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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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 17
An RF signal sometimes bends as it passes through some material other than free space. What is the term that describes this behavior?

- A. Warping
- B. Refraction
- C. Reflection
- D. Scattering

Answer: B

Explanation:
Refraction is the bending of an RF signal as it passes through a medium with a different density than free space. This can cause the signal to change its direction and speed, which can affect the accuracy and reliability of wireless communication. Refraction is influenced by factors such as temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure12. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 72; CWNA-109Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 67.

NEW QUESTION # 18
What can cause excessive VSWR in RF cables used to connect a radio to an antenna?

- A. Impedance mismatch
- B. High gain parabolic dish antenna
- C. High gain yagi antenna
- D. Radio output power above 100 mW but below 400 mw

Answer: A

Explanation:
Impedance is the measure of opposition to the flow of alternating current (AC) in a circuit. Impedance mismatch occurs when the impedance of the radio does not match the impedance of the antenna or the cable.
This causes some of the transmitted or received signal to be reflected back, resulting in a loss of power and efficiency. The voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) is a metric that indicates the amount of impedance mismatch in a transmission line. A higher VSWR means a higher impedance mismatch and a lower signal quality. A VSWR of 1:1 is ideal, meaning there is no impedance mismatch and no reflected power. A VSWR of 2:1 means that for every 2 units of forward power, there is 1 unit of reflected power12.
The other options are not correct because they do not affect the VSWR in RF cables. A high gain yagi antenna or a high gain

parabolic dish antenna can increase the signal strength and directionality, but they do not cause impedance mismatch in the cable. Radio output power above 100 mW but below 400 mW is within the acceptable range for most WLAN devices and does not cause excessive VSWR in the cable3.: 1: CWNA-109 Official Study Guide, page 77 2: VSWR 3: CWNA-109 Official Study Guide, page 81

NEW QUESTION # 19
Your consulting firm has recently been hired to complete a site survey for a company desiring an indoor coverage WI-AN. Your engineers use predictive design software for the task, but the company insists on a pre-design site visit.
What task should be performed as part of the pre-design visit to prepare for a predictive design?

- A. Install at least one AP on each side of the exterior walls to test for co-channel interference through these walls
- B. Evaluate the building materials at the facility and confirm that the floor plan documents are consistent with the actual building
- C. Collect information about the company's security requirements and the current configuration of their RADIUS and user database servers
- D. Test several antenna types connected to the intended APS for use in the eventual deployment

Answer: B

Explanation:
A pre-design site visit in preparation for a predictive wireless LAN design is essential for gathering physical and environmental data about the site. The key tasks to be performed during such a visit include:
* Evaluating Building Materials: Different materials (concrete, glass, wood, etc.) have varying effects on RF signal propagation. Understanding the materials present helps in accurately predicting how signals will behave within the environment.
* Floor Plan Verification: Ensuring that the floor plan documents are an accurate representation of the actual building layout is crucial. Discrepancies between the floor plans and the physical layout can lead to inaccuracies in the predictive design.
The other options, while potentially valuable in other contexts, are not directly related to preparing for a predictive design:
* Installing APs(option A) for testing co-channel interference is more aligned with an active site survey rather than a pre-design visit for a predictive design.
* Collecting information about security requirements(option B) is important but is not directly related to the physical aspects of the site that would impact a predictive design.
* Testing antenna types(option C) would typically be part of an active site survey or the actual deployment phase, not a pre-design visit for predictive modeling.
Therefore, option D is the correct answer, focusing on evaluating physical aspects crucial for accurate predictive modeling.
References:
* CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109, by David D: Coleman and David A. Westcott.
* Best practices for conducting pre-design site visits in wireless network planning.

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are attempting to locate the cause of a performance problem in two WLAN cells in a mostly overlapping coverage area. You note that one AP is on channel 1 and the other is on channel 2. When you document your findings, what term do you use to describe the problem in this configuration?

- A. CCI
- B. CCC
- C. Non-Wi-Fi interference
- D. ACI

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 21
You are evaluating a connection that states the data rate is 150 Mbps. What is the expected throughput of this connection?

- A. 54 Mbps because that is the actual maximum throughput of an 802.11 connection
- B. More than 150 Mbps because of compression
- C. 150 Mbps because the data rate is equal to the throughput

- D. Less than 150 Mbps because of 802.11 overhead and contention

Answer: D

Explanation:
The data rate of a signal is the speed that the data bits in individual 802.11 data frames are sent, but it does not account for the actual amount of data that can be transmitted over time. The throughput of a connection is the flow of information over time, which is affected by various factors such as data encoding, modulation, encryption, airtime utilization, noise levels, interference, etc. Therefore, the throughput is always lower than the data rate. According to one of the web search results1, the actual throughput is normally 60-70 percent of the supported data rates. So, for a connection with a data rate of 150 Mbps, the expected throughput would be around 90-105 Mbps.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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