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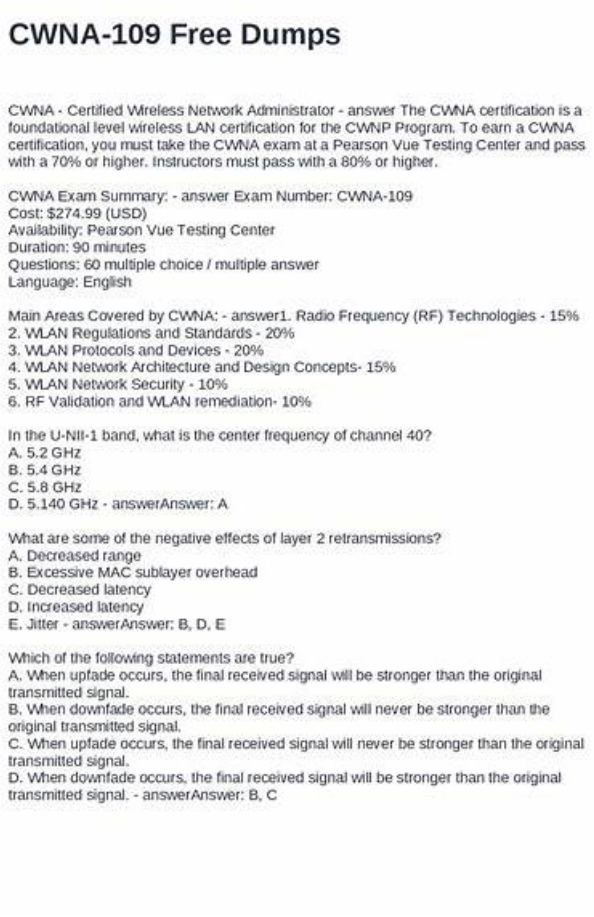

CWNA-109 Free Dumps

CWNA - Certified Wireless Network Administrator - answer The CWNA certification is a foundational level wireless LAN certification for the CWNP Program. To earn a CWNA certification, you must take the CWNA exam at a Pearson Vue Testing Center and pass with a 70% or higher. Instructors must pass with a 80% or higher.

CWNA Exam Summary: - answer Exam Number: CWNA-109
Cost: $274.99 (USD)
Availability: Pearson Vue Testing Center
Duration: 90 minutes
Questions: 60 multiple choice / multiple answer
Language: English

Main Areas Covered by CWNA: - answer1. Radio Frequency (RF) Technologies - 15%
2. WLAN Regulations and Standards - 20%
3. WLAN Protocols and Devices - 20%
4. WLAN Network Architecture and Design Concepts- 15%
5. WLAN Network Security - 10%
6. RF Validation and WLAN remediation- 10%

In the U-NII-1 band, what is the center frequency of channel 40?
A. 5.2 GHz
B. 5.4 GHz
C. 5.8 GHz
D. 5.140 GHz - answerAnswer: A

What are some of the negative effects of layer 2 retransmissions?
A. Decreased range
B. Excessive MAC sublayer overhead
C. Decreased latency
D. Increased latency
E. Jitter - answerAnswer: B, D, E

Which of the following statements are true?
A. When upfade occurs, the final received signal will be stronger than the original transmitted signal.
B. When downfade occurs, the final received signal will never be stronger than the original transmitted signal.
C. When upfade occurs, the final received signal will never be stronger than the original transmitted signal.
D. When downfade occurs, the final received signal will be stronger than the original transmitted signal. - answerAnswer: B, C

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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.

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Passing an CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) exam on the first attempt can be stressful, but CWNP CWNA-109 exam questions can help manage stress and allow you to perform at your best. We at VCETorrent give you the techniques and resources to make sure you get the most out of your exam study. We provide preparation material for the CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) exam that will guide you when you sit to study for it. CWNA-109 updated questions give you enough confidence to sit for the CWNP exam.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
The center frequency of channel 1 in the 2.4 GHz band is 2.412 GHz (2412 MHz). What is the center frequency of channel 4?

- A. 2.427
- B. 2.422
- C. 2.413
- D. 2.417

Answer: A

Explanation:
The center frequency of channel 4 in the 2.4 GHz band is 2.427 GHz (2427 MHz). The center frequency of a channel is the midpoint of its frequency range, where the signal strength is highest and most concentrated.
The center frequency of channel 1 in the 2.4 GHz band is 2.412 GHz (2412 MHz), as given in the question.
The center frequency of each subsequent channel is obtained by adding 5 MHz to the previous channel's center frequency, since the channels are spaced 5 MHz apart from each other in this band. Therefore, to find the center frequency of channel 4, we need to add 15 MHz (5 MHz x 3) to the center frequency of channel 1:
2.412 GHz + 0.015 GHz = 2.427 GHz
Alternatively, we can use a formula to calculate the center frequency of any channel in the 2.4 GHz band:
Center frequency (GHz) = 2.407 + (0.005 x Channel number)
Using this formula for channel 4, we get:
Center frequency (GHz) = 2.407 + (0.005 x 4)
Center frequency (GHz) = 2.407 + 0.02
Center frequency (GHz) = 2.427 References: 1, Chapter 3, page 85; 2, Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 18
When considering data rates available in HT and VHT PHY devices, in addition to the modulation, coding, channel width, and spatial streams, what impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables?

