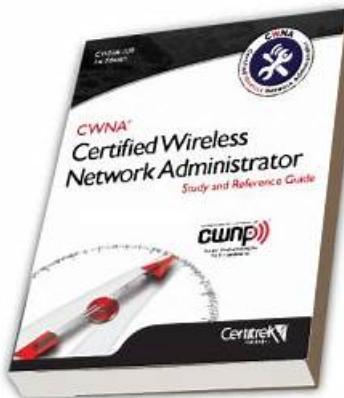


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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WLAN Network Architecture and Design Concepts: This topic deals with describing and implementing Power over Ethernet (PoE). Furthermore, the topic covers different wireless LAN architectures, coverage requirements, roaming considerations, and common proprietary features 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

You are a small business wireless network consultant and provide WLAN services for various companies.

You receive a call from one of your customers stating that their laptop computers suddenly started experiencing much slower data transfers while connected to the WLAN. This company is located in a multi- tenant office building and the WLAN was designed to support laptops, tablets and mobile phones. What could cause a sudden change in performance for the laptop computers?

- A. A few of your customer's users have Bluetooth enabled wireless headsets.
- B. The antennas in the laptops have been repositioned.
- C. The sky was not as cloudy that day as it typically is and the sun also radiates electromagnetic waves.
- D. **A new tenant in the building has set their AP to the same RF channel that your customer is using.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A possible cause of a sudden change in performance for the laptop computers is that a new tenant in the building has set their AP to the same RF channel that your customer is using. This can create co-channel interference (CCI), which is a situation where two or more APs or devices use the same or overlapping channels in the same area. CCI can degrade the performance of WLANs by increasing contention, collisions, retransmissions, and latency. CCI can also reduce the effective range and throughput of WLANs by lowering the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). To avoid or mitigate CCI, it is recommended to use non-overlapping channels, adjust transmit power levels, or implement channel management techniques such as dynamic frequency selection (DFS) or load balancing. The sky condition, antenna position, or Bluetooth headset are not likely to cause a sudden change in performance for the laptop computers. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 81; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 71.

NEW QUESTION # 110

What statement about 802.11 WLAN bridges is true?

- A. **WLAN bridges must use a channel with acceptable SNR at both transceivers to maintain the desired data rate bi-directionally**
- B. WLAN bridges may support MIMO communications, but only if used in the 5 GHz frequency band
- C. WLAN bridges must be implemented such that no interference occurs on the channel anywhere between the two endpoints used to establish the bridge
- D. WLAN bridges only work in the 2.4 GHz frequency band and they support only SISO communications

Answer: A

Explanation:

WLAN bridges must use a channel with acceptable SNR at both transceivers to maintain the desired data rate bi-directionally. A WLAN bridge is a device that connects two or more networks using the 802.11 protocol. A WLAN bridge must have a clear and strong signal between the two endpoints to ensure reliable and fast data transmission. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is a measure of the quality of the signal, which depends on the distance, interference, obstacles, and antenna gain between the transceivers. A higher SNR means a better signal quality and a higher data rate. A lower SNR means a worse signal quality and a lower data rate. Therefore, a WLAN bridge must use a channel with acceptable SNR at both transceivers to maintain the desired data rate bi-directionally.

NEW QUESTION # 111

A WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB loss. If the cable is connected to an antenna with 9dBi gain, what is the EIRP at the antenna element?

- A. 13 dBm
- **B. 23 dBm**
- C. 26 dBm
- D. 10 dBm

Answer: B

Explanation:

To calculate the EIRP at the antenna element, we need to add the transmitter output power, subtract the cable loss, and add the antenna gain. All these values need to be converted to dBm first, if they are not already given in that unit. In this case, we have:
Transmitter output power = 50 mW = 10 log (50) dBm = 16.99 dBm
Cable loss = 3 dB
Antenna gain = 9 dBi
EIRP = Transmitter output power - Cable loss + Antenna gain
EIRP = 16.99 - 3 + 9 EIRP = 22.99 dBm
Rounding up to the nearest integer, we get 23 dBm as the EIRP at the antenna element

References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 92; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 88.

NEW QUESTION # 112

As an RF wave propagates through space, the wave front experiences natural expansion that reduces its signal strength in an area. What describes the rate at which this expansion happens?

- A. Fresnel zone thinning
- B. Ohm's law
- C. MU-MIMO
- **D. Inverse square law**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The inverse square law states that the signal strength of an RF wave is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source. This means that as the distance from the transmitter increases, the signal strength decreases rapidly.

References: Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide, Chapter 3, page 64.

NEW QUESTION # 113

You manage a WLAN with 100 802.11ac access points. All access points are configured to use 80 MHz channels. In a particular BSS, only 40 MHz communications are seen. What is the likely cause of this behavior?

- **A. The clients are all 802.11n STAs or lower**
- B. The AP is improperly configured to use only 40 MHz of the 80 MHz allocated bandwidth
- C. The short guard interval is also enabled
- D. All clients implement single spatial stream radios

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://7signal.com/802-11ac-migration-part-2-whats-nobodys-telling-you-about-80mhz-and-160mhz-channel-bo> The clients are all 802.11n STAs or lower is the likely cause of this behavior. If a WLAN with 100 802.11ac access points is configured to use 80 MHz channels, but only 40 MHz communications are seen in a particular BSS, it means that the clients in that BSS do not support 80 MHz channels. This could be because they are using older standards, such as 802.11n or lower, that do not support 80 MHz channels. Alternatively, they could be using newer standards, such as 802.11ac or ax, but have their channel width settings limited to 40 MHz or lower due to device capabilities or configuration options. In either case, the AP will adapt to the client's channel width and use only 40 MHz of the 80 MHz allocated bandwidth to communicate with them.

This will reduce the potential throughput and efficiency of the WLAN. References: Chapter 3, page 111; Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 114

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