



ITTEST

QUESTION & ANSWER

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Exam : **646-102**

Title : Wireless LAN Wireless LAN
for Account Managers Exam
(WLANAM)

Version : DEMO

1. What are three available sources of inline power for the Access Point (AP)? (Choose three.)

- A. 7500 series routers
- B. inline power injector
- C. standard power cable
- D. inline power patch panel
- E. Cisco Catalyst 3550 switch

Answer: ABC

2. Which three describe a multi-point bridging environment? (Choose three.)

- A. The LANs all appear as one.
- B. The LANs are individual subnets.
- C. Directional antennas are typically used at the main site.
- D. An omni directional antenna is typically used at the main site.
- E. The remote sites communicate with the main site and with each other directly.
- F. The remote sites communicate with the main site, with traffic from one remote site to another passed through the main site.

Answer: ABC

3. What are four unique features that apply to the Cisco Aironet 1200 Access Points (APs)? (Choose four.)

- A. inline power
- B. the mini-PCI will support 802.11a
- C. the CardBus radio will support 802.11a
- D. plenum-rated enclosure
- E. dual-cell service area (DSA)
- F. 100 mW output power on the 802.11b radio

Answer: ABCD

4. The process of a client attaching to an AP includes authentication and association. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Association is the process of ensuring unique WEP keys.
- B. Association consists of the client validating the SSID to an AP.
- C. Association is the process of associating an AP with a specific QoS policy.
- D. Authentication is the process of verifying the credentials of a client desiring to join a WLAN.

Answer: AC

5. Load balancing of clients between Access Points (APs) is a method to achieve optimal WLAN performance. Which two statements are true about load balancing? (Choose two.)

- A. Load balancing policies are based on number of users, error rates, and signal strengths.
- B. Load balancing redistributes users among APs to deliver more balanced collision domains.
- C. Load-balancing policies are based on cell size, aggregate peak cell capacity, and radio frequency.
- D. Load balancing redistributes users among APs to deliver clients to the most compatible cell frequency.

Answer: AB