RCWA Latest Study Questions - RCWA Training Solutions

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Pass4training RCWA dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1S0_oubMA2RaZCGO92JxpD_I0fnRg51Pw

RUCKUS RCWA practice test Pass4training is another great way to reduce your stress level when preparing for the RUCKUS Exam Questions. With our Pass4training, you can practice your excellence and improve your competence on the RCWA exam dumps. Each RCWA practice exam, composed of numerous skills, can be measured by the same model used by real examiners. RUCKUS RCWA has real RCWA exam questions. You can change the difficulty of these questions, which will help you determine what areas appertain to more study before taking your RCWA exam dumps.

The price for RCWA study materials is reasonable, no matter you are a student at school or an employee in the company, you can afford it. In addition, RCWA exam dumps are compiled by skilled experts, and therefore the quality can be guaranteed. You can receive the download link and password for RCWA Exam Dumps within ten minutes after payment. If you don't receive, you can contact us, and we will solve that for you. We are pass guarantee and money back guarantee, and if you fail to pass the exam, we will return your money.

>> RCWA Latest Study Questions <<

RCWA Training Solutions | Reliable RCWA Test Practice

Improve your professional ability with our RCWA certification. Getting qualified by the RUCKUS certification will position you for better job opportunities and higher salary. Now, let's start your preparation with RCWA training material. The RCWA practice pdf offered by Pass4training latest pdf is the latest and valid study material which suitable for all of you. The RCWA free demo is

especially for you to free download for try before you buy. You can get a lot from the RCWA simulate exam dumps and get your RCWA certification easily.

RUCKUS RCWA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Wi-Fi Solution Enhancement through Tuning and Optimization: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and focuses on advanced techniques for fine-tuning and optimizing Wi-Fi network performance after deployment. It includes balancing load and frequency bands, implementing airtime fairness and decongestion methods, and using advanced 802.11 roaming amendments (k, r, v) to improve client mobility. The section also covers optimizing radio settings, such as Client Admission Control (CAC), and managing channel selection and power optimization, including the use of DFS and RUCKUS AI features.
Topic 2	• RUCKUS Wi-Fi Solution Management:This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the necessary administrative and maintenance tasks for the overall solution. This includes managing system upgrade paths, defining and controlling administrator roles using directory services and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), monitoring network events and alarms, and performing critical functions like backup and restoration on the SmartZone controller. It also addresses generating reports, setting health thresholds, and identifying and locating rogue access points on a map.
Topic 3	• Foundational Wi-Fi technologies, standards & concepts: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the foundational principles of Wi-Fi, including radio frequency (RF) concepts, global 802.11 standards, and frequency channelization up to the latest standards (a • b • g • n • ac • ax • BE). It assesses knowledge of antenna characteristics, the difference between Mesh and point-to-point connections, and the basics of authentication methods, including certificate usage and the high-level steps of client roaming across access points.
Topic 4	• RUCKUS Wi-Fi Solutions: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers the detailed, hands-on implementation and setup of RUCKUS solutions, specifically for SmartZone and RUCKUS One platforms. It requires knowledge of initial system setup, implementing licensing, and configuring all core network elements, including clusters, redundancy, AP groups, zones, and advanced WLAN features such as dynamic VLANs and SmartMesh. The section also covers detailed AP configuration steps, best practices for deployment, and setting up security and access controls like RBAC and guest access via captive portals.
Topic 5	• Wi-Fi Solution Troubleshooting & Repair: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Associate and covers the essential processes for data gathering, analysis, and troubleshooting common issues, such as client connectivity failures and problems with AP-to-controller communication. It requires using diagnostic tools, including built-in speed tests and packet • frame capture, as well as understanding how to use logs and integrate with communication protocols like AAA, Syslog, and SNMP for effective diagnosis and repair.

RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
A wireless administrator wishes to consolidate the management of RUCKUS APs by onboarding three new sites to SmartZone 5.2. The APs currently managed by this SmartZone cluster are running AP firmware 5.2.1.0.1038. The administrator has noted the following AP software versions for each of the sites:
The APs in San Mateo are running 200.7.10.202.121
The APs in Toronto are running 102.0.0.0.5
The APs in Mexico City are running 5.2.0.0.1412
Which three statements are true with regard to onboarding, one for each of these three sites? (Choose three.)

- A. San Mateo devices can use ap-mode commands to onboard.
- B. San Mateo devices need to be running Solo Code.
- C. Mexico City devices can use CLI commands to onboard.
- D. Toronto devices will use SSH to communicate to SmartZone.
- E. Toronto devices will use LWAPP to communicate to SmartZone.
- F. Mexico City devices are currently being managed by this cluster.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
In this SmartZone 5.2 onboarding scenario:
San Mateo (200.7.10.202.121): These APs are running Unleashed firmware, which cannot directly join a SmartZone controller. According to the RUCKUS One Online Help - AP Firmware Migration, Unleashed APs must first be converted to Standalone (Solo) mode using CLI (set director ip <SZ_IP> or set scg ip) before they can connect. Thus, D (San Mateo devices can use ap-mode commands to onboard) is correct.
Toronto (102.0.0.0.5): This firmware version represents ZoneDirector (ZD) code. APs on ZD firmware communicate using LWAPP, and to migrate them, administrators must perform a firmware conversion process (using set scg ip) for SmartZone compatibility. Therefore, E (Toronto devices will use LWAPP to communicate to SmartZone) is correct.
Mexico City (5.2.0.0.1412): These APs already match the SmartZone firmware family (5.2.x), meaning they are currently or can immediately be managed by this SmartZone cluster. Therefore, F is correct.
Reference:
RUCKUS One Online Help - AP Firmware Compatibility and Onboarding
RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Device Connection and Cluster Management RUCKUS AI Documentation - SmartZone AP Management and Migration Workflows

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which RUCKUS technology prioritizes latency-sensitive traffic and maintains QoS across both wired and wireless segments?

- A. BeamFlex+
- B. PD-MRC
- C. SmartCast
- D. ChannelFly

Answer: C

Explanation:
SmartCastis RUCKUS's patentedtraffic classification and Quality of Service (QoS)technology. It dynamically prioritizes network packets based on type, marking delay-sensitive applications such as voice or video for prioritized transmission.
PerRUCKUS One Online Help - SmartCast Traffic Prioritization, SmartCast identifies traffic categories usingDeep Packet Inspection (DPI)and applies corresponding802.1p/DSCP markingsacross wired and wireless segments.
This ensures consistent service quality for time-sensitive applications even during network congestion.
BeamFlex+,PD-MRC, andChannelFlyoperate at the RF level and do not manage traffic prioritization or QoS policies.
References:
RUCKUS One Online Help - SmartCast and Traffic Prioritization Overview
RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Application Performance and QoS Metrics RUCKUS AI Documentation - End-to-End QoS and Traffic Classification

NEW QUESTION # 81
A wireless administrator wishes to consolidate the management of RUCKUS APs by onboarding three new sites to SmartZone 5.2. The APs currently managed by this SmartZone cluster are running AP firmware 5.2.1.0.1038. The administrator has noted the following AP software versions for each of the sites:
* The APs in San Mateo are running 200.7.10.202.121
* The APs in Toronto are running 102.0.0.0.5
* The APs in Mexico City are running 5.2.0.0.1412
Which three statements are true with regard to onboarding, one for each of these three sites? (Choose three.)

- A. San Mateo devices can use ap-mode commands to onboard.
- B. San Mateo devices need to be running Solo Code.
- C. Mexico City devices can use CLI commands to onboard.

