

効果的RCWA | 高品質なRCWA日本語学習内容試験 | 試験の準備方法RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate Exam最新な問題集



RCWA RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate Exam



HIGHLIGHTS

How to Register

Register online at the [RUCKUS Certifications Store](#)

Passing Score

67% or better

Number of Questions

52

Exam Duration

2 Hours

Proctoring

This exam is remote proctored.

See the [What to Expect](#) document for details.

Validity Period

The RCWA Certification is valid for a period of three (3) years

Retake Policy

Once passed, you may not retake the exam except to recertify.

If failed, you may retake the exam immediately, however, after a second attempt you must wait 14 days. After a third or fourth attempt, you must wait 30 days. No more than 5 retakes are allowed within one year from your first attempt.

Exam Description

As a RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate (RCWA), you must be able to design, deploy and manage RUCKUS Wi-Fi solutions in a variety of production environments. This exam assesses your ability to design, configure, administer, troubleshoot and optimize RUCKUS Wi-Fi solutions.

The price for sitting the exam is \$150 USD.

Ideal Candidate

Before attempting the exam, you should have these critical competencies and experience:

- Basic RF fundamentals and methodologies
- Basic Routing and Switching
- Basic understanding of the IEEE 802.11 standards
- Purpose and methodologies of RF Site Surveys
- Data Networking Services (DHCP/DNS/NAT/Firewall/RADIUS/PoE/NTP/Certificates/LDAP)
- RUCKUS Wi-Fi products and supporting software
- RUCKUS differentiating features and their functions (BeamFlex, ChannelFly)

Preparatory Courses and Study Materials

RUCKUS provides a variety of free online supporting courses listed on page 3 of this document. The Exam Blueprint starting on page 2 an overview of the topics covered in the exam. You can also use our [RCWA Nutshell Study Guide](#).

Target Audience

This certification is designed for wireless network designers, installers and administrators, Wi-Fi solutions architects and Wi-Fi support engineers tasked with design, installation, configuration, management, administration and troubleshooting of RUCKUS Wi-Fi deployments.

Self-Assessment Worksheet

To help you identify areas to focus your study activities, we offer a [self-assessment worksheet](#) that allows you to rate your confidence on the many topics covered in the exam. Below you'll find a blueprint of these topics with links into support documentation, followed by a list of supporting courseware.



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CommScope RUCKUS

P.S. PassTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいRCWAダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1acB8nztVCCN61a9KQJmvpIdZ-xc9ieR>

この競争が激しい社会では、PassTestはたくさんの受験生の大好評を博するのは我々はいつも受験生の立場で試験ソフトを開発するからです。例えば、我々のよく発売されているRUCKUSのRCWA試験ソフトは大量の試験問題への研究によって作れることです。試験に失敗したら全額で返金するという承諾があるとは言え、弊社の商品を利用したほとんどの受験生は試験に合格しました。

RUCKUS RCWA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing & Planning a RUCKUS Wi-Fi Solution: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and focuses heavily on the detailed process of planning a RUCKUS Wi-Fi network, including gathering design requirements using site survey tools like Ekahau. It assesses the ability to define strategies for traffic management, load balancing, and network segmentation using technologies like VXLAN. This area also covers selecting the right products for specific use cases, and designing comprehensive security policies that involve RADIUS, PKI, and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), alongside detailed AP management planning like discovery methods and PoE budgeting.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> RCWA日本語学習内容 <<

RCWA最新な問題集 & RCWA更新版

IT認定試験は現在の社会で、特にIT業界で最も人気のある試験だと考えられています。IT認定試験の認証資格は国際社会で広く認可されています。昇進したく、昇給したく、あるいは単に自分の仕事スキルを向上させたいなら、IT認定試験を受験して資格を取得するのはあなたの最もよい選択です。どうですか。あなたもきっとそう思うでしょう。ですから、躊躇しないではやく試験を申し込みましょう。RUCKUSのRCWA認定試験は最近最も人気のある試験ですから、受験したいのですか。試験に準備する方法がわからない場合、PassTestは教えてあげます。PassTestで、あなたは試験に関するすべての優れた参考書を見つけることができます。

RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate Exam 認定 RCWA 試験問題 (Q50-Q55):

質問 # 50

Which task will throttle download speeds on all ChromeOS devices on the STUDENT SSID and segment their device traffic into a separate VLAN?

- A. Create a new WLAN for ChromeOS with a rate-limited VLAN.
- **B. Create a Device Policy and apply it to the WLAN.**
- C. Create an Application Control Policy and apply it to the WLAN.

- D. Create a Layer 2 Access Control Policy and apply it to the WLAN.

正解: B

解説:

To throttle download speeds for specific device types-such as ChromeOS devices-and assign them to a dedicated VLAN, the appropriate configuration is to create a Device Policy and apply it to the target WLAN.

According to the RUCKUS One Online Help - Device Policy Management, and RUCKUS AI documentation - Policy Control and Device Analytics, Device Policies can classify client devices based on operating system, MAC OUI, or fingerprinting data. Once identified, administrators can enforce rate limits, VLAN tagging, and access restrictions for that device type.

By applying this policy to the STUDENT SSID, all detected ChromeOS clients will have bandwidth limits applied and their traffic segmented into the configured VLAN for management and security isolation.

