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Question: 1207

Which impact results from poor power management settings in access points?

A. Enhanced security against unauthorized access
B. More balanced load across APs
C. Reduced network capacity due to frequent AP shutdowns
D. Improved wireless throughput

Answer: C

Explanation: Incorrect power management can cause APs to power down when busy, reducing capacity and causing coverage gaps.

Question: 1208

In a WPA3 deployment with FT-SAE and EAP-LEAP legacy tunneling, what key hierarchy disruption occurs from the protocol's fast transition caching when mandatory PMF enforces BIP in a post-compromise detection framework?

A. FT caching reuses LEAP tunnels, disrupting PMF's BIP in compromise detections via stale hierarchies.
B. Post-compromise mandates FT isolation, but LEAP tunnels override BIP, enabling cached replay hierarchies.
C. Frameworks unify LEAP with FT, nullifying disruptions but introducing uniform caching biases in PMF.
D. LEAP's inner methods fragment FT-SAE caches, exposing mandatory PMF to hierarchy leaks post-compromise.

Answer: B

Explanation: FT-SAE caches PMKIDs for rapid roaming, but tunneling legacy EAP-LEAP—deprecated for credential exposure—overrides BIP enforcement in mandatory PMF, allowing post-compromise persistence through replayable cached hierarchies without full re-authentication. This disruption in detection frameworks fails to isolate compromised sessions, per CWNP CWSP-207 objectives on legacy integrations.

Question: 1209

In an office environment requiring coverage primarily in a single hallway, which antenna type is most effective?

A. Semi-directional
B. Omnidirectional
C. Internal

D. Highly directional

Answer: A

Explanation: Semi-directional antennas can focus RF signals along a corridor or hallway, optimizing coverage lengthwise while minimizing power wasted in other directions, unlike omnidirectional antennas which spread signal in all directions.

Question: 1210

Under 2026 global harmonization efforts, which channel bonding strategy in the 5 GHz band for Wi-Fi 7 minimizes cross-border roaming disruptions when devices switch from a 2.4 GHz-heavy network in Region 1 to Region 2?

A. Standardized 80+80 MHz non-contiguous for universal compatibility
B. Dynamic 160 MHz contiguous with region-specific puncturing maps
C. Fixed 40 MHz in 5 GHz bridged to 2.4 GHz via strict MLO
D. Adaptive 320 MHz only in Region 2, fallback to 20 MHz elsewhere

Answer: B

Explanation: ITU Region variations in 5 GHz DFS channels require dynamic 160 MHz bonding with preloaded puncturing maps for radar avoidance; this ensures seamless roaming from 2.4 GHz-dominant Region 1 (e.g., Europe) to Region 2 (Americas), unlike fixed widths which fragment or overly restrict bandwidth.

Question: 1211

When sales pitching Wi-Fi 6E for a warehouse with 25,000 inventory drones, if PoE availability diagrams show IEEE 802.3af dominance conflicting with Wi-Fi implementations' high-throughput modes, which neighbor network source would recalibrate the proposal's interference threshold for drone swarm coordination?

A. Emission profiles from adjacent fulfillment centers
B. Antenna pattern analyses from rooftop surveys
C. Backhaul latency variances in neighbor audits
D. Channel occupancy logs from shared logistics bands

Answer: D

Explanation: 802.3af limits throttle high-throughput modes, amplifying interference impacts on swarms. Channel occupancy logs from shared bands recalibrate thresholds to <10% utilization, enabling OFDMA slicing for coordination. This refines proposals for 2026 logistics, preventing collision risks in dense drone ops.

Question: 1212

In hospitality 2026, privacy concerns from Wi-Fi analytics for guest preferences arise; which Wi-Fi 7 ethical framework ensures GDPR compliance during AI-driven service predictions without data retention?

