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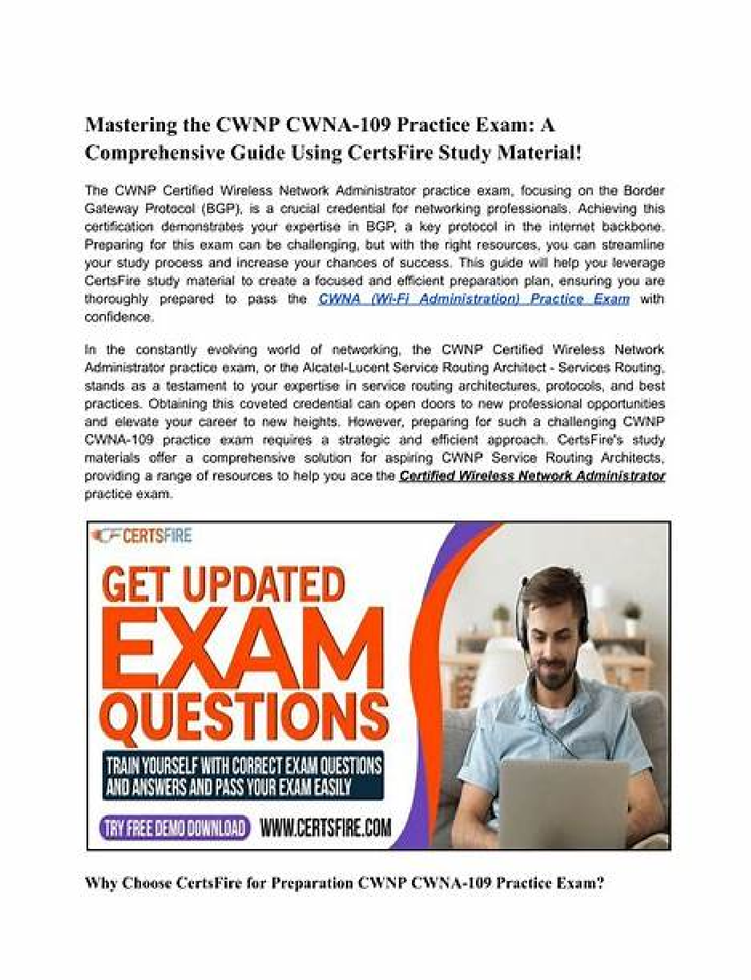

Mastering the CWNP CWNA-109 Practice Exam: A Comprehensive Guide Using CertsFire Study Material!

The CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator practice exam, focusing on the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), is a crucial credential for networking professionals. Achieving this certification demonstrates your expertise in BGP, a key protocol in the internet backbone. Preparing for this exam can be challenging, but with the right resources, you can streamline your study process and increase your chances of success. This guide will help you leverage CertsFire study material to create a focused and efficient preparation plan, ensuring you are thoroughly prepared to pass the CWNA (Wi-Fi Administration) Practice Exam with confidence.

In the constantly evolving world of networking, the CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator practice exam, or the Alcatel-Lucent Service Routing Architect - Services Routing, stands as a testament to your expertise in service routing architectures, protocols, and best practices. Obtaining this coveted credential can open doors to new professional opportunities and elevate your career to new heights. However, preparing for such a challenging CWNP CWNA-109 practice exam requires a strategic and efficient approach. CertsFire's study materials offer a comprehensive solution for aspiring CWNP Service Routing Architects, providing a range of resources to help you ace the ***Certified Wireless Network Administrator*** practice exam.

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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	• 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 3	• RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.

Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

All CWNA-109 Dumps and CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Training Courses Help candidates to study and pass the CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Exams hassle-free!

They struggle to find the right platform to get actual CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) exam questions and achieve their goals. Exam4PDF has made the product after seeing the students struggle to solve their issues and help them pass the CWNA-109 certification exam on the first try. Exam4PDF has designed this CWNA-109 Practice Test material after consulting with a lot of professionals and getting their good reviews so our customers can clear CWNA-109 certification exam quickly and improve themselves.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90
What can an impedance mismatch in the RF cables and connectors cause?

- A. Increased amplitude of the RF signal
- B. Increased range of the RF signal
- C. Fewer MCS values in the MCS table
- D. Excessive VSWR

Answer: D

Explanation:
VSWR stands for Voltage Standing Wave Ratio, which is a measure of how well the impedance of the RF cable and connectors matches the impedance of the transmitter and the antenna. Impedance is the opposition to the flow of alternating current in an RF circuit, and it depends on the frequency, resistance, capacitance, and inductance of the components. A perfect impedance match would have a VSWR of 1:1, meaning that all the power is transferred from the transmitter to the antenna, and none is reflected back. However, in reality, there is always some degree of mismatch, which causes some power to be reflected back to the transmitter, creating standing waves along the cable. This reduces the efficiency and performance of the wireless system, and can also damage the transmitter. Excessive VSWR can be caused by using poor quality or damaged cables and connectors, or by using components that have different impedance ratings123. References: CWNA-
109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 90; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2:
Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 86; CWNP website, CWNA Certification.

