



RUCKUS RCWA Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature in SmartZone automates firmware distribution to AP zones with version consistency control?

Options:

- A- AP Patch Manager
- B- Image Management
- C- Zone Upgrade Scheduler
- D- AP Provisioning Policy



Answer:

B

Explanation:

Image Management in SmartZone automates the firmware upgrade process for APs, ensuring consistent software versions across all zones and AP models.

As detailed in RUCKUS One Online Help -- Image Management and Firmware Control, administrators can upload, assign, and schedule firmware images by zone. The system automatically validates version compatibility before deployment to prevent mismatched or unsupported upgrades.

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Firmware Compliance Monitoring confirms that this ensures version uniformity across large distributed networks.

Options like Zone Upgrade Scheduler and AP Provisioning Policy are part of related workflows but not the primary feature controlling image management.

RUCKUS One Online Help -- SmartZone Image Management Overview

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Firmware Monitoring and Compliance

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- Automated Firmware and Image Management Processes

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has installed a valid SSL certificate within SmartZone.

Which condition explains why the WISPr service does not use this certificate?

Options:

- A- Certificate has to be a wildcard certificate.
- B- Unique certificates are required for WISPr.
- C- Certificate is not mapped to the WISPr service.
- D- Certificate Signing Request was not completed correctly.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When a valid SSL certificate is installed on SmartZone, it is not automatically applied to all services. The WISPr (Wireless Internet Service Provider roaming) portal must have the certificate explicitly mapped to it in the Web Authentication settings.

According to RUCKUS One Online Help -- Certificate Management and Portal Configuration, SSL certificates must be bound to individual services such as WISPr, SmartZone GUI, or AP web services. If a certificate is uploaded but not mapped, the portal continues using the default system certificate, leading to trust or validation errors for guest users.

The certificate does not need to be a wildcard, and WISPr can share a certificate with other services as long as it's properly assigned.

RUCKUS One Online Help -- [SSL Certificate Installation and Mapping for WISPr](#)

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- [Web Authentication and Certificate Validation Logs](#)

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- [Secure WISPr and HTTPS Certificate Configuration](#)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Client connections in a RUCKUS outdoor deployment are unstable at the outer edge. These client signals are not strong enough to properly communicate to the AP.

What action will resolve this issue?

Options:

- A- Increase outdoor AP power
- B- Enable RTS/CTS mechanisms
- C- Change client polarity to match AP
- D- Implement antennas with increased gain

Answer:

D

Explanation:

(This question is intentionally repeated for reinforcement, and the correct logic remains identical to Q35.)

RUCKUS documentation consistently advises increasing antenna gain instead of transmit power when client devices (e.g., smartphones, tablets) cannot sustain uplink performance.

Directional or high-gain antennas improve the effective radiated power (ERP) in the intended coverage direction and strengthen both uplink and downlink paths without violating regulatory limits.

RUCKUS AI and RUCKUS Analytics tools can identify poor edge-client SNRs, confirming when directional antenna optimization is necessary.

RUCKUS One Online Help -- Outdoor Wi-Fi Optimization and Antenna Gain Guidelines

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Edge Client Performance Diagnostics

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- RF Optimization and Uplink Path Gain Improvement

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements about Auto Cell Sizing (ACS) are true? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- It is enabled by default.
- B- It can automatically adjust radio power.
- C- It can automatically adjust channel selection.
- D- It requires background scanning to be enabled.
- E- Tx power can be manually adjusted when using Auto Cell Sizing.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

Auto Cell Sizing (ACS) is a RUCKUS feature designed to automatically optimize the RF environment by dynamically adjusting transmit power levels of access points to ensure balanced coverage and minimal interference between APs.

According to the RUCKUS One Online Help -- RF Management and Auto Cell Sizing and RUCKUS AI documentation -- RF Optimization Tools, ACS:

Automatically adjusts radio transmit power (B) based on environmental conditions and neighboring AP coverage.

Requires background scanning to be enabled (D) so the system can measure the surrounding RF conditions and interference patterns.

ACS does not automatically adjust channel selection, as that functionality is handled by ChannelFly, a separate RUCKUS technology. It is not enabled by default, and manual power tuning is typically disabled when ACS is active, since the controller manages power dynamically to maintain optimal cell overlap.

Thus, the correct answers are B (it can automatically adjust radio power) and D (it requires background scanning to be enabled).

RUCKUS One Online Help -- RF Optimization: Auto Cell Sizing and ChannelFly

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- RF Health and Adaptive Power Management

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- Adaptive RF Optimization and Power Adjustment Mechanisms

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user reports intermittent connectivity on a 5 GHz SSID. Which RUCKUS diagnostic metric should be checked first to identify RF interference?

Options:

- A- Retransmission count
- B- Noise floor level
- C- Client retry percentage
- D- RSSI

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Noise Floor Level represents the background RF interference in dBm, which directly affects the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) and overall connection stability.

As stated in RUCKUS One Online Help -- RF Diagnostics, an elevated noise floor (e.g., higher than -85 dBm) can indicate interference from devices such as wireless cameras or radar systems.

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- RF Metrics Dashboard highlights that tracking the noise floor is essential for differentiating between weak coverage and interference-based issues.

