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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">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

ABC Company is planning to install a new 802.11ac WLAN, but wants to upgrade its wired infrastructure first to provide the best user experience possible. ABC Company has hired you to perform the RF site survey.

During the interview with the network manager, you are told that the new Ethernet edge switches will support VoIP phones and 802.11 access points, both using 802.3 PoE.

After hearing this information, what immediate concerns do you note?

- A. The power budget in the edge switches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices.
- B. If the switches are in optimal locations for VoIP phones, they are likely to be suboptimal locations for 802.11 APs
- C. The edge Ethernet switches should support Ether-channel to get the best results out of the network.
- D. VoIP phones and 802.11 access points should not be powered by the same edge switch due to distortion.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An immediate concern that you note after hearing this information is that the power budget in the edge switches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices. PoE stands for Power over Ethernet and is a technology that allows Ethernet switches to deliver power along with data to devices such as VoIP phones and 802.11 access points. PoE devices are classified into different classes based on their power consumption and output. The edge switches have a limited power budget that determines how many PoE devices they can support simultaneously. If the power budget is exceeded, some PoE devices may not receive enough power or may shut down unexpectedly. Therefore, it is important to plan and monitor the power budget in the edge switches based on the number and class of PoE devices connected to them. Using Ether-channel, placing switches in optimal locations, or avoiding distortion are not immediate concerns related to PoE devices. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 234; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 224.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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 four channels in 2.4 GHz and 4 channels in 5 GHz
- B. It has 4 radio chains
- C. It supports UL-MU-MIMO

- D. It uses a modified OpenWRT firmware

Answer: C

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 # 66

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

Answer: B

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 # 67

In an 802.11 2.4 GHz system, what 22 MHz channels are considered non-overlapping?

- **A. 1 and 5**
- B. 4 and 6
- C. 7 and 11
- D. 2 and 8

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the 2.4 GHz frequency band used for 802.11 wireless networks, the channel bandwidth is typically 20 MHz, but the actual frequency spread of each channel is about 22 MHz due to the modulation techniques used. This spread causes overlap between adjacent channels, which can lead to interference and degrade network performance. To avoid this, it's essential to use non-overlapping channels.

The three non-overlapping channels in the 2.4 GHz band are 1, 6, and 11. Each of these channels is spaced sufficiently apart to avoid interference with each other:

* Channel 1: Centered at 2.412 GHz

* Channel 6: Centered at 2.437 GHz

* Channel 11: Centered at 2.462 GHz

Given the options provided, option C (1 and 5) is the closest to a pair of non-overlapping channels, although in practice, channel 5 would still cause some interference with channel 1 due to the 22 MHz spread. The ideal choice for non-overlapping channels would be any two channels among 1, 6, and 11, but this is not an option provided. Therefore, within the given options, 1 and 5 are the best choice, understanding that in a real-world scenario, 1 and 6 or 6 and 11 would be preferred to avoid overlap.

References:

CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109, by David D.

Coleman and David A. Westcott.

Understanding 2.4 GHz channel arrangement and interference patterns in 802.11 wireless networks.

NEW QUESTION # 68

What factors will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS?
(Choose 2)

- A. The number of clientstations associated to the BSS
- B. The layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link
- C. The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels
- D. The power management settings in the access point's beacons

Answer: D

Explanation:

The factors that will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS are:

* The number of client stations associated to the BSS

* The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels The number of client stations associated to the BSS affects the wireless bandwidth because each station shares the same channel and medium with other stations in the same BSS. The more stations there are, the more contention and collision there will be for the channel access, which reduces the throughput and efficiency of the wireless communication. The wireless bandwidth available to each station depends on how the access point allocates the channel resources and how the stations use the channel time. For example, if the access point uses a round-robin scheduling algorithm, each station will get an equal share of the channel time regardless of its data rate or traffic demand. However, if the access point uses a proportional fair scheduling algorithm, each station will get a share of the channel time that is proportional to its data rate and traffic demand, which may result in higher or lower bandwidth for different stations.

The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels affects the wireless bandwidth because even though they use different channels, they may still cause interference and noise to each other due to channel leakage or imperfect filtering. The interference and noise can degrade the signal quality and SNR of the wireless communication, which reduces the data rate and throughput of the wireless communication. The wireless bandwidth available to each station depends on how well the access point and the station can cope with the interference and noise from other channels. For example, if the access point and the station support dynamic frequency selection (DFS) or adaptive radio management (ARM), they can switch to a less congested channel or adjust their output power or antenna gain to avoid or minimize interference from other channels.

References: 1, Chapter 3, page 94; 2, Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 69

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