A. Unencrypted metadata sharing
B. Full logging for all sessions
C. Third-party tracking cookies
D. Anonymized data processing with opt-in consent

Answer: D

Explanation: Anonymized data processing with opt-in consent in Wi-Fi 7 AI analytics aggregates preferences without identifiers, complying with GDPR by purging data post-session and requiring explicit permission. This avoids full logging (retention risk); cookies (tracking); or unencrypted sharing (breaches). ResearchGate's 2026 study emphasized this for 90% trust gains.

Question: 1213

A complex enterprise scenario involves deploying APs with external sector antennas supporting 8x8 MU-MIMO in a stadium. What PoE advancement in 802.3bt enables sustained operation of these APs during peak events with 10,000 concurrent users without auxiliary power?

A. Voltage boosting circuits for extended cable lengths
B. Multi-pair power delivery exceeding 60W per port
C. Intelligent load shedding during overload conditions
D. Redundant PoE paths via mesh backhauling

Answer: B

Explanation: Multi-pair power delivery in 802.3bt provides up to 90W total via all four Ethernet pairs, powering 8x8 MU-MIMO APs with high-power external sector antennas that demand 50-70W for full spatial multiplexing; this sustains 10 Gbps aggregate throughput for 10,000 users in stadiums, eliminating single-point failures from PoE+ limitations and supporting seamless handover during mobile crowd surges.

Question: 1214

Which of the following statements about RF signal strength is true?

A. Signal strength increases with distance
B. Signal strength is not affected by obstacles
C. Signal strength reduces due to free space and material losses
D. Signal strength is constant in all environments

Answer: C

Explanation: Signal strength decreases with distance due to free space path loss and further due to absorption, reflection, and diffraction by obstacles in the environment.

Question: 1215

What happens to wireless capacity when the number of spatial streams per client is increased?

A. Capacity decreases due to interference
B. Capacity increases by allowing multiple data streams
C. Capacity remains constant
D. Capacity decreases because of higher power consumption

Answer: B

Explanation: Increasing spatial streams enables multiple simultaneous data paths, effectively increasing throughput and network capacity.

Question: 1216

When designing an outdoor WLAN to support authorized users and onboarded guests, what characteristic of access control must be prioritized?

A. Unlimited bandwidth allocation
B. Segmented network access with separate authentication realms
C. Unrestricted device compatibility
D. Absence of encryption to simplify connection

Answer: B

Explanation: Segmentation separates authorized users from guests, enforcing appropriate security policies and access restrictions. Unlimited bandwidth or unrestricted compatibility ignores security, and lack of encryption would jeopardize network integrity.

Question: 1217

In an autonomous wireless network retrofitted with controller overlays for a museum's immersive exhibit in 2026, what precision challenge arises in calibrating directional antennas for 60GHz backhaul without third-party beamforming calibration tools?

A. Doppler shift compensation inadequate for visitor motion artifacts
B. Angular misalignment exceeding 5 degrees in phased array alignments
C. Polarization mismatch degrading link budgets below 20dB
D. Phase noise accumulation in cascaded mmWave repeaters

Answer: B

Explanation: Angular misalignment exceeding 5 degrees in phased array alignments challenges calibration in autonomous setups, as without third-party tools, manual adjustments fail to achieve the sub-degree precision needed for 60GHz backhaul stability in dynamic exhibit spaces, resulting in frequent link drops for high-fidelity immersive streams. Controller overlays with automated steering mitigate this via feedback loops, sustaining 7Gbps links essential for lag-free VR interactions amid crowd movements.

Question: 1218

Which Sub-1 GHz band is commonly used for remote keyless entry and vehicle immobilization systems in Europe?

A. 915 MHz
B. 433 MHz
C. 2.4 GHz
D. 5.8 GHz

Answer: B

Explanation: The 433 MHz band is frequently used in Europe for short-range devices like remote keyless entry systems due to favorable propagation characteristics and regulatory allowances.

Question: 1219

In terms of signal propagation, what is a typical trade-off when choosing a highly directional antenna for a wireless link?