- A. Antenna Height
- B. guard interval
- C. Frequency band in use
- D. client drivers

Answer: B

Explanation:
The guard interval is a short period of time inserted between the symbols of an OFDM signal to prevent inter- symbol interference and improve the robustness of the transmission1. The guard interval can have different values depending on the 802.11 standard and the configuration of the device. For example, 802.11n supports two guard intervals: 800 ns (normal) and 400 ns (short)2. 802.11ac supports the same guard intervals as
802.11n, plus an optional 200 ns guard interval for 80 MHz and 160 MHz channels3. 802.11ax supports three guard intervals: 800 ns, 1600 ns, and 3200 ns4.
The guard interval affects the data rate because it determines the duration of each symbol. A shorter guard interval means more symbols can be transmitted in a given time, resulting in a higher data rate. However, a shorter guard interval also means less protection against inter-symbol interference, which may degrade the signal quality and increase the error rate. Therefore, there is a trade-off between data rate and reliability when choosing the guard interval.
The MCS tables for HT and VHT PHY devices show the data rates for different combinations of modulation, coding, channel width, spatial streams, and guard intervals. For example, for a VHT device using MCS 9 with QAM-256 modulation, 5/6 coding rate, 80 MHz channel width, and one spatial stream, the data rate is 433.3 Mbps with a normal guard interval (800 ns) and 486.7 Mbps with a short guard interval (400 ns)2. Therefore, the guard interval impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables.

NEW QUESTION # 19
A natural disaster has occurred in a remote area that is approximately 57 miles from the response team headquarters. The response team must implement a local wireless network using 802.11 WLAN access points.
What is the best method, of those listed, for implementation of a network back-haul for communications across the Internet in this scenario?

- A. Temporary wired DSL
- B. Cellular/LTE/5G
- C. Turn up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters
- D. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cellular/LTE/5G is the best method for implementing a network backhaul for communications across the Internet in a remote area that is affected by a natural disaster. This is because cellular/LTE/5G networks are wireless and do not depend on physical infrastructure that may be damaged or unavailable in such scenarios.
Cellular/LTE/5G networks also offer high-speed data transmission and wide coverage area, which are essential for emergency response operations. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters is not feasible because it requires line-of-sight and has limited range. Turning up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters is not effective because it may cause interference and does not guarantee reliable connectivity. Temporary wired DSL is not practical because it requires installing cables and equipment that may not be available or accessible in a remote area. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Wireless LAN Topologies, page 2031

NEW QUESTION # 20
What is an advantage of using WPA3-Personal instead of WPA2-Personal as a security solution for 802.11 networks?

- A. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses AES for encryption and WPA2-Personal does not
- B. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses an authentication exchange and WPA2-Personal does not
- C. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses a stronger authentication exchange to better secure the network
- D. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses a better encryption algorithm than WPA2-Personal

Answer: C

Explanation:
An advantage of using WPA3-Personal instead of WPA2-Personal as a security solution for 802.11 networks is that WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses a stronger authentication exchange to better secure the network. WPA3-Personal uses Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) as the key exchange protocol, which provides stronger protection against offline dictionary attacks and password guessing than WPA2-Personal. SAE uses a Diffie-Hellman key exchange with elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) to establish a pairwise master key (PMK) between the AP and the client without revealing it to any eavesdropper. SAE also provides forward secrecy, which means that if one PMK is compromised, it does not affect the security of

other PMKs. WPA2-Personal uses Pre-Shared Key (PSK) as the key exchangeprotocol, which is vulnerable to offline brute-force attacks if the passphrase is weak or leaked. Both WPA3-Personal and WPA2-Personal use AES for encryption, so there is no difference in that aspect. WPA3-Personal does not use a different encryption algorithm than WPA2-Personal, but rather a different key exchange protocol. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 307; [CWNA:
Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 297.

NEW QUESTION # 21
You are the network administrator for ABC Company. Your manager has recently attended a wireless security seminar. The seminar speaker taught that a wireless network could be hidden from potential intruders if you disabled the broadcasting of the SSID in Beacons and configured the access points not to respond to Probe Request frames that have a null SSID field.
Your manager suggests implementing these security practices. What response should you give to this suggestion?

- A. Any tenants in the same building using advanced penetration testing tools will be able to obtain the SSID by exploiting WPA EAPOL-Key exchanges. This poses an additional risk of exposing the WPA key.
- B. Any 802.11 protocol analyzer can see the SSID in clear text in frames other than Beacons frames. This negates any security benefit of trying to hide the SSID in Beacons and Probe Response frames.
- C. To improve security by hiding the SSID, the AP and client stations must both be configured to remove the SSID from association request and response frames. Most WLAN products support this.
- D. This security practice prevents manufacturers' client utilities from detecting the SSID. As a result, the SSID cannot be obtained by attackers, except through social engineering, guessing, or use of a WIPS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The response that you should give to your manager's suggestion of implementing the security practices of disabling the broadcasting of the SSID in Beacons and configuring the access points not to respond to Probe Request frames that have a null SSID field is that any 802.11 protocol analyzer can see the SSID in clear text in frames other than Beacons frames. This negates any security benefit of trying to hide the SSID in Beacons and Probe Response frames. The SSID (Service Set Identifier) is a human-readable name that identifies a WLAN and allows users to connect to it. The SSID is transmitted in clear text in several types of 802.11 frames, such as Beacon frames, Probe Request frames, Probe Response frames, Association Request frames, Association Response frames, Reassociation Request frames, and Reassociation Response frames. Some people may think that hiding the SSID can improve the security of the WLAN by making it invisible to potential intruders. However, this is not true, as hiding the SSID only removes it from Beacon frames and Probe Response frames that have a null SSID field. The SSID is still present in other types of frames that can be easily captured and analyzed by any 802.11 protocol analyzer or wireless scanner tool. Therefore, hiding the SSID does not provide any real security benefit and may even cause some compatibility and performance issues for legitimate users. References: 1, Chapter 4, page 133; 2, Section 4.1

NEW QUESTION # 22
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