

# Valid Dumps RUCKUS RCWA Sheet, Latest RCWA Test Questions



## 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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What is more difficult is not only passing the RUCKUS RCWA Certification Exam, but the acute anxiety and the excessive burden also make the candidate nervous to qualify for the RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate Exam certification. If you are going through the same tough challenge, do not worry because RUCKUS is here to assist you.

## RUCKUS RCWA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RUCKUS Technologies, products &amp; solutions: This section of the exam measures skills of the Certified Logistics Technician and covers RUCKUS-specific technologies, such as proprietary Wi-Fi features, Bonjour Gateway, and automated cell sizing capabilities. It focuses on the proper selection and sizing of RUCKUS controllers (SmartZone, Unleashed, ROne</li> <li>• Cloud) and Access Points (APs) based on platform limitations. Furthermore, it includes knowledge of advanced features like clustering, geo-redundancy, initial IoT integration, and the necessary processes for product licensing and using RUCKUS support tools and documentation.</li> </ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wi-Fi Solution Troubleshooting &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundational Wi-Fi technologies, standards &amp; 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"> <li>• b</li> <li>• g</li> <li>• n</li> <li>• ac</li> <li>• ax</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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### RUCKUS Certified Wi-Fi Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which two actions can be applied using an Application Policy? (Choose two.)

- **A. Quality of Service**
- B. Assign VLAN
- **C. Rate limiting**
- D. URL filtering
- E. Packet capture

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

ARUCKUS Application Policy allows administrators to control network performance and user experience by classifying, prioritizing, and managing traffic based on the type of application detected on the network.

According to RUCKUS One Online Help - Application Control and Policy Management, and RUCKUS AI documentation, Application Policies can:

\* Apply rate limiting (A): Control the bandwidth allocated to specific applications or application groups (e.g., limit video streaming or social media traffic).

\* Apply Quality of Service (E): Mark or prioritize application traffic using DSCP or internal QoS levels to ensure latency-sensitive applications such as voice or conferencing receive higher priority.

RUCKUS leverages Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) for identifying over 2,500+ applications, enabling precise enforcement per SSID or per user.

Other options-URL filtering, VLAN assignment, and packet capture-are handled through separate mechanisms (Web filtering, Device Policy, and diagnostic tools, respectively), not via Application Policies.

Therefore, the correct answers are A (Rate limiting) and E (Quality of Service).

References:

RUCKUS One Online Help - Application Policy and Traffic Prioritization

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Application Usage and Policy Enforcement Metrics RUCKUS AI Documentation - Application Recognition and Policy Control

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

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

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 65

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. Local user database**
- C. Dynamic PSK

- D. Proxy

**Answer: B**

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 # 66

Which SmartZone controller interface is present only in the physical hardware appliance?

- A. Cluster
- **B. Data**
- C. Management
- D. Control

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Data Interface is unique to physical SmartZone (SZ) hardware appliances such as the SmartZone 100 (SZ-100) or SmartZone 300 (SZ-300). This interface handles user traffic data forwarding in hardware-based deployments and is not present in virtualized versions such as the vSZ (Virtual SmartZone).

According to the RUCKUS One Online Help and SmartZone system architecture descriptions, the physical controller includes four main interfaces:

\* Management Interface: Handles GUI, CLI, and administrative access.

\* Control Interface: Manages control-plane communications with access points.

\* Cluster Interface: Manages synchronization and redundancy between cluster members.

\* Data Interface: Dedicated for data-plane traffic processing and forwarding (exclusive to physical appliances).

Virtual SmartZone controllers use tunnel-based data forwarding (via GRE or VXLAN) instead of a dedicated hardware Data Interface. Hence, the Data interface exists only on physical appliances, making A the correct answer.

References:

RUCKUS One Online Help - SmartZone Controller Network Interfaces

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide - Controller Data Plane Monitoring and Interface Metrics RUCKUS AI Documentation - SmartZone Hardware Architecture Overview ([docs.cloud.ruckuswireless.com /RUCKUS-AI/userguide/index.html](https://docs.cloud.ruckuswireless.com/RUCKUS-AI/userguide/index.html))

### NEW QUESTION # 67

Which 802.11 PHY layer feature allows Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) to efficiently serve multiple clients simultaneously on both uplink and downlink?

- A. RTS/CTS
- B. QAM256
- **C. OFDMA**
- D. MU-MIMO

**Answer: C**



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