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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WLAN Network Security: It addresses the concepts of weak security options, security mechanisms for enterprise WLANs, and security options and tools used in wireless networks.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.

- **Radio Frequency (RF) Technologies:** This topic explains the basic features and behavior of RF. It also discusses applying the basic concepts of RF mathematics and measurement. Lastly, the topic covers RF signal characteristics and the functionality of RF antennas.

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CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):**NEW QUESTION # 107**

What cipher suite is specified by the 802.11-2016 standard and is not deprecated?

- **A. Counter Mode with CBC-MAC Protocol**
- B. Wired Equivalent Privacy
- C. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
- D. Extensible Authentication Protocol

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cipher suite specified by the 802.11-2016 standard and is not deprecated is Counter Mode with CBC- MAC Protocol (CCMP). CCMP is an encryption protocol that uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) as the underlying cipher and provides confidentiality, integrity, and origin authentication for wireless data.

CCMP is the mandatory encryption protocol for WPA2 and WPA3. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 295; [IEEE Standard for Information technology- Telecommunications and information exchange between systems Local and metropolitan area networks-Specific requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications], page 1560.

NEW QUESTION # 108

A natural disaster has occurred in a remote area that is approximately 57 miles from the response team headquarters. The response team must implement a local wireless network using 802.11 WLAN access points.

What is the best method, of those listed, for implementation of a network back-haul for communications across the Internet in this scenario?

- **A. Cellular/LTE/5G**
- B. Temporary wired DSL
- C. Turn up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters
- D. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cellular/LTE/5G is the best method for implementing a network backhaul for communications across the Internet in a remote area that is affected by a natural disaster. This is because cellular/LTE/5G networks are wireless and do not depend on physical infrastructure that may be damaged or unavailable in such scenarios.

Cellular/LTE/5G networks also offer high-speed data transmission and wide coverage area, which are essential for emergency response operations. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters is not feasible because it requires line-of-sight and has limited range. Turning up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters is not effective because it may cause interference and does not guarantee reliable connectivity. Temporary wired DSL is not practical because it requires installing cables

and equipment that may not be available or accessible in a remote area. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Wireless LAN Topologies, page 2031

NEW QUESTION # 109

When a STA has authenticated to an AP (AP-1), but still maintains a connection with another AP (AP-2), what is the state of the STA on AP-1?

- A. Authenticated and Associated
- B. Unauthenticated and Unassociated
- C. Transitional
- D. Authenticated and Unassociated

Answer: D

Explanation:

Authenticated and Unassociated. According to one of the web search results¹, a STA can be authenticated to multiple APs, but it can only be associated to one AP at a time. Association is the process of establishing a logical link between the STA and the AP, which allows the STA to send and receive data frames through the AP². Therefore, when a STA has authenticated to an AP-1, but still maintains a connection with another AP-2, it means that the STA is authenticated to both APs, but only associated to AP-2. The state of the STA on AP-1 is authenticated and unassociated, which means that the STA can switch to AP-1 without repeating the authentication process, but it cannot send or receive data frames through AP-1 until it becomes associated.

NEW QUESTION # 110

When considering data rates available in HT and VHT PHY devices, in addition to the modulation, coding, channel width, and spatial streams, what impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables?

- A. guard interval
- B. client drivers
- C. Antenna Height
- D. Frequency band in use

Answer: A

Explanation:

The guard interval is a short period of time inserted between the symbols of an OFDM signal to prevent inter-symbol interference and improve the robustness of the transmission¹. The guard interval can have different values depending on the 802.11 standard and the configuration of the device. For example, 802.11n supports two guard intervals: 800 ns (normal) and 400 ns (short)². 802.11ac supports the same guard intervals as

802.11n, plus an optional 200 ns guard interval for 80 MHz and 160 MHz channels³. 802.11ax supports three guard intervals: 800 ns, 1600 ns, and 3200 ns⁴.

The guard interval affects the data rate because it determines the duration of each symbol. A shorter guard interval means more symbols can be transmitted in a given time, resulting in a higher data rate. However, a shorter guard interval also means less protection against inter-symbol interference, which may degrade the signal quality and increase the error rate. Therefore, there is a trade-off between data rate and reliability when choosing the guard interval.

The MCS tables for HT and VHT PHY devices show the data rates for different combinations of modulation, coding, channel width, spatial streams, and guard intervals. For example, for a VHT device using MCS 9 with QAM-256 modulation, 5/6 coding rate, 80 MHz channel width, and one spatial stream, the data rate is 433.3 Mbps with a normal guard interval (800 ns) and 486.7 Mbps with a short guard interval (400 ns)². Therefore, the guard interval impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables.

NEW QUESTION # 111

You are performing a post-implementation validation survey. What basic tool can be used to easily locate areas of high co-channel interference?

- A. Wi-Fi scanner
- B. Access point spectrum analyzer
- C. Throughput tester
- D. Laptop-based spectrum analyzer

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Wi-Fi scanner is a basic tool that can be used to easily locate areas of high co-channel interference. A Wi-Fi scanner is a software application that can run on a laptop, tablet, smartphone, or other device that has a Wi-Fi adapter. A Wi-Fi scanner can scan the wireless environment and display information about the detected access points and client stations, such as their SSID, BSSID, channel, signal strength, security, and data rate. A Wi-Fi scanner can also show the channel utilization and overlap of different access points, which can indicate the level of co-channel interference. Co-channel interference is a type of interference that occurs when multiple access points use the same or adjacent channels within the same coverage area. Co-channel interference can reduce the throughput and performance of the WLAN, as the access points and client stations have to contend for the channel access and avoid collisions. To identify areas of high co-channel interference, a Wi-Fi scanner can be used to measure the signal strength and channel utilization of different access points and compare them with a threshold or a baseline. Alternatively, a Wi-Fi scanner can also use a color-coded heat map to visualize the co-channel interference level in different locations. References: 1, Chapter 7, page 279; 2, Section 4.3

NEW QUESTION # 112

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