NEW QUESTION # 91
You support a WLAN using dual-band 802.11ac three stream access points. All access points have both the
2.4 GHz and 5 GHz radios enabled and use 40 MHz channels in 5 GHz and 20 MHz channels in 2.4 GHz. A manager is concerned about the fact that each access point is connected using a 1 Gbps Ethernet link. He is concerned that the Ethernet link will not be able to handle the load from the wireless radios. What do you tell him?

- A. Due to 802.11 network operations and the dynamic rates used by devices on the network, the two radios will likely not exceed the 1 Gpbs Ethernet link.
- B. His concern is valid and the company should upgrade all Ethernet links to 10 Gbps immediately.
- C. His concern is invalid because the AP will compress all data before transmitting it onto the Ethernet link.
- D. His concern is valid and the company should immediately plan to run a second 1 Gbps Ethernet link to each AP.

Answer: A

Explanation:
What you should tell him is that due to 802.11 network operations and the dynamic rates used by devices on the network, the two radios will likely not exceed the 1 Gbps Ethernet link. This is because the actual throughput of an 802.11 network is much lower than the theoretical data rates due to factors such as overhead, contention, interference, retransmissions, and environmental conditions. Moreover, the data rates used by devices on the network vary depending on their distance, signal quality, capabilities, and configuration.
Therefore, it is unlikely that both radios of the AP will simultaneously use the maximum data rates and saturate the 1 Gbps Ethernet link. Upgrading to a 10 Gbps Ethernet link or running a second 1 Gbps Ethernet link may be unnecessary and costly. Compressing all data before transmitting it onto the Ethernet link may introduce additional overhead and latency. References: [CWNP CertifiedWireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 227; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 217.

NEW QUESTION # 92
Which one of the following 802.11 PHYs is more likely to be used in an industrial deployment but not likely to be used in standard office deployments?

- A. OFDM
- B. S1G
- C. HT
- D. VHT

Answer: B

Explanation:
S1G is one of the 802.11 PHYs that is more likely to be used in an industrial deployment but not likely to be used in standard office deployments. This is because S1G stands for Sub-1 GHz, which means it operates in the frequency bands below 1 GHz, such as 900 MHz and 868 MHz. These bands offer better penetration and range than the higher frequency bands used by other 802.11 PHYs, such as 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. This makes S1G suitable for industrial applications that require robust and reliable wireless communication in harsh environments, such as factories, warehouses, mines, and smart grids. S1G also supports low-power and low-data-rate devices, such as sensors, actuators, and meters, which are common in industrial Internet of Things (IoT) scenarios. VHT, OFDM, and HT are other 802.11 PHYs that are more commonly used in standard office deployments, as they offer higher data rates and capacity than S1G, but have lower range and penetration. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Radio Frequency Technologies, page 751

NEW QUESTION # 93
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. ERP-PBCC
- D. OFDM

Answer: D

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 # 94
In an 802.11 2.4 GHz system, what 22 MHz channels are considered non-overlapping?

- A. 7 and 11
- B. 4 and 6
- C. 2 and 8
- D. 1 and 5

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the 2.4 GHz frequency band used for 802.11 wireless networks, the channel bandwidth is typically 20 MHz, but the actual frequency spread of each channel is about 22 MHz due to the modulation techniques used. This spread causes overlap between adjacent channels, which can lead to interference and degrade network performance. To avoid this, it's essential to use non-overlapping channels.
The three non-overlapping channels in the 2.4 GHz band are 1, 6, and 11. Each of these channels is spaced sufficiently apart to avoid interference with each other:
* Channel 1: Centered at 2.412 GHz.
* Channel 6: Centered at 2.437 GHz.
* Channel 11: Centered at 2.462 GHz.
Given the options provided, option C (1 and 5) is the closest to a pair of non-overlapping channels, although in practice, channel 5 would still cause some interference with channel 1 due to the 22 MHz spread. The ideal choice for non-overlapping channels would be any two channels among 1, 6, and 11, but this is not an option provided. Therefore, within the given options, 1 and 5 are the best choice, understanding that in a real-world scenario, 1 and 6 or 6 and 11 would be preferred to avoid overlap.
References:
CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109, by David D. Coleman and David A. Westcott.
Understanding 2.4 GHz channel arrangement and interference patterns in 802.11 wireless networks.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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