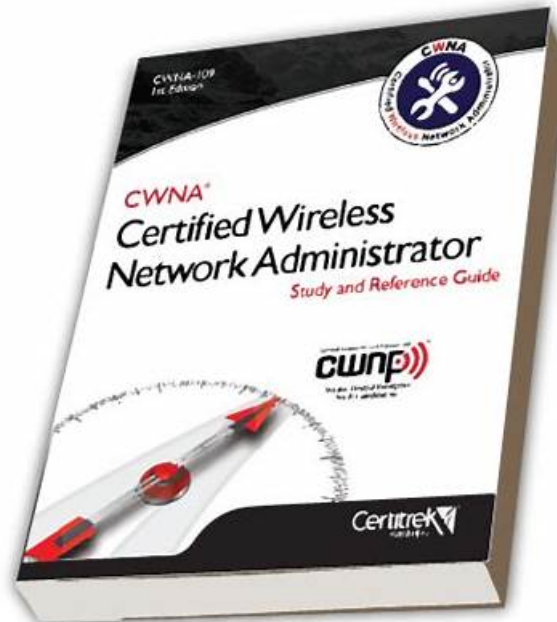


実用的-効果的なCWNA-109テスト資料試験-試験の準備方法CWNA-109日本語版対応参考書



BONUS!!! GoShiken CWNA-109ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bIXeucoJhByoDDgDqCEmdL2-bTjVS7Qb>

知識は、将来価値のある報酬を提供できる無形資産と定義されているため、neverめないでください。また、CWNA-109試験の準備は、試験に効果的に対処するのに十分な知識を提供できます。試験の受験者のニーズを満たすために、当社の専門家は完璧な配置とメッセージの科学的編集で当社のCWNA-109練習資料を作成したため、完璧な資料を見つけるために他の多数の資料を勉強する必要はありません。CWNA-109試験クイズは、最高のヘルプを提供します。そして、CWNA-109トレーニング資料は決してあなたを失望させません。

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 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.
トピック 2	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.
トピック 3	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.

>> CWNA-109テスト資料 <<

CWNA-109日本語版対応参考書 & CWNA-109資格専門知識

CWNA-109認定資格を取得して認定資格を取得すると、将来の雇用と開発がある程度決まるため、CWNA-109試験ガイドは競争力のある従業員になるために尽力しています。家に帰っても問題ありません。実際、CWNA-109試験に合格するための最良の方法は近視であるとCWNA-109のテスト準備を考えてください。彼らはこれを達成できるだけでなく、より多くのコンテンツを同時に覚えることができます。

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) 認定 CWNA-109 試験問題 (Q35-Q40):

質問 # 35

The requirements for a WLAN you are installing state that it must support unidirectional delays of less than 150 ms and the signal strength at all receivers can be no lower than -67 dBm. What application is likely used that demands these requirements?

- A. E-Mail
- B. RTLS
- C. FTP
- **D. VoIP**

正解: D

解説:

VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) is an application that is likely used that demands the requirements of unidirectional delays of less than 150 ms and the signal strength at all receivers can be no lower than -67 dBm.

VoIP is an application that allows users to make and receive voice calls over a network, such as the Internet or a WLAN. VoIP is a real-time and interactive application that requires high quality of service (QoS) to ensure good user experience and satisfaction. One of the QoS metrics for VoIP is delay, which is the time it takes for a voice packet to travel from the sender to the receiver. Delay can affect the quality and intelligibility of the voice conversation, as well as the synchronization and naturalness of the dialogue. The ITU-T G.114 recommendation suggests that the maximum acceptable one-way delay for VoIP should be less than 150 ms, as anything higher than that can cause noticeable degradation and annoyance to the users. Another QoS metric for VoIP is signal strength, which is the measure of how strong the RF signal is at the receiver. Signal strength can affect the reliability and performance of the wireless connection, as well as the data rate and throughput of the VoIP traffic. The CWNA Official Study Guide recommends that the minimum signal strength for VoIP should be -67 dBm, as anything lower than that can cause packet loss, retries, jitter, and other issues that can impair the voice quality. References: 1, Chapter 10, page 398; 2, Section 6.1

質問 # 36

What cipher suite is specified by the 802.11-2016 standard and is not deprecated?

