

# 授權的CWNP CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA)中的最佳CWNA-109認證指南和領導者資格考試



P.S. Testpdf在Google Drive上分享了免費的、最新的CWNA-109考試題庫：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eQoHDS1vfQoTvjuq\\_H3TxUeabciyNkp](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eQoHDS1vfQoTvjuq_H3TxUeabciyNkp)

我們Testpdf確保你第一次嘗試通過考試，取得該認證專家的認證。因為我們Testpdf提供給你配置最優質的類比CWNP的CWNA-109的考試考古題，將你一步一步帶入考試準備之中，我們Testpdf提供我們的保證，我們Testpdf CWNP的CWNA-109的考試試題及答案保證你成功。

世界500強企業中，有超過2/3的企業選擇了CWNP電子商務軟體產品作為其核心的運用。因此，獲得CWNP的認證，即使在強手林立的競爭環境中，你同樣能夠脫穎而出。考生想要通過CWNA-109考試，最快速的方式是使用CWNP的CWNA-109考題，很多考生都是通過這種方式成功通過考試，可以快速掌握考試的相關資訊。

>> CWNA-109認證指南 <<

## 熱門的CWNA-109認證指南 |高通過率的考試材料|免費PDF CWNA-109測試

現在CWNP CWNA-109 認證考試是很多IT人士參加的最想參加的認證考試之一，是IT人才認證的依據之一。通過這個考試是需要豐富的知識和經驗的，而積累豐富的知識和經驗是需要時間的。也許你會選擇一些培訓課程或培訓工具，花一定的錢選擇一個高品質的培訓機構培訓是值得的。Testpdf就是一個可以滿足很多參加CWNP CWNA-109 認證考試的IT人士的需求的網站。Testpdf的產品是對CWNP CWNA-109 認證考試提供針對性培訓的，能讓你短時間內補充大量的IT方面的專業知識，讓你為CWNP CWNA-109 認證考試做好充分的準備。

### 最新的 CWNA Certification CWNA-109 免費考試真題 (Q108-Q113):

#### 問題 #108

Lynne runs a small hotel, and as a value added service for his customers he has implemented a Wi-Fi hot-spot. Lynne has read news articles about how hackers wait at hot-spots trying to take advantage of unsuspecting users. He wants to avoid this problem at

his hotel.

What is an efficient and practical step that Lynne can take to decrease the likelihood of active attacks on his customers' wireless computers?

- A. Implement Network Access Control (NAC) and require antivirus and firewall software along with OS patches.
- **B. Enable station-to-station traffic blocking by the access points in the hotel.**
- C. Require EAP-FAST authentication and provide customers with a username/password on their receipt.
- D. Implement an SSL VPN in the WLAN controller that initiates after HTTPS login.

**答案： B**

解題說明：

In a public Wi-Fi hotspot, like the one Lynne runs in his hotel, ensuring customer security against active attacks is crucial. Active attacks involve unauthorized access, eavesdropping, or manipulation of the network traffic. To mitigate such threats, an effective and practical step is:

\* Station-to-Station Traffic Blocking: Also known as client isolation, this feature prevents direct communication between devices connected to the Wi-Fi network. By enabling this on the access points, Lynne can significantly decrease the likelihood of active attacks like man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks, where an attacker intercepts and possibly alters the communication between two parties.

The other options, while beneficial for network security, might not be as straightforward or practical for Lynne's situation:

\* Network Access Control (NAC) requires a more complex infrastructure and management, which might not be ideal for a small hotel setup.

\* Implementing an SSL VPN adds an extra layer of security but might complicate the login process for users, potentially affecting the user experience.

\* Requiring EAP-FAST authentication provides secure authentication but may not be feasible for transient customers who expect quick and easy network access.

Therefore, enabling station-to-station traffic blocking is a practical and efficient measure that Lynne can implement to enhance customer security on the Wi-Fi network.

References:

CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109, by David D.

Coleman and David A. Westcott.

Best practices for securing a wireless network in a public hotspot environment.

### 問題 #109

What statement about the beamwidth of an RF antenna is true?

