

CWNP CWNA-109日本語試験対策 & CWNA-109試験資料



BONUS!!! Pass4Test CWNA-109ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ugFRt3L5F-l5BNxJ6XRxbSLOxSNuWVSJ>

私たちの会社は、コンテンツだけでなくディスプレイ上でも、CWNA-109試験材料の設計に最新の技術を採用しています。激しく変化する世界に対応し、私たちのCWNA-109試験資料のガイドで、あなたの長所を発揮することができます。また、あなたも私たちのCWNA-109試験資料を使って、個人的に重要な知識を集約し、自分の需要によって、CWNA-109試験のために様々な勉強方法を選ぶことができます。

CWNP CWNA-109 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	WLAN 規制と標準: このトピックでは、WLAN とネットワーク業界組織の役割について説明します。また、さまざまな物理層 (PHY) ソリューション、拡散スペクトル技術、および 802.11 WLAN 機能の概念についても説明します。
トピック 2	無線周波数 (RF) テクノロジー: このトピックでは、RF の基本的な機能と動作について説明します。また、RF の数学と測定の基本概念的適用についても説明します。最後に、RF 信号の特性と RF アンテナの機能について説明します。
トピック 3	WLAN ネットワーク セキュリティ: 弱いセキュリティ オプション、エンタープライズ WLAN のセキュリティ メカニズム、ワイヤレス ネットワークで使用するセキュリティ オプションとツールの概念について説明します。

>> CWNP CWNA-109日本語試験対策 <<

CWNA-109試験資料 & CWNA-109模擬資料

CWNPのCWNA-109試験に受かるために一所懸命頑張って勉強していれば、あなたは間違っているのです。もちろん頑張って勉強するのは試験に合格することができますが、望ましい効果を達成できないかもしれません。現在はインターネットの時代で、試験に合格する ショートカットがたくさんあります。Pass4TestのCWNPのCWNA-109試験トレーニング資料はとても良いトレーニング資料で、あなたが試験に合格することを保証します。この資料は値段が手頃だけでなく、あなたの時間を大量に節約できます。そうしたら、半分の労力で二倍の効果を得ることができます。

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) 認定 CWNA-109 試験問題 (Q64-Q69):

質問 # 64

You are using a tool that allows you to see signal strength for all Aps in the area with a visual representation. It shows you SSIDs available and the security settings for each SSID. It allows you to filter by frequency band to see only 2.4 GHz networks or only 5 GHz networks. No additional features are available.

What kind of application is described?

- A. Spectrum analyzer
- **B. WLAN scanner tool**
- C. Site survey utility
- D. Protocol analyzer

正解: B

解説:

The tool described is a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) scanner tool. WLAN scanner tools are designed to provide information about the wireless networks in a given area, including:

* Signal Strength: They show the signal strength of all access points (APs) in the vicinity, which is crucial for understanding the coverage area and potential interference.

* SSID Visualization: These tools display the SSIDs (Service Set Identifiers) of available networks, allowing users to identify different wireless networks easily.

* Security Settings Information: WLAN scanner tools often show the type of security implemented on each network, such as WPA2, WEP, etc.

* Frequency Band Filtering: They allow users to filter and view networks based on the frequency band (2.4 GHz or 5 GHz), which is useful for analyzing network distribution and planning.

While protocol analyzers, site survey utilities, and spectrum analyzers are also used in wireless networking, their functions are distinct from what is described:

* Protocol Analyzers are more sophisticated and are used to capture and analyze network traffic.

* Site Survey Utilities are used to map signal coverage and plan network layouts, often with more advanced features for detailed site surveys.

* Spectrum Analyzers provide a detailed view of the frequency spectrum and non-Wi-Fi interference but don't typically focus on SSIDs or security settings.

Thus, the correct answer is D, a WLAN scanner tool, based on the functionalities described.

References:

* CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam PW0-105, by David D.

Coleman and David A. Westcott.

* Tools and techniques for wireless network analysis and troubleshooting.

質問 # 65

What is required when operating 802.11ax APS in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication?

* VHT PHY

- A. SAE
- **B. CCMP**
- C. HT PHY

正解: B

解説:

SAE (Simultaneous Authentication of Equals) is required when operating 802.11ax APs in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication. SAE is a secure and robust authentication method that is defined in the IEEE 802.11s amendment and is also known as WPA3-Personal or WPA3-SAE. SAE is based on a cryptographic technique called Dragonfly Key Exchange, which allows two parties to establish a shared secret key using a passphrase, without revealing the passphrase or the key to an eavesdropper or an attacker. SAE also provides forward secrecy, which means that if the passphrase or the key is compromised in the future, it does not affect the security of past communications.

