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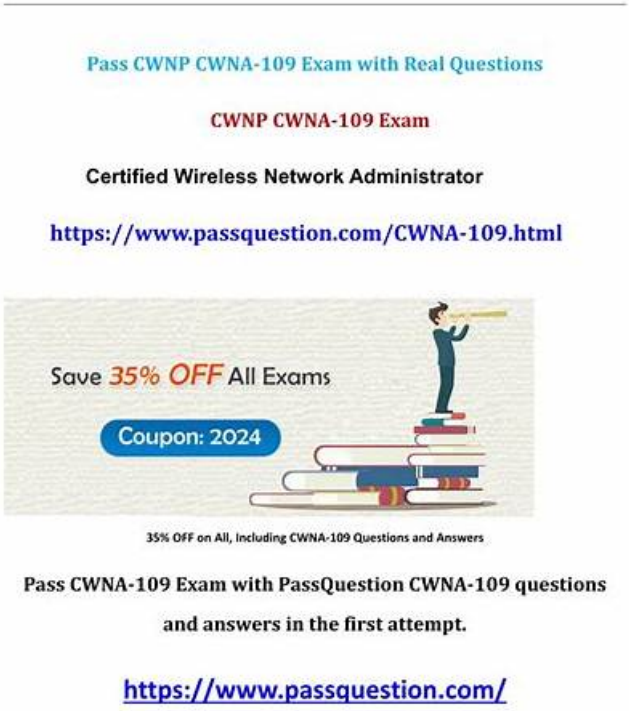

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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.

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CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
What factor is likely to cause the least impact on the application layer throughput of an 802.11n client station in a 2.4 GHz HT BSS?

- A. RF interference from more than 10 nearby Bluetooth transmitters
- B. Implementation of several other clients in the same BSS using 802.11g radios
- C. Increasing or decreasing the number of spatial streams in use by the client station and AP
- D. Implementing Fast BSS Transition (FT) for roaming

Answer: D

Explanation:
Implementing Fast BSS Transition (FT) for roaming is likely to cause the least impact on the application layer throughput of an 802.11n client station in a 2.4 GHz HT BSS. FT is a feature that allows a client station to quickly switch from one AP to another within the same ESS (Extended Service Set) without having to re-authenticate and re-associate with each AP. This reduces the latency and packet loss that may occur during roaming, thus improving the user experience and maintaining the application layer throughput. FT is defined in the IEEE 802.11r amendment and is also known as Fast Roaming or Fast Secure Roaming. References: , Chapter 9, page 367; , Section 6.3

NEW QUESTION # 75
Which one of the following channels can be used for VHT transmissions according to the 802.11 specification?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The channel that can be used for VHT transmissions according to the 802.11 specification is channel 144.

VHT stands for Very High Throughput and is the PHY layer specification for 802.11ac devices. VHT transmissions can use channel bandwidths of 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, or 160 MHz in the 5 GHz band.
Channel 144 is one of the channels in the 5 GHz band that can support VHT transmissions with any of these bandwidths. Channel 6, channel 1, and channel 11 are channels in the 2.4 GHz band that cannot support VHT transmissions, as they are only compatible with legacy (802.11b/g/n), HT (802.11n), or ERP (802.11g) transmissions with up to 20 MHz bandwidth. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 214; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 204.

NEW QUESTION # 76
What is always required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz RF link at a distance of 3 miles (5 kilometers)?

- A. Grid antennas ateach endpoint
- B. A Fresnel Zone that is at least 60% clear of obstructions
- C. A minimum antenna gain of 11 dBi at both endpoints
- D. Minimum output power level of 2 W

Answer: B

Explanation:
What is always required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz RF link at a distance of 3 miles (5 kilometers) is a Fresnel Zone that is at least 60% clear of obstructions. The Fresnel Zone is an elliptical-shaped area around the line-of-sight path between two antennas that reflects and refracts the RF waves. The Fresnel Zone radius depends on the frequency of the RF signal and the distance between the antennas. For optimal performance, the Fresnel Zone should be at least 60% clear of any obstructions that may cause interference, attenuation, or multipath fading. The minimum output power level, antenna gain, and antenna type may vary depending on the environmental conditions and regulatory constraints, but they are not always required for a high quality RF link. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-
109], page 75; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 65.

NEW QUESTION # 77
Your manager asked you to locate a solution that allows for centralized monitoring of WLAN performance over time. He wants a single pane of glass for administration and monitoring of the solution. What do you recommend?

- A. Laptop-based spectrum analyzers
- B. AP-based spectrum analysis
- C. Overlay WLAN monitoring solution
- D. Laptop-based protocol analyzers

Answer: C

Explanation:
The solution that you recommend is an Overlay WLAN monitoring solution. An Overlay WLAN monitoring solution is a system that uses dedicated sensors or probes to monitor the WLAN performance over time. The sensors are deployed throughout the WLAN coverage area and collect data on various metrics such as signal strength, noise level, channel utilization, interference, throughput, latency, packet loss, and QoS. The sensors send the data to a centralized server or appliance that analyzes the data and provides a single pane of glass for administration and monitoring of the solution. An Overlay WLAN monitoring solution can help to detect and troubleshoot WLAN issues, optimize WLAN performance, and generate reports and alerts. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-
109], page 538; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-
109], page 508.

NEW QUESTION # 78
A dual-band 802.11ac AP must be powered by PoE. As a class 4 device, what power level should be received at the AP?

- A. 12.95 W
- B. 25.5 W
- C. 30 W
- D. 15.4 W

Answer: B

Explanation:
PoE has different standards that define different power levels for PSEs and PDs. The original standard, IEEE 802.3af, defines two classes of PSEs: Class 3 (15.4 W) and Class 4 (30 W). The newer standard, IEEE 802.3at, also known as PoE+, defines four classes of PSEs: Class 0 (15.4 W), Class 1 (4 W), Class 2 (7 W), and Class 3 (12.95 W). The power level received at the PD is always lower than the power level provided by the PSE, due to cable resistance and power dissipation. The IEEE standards specify the minimum power level that must be received at the PD for each class of PSE. For a Class 4 PSE, the minimum power level received at the PD is
25.5 W910. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Power over Ethernet (PoE), page 295; CWNA-109Study Guide, Chapter 7: Power over Ethernet (PoE), page 289.

NEW QUESTION # 79
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