

CWNA-109 Valid Exam Topics & Useful Tips to help you pass CWNP CWNA-109: CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA)



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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

A client STA must choose the best AP for connectivity. As part of the evaluation, it must verify compatible data rates. What can the client STA use to verify that an AP supports the same data rates that it supports?

- A. Authentication frames transmitted by the other client STAs
- **B. Beacon frames transmitted by the AP**
- C. Probe request frames transmitted by other client STAs
- D. Data frames sent between the AP and current clients STAs

Answer: B

Explanation:

The client STA can use Beacon frames transmitted by the AP to verify that an AP supports the same data rates that it supports. Beacon frames are management frames that are periodically broadcasted by the APs to announce their presence, capabilities, and parameters. One of the information elements contained in the Beacon frames is the Supported Rates or Extended Supported Rates, which lists the data rates that the AP can use for communication. The client STA can compare its own data rates with those advertised by the AP to determine if they are compatible. Data frames, authentication frames, and probe request frames do not contain information about data rates. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 133; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 123.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Return Loss is the decrease of forward energy in a system when some of the power is being reflected back toward the transmitter. What will cause high return loss in an RF transmission system, including the radio, cables, connectors and antenna?

- A. The use of 50 ohm cables longer than one meter in the RF system
- **B. A significant impedance mismatch between components in the RF system**
- C. A Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) of 1:1
- D. High output power at the transmitter and use of a low-gain antenna

Answer: B

Explanation:

Return loss is a measure of how well the components of an RF system are matched in terms of their impedance. Impedance is the opposition to the flow of alternating current in a circuit, and it depends on the frequency, resistance, capacitance, and inductance of the components. When the impedance of the source, the transmission line, and the load are not equal, some of the power is reflected back to the source, causing a loss of forward power. This loss is expressed in decibels (dB) as return loss. The higher the return loss, the lower the reflection and the better the impedance matching. Conversely, the lower the return loss, the higher the reflection and the worse the impedance matching.

VSWR (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) is another way of expressing the same concept. It is the ratio of the maximum voltage to the minimum voltage along a transmission line due to the interference of the incident and reflected waves. A VSWR of 1:1 means that there is no reflection and perfect impedance matching. A VSWR higher than 1:1 means that there is some reflection and impedance mismatch. The higher the VSWR, the higher the reflection and the lower the return loss.

Therefore, a significant impedance mismatch between components in an RF system will cause high reflection, high VSWR, and low return loss.

NEW QUESTION # 21

What is the most effective method for testing roaming in relation to 802.11 VoIP handsets?

- **A. Place a call with the handset and move around the facility to test quality during roaming.**
- B. Use the built-in roaming monitor built into all VoIP handsets.
- C. Use a spectrum analyzer to monitor RF activity during a VoIP call.

- D. Use a protocol analyzer to capture the traffic generated when a laptop roams.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most effective method for testing roaming in relation to 802.11 VoIP handsets is to place a call with the handset and move around the facility to test quality during roaming. This method allows you to evaluate the actual performance and user experience of VoIP calls over wireless networks, as well as identify any potential issues such as signal strength, interference, latency, jitter, packet loss, or handoff delays. A spectrum analyzer can only show you the RF activity during a VoIP call, but not how it affects the voice quality or roaming behavior. A protocol analyzer can capture the traffic generated when a laptop roams, but it cannot simulate the characteristics of a VoIP handset such as battery life, antenna design, codec support, or QoS features. A built-in roaming monitor is not a common feature in all VoIP handsets, and it may not provide accurate or comprehensive information about the roaming process. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 487; [Voice over Wireless LAN 4.1 Design Guide], page 6-19.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A dual-band 802.11ac AP must be powered by PoE. As a class 4 device, what power level should be received at the AP?

- A. 30 W
- **B. 25.5 W**
- C. 15.4 W
- D. 12.95 W

Answer: B

Explanation:

PoE has different standards that define different power levels for PSEs and PDs. The original standard, IEEE 802.3af, defines two classes of PSEs: Class 3 (15.4 W) and Class 4 (30 W). The newer standard, IEEE 802.3at, also known as PoE+, defines four classes of PSEs: Class 0 (15.4 W), Class 1 (4 W), Class 2 (7 W), and Class 3 (12.95 W). The power level received at the PD is always lower than the power level provided by the PSE, due to cable resistance and power dissipation. The IEEE standards specify the minimum power level that must be received at the PD for each class of PSE. For a Class 4 PSE, the minimum power level received at the PD is 25.5 W. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Power over Ethernet (PoE), page 295; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Power over Ethernet (PoE), page 289.

NEW QUESTION # 23

An 802.11 WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB of loss. The cable is connected to an antenna with 16 dBi of gain. What is the power level at the Intentional Radiator?

- **A. 1000 mW**
- B. 250 mW
- C. 500 mW
- D. 25 mW

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 24

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