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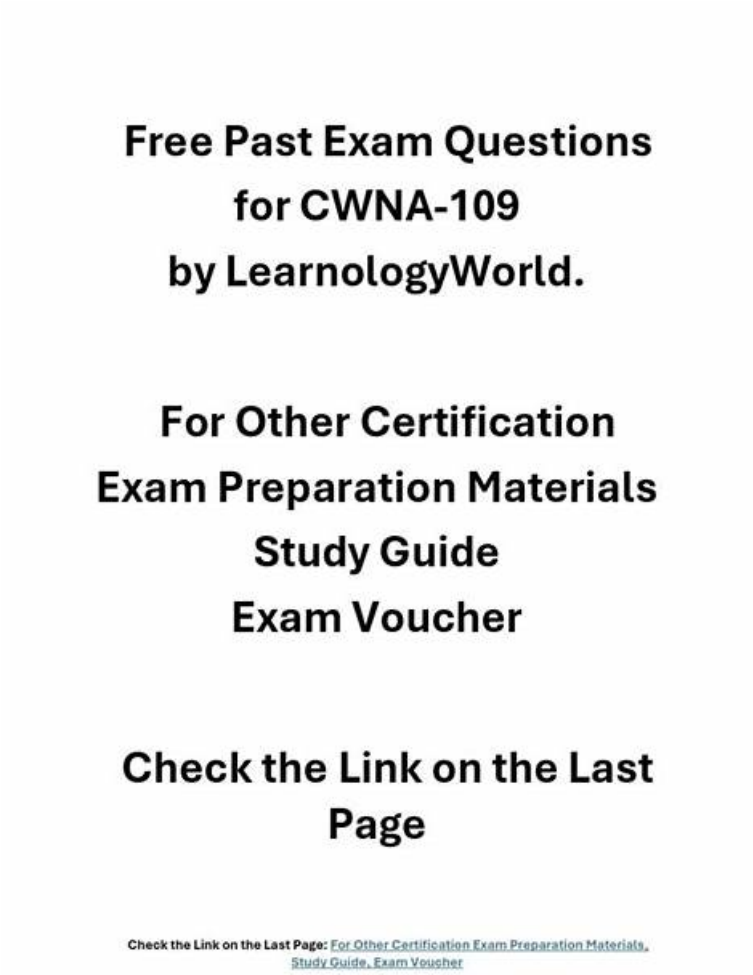

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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
Three access points are used within a facility. One access point is on channel 11 and the other two are on channel 1. The two access points using channel 1 are on either side of the access point using channel 11 and sufficiently apart so that they do not interfere with each other when they transmit frames. Assuming no other APs are in the vicinity, is CCI still a possibility in this network and why?

- A. Yes, because the client devices connected to one of the channel 1 APs will transmit frames that reach the other channel 1 AP as well as clients connected to the other channel 1 AP.
- B. No, because CCI only occurs in the 5 GHz frequency band.
- C. Yes, because channel 11 loops around and causes CCI with channel 1.
- D. No, because the APs are far enough apart that no CCI will occur.

Answer: A

Explanation:
CCI is still a possibility in this network because the client devices connected to one of the channel 1 APs will transmit frames that reach the other channel 1 AP as well as clients connected to the other channel 1 AP. CCI stands for co-channel interference, which is a type of interference that occurs when two or more devices transmit on the same channel within range of each other. CCI reduces performance and capacity because it causes contention and collisions on the wireless medium, which leads to retransmissions and delays. CCI can be mitigated by increasing physical separation between devices using the same channel or by reducing transmit power levels to limit coverage area. In this scenario, three access points are used within a facility.
One access point is on channel 11 and the other two are on channel 1. The two access points using channel 1 are on either side of the access point using channel 11 and sufficiently apart so that they do not interfere with each other when they transmit frames. However, this does not prevent CCI from occurring between their client devices that are connected on channel 1. For example, if a client device connected to one of the channel
1 APs sends a frame to another device on the wired network or on another wireless network (such as an Internet server or a VoIP phone), that frame will be heard by both channel 1 APs as well as any other client devices connected to either of them on channel 1. This will cause CCI because these devices will have to wait for the channel to be clear before they can transmit their own frames.
The answer that CCI only occurs in the
5 GHz frequency band is incorrect; CCI can occur in any frequency band where devices use the same channel.
The answer that channel 11 loops around and causes CCI with channel 1 is also incorrect; channel 11 does not loop around and it operates in a different frequency band than channel 1. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Radio Frequency Signal and Antenna Concepts, page 147

NEW QUESTION # 40
You are reporting on the RF environment in your facility. The manager asks you to describe the noise floor noted in the report. Which of the following is the best explanation?

- A. The energy radiated by flooring materials that causes interference in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.
- B. The extra energy radiated by access points and client devices beyond that intended for the signal.
- C. The RF energy that exists in the environment from intentional and unintentional RF radiators that forms the baseline above which the intentional signal of your WLAN must exist.
- D. The noise caused by elevators, microwave ovens, and video transmitters.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The RF energy that exists in the environment from intentional and unintentional RF radiators that forms the baseline above which the intentional signal of your WLAN must exist is the best explanation of the noise floor noted in the report. The noise floor is a term that describes the level of background noise or interference in a wireless channel or band. The noise floor is measured in dBm (decibel-milliwatts) and it represents the minimum signal strength that can be detected or received by a wireless device. The noise floor is influenced by various factors, such as the sensitivity of the receiver, the antenna gain, the cable loss, and the ambient RF environment. The ambient RF environment consists of intentional and unintentional RF radiators that emit RF energy in the wireless spectrum. Intentional RF radiators are devices that are designed to transmit RF signals for communication purposes, such as Wi-Fi access points, Bluetooth devices, microwave ovens, or cordless phones. Unintentional RF radiators are devices that are not designed to transmit RF signals but generate electromagnetic radiation as a by-product of their operation, such as USB 3 devices, PC power supplies, or fluorescent lights. The noise floor affects WLAN performance and quality because it determines the minimum signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) that is required for a successful wireless transmission. SNR is the difference between the signal strength of the desired signal and the noise floor of the channel. SNR is also measured in dB and it indicates how much the signal stands out from the noise. A higher SNR means a better signal quality and a lower bit error rate. A lower SNR means a worse signal quality and a higher bit error rate.
Therefore, to achieve a reliable WLAN connection, the intentional signal of your WLAN must exist above the noise floor by a certain margin that depends on the data rate and modulation scheme used. The other options are not accurate or complete explanations of the noise floor noted in the report. The noise caused by elevators, microwave ovens, and video transmitters is not the noise floor but rather examples of interference sources that contribute to the noise floor. The extra energy radiated by access points and client devices beyond that intended for the signal is not the noise floor but rather an example of spurious emissions that cause interference to other devices or channels. The energy radiated by flooring materials that causes interference in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands is not the noise floor but rather an example of attenuation or reflection that reduces or changes the direction of the signal.
References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Radio Frequency Signal and Antenna Concepts, page 139

NEW QUESTION # 41
Three access points are used within a facility. One access point is on channel 11 and the other two are on channel 1. The two access points using channel 1 are on either side of the access point using channel 11 and sufficiently apart so that they do not interfere with each other when they transmit frames. Assuming no other APs are in the vicinity, is CCI still a possibility in this network and why?

- A. Yes, because the client devices connected to one of the channel 1 APs will transmit frames that reach the other channel 1 AP as well as clients connected to the other channel 1 AP.
- B. No, because CCI only occurs in the 5 GHz frequency band.
- C. Yes, because channel 11 loops around and causes CCI with channel 1.
- D. No, because the APs are far enough apart that no CCI will occur.

Answer: A

Explanation:
CCI is still a possibility in this network because the client devices connected to one of the channel 1 APs will transmit frames that reach the other channel 1 AP as well as clients connected to the other channel 1 AP. CCI stands for co-channel interference, which is a type of interference that occurs when two or more devices transmit on the same channel within range of each other. CCI reduces performance and capacity because it causes contention and collisions on the wireless medium, which leads to retransmissions and delays. CCI can be mitigated by increasing physical separation between devices using the same channel or byreducing transmit power levels to limit coverage area. In this scenario, three access points are used within a facility. One access point is on channel 11 and the other two are on channel 1. The two access points using channel 1 are on either side of the access point using channel 11 and sufficiently apart so that they do not interfere with each other when they transmit frames. However, this does not prevent CCI from occurring between their client devices that are connected on channel 1. For example, if a client device connected to one of the channel 1 APs sends a frame to another device on the wired network or on another wireless network (such as an Internet server or

a VoIP phone), that frame will be heard by both channel 1 APs as well as any other client devices connected to either of them on channel 1. This will cause CCI because these devices will have to wait for the channel to be clear before they can transmit their own frames. The answer that CCI only occurs in the 5 GHz frequency band is incorrect; CCI can occur in any frequency band where devices use the same channel. The answer that channel 11 loops around and causes CCI with channel 1 is also incorrect; channel 11 does not loop around and it operates in a different frequency band than channel 1. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 5:
Radio Frequency Signal and Antenna Concepts, page 147

NEW QUESTION # 42
You must plan for POE in an office environment. Which one of these devices is least likely to be a POE PSE?

- A. VoIP Phone
- B. Switch
- C. Midspan multi-port injector
- D. Midspan injector

Answer: A

Explanation:
A VoIP phone is least likely to be a POE PSE of the devices listed. POE stands for Power over Ethernet, which is a technology that allows devices to receive both power and data over a single Ethernet cable. A POE PSE stands for Power Sourcing Equipment, which is a device that provides power to other devices over Ethernet. A POE PD stands for Powered Device, which is a device that receives power from a PSE over Ethernet. A midspan multi-port injector, a switch, and a midspan injector are examples of POE PSEs, as they can supply power to multiple devices over Ethernet cables. A VoIP phone is an example of a POE PD, as it can receive power from a PSE over an Ethernet cable. However, some VoIP phones can also act as POE PSEs for other devices, such as IP cameras or wireless access points, but this is not very common. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 8: Wireless LAN Access Points, page 2411

NEW QUESTION # 43
You are evaluating access points for use in the 5 GHz frequency band. What PHY supports this band and supports 80 MHz channels?

- A. VHT
- B. OFDM
- C. HT
- D. ERP

Answer: A

Explanation:
VHT stands for Very High Throughput, which is a physical layer (PHY) specification that supports the 5 GHz frequency band and supports 80 MHz channels. VHT is used by the IEEE 802.11ac standard, which is also known as Wi-Fi 5. VHT allows for higher data rates and more spatial streams than the previous HT (High Throughput) PHY, which is used by the IEEE 802.11n standard, also known as Wi-Fi 4. HT supports the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, but only supports up to 40 MHz channels12 The other options are not correct because:
* ERP (option C) stands for Extended Rate PHY, which is a physical layer specification that supports the
2.4 GHz frequency band and supports up to 20 MHz channels. ERP is used by the IEEE 802.11g standard, which is also known as Wi-Fi 3. ERP allows for higher data rates than the previous DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) PHY, which is used by the IEEE 802.11b standard, also known as Wi-Fi 234
* OFDM (option D) stands for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, which is a modulation technique that divides a signal into multiple subcarriers that are spaced orthogonally to each other.
OFDM is not a physical layer specification, but a common feature of many PHY specifications, including ERP, HT, and VHT. OFDM allows for higher spectral efficiency and robustness against multipath interference than the previous CCK (Complementary Code Keying) modulation technique used by DSSS34

NEW QUESTION # 44
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