- **A. Horizontal and vertical beamwidth are calculated at the points where the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB.**
- B. Vertical beamwidth is displayed (in degrees) on the antenna's Azimuth chart.
- C. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate the point at which the RF signal stops propagating.
- D. When antenna gain is lower, the beamwidth is also lower in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions.

**答案： A**

解題說明：

The beamwidth of an RF antenna is the angular measure of how wide the main lobe of radiation is. The main lobe is the area where the signal strength is highest and most concentrated. The beamwidth is calculated at the points where the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB, which means it is half of the maximum power. The beamwidth can be measured in both horizontal and vertical planes, depending on how the antenna is oriented.

The horizontal beamwidth is also called azimuth, while the vertical beamwidth is also called elevation. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate how the RF energy is distributed in different directions. References: 1, Chapter 2, page 66; 2, Section 2.3

### 問題 #110

What is the most effective method for testing roaming in relation to 802.11 VoIP handsets?

- A. Use a spectrum analyzer to monitor RF activity during a VoIP call.
- **B. Place a call with the handset and move around the facility to test quality during roaming.**
- C. Use the built-in roaming monitor built into all VoIP handsets.

- D. Use a protocol analyzer to capture the traffic generated when a laptop roams.

答案： B

解題說明：

The most effective method for testing roaming in relation to 802.11 VoIP handsets is to place a call with the handset and move around the facility to test quality during roaming. This method allows you to evaluate the actual performance and user experience of VoIP calls over wireless networks, as well as identify any potential issues such as signal strength, interference, latency, jitter, packet loss, or handoff delays. A spectrum analyzer can only show you the RF activity during a VoIP call, but not how it affects the voice quality or roaming behavior. A protocol analyzer can capture the traffic generated when a laptop roams, but it cannot simulate the characteristics of a VoIP handset such as battery life, antenna design, codec support, or QoS features. A built-in roaming monitor is not a common feature in all VoIP handsets, and it may not provide accurate or comprehensive information about the roaming process. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 487; [Voice over Wireless LAN 4.1 Design Guide], page 6-19.

問題 #111

To ease user complexity, your company has implemented a single SSID for all employees. However, the network administrator needs a way to control the network resources that can be accessed by each employee based in their department. What WLAN feature would allow the network administrator to accomplish this task?

- A. WPA2
- B. RBAC
- C. WIPS
- D. SNMP

答案： B

解題說明：

The WLAN feature that would allow the network administrator to control the network resources that can be accessed by each employee based on their department is Role-Based Access Control (RBAC). RBAC is a method of assigning different permissions and policies to users or groups based on their roles in the organization. RBAC can be implemented by using VLANs, ACLs, or firewalls to restrict access to certain network segments or resources. RBAC can also be integrated with 802.1X/EAP authentication to dynamically assign roles and VLANs to users based on their credentials. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 403; [Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Wireless Networks], page 1.

問題 #112

What statement about 802.11 WLAN bridges is true?

- A. WLAN bridges only work in the 2.4 GHz frequency band and they support only SISO communications
- B. WLAN bridges may support MIMO communications, but only if used in the 5 GHz frequency band
- C. WLAN bridges must use a channel with acceptable SNR at both transceivers to maintain the desired data rate bi-directionally
- D. WLAN bridges must be implemented such that no interference occurs on the channel anywhere between the two endpoints used to establish the bridge

答案： C

解題說明：

WLAN bridges must use a channel with acceptable SNR at both transceivers to maintain the desired data rate bi-directionally. A WLAN bridge is a device that connects two or more networks using the 802.11 protocol. A WLAN bridge must have a clear and strong signal between the two endpoints to ensure reliable and fast data transmission. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is a measure of the quality of the signal, which depends on the distance, interference, obstacles, and antenna gain between the transceivers. A higher SNR means a better signal quality and a higher data rate. A lower SNR means a worse signal quality and a lower data rate. Therefore, a WLAN bridge must use a channel with acceptable SNR at both transceivers to maintain the desired data rate bi-directionally.

問題 #113



BONUS!!! 免費下載TestpdfCWNA-109考試題庫的完整版: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eQoHDS1vfQoTvjuq\\_H3TxUeabciyNkp](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eQoHDS1vfQoTvjuq_H3TxUeabciyNkp)