SAE is required when operating 802.11ax APs in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication because of the new regulations and standards that apply to this band. The 6 GHz band is a new frequency band that was opened for unlicensed use by the FCC and other regulatory bodies in 2020. The 6 GHz band offers more spectrum and less interference than the existing 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, which can enable higher performance and efficiency for Wi-Fi devices. However, the 6 GHz band also has some restrictions and requirements that are different from the other bands, such as:

* The 6 GHz band is divided into two sub-bands: U-NII-5 (5925-6425 MHz) and U-NII-7 (6525-6875 MHz). The U-NII-5 sub-

band is subject to DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) rules, which require Wi-Fi devices to monitor and avoid using channels that are occupied by radar systems or other primary users. The U-NII-7 sub-band is not subject to DFS rules, but it has a lower maximum transmit power limit than the U-NII-5 sub-band.

* The Wi-Fi devices that operate in the 6 GHz band are called 6E devices, which stands for Extended Spectrum. 6E devices must support 802.11ax technology, which is also known as Wi-Fi 6 or High Efficiency (HE). 802.11ax is a new standard that improves the performance and efficiency of Wi-Fi networks by using features such as OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access), MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output), BSS Coloring, TWT (Target Wake Time), and HE PHY and MAC enhancements.

* The 6E devices that operate in the 6 GHz band must also support WPA3 security, which is a new security protocol that replaces WPA2 and provides stronger encryption and authentication for Wi-Fi networks. WPA3 has two modes: WPA3-Personal and WPA3-Enterprise. WPA3-Personal uses SAE as its authentication method, which requires a passphrase to establish a secure connection between two devices. WPA3-Enterprise uses EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) as its authentication method, which requires a certificate or a credential to authenticate with a server.

Therefore, SAE is required when operating 802.11ax APs in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication because it is part of WPA3-Personal security, which is mandatory for 6E devices in this band.

References: , Chapter 3, page 120; , Section 3.2

9030

質問 # 66

What statement about the IEEE 802.11-2016 QoS facility is true?

- A. 802.11 QoS is achieved by giving high priority queues a statistical advantage at winning contention.
- B. 802.11 control frames are assigned to the 802.11 EF priority queue.
- C. When the Voice queue has frames awaiting transmission, no data will be transmitted from the Best Effort queue.
- D. Four 802.1p user priorities are mapped to eight 802.11 transmit queues.

正解: A

解説:

802.11 QoS is achieved by giving high priority queues a statistical advantage at winning contention. 802.11 QoS is based on the Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) mechanism, which defines four access categories (ACs) for different types of traffic: Voice, Video, Best Effort, and Background. Each AC has its own transmit queue and contention parameters, such as Arbitration Interframe Space (AIFS), Contention Window (CW), and Transmission Opportunity (TXOP). These parameters determine how long a station has to wait before transmitting a frame and how long it can occupy the channel. Higher priority ACs have shorter AIFS, smaller CW, and longer TXOP, which means they have more chances to access the channel and send more data than lower priority ACs. However, this does not guarantee that higher priority ACs will always win the contention, as there is still a random backoff process involved. Therefore, 802.11 QoS is a statistical service that provides different levels of service quality based on traffic categories. References: , Chapter 10, page 403; , Section 6.1

質問 # 67

You are performing a post-implementation validation survey. What basic tool can be used to easily locate areas of high co-channel interference?

- A. Access point spectrum analyzer
- B. Wi-Fi scanner
- C. Laptop-based spectrum analyzer
- D. Throughput tester

正解: B

解説:

A Wi-Fi scanner is a basic tool that can be used to easily locate areas of high co-channel interference. A Wi-Fi scanner is a software application that can run on a laptop, tablet, smartphone, or other device that has a Wi-Fi adapter. A Wi-Fi scanner can scan the wireless environment and display information about the detected access points and client stations, such as their SSID, BSSID, channel, signal strength, security, and data rate. A Wi-Fi scanner can also show the channel utilization and overlap of different access points, which can indicate the level of co-channel interference. Co-channel interference is a type of interference that occurs when multiple access points use the same or adjacent channels within the same coverage area. Co-channel interference can reduce the throughput and performance of the WLAN, as the access points and client stations have to contend for the channel access and avoid collisions. To identify areas of high co-channel interference, a Wi-Fi scanner can be used to measure the signal strength and channel

質問 # 68

- A. Directed Radiation
- **B. Passive Gain**
- C. Beam Divergence
- D. Active Amplification

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P.S. Pass4TestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCWNA-109ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ugFRt3L5F-l5BNxJ6XRxbSLOxSNuWVSJ>