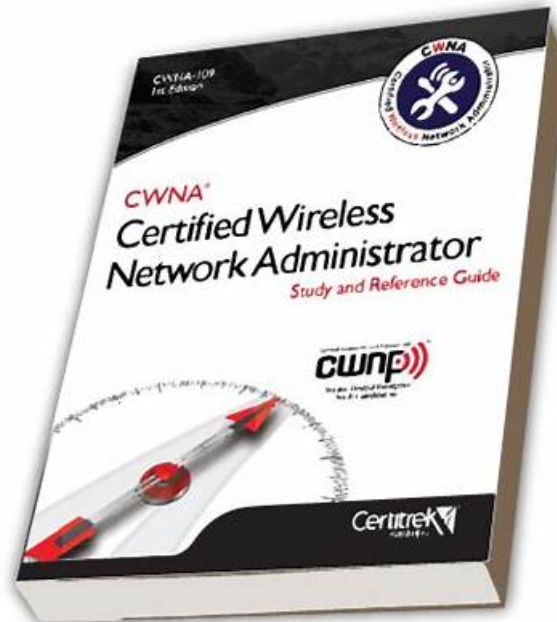


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CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119

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

Answer: A

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 # 120

A WLAN is implemented using wireless controllers. The APs must locate the controllers when powered on and connected to the network. Which one of the following methods is commonly used to locate the controllers by the APs?

- **A. DHCP**
- B. SNMP
- C. GRE
- D. NTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a commonly used method to locate the controllers by the APs in a WLAN that is implemented using wireless controllers. DHCP is a protocol that allows a device to obtain an IP address and other network configuration parameters from a server. In a wireless controller scenario, the APs can use DHCP to request an IP address from a DHCP server, which can also provide the IP address or hostname of the wireless controller as an option in the DHCP response. This way, the APs can discover the wireless controller and establish a connection with it. Alternatively, the APs can also use other methods to locate the wireless controller, such as DNS (Domain Name System), broadcast or multicast discovery, or manual configuration. References: 1, Chapter 8, page 309; 2, Section 5.2

NEW QUESTION # 121

When replacing the antenna of a WLAN device with a similar antenna type that has a higher passive gain, what antenna characteristic will decrease?

- A. Range
- **B. Beamwidth**
- C. Active gain
- D. Receive sensitivity

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the CWNA Official Study Guide (CWNA-109), Chapter 4: Antennas and Accessories, antenna gain is a measure of how effectively an antenna focuses energy in a particular direction. When a passive antenna with a higher gain is used, it does not increase the transmitted power - instead, it focuses the RF energy more narrowly, creating a stronger signal in a smaller area.

"As the gain of an antenna increases, the beamwidth of the antenna decreases. This is because a higher gain antenna focuses energy more narrowly in one direction. While this increases range in that direction, it reduces coverage in other directions."

- CWNA-108 Study Guide, Chapter 4, Antenna Concepts and Beamwidth, p. 165-166 Thus, when you replace an antenna with one of higher passive gain, the beamwidth decreases while range in the direction of focus increases.

NEW QUESTION # 122

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

Answer: C

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 element¹². 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 # 123

What 802.11 network configuration would result in multiple stations broadcasting Beacon frames with the same BSSID but with different source addresses?

- A. An SCA network is in use.
- B. A single AP supports multiple BSSs with different SSIDs.
- C. An IBSS is used instead of a BSS.
- D. Multiple APs have been loaded with the same configuration from an image file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

An IBSS is used instead of a BSS is a network configuration that would result in multiple stations broadcasting Beacon frames with the same BSSID but with different source addresses. An IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) is a type of WLAN that does not use an AP but rather allows stations to communicate directly with each other in a peer-to-peer manner. An IBSS is also known as an ad-hoc network or a peer-to-peer network. In an IBSS, each station generates its own Beacon frames to announce its presence and capabilities to other stations within range. The Beacon frames have the same BSSID, which is randomly generated by one of the stations when creating the IBSS, but they have different source addresses, which are the MAC addresses of each station's radio interface. The BSSID is used to identify the IBSS and prevent stations from joining other IBSSs with different BSSIDs. References: , Chapter 1, page 25; , Section 1.1

NEW QUESTION # 124

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