4 authorizations

ChatGPT

The correct descriptions are:

B. Each downlink micro AP occupies 0.5 authorization

C. The downlink ports can be connected to other external devices

AM5528-SF working at Common Mode does not occupy additional authorizations but allows for multiple downlink micro APs, and each of these micro APs occupies 0.5 authorization. Additionally, the downlink ports can be connected to external devices, enhancing the flexibility and functionality of the device.

Option A is incorrect because it suggests that it does not occupy any authorization, which is not the case.

Option D is incorrect because it incorrectly states that it occupies 4 authorizations.

Which of the following descriptions about O-share power feeding is correct?

A.Saving power

B.Safer power feeding

C.More reliable

D.Longer distance

ChatGPT

The correct description about O-share power feeding is:

A. Saving power

O-share power feeding typically refers to a power distribution method that is designed to optimize power usage and reduce power wastage. It helps save power by efficiently distributing and providing power to connected devices.

is it true in ac+fit ap network, the default data fowarding method is local fowarding

a) true

b) false

ChatGPT

b) false

Which of the following descriptions are correct about the SVI interface of a layer-3 switch?

A.SVI is an actual physical interface.

B.ACLS cannot be applied on SVI interfaces.

C.SVI interface can be configured with an IP address, which serves as the gateway for hosts in the corresponding VLAN.

D.SVI is a virtual logical interface.

ChatGPT

C.SVI interface can be configured with an IP address, which serves as the gateway for hosts in the corresponding VLAN.

D.SVI is a virtual logical interface.

The correct answers are C and D.

Which of the following descriptions are correct about wireless roaming?

A.When a wireless user roams, the IP address remains unchanged, but the VLAN changes.

B. When a wireless user switches from SSID A to SSID B, it is considered as roaming.

C.A wireless user can roam across ACs.

D.When a wireless user roams, both the client's IP address and the VLAN remain unchanged

ChatGPT

D.When a wireless user roams, both the client's IP address and the VLAN remain unchanged.

This is the correct statement about wireless roaming. Roaming typically involves the client device maintaining its IP address and VLAN as it switches between different access points (APs) or wireless controllers.

which of the following description are correct about csma/ca

A. When an STA detects that the channel is idle and has a data frame to send, it needs to wait for a DIFS time. If there is a high-priority frame to send, it is sent first.

B. When an STA detects that the channel is idle and has a data frame to send, it immediately sends an RTS frame to the AP

C. DIFS time is required before and after receiving and sending packets.

D.Before sending data, RTS and CTS packets are used between the terminal and the AP to avoid conflicts.

ChatGPT

A. When an STA detects that the channel is idle and has a data frame to send, it needs to wait for a DIFS time. If there is a high-priority frame to send, it is sent first.

D. Before sending data, RTS and CTS packets are used between the terminal and the AP to avoid conflicts.

Both of these statements are correct about CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance), a protocol used in wireless networks to avoid collisions and manage the contention for the wireless medium.

what is the occupied bandwidth of each channel in 802.11g in the ism

ChatGPT

The occupied bandwidth of each channel in 802.11g in the ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medical) band is approximately 22 MHz.

Which of the following methods can reduce signal interference in the network?

A.Remove sources of interference on site.

B.Adjust the installation positions of APs

C.Use non-overlapping channels for network optimization.

D.Adjust the transmit power of some APs.

ChatGPT

The correct options to reduce signal interference in the network are:

A. Remove sources of interference on site.

C. Use non-overlapping channels for network optimization.

D. Adjust the transmit power of some APs.

These methods can help reduce signal interference in a wireless network.

The application of MIMO technology makes wireless signals more stable.

A.True

B.False

ChatGPT

The statement is generally true. MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) technology is known for improving the stability and reliability of wireless signals. MIMO uses multiple antennas for both transmission and reception, which allows for better signal diversity and increased data rates. Therefore, the application of MIMO technology contributes to more stable wireless signals.

So, the answer is:

A. True

Which of the following is the transmission technology used in 802.11 networks to solve hidden node problems?

A.CTS/RTS

B.CTS-to-self

C.CSMA/CD

D.CSMA/CA

ChatGPT

The correct answer is:

A. CTS/RTS

In 802.11 networks, the Clear To Send (CTS) and Request To Send (RTS) mechanisms are used to address the hidden node problem. These mechanisms help to coordinate the transmission of data frames between devices and reduce the likelihood of collisions in scenarios where nodes are unable to detect each other's signals due to obstacles or distance.

Which of the following operations is the simplest and most effective way to avoid interference in the AP working environment?

A.Restart the AP device

B.Replace the AP antenna

C.Adjust the AP operating channel

D.Adjust the VLAN attribute of the SSID

ChatGPT

The correct answer is:

C. Adjust the AP operating channel

Adjusting the operating channel of the AP is a common and effective way to avoid interference in the working environment. By selecting a channel with less interference from other nearby networks or devices, you can optimize the performance of your wireless network.

Which of the following 802.11 protocols uses the OFDM technology?

A.802.11i

B.802.11g

C.802.11e

D.802.11b

ChatGPT

The correct answer is:

B. 802.11g

802.11g is an IEEE wireless networking standard that uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) as its modulation scheme. OFDM is a method of encoding digital data on multiple carrier frequencies to improve reliability and reduce interference.