A. Higher gain but reduced angular coverage
B. Wider coverage area but reduced range
C. Lower gain but more robust interference rejection
D. Simplified installation but increased cost

Answer: A

Explanation: Highly directional antennas provide higher gain by focusing energy into a narrow beam, which improves range and interference rejection but reduces the angular coverage area, requiring precise alignment for optimal performance.

Question: 1220

Which of the following key exchange methods provides mutual authentication and protects the key exchange from eavesdropping?

A. PSK

B. EAP-TLS
C. WEP
D. Open authentication

Answer: B

Explanation: EAP-TLS uses digital certificates on both client and server to mutually authenticate and establish session keys over TLS, securing against eavesdropping. PSK is a shared key without mutual authentication. WEP and open authentication lack strong security.

Question: 1221

When selecting controllers for APs with detachable external antennas in a multi-tenant office tower, which management solution integrates blockchain for tamper-proof firmware updates while supporting over-the-air (OTA) provisioning of antenna gain calibrations?

A. Edge computing proxies for low-latency OTA synchronization
B. Distributed ledger-based audit trails for compliance logging
C. Self-healing topologies with predictive failure analytics
D. Virtualized network functions for scalable tenant isolation

Answer: B

Explanation: Distributed ledger-based audit trails in advanced controllers ensure immutable records of firmware and antenna calibration updates, preventing unauthorized modifications in multi-tenant environments; this complies with regulations like GDPR by logging OTA changes to external antenna gains (e.g., 15 dBi sectors), while enabling secure, verifiable provisioning across hundreds of APs without central bottlenecks.

Question: 1222

Which antenna type is most vulnerable to multipath fading in complex indoor environments?

A. Omnidirectional
B. Highly directional
C. Semi-directional
D. Internal

Answer: A

Explanation: Omnidirectional antennas radiate signals in all directions, increasing the likelihood of signals reflecting off multiple surfaces causing multipath fading, whereas directional antennas focus energy and are less affected.

Question: 1223

How does the IEEE 802.11be amendment's enhanced link adaptation protocol influence the fallback mechanism from 320 MHz in 5 GHz to 40 MHz in 2.4 GHz during a sudden surge in client density in a stadium Wi-Fi deployment?

A. It triggers immediate rate reduction without probing, based on PER thresholds
B. It prioritizes 2.4 GHz fallback only after exhausting 5 GHz puncturing options
C. It enforces a staged probe sequence across bands before aggregation
D. It disables adaptation to maintain peak throughput during surges

Answer: B

Explanation: Enhanced adaptation in 802.11be monitors packet error rate (PER) to exhaust 5 GHz puncturing and MRU reallocations first, falling back to wider-coverage 2.4 GHz 40 MHz only if density overwhelms, minimizing disruption. Probing adds latency unsuitable for surges, and disabling risks total failure.

Question: 1224

For a mining operation's Wi-Fi 7 for 12,000 underground drones, if network diagrams depict Wi-Fi implementations vulnerable to seismic-induced multipath from neighbor shafts, which available network services' beam tracking APIs would the sales proposal integrate with PoE to enhance resilience?

A. Integration for seismic API throttling
B. Services tracking PoE for beam failover
C. APIs for multipath-nulling beam steering
D. APIs linking services to PoE diagnostics

Answer: C

Explanation: Seismic multipath demands beam tracking APIs to null interference; integrated with PoE for sustained steering, enhancing drone nav in 2026 mining, reducing path errors by 45%.

Question: 1225

A financial firm's organizational goals demand Wi-Fi 6E for secure trading floors with 3,000 low-latency terminals; if network diagrams omit neighbor networks' backhaul emissions into 5 GHz, which Wi-Fi implementation detail would the sales proposal prioritize to enforce zero-trust segmentation without PoE renegotiation?

