

# CWNA-109 Exam Materials: CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) & CWNA-109 Study Guide Files



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## CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.</li></ul>

## Examcollection CWNA-109 Dumps - CWNA-109 Actual Tests

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### CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

Which IEEE 802.11 physical layer (PHY) specification includes support for operation in the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz bands?

- A. HT(802.11n)
- B. VHT (802.11ac).
- C. HE (802.11ax)
- D. HR/DSSS (802.11b)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11ax standard, also known as High-Efficiency Wireless (HEW) or simply HE, includes support for operation across multiple frequency bands: 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and, with the appropriate regulatory approvals, the 6 GHz band. This makes option D the correct answer. Here's how it compares to the other options:

\* HE (802.11ax): Introduced as an enhancement over previous standards, 802.11ax is designed to improve efficiency, especially in dense environments. It supports operation in the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and

6 GHz bands (the latter pending regulatory approval in various regions), making it highly versatile and future-proof.

\* VHT (802.11ac): Very High Throughput, or 802.11ac, operates exclusively in the 5 GHz band. It introduced significant speed improvements over its predecessor (802.11n) but does not support the 2.4 GHz or 6 GHz bands.

\* HT (802.11n): High Throughput, or 802.11n, supports operation in both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.

However, it does not include support for the 6 GHz band.

\* HR/DSSS (802.11b): High-Rate Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum, or 802.11b, operates only in the 2.4 GHz band. It was one of the early Wi-Fi standards and does not support 5 GHz or 6 GHz bands.

Given these distinctions, only 802.11ax (option D) supports operation across all three mentioned bands, aligning with the requirements stated in the question.

References:

\* IEEE 802.11ax-2021: High-Efficiency Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications.

\* Understanding the 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6) standard and its implications for modern wireless networking.

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

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: ExamCWNA-109], page 538; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 508.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

As an RF wave propagates through space, the wave front experiences natural expansion that reduces its signal strength in an area. What describes the rate at which this expansion happens?

- A. MU-MIMO
- B. Fresnel zone thinning
- C. Ohm's law
- D. Inverse square law

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The inverse square law states that the signal strength of an RF wave is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source. This means that as the distance from the transmitter increases, the signal strength decreases rapidly.

References: Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide, Chapter 3, page 64.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

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. The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link should be equivalent to the receiver's low noise filter gain.
- D. A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RF link if more than 80% of the first Fresnel zone is clear of obstructions.

**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 # 15

What facts are true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture?

- A. An IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions.
- B. Using centralized data forwarding, APs never tag Ethernet frames with VLAN identifiers or 802.1p CoS.
- C. With 802.1X/EAP security, the AP acts as the supplicant and the controller acts as the authenticator.
- D. Management and data frame types must be processed locally by the AP, while control frame types must be sent to the controller.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The fact that is true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture is that an IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions. A Split MAC architecture is a WLAN architecture where some of the MAC

