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RUCKUS RCWA

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which log category in SmartZone provides details about AP join requests and firmware compatibility issues?

- A. Events Log
- B. System Log
- C. AP Manager Log
- D. Control Plane Log

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

AP Manager Log is the correct log category because the AP Manager (APMgr) service is responsible for the access-point-to-controller relationship in a SmartZone deployment. Its service messages provide the operational detail needed when an AP attempts to discover and join the controller or cluster, including registration and authorization processing, CAPWAP-related join handling, and AP state transitions. It is also the relevant source when the controller evaluates whether an AP software image is compatible with the SmartZone version and determines whether an upgrade or other image-handling action is required. Reviewing this log helps an administrator follow the join workflow from the AP's initial request through successful management-plane establishment, while identifying firmware-version information associated with the process. This makes it particularly useful for diagnosing an AP that remains disconnected, repeatedly tries to join, or cannot complete onboarding after a controller upgrade. RUCKUS publishes SmartZone documentation and version-specific administration and troubleshooting guides through its official documentation portal: [RUCKUS Documentation](#). Product software, release information, and associated support resources are also available through the [RUCKUS Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three attributes apply to the SmartZone High-Scale Domain hierarchy? (Choose three.)

- A. A Domain defines administrative boundaries.
- B. Only Partner Domains can contain AP Zones.
- C. It supports only a System Domain and AP Zones.
- D. A Domain can contain sub-domains and AP Zones.
- E. A Domain can directly contain AP and WLAN Groups.
- F. Partner Domains allow System Domain-inherited configurations to be customized.

ANSWER: A D F

Explanation:

"A Domain defines administrative boundaries." is correct because the SmartZone High-Scale domain hierarchy is used to partition administration in large or multi-tenant deployments. Administrators and roles can be scoped to a domain, limiting the managed configuration and network objects that are available to them within that administrative context.

"A Domain can contain sub-domains and AP Zones." is also correct. Domains provide the hierarchical organizational layer: a parent domain may delegate management through child domains, while AP Zones organize access points and their associated wireless configuration. This structure supports separation by customer, region, business unit, or managed-service tenant while retaining centralized control where needed.

"Partner Domains allow System Domain-inherited configurations to be customized." is correct for SmartZone High-Scale. Partner-domain functionality supports tenant-oriented administration by allowing configuration inherited from the System Domain to serve as a baseline, while permitting appropriate local customization for the partner or customer environment. Together, these capabilities provide scalable delegation, configuration reuse, and isolation within the controller hierarchy. RUCKUS product documentation and support resources for SmartZone are available through [RUCKUS Documentation](#) and the [RUCKUS Support Portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

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

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

OFDMA is correct because it is the Wi-Fi 6 PHY/MAC efficiency mechanism designed to schedule transmissions for several client devices within the same channel at the same time, in both downlink and uplink operation. Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access divides the available Wi-Fi channel into smaller allocable groups of subcarriers called resource units (RUs). The access point can assign different RUs to different stations according to their traffic needs, rather than requiring each station to contend for and occupy the entire channel for a short transmission.

This is especially beneficial for dense deployments and applications that generate many small or latency-sensitive frames, because coordinated RU assignments reduce contention overhead and improve airtime efficiency. For uplink OFDMA, the AP coordinates client transmissions so multiple stations can transmit concurrently in their assigned RUs. For downlink OFDMA, the AP sends data to multiple clients using separate RUs in one transmission opportunity. Wi-Fi 6 access points therefore use OFDMA to improve capacity, responsiveness, and efficiency when many clients are active. RUCKUS identifies Wi-Fi 6 capabilities, including OFDMA, as technologies intended to increase efficiency in high-density wireless environments. See the [IEEE 802.11ax standard overview](#) and [RUCKUS Wi-Fi 6 information](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three of these rule types are available when configuring a WIPS policy in SmartZone? (Choose three.)

- A. Short GI
- B. High RSSI
- C. NAV Abuse
- D. Same Network
- E. SSID Spoofing
- F. Excessive Power

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

High RSSI, **NAV Abuse**, and **SSID Spoofing** are WIPS detection rule types used in SmartZone policy configuration. High RSSI helps identify suspicious nearby wireless devices whose unusually strong received signal can indicate a rogue or impersonating device operating close to the protected environment. NAV Abuse addresses management of the 802.11 Network Allocation Vector, which can be maliciously manipulated to reserve wireless medium time and disrupt normal client access. SSID Spoofing detects unauthorized devices advertising an SSID that matches a protected WLAN, a common characteristic of evil-twin and credential-harvesting scenarios.

These rule types support the purpose of WIPS: continuously observing the RF environment, identifying wireless threats through defined signatures or conditions, and applying the configured response behavior. SmartZone centralizes this policy-based monitoring so administrators can apply consistent wireless intrusion detection and prevention controls across

managed access points. RUCKUS SmartZone documentation is available through the [RUCKUS documentation portal](#), and SmartZone platform information is provided on the [RUCKUS SmartZone product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Which RUCKUS One capability provides centralized visibility of SLA compliance and end-user experience across multiple sites?

- A. RUCKUS Analytics
- B. SmartZone Essentials
- C. ZoneDirector
- D. SmartMesh

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

RUCKUS Analytics is the RUCKUS One capability designed to provide centralized network-intelligence and service-assurance visibility across distributed sites. It collects telemetry from the managed network environment and presents actionable insights into wireless health, client connectivity, application experience, and service-level performance. This centralized approach lets IT teams assess whether the user experience delivered at separate locations is meeting defined operational expectations, without requiring administrators to investigate each site independently.

