

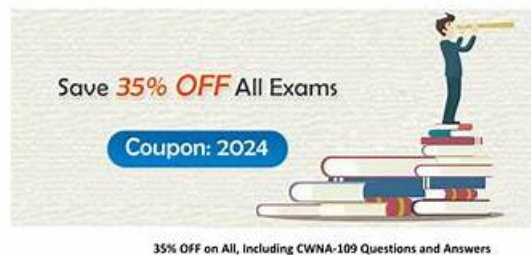
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The second format of CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) is the web-based practice exam that can be taken online through browsers like Firefox, Chrome, Safari, MS Edge, Internet Explorer, and Microsoft Edge. You don't need to install any excessive plugins or Software to attempt the web-based Practice CWNA-109 Exam. All operating systems also support the web-based practice exam.

CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103

ABC Company is planning to install a new 802.11ac WLAN, but wants to upgrade its wired infrastructure first to provide the best user experience possible. ABC Company has hired you to perform the RF site survey.

During the interview with the network manager, you are told that the new Ethernet edge switches will support VoIP phones and 802.11 access points, both using 802.3 PoE.

After hearing this information, what immediate concerns do you note?

- A. If the switches are in optimal locations for VoIP phones, they are likely to be suboptimal locations for 802.11 APs
- B. The edge Ethernet switches should support Ether-channel to get the best results out of the network.
- C. VoIP phones and 802.11 access points should not be powered by the same edge switch due to distortion.
- **D. The power budget in the edge switches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

An immediate concern that you note after hearing this information is that the power budget in the edge switches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices. PoE stands for Power over Ethernet and is a technology that allows Ethernet switches to deliver power along with data to devices such as VoIP phones and 802.11 access points. PoE devices are classified into different classes based on their power consumption and output. The edge switches have a limited power budget that determines how many PoE devices they can support simultaneously. If the power budget is exceeded, some PoE devices may not receive enough power or may shut down unexpectedly. Therefore, it is important to plan and monitor the power budget in the edge switches based on the number and class of PoE devices connected to them. Using Ether-channel, placing switches in optimal locations, or avoiding distortion are not immediate concerns related to PoE devices. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 234; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 224.

NEW QUESTION # 104

You are troubleshooting a client issue on a Windows laptop. The laptop can see and connect to 2.4 GHz APs, but it does not even see 5 GHz APs. While evaluating the issue, you determine that this problem is happening for all of the laptops of this model in the organization. Several other tablets connect on channel 48 and channel 52 in the same work areas. What is the likely problem?

- A. The clients are configured to use WPA and 5 GHz channels only support WPA2.
- B. The antennas in the laptop have insufficient gain to detect the 5 GHz signals.
- **C. The client drivers are faulty and should be upgraded.**
- D. The access points are configured to disallow 5 GHz.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The client drivers are faulty and should be upgraded is the likely problem for the laptop that can see and connect to 2.4 GHz APs, but does not even see 5 GHz APs. The client drivers are the software components that enable the wireless adapter of the laptop to communicate with the operating system and the network. The client drivers are responsible for scanning the available wireless channels, detecting and connecting to the access points, negotiating the security and data rate parameters, and transmitting and receiving data frames. If the client drivers are faulty, outdated, or incompatible, they may cause various issues with the wireless performance and functionality, such as low data rates, poor signal strength, frequent disconnections, or inability to see or connect to certain access points or channels.

One of the possible causes of faulty client drivers is that they do not support or recognize some of the features or standards of the 802.11ac technology, such as wider channel bandwidths, higher modulation schemes, or DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) channels. This could explain why the laptop can see and connect to 2.4 GHz APs, but not 5 GHz APs, as 802.11ac operates only in the 5 GHz band and uses channels that are wider (up to 160 MHz) and higher (up to channel 165) than those used by previous standards. Moreover, some of the

5 GHz channels are subject to DFS rules, which require the access points and client stations to monitor and avoid using channels that are occupied by radar systems or other primary users. If the client drivers do not support or comply with DFS rules, they may not be able to see or connect to access points that use DFS channels.

