CWNA-109 Exam Dumps | CWNA-109 Test Tutorials

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of BraindumpStudy CWNA-109 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YtNzd7rUjaMUtnZLmZrCbT285U5Ot04y

BraindumpStudy aims to assist its clients in making them capable of passing the CWNP CWNA-109 certification exam with flying colors. It fulfills its mission by giving them an entirely free CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) demo of the dumps. Thus, this demonstration will enable them to scrutinize the quality of the CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) study material.

BraindumpStudy CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) practice test material covers all the key topics and areas of knowledge necessary to master the CWNP Certification Exam. Experienced industry professionals design the CWNA-109 exam questions and are regularly updated to reflect the latest changes in the CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) exam. In addition, BraindumpStudy offers three different formats of practice material which are discussed below.

>> CWNA-109 Exam Dumps <<

CWNA-109 Test Tutorials - Exam CWNA-109 Consultant

As you can find that there are three versions of our CWNA-109 exam questions: the PDF, Software and APP online. Among them, the Software version has the function to stimulate the exam which can help the learners be adjusted to the atmosphere, pace and environment of the Real CWNA-109 Exam. So our Software version of our CWNA-109 learning guide can help you learn the study materials and prepare for the test better if you already know all the information about the real exam.

CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• WLAN Regulations and Standards: The topic discusses the roles of WLAN and networking industry organizations. It also addresses the concepts of various Physical Layer (PHY) solutions, spread spectrum technologies, and 802.11 WLAN functional concepts.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• WLAN Protocols and Devices: It focuses on terminology related to the 802.11 MAC and PHY, the purpose of the three main 802.11 frame types, MAC frame format, and 802.11 channel access methods.

Topic 5	• RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
What security solution is deprecated in the 802.11 standard and should never be used in any modern WLAN deployment?

- A. Shared Key Authentication
- B. AES
- C. Open System Authentication
- D. CCMP

Answer: A

Explanation:
Shared Key Authentication is a security solution that was defined in the original 802.11 standard as an alternative to Open System Authentication, which does not provide any security at all. Shared Key Authentication uses WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) to encrypt and authenticate data frames between the client station and the AP. However, WEP has been proven to be extremely vulnerable to various attacks that can easily crack the encryption key and compromise the network security. Therefore, Shared Key Authentication is deprecated in the 802.11 standard and should never be used in any modern WLAN deployment . References: [CWNA-109 Study Guide], Chapter 10: Wireless LAN Security, page 401;
[CWNA-109Study Guide], Chapter 10: Wireless LAN Security, page 391; [Wikipedia], Wired Equivalent Privacy.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You administer a WLAN that offers a guest SSID of GUESTNWORK. Users connect to the GUESTNWORK SSID, but report that they cannot browse the Internet. The devices simply report no Internet connection. What common problem causes this scenario?

- A. IP routing issues
- B. Hardware issues
- C. Captive portal issues
- D. NTP issues

Answer: C

Explanation:
A common problem that causes this scenario is captive portal issues. A captive portal is a web page that requires users to authenticate or accept terms and conditions before accessing the Internet through a WLAN. A captive portal is often used for guest networks to provide security and control over the network access. A captive portal works by intercepting the user's web requests and redirecting them to the portal page until the user completes the required action. However, sometimes the captive portal may not work properly due to various reasons, such as browser settings, firewall rules, DNS configuration, or network errors. This can prevent the user from browsing the Internet or seeing the portal page. To troubleshoot captive portal issues, you can try to use a different browser, clear the browser cache andcookies, disable any VPN or proxy settings, manually enter the portal URL, or contact the network administrator. NTP issues, hardware issues, or IP routing issues are not common problems that cause this scenario. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 343; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 333.

NEW QUESTION # 40
An AP is advertised as a tri-band, 4x4:4, Wi-Fi 6, 802. 11ax AP. Based on this information and assuming it is correctly advertised, what can be determined as certainly true about this AP?

- A. It supports UL-MU-MIMO
- B. It supports four channels in 2.4 GHz and 4 channels in 5 GHz
- C. It uses a modified OpenWRT firmware

- D. It has 4 radio chains

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the information given, what can be determined as certainly true about this AP is that it has 4 radio chains. A radio chain is a hardware component that consists of an antenna, a radio frequency (RF) amplifier, and a transceiver. The number of radio chains indicates how many spatial streams an AP can transmit or receive simultaneously using Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) technology. The notation x:y:z in an AP specification denotes the number of radio chains (x), the number of spatial streams (y), and the number of spatial streams per band (z). Therefore, a tri-band, 4x4:4, Wi-Fi 6, 802.11ax AP has four radio chains in each of its three bands (2.4 GHz, low 5 GHz, and high 5 GHz). It also supports four spatial streams in total and four spatial streams per band. It cannot be determined as certainly true that it supports four channels in each band, UL-MU-MIMO, or uses a modified OpenWRT firmware based on the information given. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-
109], page 223; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-
109], page 213.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters
- B. Cellular/LTE/5G
- C. Temporary wired DSL
- D. Turn up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters

Answer: B

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 # 42
In an 802.11n (H T) 2.4 GHz BSS, what prevents each station from using all the airtime when other client stations are actively communicating in the same BSS?

- A. 802.11 DOS prevention
- B. CSMA/CA
- C. OFDMA
- D. CSMA/CD

Answer: B

Explanation:
What prevents each station from using all the airtime when other client stations are actively communicating in the same BSS is CSMA/CA. CSMA/CA stands for Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance and is a media access control method used by WLAN devices to share the wireless medium. CSMA/CA works by having each station sense the medium before transmitting a frame. If the medium is busy (i.e., another station is transmitting), the station defers its transmission until the medium is idle. If the medium is idle, the station waits for a random backoff period before transmitting. This way, CSMA/CA reduces the chances of collisions and ensures fair access to the medium for all stations. CSMA/CA also uses positive acknowledgements to

confirm successful transmissions and retransmissions to recover from errors. CSMA /CD, DOS prevention, and OFDMA are not used by WLAN devices in a BSS. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 108; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 98.

NEW QUESTION # 43

.....

Taking CWNA-109 practice exams is also important because it helps you overcome your mistakes before the final attempt. When we talk about the CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) certification exam, the CWNP CWNA-109 practice test holds more scoring power because it is all about how you can improve your CWNA-109 Exam Preparation. BraindumpStudy offers desktop practice exam software and web-based CWNA-109 practice tests. These CWNA-109 practice exams help you know and remove mistakes.