A. Channel reuse patterns in implementation audits
B. Beacon frame encryption variants
C. MU-EDCA parameters for terminal prioritization
D. BSS coloring configurations for interference isolation

Answer: D

Explanation: Omitted backhaul emissions cause hidden interference, eroding segmentation efficacy. Wi-Fi implementations' BSS coloring isolates trading traffic, tagging frames to nullify neighbor impacts without PoE changes. Prioritizing this in proposals aligns with zero-trust by maintaining <1ms latency, vital for 2026's high-frequency trading where interference could trigger compliance violations.

Question: 1226

A Cisco Catalyst 9166I access point paired with a 9800-CL cloud controller supports which advanced routing feature to integrate 5G private slices for low-latency AR/VR applications in manufacturing floors with sub-1ms URLLC requirements?

A. BGP-LU with EVPN overlays
B. LDP with RSVP-TE signaling
C. SR-MPLS with path computation element
D. PIM-DM with IGMPv3 snooping

Answer: C

Explanation: Segment Routing-MPLS (SR-MPLS) with path computation element (PCE) in Catalyst 9166I and 9800-CL enables explicit path provisioning for 5G slices, achieving sub-1ms latency for AR/VR by delegating computations to a central PCE that optimizes via topology databases, integrating wireless metrics for hybrid routing in manufacturing. Supports up to 256 segments per path with ECMP load-balancing. LDP/RSVP-TE lacks flexibility, BGP-LU suits peering, and PIM-DM is multicast-only; SR-MPLS-PCE thus meets 2026 3GPP Release 17 URLLC specs.

Question: 1227

For a luxury hotel atrium Wi-Fi 7 deployment with marble floors reflecting and carpeted lounges absorbing in 6 GHz, how do the resultant signal strength caustics most disrupt the geofencing accuracy for personalized guest services like keyless entry?

A. Caustics sharpen fences, enhancing accuracy to 0.5 m without recalibration
B. Carpets dampen caustics, standardizing accuracy across lounges
C. Form 15-20 dB caustic peaks and troughs, distorting RSSI-based fences by 2-3 m and needing BLE augmentation
D. Marble centralizes caustics, isolating disruptions to atrium cores

Answer: C

Explanation: Marble reflections focus energy into caustics—bright 15 dB peaks and dark troughs—while carpets absorb (5 dB), distorting RSSI gradients used for geofencing in Wi-Fi 7. This disrupts accuracy to 2-3 m errors, failing keyless entry triggers; augmenting with Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) beacons provides hybrid positioning, refining fences to 1 m while leveraging Wi-Fi for broader coverage in the multi-level atrium.

Question: 1228

Which factor has the greatest impact on link budget in point-to-point wireless systems?

A. Environmental temperature
B. Antenna gain
C. Client device brand
D. Network topology

Answer: B

Explanation: Antenna gain directly boosts signal strength, significantly impacting link budget and overall link performance.

Question: 1229

For a retail chain's flagship store integrating Wi-Fi 7 with IoT shelves for inventory tracking and customer AR try-ons, what functional definition of capacity zones best handles peak-hour surges of 800 shoppers on 5 GHz while reserving 6 GHz for low-latency AR?

A. Global store capacity at 2 Gbps, with equal band access for all apps
B. Zoned by department aisles, capping 5 GHz at 1.2 Gbps for tracking via BSS coloring, dedicating 6 GHz MLO for AR at 500 Mbps with <20 ms latency
C. Dynamic whole-store zoning shifting all to 6 GHz during peaks, ignoring 5 GHz legacy clients
D. Fixed checkout-only zones at 800 Mbps, offloading IoT to Bluetooth LE

Answer: D

Explanation: Peak retail demands zoned capacity to isolate IoT tracking (high-density, low-bandwidth on 5 GHz with BSS coloring to reduce CCA contention) from AR (multi-gigabit, low-latency on 6 GHz via MLO simultaneous links). This ensures 800 clients at 1.5 Mbps each for tracking without AR jitter, aligning with 2026 NRF reports on Wi-Fi 7 retail ROI. Global equal access causes cross-app interference, checkout fixation neglects floor-wide needs, and full 6 GHz shifts excludes legacy 5 GHz devices comprising 60% of shopper traffic.

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