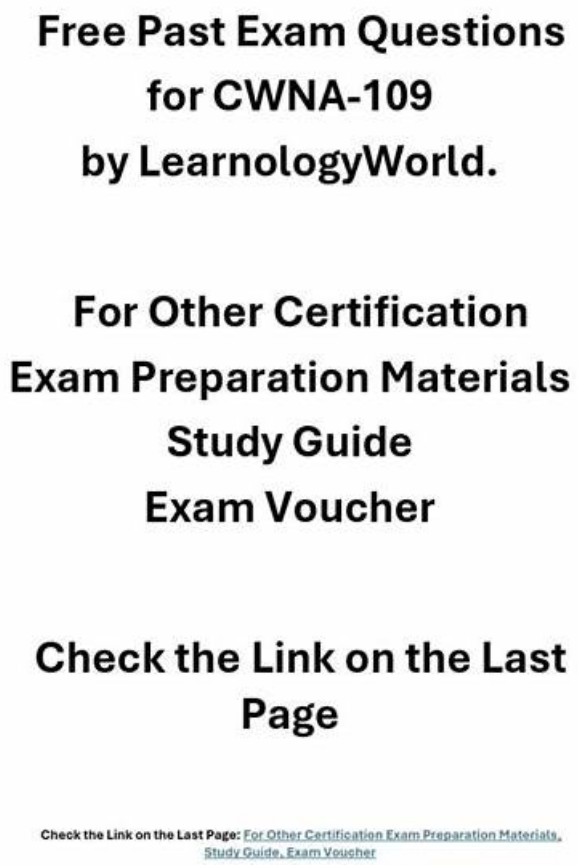
Exam CWNA-109 Torrent - CWNA-109 Exam Book



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Nowadays everyone is interested in the field of CWNP because it is growing rapidly day by day. The CWNA-109 credential is designed to validate the expertise of candidates. But most of the students are confused about the right preparation material for CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Dumps and they couldn't find real CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) exam questions so that they can pass CWNA-109 certification exam in a short time with good grades.

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 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 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 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 5	• 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.

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CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
In a long-distance RF link, what statement about Fade Margin is true?

- A. Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading.
- B. The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link should be equivalent to the receiver's low noise filter gain.
- C. A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RF link if more than 80% of the first Fresnel zone is clear of obstructions.
- D. The Fade Margin is a measurement of signal loss through free space and is a function of frequency and distance.

Answer: A

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 # 41
You must plan for POE in an office environment. Which one of these devices is least likely to be a POE PSE?

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

Answer: C

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 # 42
What security solution is deprecated in the 802.11 standard and should never be used in any modern WLAN deployment?

- A. Shared Key Authentication
- B. CCMP
- C. Open System Authentication
- D. AES

Answer: A

Explanation:
Shared Key Authentication is a security solution that was defined in the original 802.11 standard as an alternative to Open System Authentication, which does not provide any security at all. Shared Key Authentication uses WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) to encrypt and authenticate data frames between the client station and the AP. However, WEP has been proven to be extremely vulnerable to various attacks that can easily crack the encryption key and compromise the network security. Therefore, Shared Key Authentication is deprecated in the 802.11 standard and should never be used in any modern WLAN deployment . References:
[CWNA-109 Study Guide], Chapter 10: Wireless LAN Security, page 401;
[CWNA-109Study Guide], Chapter 10: Wireless LAN Security, page 391; [Wikipedia], Wired Equivalent Privacy.

NEW QUESTION # 43
In an 802.11 2.4 GHz system, what 22 MHz channels are considered non-overlapping?

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

Answer: C

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 # 44
The BSA of an AP covers the area used by the sales and marketing department. Thirty-five stations operate in this space. The users indicate that they need more throughput and all stations are 5 GHz capable 802.11ac clients. The current AP configuration uses 20 MHz channels in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. What is the least expensive solution available for increasing throughput for these users without implementing configuration options that are not recommended?

- A. Install a second AP in the coverage area
- B. Use a 40 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio
- C. Use a 40 MHz channel on the 2.4 GHz radio
- D. Use a 160 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio

Answer: B

Explanation:
The least expensive solution available for increasing throughput for these users without implementing configuration options that are not recommended is to use a 40 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio. This solution can double the channel bandwidth and increase the data rates for the 5 GHz capable 802.11ac clients. Using a
40 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio is also less likely to cause co-channel interference or overlap with other channels than using a 40 MHz channel on the 2.4 GHz radio, which has only three non-overlapping channels.
Using a 160 MHz channel on the 5 GHzradio may provide even higher throughput, but it may also consume too much of the available spectrum and cause more interference with other devices or networks. Installing a second AP in the coverage area may also improve the throughput, but it may require additional costs and configuration. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:
ExamCWNA-109], page 216; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:
ExamCWNA-109], page 206.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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