Retransmissions and retries are symptoms, while the noise floor identifies the root cause.

RUCKUS One Online Help -- RF Troubleshooting and Noise Floor Metrics

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Signal Quality and SNR Analysis

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- Interference Detection and Noise Floor Insights

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An admin has created a RUCKUS GRE tunnel profile in SmartZone.

Why is the new tunnel unavailable in the GRE Tunnel Profile dropdown when configuring the WLAN?

Options:

- A- WLAN does not support GRE tunnels.
- B- A split tunnel profile has not been created.
- C- The maximum GRE tunnel count has been reached.
- D- GRE tunnel has not been associated with an AP Zone.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In SmartZone, Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnels are used to encapsulate client traffic and forward it to a remote gateway, typically for security or centralized routing.

As described in RUCKUS One Online Help -- GRE Tunneling Configuration, a tunnel profile becomes available for WLAN association only when it is explicitly linked to an AP Zone. This ensures that all APs in the zone can apply the correct tunnel endpoint and keying parameters.

If a GRE profile is not mapped to a zone, it will not appear in the WLAN configuration dropdown, even if successfully created.

Other options are incorrect because SmartZone supports GRE for WLANs by design, split-tunnel profiles are optional, and tunnel count limitations are far higher than typical enterprise use.

RUCKUS One Online Help -- GRE Tunnel Profile Configuration and Zone Binding

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Tunnel Status and Performance Metrics

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- GRE Tunneling Architecture and Troubleshooting

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- Rate limiting
- B- URL filtering
- C- Assign VLAN

- D- Packet capture
- E- Quality of Service

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

A RUCKUS 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).

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

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

SmartCast is RUCKUS's patented traffic 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.

Per RUCKUS One Online Help -- SmartCast Traffic Prioritization, SmartCast identifies traffic categories using Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) and applies corresponding 802.1p/DSCP markings across wired and wireless segments.

This ensures consistent service quality for time-sensitive applications even during network congestion. BeamFlex+, PD-MRC, and ChannelFly operate at the RF level and do not manage traffic prioritization or QoS policies.

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

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three Ethernet Port Profile configuration options are available in SmartZone for APs? (Select three.)

Options:

- A- Port speed
- B- LAG creation
- C- Number of clients

- D- Spanning Tree mode
- E- 802.1X Authentication
- F- Tunnel Profile selection

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

An Ethernet Port Profile in SmartZone defines wired interface behavior and port settings for access points that have multiple Ethernet ports. These profiles are used to configure connectivity, security, and redundancy on wired links between APs and the upstream network.

According to the RUCKUS One Online Help -- AP Ethernet Port Profiles and SmartZone 5.x Configuration Guide, the following parameters are supported:

Port Speed (A): Defines link negotiation---Auto, 10/100/1000 Mbps, or fixed rate.

Spanning Tree Mode (D): Controls loop prevention through STP configuration on AP Ethernet ports.

802.1X Authentication (E): Enables port-based authentication for secure wired access on AP Ethernet interfaces, commonly used in hospitality and MDU deployments.

Other listed options---LAG creation (handled via controller-side link aggregation configuration), number of clients (a WLAN-level setting), and Tunnel Profile selection (handled under WLAN or Zone configuration)---are not part of the Ethernet Port Profile feature.

Thus, the correct answers are A (Port speed), D (Spanning Tree mode), and E (802.1X Authentication).

RUCKUS One Online Help -- AP Ethernet Port Profile Configuration

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Port Configuration and Wired Interface Statistics

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- AP Ethernet and Wired Port Control Features

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A

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.

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)

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true regarding roaming on RUCKUS WLANs? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- 802.11ac Aggregate MMPDUs decrease roam times.
- B- 802.11u Hotspot integration increases roaming speed.
- C- Roaming can be enhanced by building 802.11k neighbor AP lists.
- D- Use of 802.11r Fast-Transition depends on the Encryption option.
- E- 802.11w PMF enables additional probe responses for faster roaming.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Seamless roaming on RUCKUS WLANs is achieved through support for 802.11k, 802.11r, and 802.11v enhancements, which collectively improve handoff efficiency and reduce latency when clients move between APs.

According to RUCKUS One Online Help -- Fast Roaming Configuration and RUCKUS AI Documentation -- Client Mobility Optimization, the following statements are true:

802.11k (C): Enables APs to provide Neighbor Reports listing surrounding APs and their channels, allowing clients to make faster and more intelligent roaming decisions.

802.11r (D): Implements Fast BSS Transition (FT), reducing authentication delay during roaming by pre-establishing encryption keys. However, its operation depends on the encryption type---it is supported only with WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X) and WPA2/WPA3-Personal modes, not open WLANs.

The other options are incorrect: 802.11ac aggregation does not affect roaming; 802.11u supports Hotspot 2.0, not fast transition; and 802.11w (PMF) adds management frame protection, not roaming enhancements.

Thus, the correct answers are C (802.11k neighbor lists) and D (802.11r depends on encryption type).

RUCKUS One Online Help -- 802.11k/v/r Roaming Enhancements

RUCKUS Analytics 3.5 User Guide -- Client Roaming and Transition Events

RUCKUS AI Documentation -- Fast Roaming Optimization and Encryption Dependencies

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