Other options-such as Layer 2 ACLs or Application Control Policies-manage packet-level permissions or app-level prioritization, not per-device bandwidth or VLAN segmentation. Creating a new WLAN is unnecessary since RUCKUS policy management allows dynamic device-based enforcement on a single SSID.

Reference:

RUCKUS One Online Help - Device Policy and VLAN Assignment by OS Type

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Client Behavior and Policy Enforcement RUCKUS AI Documentation - Policy Control: Device Classification and Rate Limiting

質問 # 51

Which RUCKUS feature ensures clients are directed to the best frequency band (2.4 GHz or 5 GHz) during association?

- A. Band Balancing
- **B. Band Steering**
- C. ChannelFly
- D. SmartCast

正解: B

解説:

Band Steering is a RUCKUS feature designed to guide dual-band capable clients toward the 5 GHz band, which generally provides better performance and less interference than 2.4 GHz.

As described in RUCKUS One Online Help - Band Steering Configuration and RUCKUS AI Documentation - Client Connectivity Optimization, when a client attempts to connect, the AP temporarily delays responses to 2.4 GHz probes, encouraging the client to associate on 5 GHz.

This feature enhances airtime efficiency and reduces congestion in dense environments. Band Balancing distributes clients between APs, while SmartCast and ChannelFly manage QoS and channel optimization, respectively.

References:

RUCKUS One Online Help - Band Steering and Dual-Band Optimization

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Client Association and Band Utilization Analysis RUCKUS AI Documentation - Dynamic Band Selection for Dual-Band Clients

質問 # 52

Which type of interference occurs when two APs are configured on channel 7 and channel 8 in the same physical space?

- A. Diffraction
- **B. Adjacent**
- C. Co-channel
- D. Multipath

正解: B

解説:

When two access points operate on overlapping channels in the same frequency band-such as channel 7 and channel 8 in the 2.4 GHz range-they create Adjacent Channel Interference (ACI). Unlike co-channel interference (CCI), which occurs when APs share the exact same channel, ACI results from partial channel overlap that causes energy spillover between adjacent frequencies.

According to RUCKUS One Online Help - Radio Configuration and Channel Planning, adjacent channels in 2.4 GHz are only 5 MHz apart, while each Wi-Fi channel occupies 20-22 MHz of bandwidth. As a result, channels like 7 and 8 significantly overlap,

creating degraded performance, retransmissions, and reduced throughput.

RUCKUS's ChannelFly technology in both RUCKUS AI and RUCKUS Analytics helps automatically select non-overlapping channels (such as 1, 6, and 11) to minimize ACI and optimize network capacity.

Therefore, the correct answer is A - Adjacent interference, which directly applies to overlapping channel configurations.

References:

RUCKUS One Online Help - Radio Channel Planning and ChannelFly Operation RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - RF

Interference Detection and Channel Utilization RUCKUS AI Documentation - Channel Optimization and Interference Management

質問 # 53

When designing for a high-density large public venue (LPV) deployment such as a stadium, which three considerations need to be taken into account? (Choose three.)

- A. Expected number of VPN connections
- B. Availability of mobile device charging points
- C. Versions of iOS and Android used on mobile devices
- D. WAN connection speed
- E. Effect of human bodies on RF propagation
- F. Expected number of devices

正解: C、E、F

解説:

Designing Wi-Fi for Large Public Venues (LPV) such as stadiums, arenas, or convention centers requires a highly strategic RF approach to handle extreme client density and dynamic environmental factors.

According to RUCKUS One Online Help - High-Density Design Best Practices and RUCKUS AI Documentation - LPV Deployment Planning, three critical considerations are:

Expected number of devices (B): Determines AP count, bandwidth capacity, and airtime utilization. LPV environments often exceed one device per seat, requiring precise capacity planning.

Effect of human bodies on RF propagation (D): Human absorption of 2.4 GHz and partial reflection of 5 GHz signals dramatically affects coverage. RUCKUS recommends directional antennas and elevated AP placement to overcome this.

Other factors like WAN speed and charging stations are operational but not primary design variables in LPV RF engineering.

Reference:

RUCKUS One Online Help - High-Density Wi-Fi Design and Capacity Planning RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Client

Density and Capacity Metrics RUCKUS AI Documentation - Stadium and LPV RF Deployment Guidelines

質問 # 54

Which three actions help keep airtime utilization low within a wireless deployment? (Choose three.)

- A. Requiring all APs to use full transmit power
- B. Limiting older/legacy clients
- C. Ensuring sufficient AP capacity for clients
- D. Placing APs for coverage only
- E. Creating extra WLANs to spread usage
- F. Mitigating sources of non-802.11 interference

正解: B、C、F

解説:

Maintaining low airtime utilization is key to achieving high efficiency and performance in Wi-Fi networks. RUCKUS recommends minimizing factors that increase channel contention and protocol overhead.

Per RUCKUS One Online Help - Airtime Management and Optimization and RUCKUS AI Documentation - Channel Utilization Insights, the following actions are most effective:

(A) Limiting older/legacy clients: 802.11 a/b/g clients transmit at lower rates and occupy more airtime per packet.

(D) Ensuring sufficient AP capacity for clients: Proper AP density ensures users are distributed evenly, reducing per-AP contention.

(F) Mitigating non-802.11 interference: Removing microwave ovens, Bluetooth devices, and other RF noise sources prevents wasted airtime from retries.

Adding more SSIDs (WLANs) increases management frame overhead, and full transmit power causes excessive cell overlap-both raise airtime use.

Reference:

