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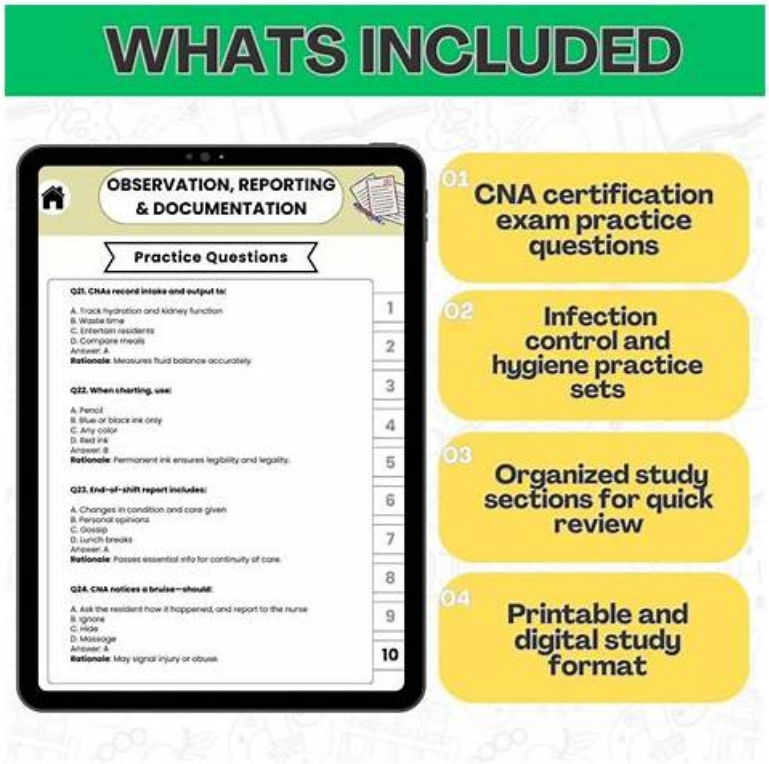

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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126
XYZ Company has decided to install an 802.11 WLAN system that will support 1083 wireless users, but they are concerned about network security. XYZ is interested in deploying standardized security features. In addition to WPA2-Enterprise with PEAP and role-based access control, XYZ would like to support management frame protection as well as a fast secure roaming protocol for future mobile handsets.
As XYZ Company selects a product to deploy, what two IEEE amendments, which are included in 802.11-2016, and 802.11-2020 should be supported to provide the management frame protection and fast secure roaming security features?

- A. 802.11j and 802.11k
- B. 802.11r and 802.11w
- C. 802.11j and 802.11z
- D. 802.11k and 802.11v

Answer: B

Explanation:
The two IEEE amendments that should be supported to provide the management frame protection and fast secure roaming security features are 802.11r and 802.11w12.
* 802.11r (Fast BSS Transition): This amendment to the IEEE 802.11 standard permits continuous connectivity aboard wireless devices in motion, with fast and secure client transitions from one Basic Service Set to another1.
* 802.11w (Management Frame Protection): This amendment increases the security of its management frames2.

NEW QUESTION # 127
You have implemented an 802.11ax WLAN for a customer. All APs are four stream HE APs. The customer states that it is essential that most of the clients can use the OFDMA modulation scheme. What do you tell the customer?

- A. All 5 GHz PHYs use OFDM modulation, so you will achieve OFDMA everywhere in 5 GHz
- B. The clients that must support OFDMA must also be upgraded to 802.11ax
- C. OFDMA is an optional feature of 802.11ax and most APs don't even support it
- D. If the devices support 802.11ac, they can be updated to support OFDMA through driver upgrades

Answer: B

Explanation:
OFDMA is a new modulation scheme introduced in 802.11ax that allows multiple users to share the same channel by dividing it into smaller subchannels called resource units (RUs). This improves the efficiency and capacity of the WLAN by reducing contention and overhead. However, to use OFDMA, both the AP and the client must support 802.11ax and negotiate the parameters of the subchannel allocation. Therefore, the customer needs to upgrade the clients that require OFDMA to 802.11ax devices12.
The other options are not correct because they do not reflect the reality of OFDMA. Option B is incorrect because OFDMA is a mandatory feature of 802.11ax for both downlink and uplink transmissions, and all
802.11ax APs must support it1. Option C is incorrect because OFDM and OFDMA are different modulation schemes, and OFDM does not allow multiple users to share the same channel. Option D is incorrect because
802.11ac devices cannot support OFDMA through driver upgrades, as they lack the hardware and firmware capabilities to do so2.:
1: CWNA-109 Official Study Guide, page 144 2: OFDMA

NEW QUESTION # 128
What authentication method is referenced in the 802.11-2016 and 802.11-2020 specifications and is recommended for robust WI-AN client security?

- A. SSL

- B. WEP
- C. 802.1X/EAP
- D. IPSec

Answer: C

Explanation:
The authentication method that is referenced in the 802.11-2016 and 802.11-2020 specifications and is recommended for robust WLAN client security is 802.1X/EAP. 802.1X/EAP stands for IEEE 802.1X Port-Based Network Access Control with Extensible Authentication Protocol and is a framework that provides strong authentication and dynamic encryption key generation for WLAN clients. 802.1X/EAP involves three parties: the supplicant (the client), the authenticator (the AP or the controller), and the authentication server (usually a RADIUS server). The supplicant sends its credentials (such as username and password, certificate, or token) to the authenticator, which forwards them to the authentication server. The authentication server verifies the credentials and sends a response to the authenticator, which grants or denies access to the supplicant. The authentication server also generates a master key that is used to derive encryption keys for the data frames between the supplicant and the authenticator. 802.1X/EAP supports various EAP methods that offer different levels of security and flexibility, such as EAP-TLS, EAP-PEAP, EAP-TTLS, EAP-FAST, and EAP-SIM. SSL, IPSec, and WEP are not authentication methods, but rather encryption or security protocols that are not specific to WLANs or referenced in the 802.11 specifications. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 299; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 289.

NEW QUESTION # 129
You are tasked with performing a throughput test on the WLAN. The manager asks that you use open source tools to reduce costs. What open source tool is designed to perform a throughput test?

- A. IxChariot
- B. Python
- C. iPerf
- D. PuTTy

Answer: C

Explanation:
iPerf is an open source tool that is designed to perform a throughput test on the WLAN. iPerf is a cross- platform command-line tool that can measure the bandwidth and quality of network links by generating TCP or UDP traffic between two endpoints. iPerf can run as either a server or a client mode, depending on whether it receives or sends traffic. iPerf can also report various metrics of network performance, such as throughput, jitter, packet loss, delay, and TCP window size. To perform a throughput test on the WLAN using iPerf, one device needs to run iPerf in server mode and another device needs to run iPerf in client mode. The devices need to be connected to the same WLAN network and have their IP addresses configured properly. The device running iPerf in client mode needs to specify the IP address of the device running iPerf in server mode as well as other parameters such as protocol, port number, duration, interval, bandwidth limit, packet size, etc.
The device running iPerf in server mode will listen for incoming connections from the client device and send back acknowledgments or responses depending on the protocol used. The device running iPerf in client mode will send traffic to the server device according to the specified parameters and measure the network performance. The device running iPerf in client mode will display the results of the throughput test at the end of the test or at regular intervals during the test. The results can show the average, minimum, maximum, and instantaneous throughput of the network link, as well as other metrics such as jitter, packet loss, delay, and TCP window size.
References: 1, Chapter 7, page 287; 2, Section 4.3

NEW QUESTION # 130
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 # 131
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