A key value of RUCKUS Analytics is its use of AI-driven analytics and baselining to identify abnormal conditions and help operations teams move from reactive troubleshooting toward proactive assurance. Its dashboards and reports provide visibility into experience indicators and network behavior, enabling administrators to correlate client issues with infrastructure conditions and prioritize remediation based on service impact. Within the RUCKUS One platform, this makes RUCKUS Analytics the appropriate capability for multi-site SLA-compliance monitoring and end-user-experience analysis. RUCKUS describes RUCKUS One as an AI-driven converged network-assurance and business-intelligence platform, with analytics capabilities that provide network and client insights. See the [RUCKUS One product page](#) and the [RUCKUS Analytics documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

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

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

ANSWER: A D F

Explanation:

Limiting older/legacy clients, **Ensuring sufficient AP capacity for clients**, and **Mitigating sources of non-802.11 interference** help preserve usable RF airtime and sustain WLAN performance. Legacy stations may need to use lower data rates and longer frame transmission times. Because Wi-Fi is a shared, contention-based medium, a client that occupies the channel longer reduces the transmission opportunities available to every other client on that channel. Reducing the presence or impact of those clients therefore improves overall airtime efficiency.

Ensuring sufficient AP capacity for clients is equally important because capacity-oriented AP placement distributes clients and their traffic across appropriate radios and channels. This reduces contention, queueing, and retransmission pressure at an individual AP, rather than merely providing a signal everywhere. Mitigating non-Wi-Fi RF interference also protects airtime: interference can corrupt frames or prevent clear-channel access, leading to retries and reduced effective throughput. RUCKUS management and analytics capabilities provide visibility into client load, RF conditions, and channel utilization so these design and remediation decisions can be made from measured conditions. See the [RUCKUS One documentation](#) and the [RUCKUS wireless access point overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three attributes apply to the SmartZone High-Scale Domain hierarchy? (Choose three.)

- A. A Domain defines administrative boundaries.
- B. Only Partner Domains can contain AP Zones.
- C. It supports only a System Domain and AP Zones.
- D. A Domain can contain sub-domains and AP Zones.
- E. A Domain can directly contain AP and WLAN Groups.
- F. Partner Domains allow System Domain's inherited configurations to be customized.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A Domain defines administrative boundaries. This is a fundamental characteristic of the SmartZone High-Scale domain hierarchy. A domain represents a scoped administrative area within the controller's management structure, allowing an organization or service provider to delegate management responsibilities while maintaining separation between administrative entities. Administrators and roles can be assigned permissions within a particular domain, so their visibility and ability to manage configuration and operational objects are constrained according to that domain's scope. This model is especially useful in multi-tenant deployments, distributed enterprises, and managed-service environments, where different teams or customers require separate administration without unrestricted access to the entire SmartZone deployment. The System Domain is the top-level administrative context, and the hierarchy provides a structured way to organize delegated management below it. Domain-based administration therefore supports both operational scale and controlled access, rather than treating all managed wireless resources as belonging to one flat administrative space. RUCKUS SmartZone documentation describes domains as part of its role-based access-control and delegated-administration framework; see the [SmartZone documentation library](#) and the [RUCKUS SmartZone product documentation resources](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

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

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

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Rate limiting and **Quality of Service** are actions that can be configured through a RUCKUS application policy. RUCKUS One identifies application traffic and lets an administrator apply a policy to that classified traffic, allowing bandwidth

consumption to be controlled for selected applications or categories. Rate limiting is useful when an application should remain available but must not consume excessive capacity that could affect other users or services.

Quality of Service is also an application-policy action because the policy can classify traffic and apply QoS treatment appropriate to its business and performance requirements. This allows important, delay-sensitive traffic, such as voice, video conferencing, or other real-time services, to receive preferential handling relative to less time-sensitive traffic. Together, application-aware rate limiting and QoS enable administrators to manage wireless capacity while preserving user experience for critical applications. RUCKUS documents application visibility, control, and policy-driven traffic handling as part of the RUCKUS One platform's network-management capabilities. See the [RUCKUS One Documentation portal](#) and the [RUCKUS One product overview](#) for platform and policy-management information.

QUESTION NO: 9

What is the recommended overlap percentage for adjacent AP coverage areas to ensure seamless client roaming in enterprise environments?

- A. 5–10%
- B. 10–15%
- C. 15–20%
- D. 20–25%

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

20–25% is the recommended adjacent-cell coverage overlap for seamless roaming in an enterprise wireless LAN. Roaming is initiated by the client, so the RF design must provide enough shared usable signal between neighboring access points for a device to discover, evaluate, authenticate to, and transition to the next access point before its current connection becomes unusable. A roughly 20–25% overlap provides this transition area while preserving an RF plan that can manage co-channel contention through appropriate channel reuse and transmit-power design.

The percentage is a planning guideline rather than a replacement for a predictive design and onsite validation survey. The actual design must account for the required signal level at the cell edge, client capabilities, application requirements, building attenuation, band selection, and features that assist client transitions. In particular, latency-sensitive mobility use cases may require carefully validated overlap and minimum signal thresholds. RUCKUS documentation describes WLAN design as an RF planning and validation process, and its support resources provide deployment guidance for RUCKUS wireless environments. See the [RUCKUS documentation portal](#) and the [RUCKUS Support site](#) for current product-specific design guidance.