To solve this problem, the client drivers should be upgraded to the latest version that supports and is compatible with 802.11ac features and standards. This can be done by downloading and installing the updated driver software from the manufacturer's website or using a device manager tool. Upgrading the client drivers may also improve other aspects of wireless performance and functionality, such as data rates, signal strength, security, and stability. References: 1, Chapter 12, page 493; 2, Section 8.1

NEW QUESTION # 105

What ID is typically mapped to an AP's MAC address if a single BSS is implemented?

- A. Device ID
- B. SSID
- C. VLAN ID
- **D. BSSID**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The BSSID (Basic Service Set Identifier) is typically mapped to an AP's MAC address if a single BSS is implemented. The BSSID is a unique identifier that distinguishes one BSS from another within the same RF medium. It is usually derived from the MAC address of the AP's radio interface, but it can also be manually configured or randomly generated by some vendors. The BSSID is used by client stations to associate with an AP and to send and receive frames within a BSS. References: , Chapter 1, page 24; , Section 1.2

NEW QUESTION # 106

You administer a WLAN that offers a guest SSID of GUESTNETWORK. Users connect to the GUESTNETWORK SSID, but report that they cannot browse the Internet. The devices simply report no Internet connection. What common problem causes this scenario?

- A. Hardware issues
- B. IP routing issues
- C. NTP issues
- **D. Captive portal issues**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A common problem that causes this scenario is captive portal issues. A captive portal is a web page that requires users to authenticate or accept terms and conditions before accessing the Internet through a WLAN.

A captive portal is often used for guest networks to provide security and control over the network access. A captive portal works by intercepting the user's web requests and redirecting them to the portal page until the user completes the required action.

However, sometimes the captive portal may not work properly due to various reasons, such as browser settings, firewall rules, DNS configuration, or network errors. This can prevent the user from browsing the Internet or seeing the portal page. To troubleshoot

captive portal issues, you can try to use a different browser, clear the browser cache and cookies, disable any VPN or proxy settings, manually enter the portal URL, or contact the network administrator. NTP issues, hardware issues, or IP routing issues are not common problems that cause this scenario. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 343; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 333.

NEW QUESTION # 107

When compared with legacy Power Save mode, how does VHT TXOP power save improve battery life for devices on a WLAN?

- A. VHT TXOP power save allows stations to enter sleep mode and legacy Power Save does not.
- **B. VHT TXOP power save allows the WLAN transceiver to disable more components when in a low power state.**
- C. Legacy Power Save mode was removed in the 802.11ac amendment.
- D. VHT TXOP power save uses the partial AID in the preamble to allow clients to identify frames targeted for them.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VHT TXOP (Very High Throughput Transmit Opportunity) power save is a feature introduced with the 802.11ac amendment, which is designed to improve the power efficiency of devices connected to a WLAN.

This feature enhances battery life in several ways, compared to the legacy Power Save mode:

* Enhanced Power Saving: VHT TXOP power save allows devices to disable more components of the WLAN transceiver when they are in a low power state. This reduces the power consumption during periods when the device is not actively transmitting or receiving data.

* Intelligent Wake-Up Mechanisms: It employs more sophisticated mechanisms for devices to determine when they need to wake up and listen to the channel, further reducing unnecessary power usage.

* Optimized Operation: This power save mode is optimized for the high-throughput environment of 802.11ac networks, allowing devices to efficiently manage power while maintaining high performance.

Legacy Power Save mode, introduced in earlier versions of the 802.11 standards, does not provide the same level of component disablement or the intelligent wake-up mechanisms found in VHT TXOP power save, making option B the correct answer.

References:

* IEEE 802.11ac-2013 Amendment: Enhancements for Very High Throughput for Operation in Bands below 6 GHz

* CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109, by David D. Coleman and David A. Westcott.

NEW QUESTION # 108

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