

Fortinet

NSE6_FWF-6.4 Exam

Fortinet NSE 6 - Secure Wireless LAN 6.4

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Version: 6.1

Question: 1	
Which two statements about distributed automatic radio resource provision (Choose two.)	ing (DARRP) are correct?
A. DARRP performs continuous spectrum analysis to detect sources of interferinformation to allow the AP to select the optimum channel. B. DARRP performs measurements of the number of BSSIDs and their signal controller then uses this information to select the optimum channel for the AC. DARRP measurements can be scheduled to occur at specific times. D. DARRP requires that wireless intrusion detection (WIDS) be enabled to defended.	strength (RSSI). The AP.
_	Answer: BC
Explanation: According to Fortinet training: "When using DARRP, the AP selects the best of based on the scan results of BSSID/receive signal strength (RSSI) to AC" and 'DARRP optimization, use the following CLI command within the wireless contoptimize {integer}. Note that DARRP doesn't do continuous spectrum analysis	'To set the running time for stroller setting: set darrp-
Question: 2	
Which factor is the best indicator of wireless client connection quality? A. Downstream link rate, the connection rate for the AP to the client B. The receive signal strength (RSS) of the client at the AP C. Upstream link rate, the connection rate for the client to the AP D. The channel utilization of the channel the client is using	
	Answer: C
Explanation:	
Question: 3	

When configuring Auto TX Power control on an AP radio, which two statements best describe how the radio responds? (Choose two.)

- A. When the AP detects any other wireless signal stronger that -70 dBm, it will reduce its transmission power until it reaches the minimum configured TX power limit.
- B. When the AP detects PF Interference from an unknown source such as a cordless phone with a signal stronger that -70 dBm, it will increase its transmission power until it reaches the maximum configured TX power limit.
- C. When the AP detects any wireless client signal weaker than -70 dBm, it will reduce its transmission power until it reaches the maximum configured TX power limit.
- D. When the AP detects any interference from a trusted neighboring AP stronger that -70 dBm, it will reduce its transmission power until it reaches the minimum configured TX power limit.

|--|

Explanation:

According to the web search results, Auto TX Power control is a feature that allows the AP to automatically adjust its transmission power based on the RF environment. The goal is to minimize interference and optimize coverage cells for roaming. When the AP detects any other wireless signal stronger than -70 dBm, it means that there is a potential source of interference nearby, so it will reduce its transmission power until it reaches the minimum configured TX power limit. This will reduce the interference and improve coexistence with other devices. When the AP detects any interference from a trusted neighboring AP stronger than -70 dBm, it means that there is a high density of APs in the area, so it will also reduce its transmission power until it reaches the minimum configured TX power limit. This will balance the load and avoid overlapping coverage areas. Reference: AP Transmit Power and Enable Power Reduction with Auto TX, Transmit Power and Antenna Configuration, Meraki Auto RF: Wi-Fi Channel and Power Management

Question: 4

Refer to the exhibits. Exhibit A

```
config wireless-controller wtp-profile
    edit "Main Networks - FAP-320C"
        set comment "Profile with standard networks"
        config platform
            set type 320C
        end
        set handoff-rssi 30
        set handoff-sta-thresh 30
        set ap-country GB
        config radio-1
            set band 802.11n
            set power-level 50
            set channel-utilization enable
            set wids-profile "default-wids-apscan-enabled"
            set darrp enable
            set vap-all manual
            set vaps "Main-Wifi" "Contractors" "Guest"
"Wifi IOT" "Wifi POS" "Staff" "Students"
            set channel "1" "6" "11"
        end
        config radio-2
            set band 802.11ac
            set channel-bonding 40MHz
            set power-level 60
            set channel-utilization enable
            set wids-profile "default-wids-apscan-enabled"
            set darrp enable
            set vap-all manual
            set vaps "Main-Wifi" "Contractors" "Guest"
"Wifi IOT" "Wifi POS" "Staff" "Students"
            set channel "36" "44" "52" "60"
        end
    next
end
```

Exhibit B

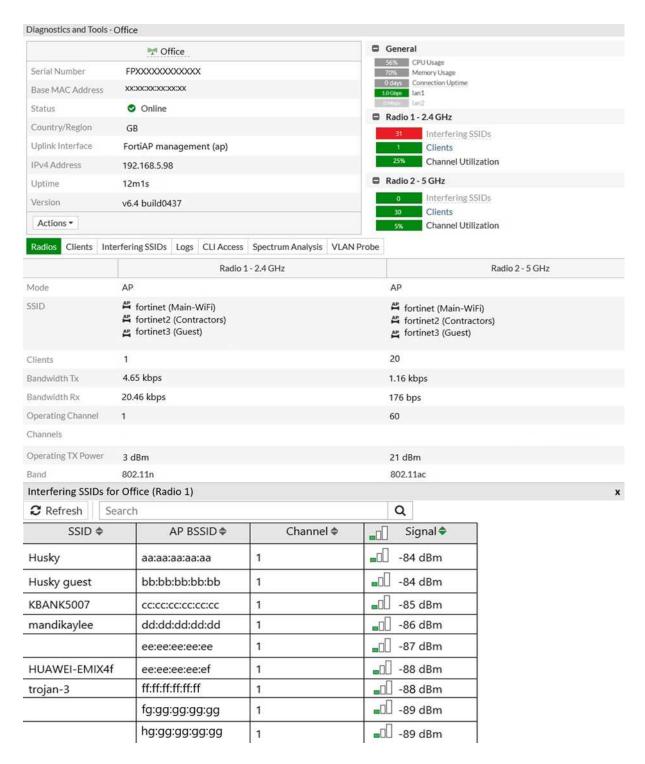


Exhibit C

		5246			
channel	rssi-total	rf-score	overlap-ap	interfere-ap	chan-utilizatio
1	100	6	13	13	63%
2	23	10	0	22	47%
3	15	10	0	22	15%
4	24	10	0	22	15%
5	51	10	0	22	41%
6	223	1	9	9	75%
7	52	10	0	17	47%
8	32	10	0	17	13%
9	27	10	0	19	10%
10	45	10	0	19	28%
11	177	1	8	10	65%
12	46	10	0	10	34%
13	45	10	2	10	70%
14	14	10	0	10	0%
36	16	10	2	2	0%
44	83	7	5	5	0%

A wireless network has been installed in a small office building and is being used by a business to connect its wireless clients. The network is used for multiple purposes, including corporate access, guest access, and connecting point-of-sale and IoT devices.

Users connecting to the guest network located in the reception area are reporting slow performance. The network administrator is reviewing the information shown in the exhibits as part of the ongoing investigation of the problem. They show the profile used for the AP and the controller RF analysis output together with a screenshot of the GUI showing a summary of the AP and its neighboring APs.

To improve performance for the users connecting to the guest network in this area, which configuration change is most likely to improve performance?

- A. Increase the transmission power of the AP radios
- B. Enable frequency handoff on the AP to band steer clients
- C. Reduce the number of wireless networks being broadcast by the AP
- D. Install another AP in the reception area to improve available bandwidth

	Answer: B
anation:	
 tion: 5	

Which two statements about background rogue scanning are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. A dedicated radio configured for background scanning can support the connection of wireless clients
- B. When detecting rogue APs, a dedicated radio configured for background scanning can suppress the rogue AP
- C. Background rogue scanning requires DARRP to be enabled on the AP instance
- D. A dedicated radio configured for background scanning can detect rogue devices on all other channels

in its configured frequency band	
	Answer: AC

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