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You can change the difficulty of these questions, which will help you determine what areas appertain to more study before taking your CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Dumps. Here we listed some of the most important benefits you can get from using our CWNP CWNA-109 practice questions.

CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

When compared with legacy Power Save mode, how does VHT TXOP power save improve battery life for devices on a WLAN?

- A. Legacy Power Save mode was removed in the 802.11ac amendment.
- B. VHT TXOP power save uses the partial AID in the preamble to allow clients to identify frames targeted for them.
- C. VHT TXOP power save allows stations to enter sleep mode and legacy Power Save does not.
- D. **VHT TXOP power save allows the WLAN transceiver to disable more components when in a low power state.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

VHT TXOP (Very High Throughput Transmit Opportunity) power save is a feature introduced with the 802.11ac amendment, which is designed to improve the power efficiency of devices connected to a WLAN.

This feature enhances battery life in several ways, compared to the legacy Power Save mode:

* Enhanced Power Saving: VHT TXOP power save allows devices to disable more components of the WLAN transceiver when they are in a low power state. This reduces the power consumption during periods when the device is not actively transmitting or receiving data.

* Intelligent Wake-Up Mechanisms: It employs more sophisticated mechanisms for devices to determine when they need to wake up and listen to the channel, further reducing unnecessary power usage.

* Optimized Operation: This power save mode is optimized for the high-throughput environment of 802.11ac networks, allowing devices to efficiently manage power while maintaining high performance.

Legacy Power Save mode, introduced in earlier versions of the 802.11 standards, does not provide the same level of component disablement or the intelligent wake-up mechanisms found in VHT TXOP power save, making option B the correct answer.

References:

IEEE 802.11ac-2013 Amendment: Enhancements for Very High Throughput for Operation in Bands below 6 GHz.

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

NEW QUESTION # 111

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 has 4 radio chains**
- B. It supports UL-MU-MIMO
- C. It supports four channels in 2.4 GHz and 4 channels in 5 GHz
- D. It uses a modified OpenWRT firmware

Answer: A

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: ExamCWNA-109], page 223; [CWNA:

Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 213.

NEW QUESTION # 112

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: B

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 # 113

What feature of 802.11ax (HE) may impact design decisions related to AP placement and the spacing between same-channel BSS cells (3SAs) because it is designed to reduce overlapping BSS contention?

- A. BSS Color
- B. TWT
- C. uplink MU-MIMO
- D. 6 GHz band support

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the 802.11ax (High Efficiency, HE) amendment, one of the key features introduced is BSS (Basic Service Set) Coloring. This feature is designed to mitigate issues arising from overlapping BSSs (OBSS), which can lead to contention and interference in dense wireless environments. BSS Coloring works by:

* Assigning a "color" (a small number) to each BSS: This helps devices differentiate between frames from their own BSS and those from neighboring BSSs.

* Reducing Inter-BSS Interference: Devices can ignore frames from different BSSs (with a different "color") under certain conditions, reducing the impact of OBSS interference.

* Improving Spatial Reuse: By distinguishing between transmissions from different BSSs, devices can make more informed decisions about when to transmit, improving the efficiency of spatial reuse and reducing unnecessary contention.

This feature directly impacts design decisions related to AP placement and the spacing between same-channel BSS cells, as it allows for closer placement of APs on the same channel without significantly increasing interference, thus improving overall network capacity and efficiency.

The other options, while features of 802.11ax, do not directly pertain to reducing overlapping BSS contention in the same manner:

* TWT (Target Wake Time) optimizes device sleep schedules to conserve power.

* Uplink MU-MIMO enhances uplink data transmission capabilities but doesn't specifically address OBSS contention.

* 6 GHz Band Support introduces new spectrum for Wi-Fi use but is not a feature aimed at reducing OBSS contention within the 802.11ax framework.

Therefore, the correct answer is B, BSS Color.

References:

IEEE 802.11ax-2021: Enhancements for High Efficiency WLAN.

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

NEW QUESTION # 114

The IEEE 802.11-2012 standard requires VHT capable devices to be backward compatible with devices using which other 802.11

physical layer specifications (PHYs)?

- A. HR/DSSS
- B. DSSS-OFDM
- C. OFDM
- D. ERP-PBCC

Answer: C

Explanation:

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) is the physical layer specification (PHY) that VHT capable devices must be backward compatible with according to the IEEE 802.11-2012 standard. VHT (Very High Throughput) is a PHY and MAC enhancement that is defined in the IEEE 802.11ac amendment and is also known as Wi-Fi 5. VHT operates only in the 5 GHz band and uses features such as wider channel bandwidths (up to 160 MHz), higher modulation schemes (up to 256-QAM), more spatial streams (up to eight), multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO), beamforming, and VHT PHY and MAC enhancements. VHT can achieve data rates up to 6.9 Gbps.

According to the IEEE 802.11-2012 standard, VHT capable devices must be backward compatible with devices using OFDM PHY, which is defined in the IEEE 802.11a amendment and is also used by IEEE 802.11 g, IEEE 802.11n, and IEEE 802.11h amendments. OFDM operates in both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and uses features such as subcarriers, symbols, guard intervals, and OFDM PHY and MAC enhancements. OFDM can achieve data rates up to 54 Mbps.

Backward compatibility means that VHT capable devices can interoperate with OFDM devices on the same network by using common features and parameters that are supported by both PHYs. For example, VHT capable devices can use a channel bandwidth of 20 MHz, a modulation scheme of BPSK, QPSK, or 16-QAM, one spatial stream, no beamforming, and OFDM PHY and MAC headers when communicating with OFDM devices. Backward compatibility also means that VHT capable devices can fall back to OFDM mode when the signal quality or SNR is too low for VHT mode. References: 1, Chapter 3, page 123; 2, Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 115

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