KTest

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問題集

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Exam : **640-722**

Title : Implementing Cisco Unified Wireless Networking Essentials v2.0

Version : DEMO

1.The IEEE 802.11n standard provides 40-MHz channels, improved MAC efficiency, and MIMO.
Which three elements define the 802.11n implementation of MIMO? (Choose three.)
A. channel bonding
B. dynamic frequency selection
C. maximal ratio combining
D. packet aggregation
E. spatial multiplexing
F. transmit beam forming
Answer: C,E,F

2.Which two statements about WiMAX technology are true? (Choose two.)
A. WiMAX is defined by 802.11i.
B. Typically, fixed WiMAX networks have a higher-gain directional antenna installed near the client.
C. WiMAX is capable of working as a long-range system over several miles.
D. WiMAX works only for licensed frequencies.
Answer: B,C

3.Which governing body analyzes the applications and environments in which wireless networks are used?
A. EIRP
B. ETSI
C. FCC
D. IEEE
E. WiFi Alliance
Answer: D

4.Which statement about an infrastructure basic service set is true according to IEEE 802.11 specifications?
A. The set also is called an ad hoc network.
B. The BSSID is generated from the first wireless client that starts up in the IBSS.
C. The set enables the use of ESS.
D. No signals are relayed from one client to another client.
Answer: C

5.What is the difference between the IEEE, the WiFi Alliance, and the FCC, ETSI, and TELEC?
A. The IEEE and FCC are responsible for the standards that apply to wireless networks. The WiFi Alliance, ETSI, and TELEC are the governmental agencies that regulate compliance with local standards.
B. The IEEE is responsible for Layer 1 and Layer 2 protocols. The WiFi Alliance is responsible for interoperability testing. The FCC, ETSI, and TELEC are responsible for radio frequency and transmission power-level regulations and standards in the U.S., Europe, and Japan.
C. The IEEE is responsible for Layer 1 and Layer 2 protocols. The FCC, ETSI, and TELEC are responsible for interoperability testing and compliance. The WiFi Alliance is responsible for radio frequency and transmission power-level regulations and standards on a global basis.
D. The IEEE and FCC are responsible for the Layer 3 protocol support and frequency and power-level

regulations in the United States. ETSI and TELEC are responsible for frequency and power-level regulations in Europe and Japan. The WiFi Alliance is responsible to interoperability testing.

Answer: B