- D. Toronto devices will use SSH to communicate to SmartZone.
- E. Toronto devices will use LWAPP to communicate to SmartZone.
- F. Mexico City devices are currently being managed by this cluster.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
In this SmartZone 5.2 onboarding scenario:
* San Mateo (200.7.10.202.121):These APs are runningUnleashed firmware, which cannot directly join a SmartZone controller. According to theRUCKUS One Online Help - AP Firmware Migration, Unleashed APs must first be converted toStandalone (Solo) modeusing CLI (set director ip <SZ_IP> or set scg ip) before they can connect. Thus,D (San Mateo devices can use ap-mode commands to onboard)is correct.
* Toronto (102.0.0.0.5):This firmware version representsZoneDirector (ZD)code. APs on ZD firmware communicate usingLWAPP, and to migrate them, administrators must perform a firmware conversion process (using set scg ip) for SmartZone compatibility. Therefore,E (Toronto devices will use LWAPP to communicate to SmartZone)is correct.
* Mexico City (5.2.0.0.1412):These APs already match the SmartZone firmware family (5.2.x), meaning they are currently or can immediately be managed by this SmartZone cluster. Therefore,Fis correct.
References:
RUCKUS One Online Help - AP Firmware Compatibility and Onboarding
RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Device Connection and Cluster Management RUCKUS AI Documentation - SmartZone AP Management and Migration Workflows

NEW QUESTION # 82
When configuring a WLAN for 802.1X, which mode will provide authentication service for APs in the event of a controller failure?

- A. Non-proxy
- B. Proxy
- C. Dynamic PSK
- D. Local user database

Answer: D

Explanation:
When configuring an 802.1X-secured WLAN, RUCKUS systems such as SmartZone, RUCKUS One, or RUCKUS Cloud typically rely on an external RADIUS server for user authentication. However, in the event of a controller failure or connectivity loss to the RADIUS server, RUCKUS APs can continue to authenticate users locally if the local user database is enabled and configured.
The Local Authentication Database allows APs or controllers to store a limited set of credentials that can be used when external AAA services are unavailable. This ensures continued access and redundancy for critical WLANs without requiring external dependency. According to RUCKUS One Online Help - WLAN Configuration and AAA Settings, enabling the Local Authentication Database provides fallback authentication for 802.1X clients during system or connectivity failures.
In contrast, the proxy and non-proxy modes define how authentication requests are relayed to the RADIUS server, while Dynamic PSK (DPSK) is a separate authentication method that replaces 802.1X with per-user keys.
Reference:
RUCKUS One Online Help - WLAN Configuration: AAA Authentication and Fallback Options RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Client Authentication and WLAN Events Ruckus Cloud / RUCKUS AI Documentation - Authentication Mode Descriptions

NEW QUESTION # 83
An admin has configured a non-proxy RADIUS authentication server and applied it to a WLAN. Which state explains why user authentication is failing?

- A. Non-proxy requires a unique shared secret.
- B. Non-proxy only works with 802.1X authentication.
- C. Non-proxy authentication requires use of standard ports.
- D. Each AP needs to be a RADIUS client.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In non-proxy RADIUS mode, the SmartZone controller does not act as an intermediary for authentication requests. Instead, each access point (AP) communicates directly with the RADIUS server for client authentication.
According to RUCKUS One Online Help - WLAN Authentication Modes (Proxy vs Non-Proxy), the key requirement is that each AP must be defined as a RADIUS client in the RADIUS server configuration. If not, authentication requests from the APs are rejected because the server does not recognize their source IPs or shared secrets.
This behavior differs from proxy mode, where only the SmartZone controller needs to be added as a RADIUS client. Port numbers (1812/1813) and encryption types remain standard, and both 802.1X and MAC authentication are supported.
Therefore, authentication failure in this scenario occurs because each AP must be authorized individually in the RADIUS server when non-proxy mode is used.
Reference:
RUCKUS One Online Help - Proxy and Non-Proxy RADIUS Authentication Configuration RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Authentication Log Analysis and Proxy Modes RUCKUS AI Documentation - WLAN AAA Communication Paths and RADIUS Modes

NEW QUESTION # 84
.....