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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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 (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
When using a spectrum to look for non Wi-Fi interference sources, you notice significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies) within the desktop area of a users workspace, but the interference disappears quickly after just 2 meters. What is the most likely cause of this interference?

- A. Unintentional radiation from the PC power supply
- B. Bluetooth devices in the user's work area
- C. Excess RF energy from a nearby AP
- D. USB 3 devices in the user's work area

Answer: D

Explanation:
USB 3 devices in the user's work area are the most likely cause of this interference when using a spectrum analyzer to look for non-Wi-Fi interference sources. A spectrum analyzer is a tool that measures and visualizes the radio frequency activity and interference in the wireless environment. A spectrum analyzer can show the spectrum usage and energy levels on each frequency band or channel and help identify and locate the sources of interference. Interference is any unwanted signal that disrupts or degrades the intended signal on a wireless channel. Interference can be caused by various sources, such as other Wi-Fi devices, non-Wi-Fi devices, or natural phenomena. Interference can affect WLAN performance and quality by causing signal loss, noise, distortion, or errors. USB 3 devices are non-Wi-Fi devices that use USB 3.0 technology to transfer data at high speeds between computers and peripherals, such as hard drives, flash drives, cameras, or printers. USB 3 devices can generate electromagnetic radiation that interferes with Wi-Fi signals in the 2.4 GHz band, especially when they are close to Wi-Fi devices or antennas. USB 3 devices can cause significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies) within the desktop area of a user's workspace, but the interference disappears quickly after just 2 meters. This is because USB 3 devices emit broadband interference that affects all channels in the 2.4 GHz band with a high intensity near the source but a low intensity at a distance due to attenuation. The other options are not likely to cause this interference pattern when using a spectrum analyzer to look for non-Wi-Fi interference sources. Bluetooth devices in the user's work area are non-Wi-Fi devices that use Bluetooth technology to communicate wirelessly between computers and peripherals, such as keyboards, mice, headphones, or speakers. Bluetooth devices can cause interference with Wi-Fi signals in the 2.4 GHz band, but they use frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) technique that changes frequencies rapidly and randomly within a range of 79 channels. Therefore, Bluetooth devices do not cause significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies), but rather intermittent interference on some channels at different times. Excess RF energy from a nearby AP is not a non-Wi-Fi interference source but rather a Wi-Fi interference source that occurs when an AP transmits more power than necessary for its coverage area. Excess RF energy from a nearby AP can cause co-channel interference (CCI) with other APs or client devices that use the same channel within range of each other. CCI reduces performance and capacity because it causes contention and collisions on the wireless medium,

NEW QUESTION # 21
What can cause excessive VSWR in RF cables used to connect a radio to an antenna?

- A. Impedance mismatch
- B. High gain yagi antenna
- C. Radio output power above 100 mW but below 400 mw
- D. High gain parabolic dish antenna

Answer: A

Explanation:
Impedance is the measure of opposition to the flow of alternating current (AC) in a circuit. Impedance mismatch occurs when the impedance of the radio does not match the impedance of the antenna or the cable.
This causes some of the transmitted or received signal to be reflected back, resulting in a loss of power and efficiency. The voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) is a metric that indicates the amount of impedance mismatch in a transmission line. A higher VSWR means a higher impedance mismatch and a lower signal quality. A VSWR of 1:1 is ideal, meaning there is no impedance mismatch and no reflected power. A VSWR of 2:1 means that for every 2 units of forward power, there is 1 unit of reflected power12.
The other options are not correct because they do not affect the VSWR in RF cables. A high gain yagi antenna or a high gain parabolic dish antenna can increase the signal strength and directionality, but they do not cause impedance mismatch in the cable.

Radio output power above 100 mW but below 400 mW is within the acceptable range for most WLAN devices and does not cause excessive VSWR in the cable3.: 1: CWNA-109 Official Study Guide, page 77 2: VSWR 3: CWNA-109 Official Study Guide, page 81

NEW QUESTION # 22
During a post-implementation survey, you have detected a non-802.11 wireless device transmitting in the area used by handheld 802.11g scanners. What is the most important factor in determining the impact of this non-
802.11 device?

- A. Protocols utilized
- B. Receive sensitivity
- C. Airtime utilization
- D. Channel occupied

Answer: C

Explanation:
Airtime Utilization is a per-channel statistic that defines what percentage of the channel is currently being used, and what percentage is therefore free. Airtime usage can come from: Data traffic to and from client devices. Interference from WiFi and non-WiFi sources. Management overhead from APs and client devices.
https://wyebot.com/2019/06/06/understanding-airtime-utilization/

NEW QUESTION # 23
You are performing a post-implementation validation survey. What basic tool can be used to easily locate areas of high co-channel interference?

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

Answer: C

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 # 24
In a long-distance RF link, what statement about Fade Margin is true?

- A. The Fade Margin is a measurement of signal loss through free space and is a function of frequency and distance.
- B. Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading.
- C. A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RF link if more than 80% of the first Fresnel zone is clear of obstructions.
- D. The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link should be equivalent to the receiver's low noise filter gain.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading. It is the difference between the receiver's sensitivity and the actual received signal level. A higher Fade Margin indicates a more robust link that can withstand interference, attenuation, or other factors that may reduce the signal strength. A lower Fade Margin means that the link is more susceptible to failure or performance degradation. Fade Margin is usually expressed in decibels (dB) and can be calculated by subtracting the receiver sensitivity from the received signal level. References: 1, Chapter 2, page
51; 2, Section 2.1

NEW QUESTION # 25
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