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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
What can an impedance mismatch in the RF cables and connectors cause?

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

Answer: C

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 # 112
A WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB loss. If the cable is connected to an antenna with 9dBi gain, what is the EIRP at the antenna element?

- A. 13 dBm
- B. 23 dBm
- C. 10 dBm
- D. 26 dBm

Answer: B

Explanation:
To calculate the EIRP at the antenna element, we need to add the transmitter output power, subtract the cable loss, and add the antenna gain. All these values need to be converted to dBm first, if they are not already given in that unit. In this case, we have:
Transmitter output power = 50 mW = 10 log (50) dBm = 16.99 dBm Cable loss = 3 dB Antenna gain = 9 dBi EIRP = Transmitter output power - Cable loss + Antenna gain EIRP = 16.99 - 3 + 9 EIRP = 22.99 dBm Rounding up to the nearest integer, we get 23

dBm as the EIRP at the antenna element12. References: CWNA-
109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 92; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2:
Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 88.

NEW QUESTION # 113

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

Answer: A

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 # 114

In an 802.11n (H T) 2.4 GHz BSS, what prevents each station from using all the airtime when other client stations are actively communicating in the same BSS?

- A. 802.11 DOS prevention
- B. OFDMA
- C. CSMA/CA
- D. CSMA/CD

Answer: C

Explanation:
What prevents each station from using all the airtime when other client stations are actively communicating in the same BSS is CSMA/CA. CSMA/CA stands for Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance and is a media access control method used by WLAN devices to share the wireless medium. CSMA/CA works by having each station sense the medium before transmitting a frame. If the medium is busy (i.e., another station is transmitting), the station defers its transmission until the medium is idle. If the medium is idle, the station waits for a random backoff period before transmitting. This way, CSMA/CA reduces the chances of collisions and ensures fair access to the medium for all stations. CSMA/CA also uses positive acknowledgements to confirm successful transmissions and retransmissions to recover from errors.
CSMA/CD, DOS prevention, and OFDMA are not used by WLAN devices in a BSS. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 108; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 98.

NEW QUESTION # 115

What factors will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS? (Choose 2)

- A. The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels
- B. The power management settings in the access point's beacons
- C. The number of client stations associated to the BSS
- D. The layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link

Answer: B

Explanation:
The factors that will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS are:
* The number of client stations associated to the BSS
* The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels The number of client stations associated to the BSS affects the wireless bandwidth because each station shares the same channel and medium with other stations in the same BSS. The more stations there are, the more contention and collision there will be for the channel access, which reduces the throughput and efficiency of the wireless communication. The wireless bandwidth available to each station depends on how the access point allocates the channel resources and how the stations use the channel time. For example, if the access point uses a round-robin scheduling algorithm, each station will get an equal share of the channel time regardless of its data rate or traffic demand. However, if the access point uses a proportional fair scheduling algorithm, each station will get a share of the channel time that is proportional to its data rate and traffic demand, which may result in higher or lower bandwidth for different stations.
The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels affects the wireless bandwidth because even though they use different channels, they may still cause interference and noise to each other due to channel leakage or imperfect filtering. The interference and noise can degrade the signal quality and SNR of the wireless communication, which reduces the data rate and throughput of the wireless communication. The wireless bandwidth available to each station depends on how well the access point and the station can cope with the interference and noise from other channels. For example, if the access point and the station support dynamic frequency selection (DFS) or adaptive radio management (ARM), they can switch to a less congested channel or adjust their output power or antenna gain to avoid or minimize interference from other channels.
References: 1, Chapter 3, page 94; 2, Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 116

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