- A. Extensible Authentication Protocol
- B. Wired Equivalent Privacy
- **C. Counter Mode with CBC-MAC Protocol**
- D. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol

正解: C

解説:

The cipher suite specified by the 802.11-2016 standard and is not deprecated is Counter Mode with CBC-MAC Protocol (CCMP). CCMP is an encryption protocol that uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) as the underlying cipher and provides confidentiality, integrity, and origin authentication for wireless data.

CCMP is the mandatory encryption protocol for WPA2 and WPA3. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 295; [IEEE Standard for Information technology-Telecommunications and information exchange between systems Local and metropolitan area networks-Specific requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications], page 1560.

質問 # 37

Option 43 must be configured to allow access points to locate controllers. In what network service should this option be configured?

- A. RADIUS
- B. DNS

- C. DHCP
- D. LDAP

正解: C

解説:

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is the network service where option 43 must be configured to allow access points to locate controllers. DHCP is a protocol that allows a device to obtain an IP address and other network configuration parameters from a server. In a wireless controller scenario, the access points can use DHCP to request an IP address from a DHCP server, which can also provide the IP address or hostname of the wireless controller as an option in the DHCP response. Option 43 is a vendor-specific option that can be used to encode custom information for different types of devices. For example, Cisco access points can use option 43 to receive the IP address of the wireless controller from the DHCP server, while Aruba access points can use option 43 to receive the hostname of the wireless controller from the DHCP server. This way, the access points can discover the wireless controller and establish a connection with it. References: 1, Chapter 8, page 309; 2, Section 5.2

質問 # 38

What 802.11 PHY uses available space in very low frequency ranges that is not in use at the time by broadcast video signals?

- A. SIG
- B. DMG
- C. DSSS
- D. TVHT

正解: D

解説:

TVHT stands for Television Very High Throughput and it is a PHY defined by the 802.11af amendment. It uses the TV white space (TVWS) spectrum in the VHF and UHF bands between 54 and 790 MHz, which are not in use by broadcast video signals at the time. It can provide long-range and low-power connectivity for WLAN devices.

質問 # 39

You are using a site survey tool for post-implementation validation. You have installed the appropriate adapter driver and imported a floor plan. Now, you want to take the next step in proper tool use. What must you do before gathering survey data after the floor plan is imported?

- A. Nothing, you can simply start capturing signal readings
- B. Calibrate the floor plan
- C. Install iPerf
- D. Install WinPCAP

正解: B

解説:

Calibrating the floor plan is what you must do before gathering survey data after the floor plan is imported when using a site survey tool for post-implementation validation. A site survey tool is a software application that can run on a laptop, tablet, smartphone, or other device that has a Wi-Fi adapter and a GPS receiver. A site survey tool can scan the wireless environment and collect information about the detected access points and client stations, such as their SSID, BSSID, channel, signal strength, security, and data rate. A site survey tool can also measure and display various metrics of network performance, such as throughput, jitter, packet loss, delay, and SNR. A site survey tool can also use a floor plan to visualize the wireless coverage and quality in different locations on a map. A floor plan is an image file that shows the layout and dimensions of a building or an area where the WLAN is deployed. A floor plan can be imported from various sources, such as a CAD file, a PDF file, an image file, or a Google Maps screenshot. After importing a floor plan into a site survey tool, it is necessary to calibrate the floor plan before gathering survey data. Calibrating the floor plan means adjusting the scale and orientation of the floor plan to match the actual size and direction of the area. Calibrating the floor plan can be done by using a reference point or a reference line that has a known distance or angle in the real world. Calibrating the floor plan ensures that the survey data is accurate and consistent with the physical environment. References: 1, Chapter 7, page 290; 2, Section 4.3

質問 # 40

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[illegible]

P.S. GoShiken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=1bIXeucoJhByoDDgDqCEmdL2-bTjVS7Qb>