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## **CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Details</b>
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WLAN Regulations and Standards: The topic discusses the roles of WLAN and networking industry organizations. It also addresses the concepts of various Physical Layer (PHY) solutions, spread spectrum technologies, and 802.11 WLAN functional concepts.</li> </ul>

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## CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

### NEW QUESTION # 100

You are troubleshooting a WLAN problem and you suspect hidden node as the cause. What should you look for in a protocol analyzer?

- A. Frames with the retry bit set to 0
- B. Retransmitted frames from multiple STAs with higher retry counts than other STAs
- C. Frames transmitted from the AP without acknowledgement

### Answer: B

Explanation:

The CWNA Official Study Guide (CWNA-109), Chapter 8: Troubleshooting and Spectrum Analysis, explains that hidden node problems occur when two or more client stations cannot hear each other but can both communicate with the same access point. This leads to collisions at the AP because the clients transmit simultaneously without sensing each other's signals.

"Hidden node problems can often be identified in a protocol analyzer by observing excessive retransmissions from specific client stations. These retransmissions occur because the station's frames are not acknowledged due to collisions caused by other stations that the transmitter cannot hear."

- CWNA-108 Study Guide, Chapter 8, Hidden Node Problem Analysis, p. 393-395 Therefore, when analyzing for a hidden node issue, you will typically observe:

- \* Retransmitted frames from multiple STAs.
- \* Higher retry counts for affected stations compared to others.

Hence, the correct answer is C. Retransmitted frames from multiple STAs with higher retry counts than other STAs.

### NEW QUESTION # 101

ABC Company is planning a point-to-multipoint outdoor bridge deployment with standalone (autonomous) 802.11 bridge units. 802.1X/EAP will be used for bridge authentication. A Linux-based RADIUS server will be used for authentication. What device in the bridge implementation acts as the 802.1X Authenticator?

- A. The root bridge
- B. All non-root bridges
- C. The RADIUS server
- D. The Ethernet switch

### Answer: A

#### Explanation:

The device in the bridge implementation that acts as the 802.1X Authenticator is the root bridge. The root bridge is the bridge that connects to the wired network and acts as the central point for all other bridges in the point-to-multipoint topology. The root bridge authenticates the non-root bridges using 802.1X/EAP and forwards their authentication requests to the RADIUS server. The non-root bridges act as the 802.1X Suplicants and use EAP methods such as EAP-TLS or EAP-PEAP to authenticate with the root bridge. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 459; [Cisco Aironet Wireless Bridges FAQ], question 29.

#### NEW QUESTION # 102

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 # 103

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

#### Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION # 104

A non-802.11 device is suspected of causing interference on the WLAN. You are not certain of the location or type of device. What is the best solution for locating this non-802.11 device?

- A. Laptop-based spectrum analyzer with an omni-directional antenna
- B. Laptop-based spectrum analyzer with an omni-directional antenna
- C. Laptop-based spectrum analyzer with a directional antenna
- D. Access point spectrum analyzer

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

A laptop-based spectrum analyzer with a directional antenna is the best solution for locating a non-802.11 device that is suspected of causing interference on the WLAN. A spectrum analyzer is a device or a software application that can measure and display the frequency spectrum of electromagnetic signals in a given range.

A spectrum analyzer can show the amplitude, frequency, bandwidth, modulation, and other characteristics of different signals in the spectrum, which can help identify their sources and types. A spectrum analyzer can also detect non-802.11 devices that may cause interference on the WLAN, such as microwave ovens, cordless phones, Bluetooth devices, or radar systems. A laptop-based spectrum analyzer is a software application that runs on a laptop computer and uses an external USB adapter as its RF interface. A laptop-based spectrum analyzer has the advantage of being portable, flexible, and cost-effective compared to a hardware-based spectrum analyzer. A directional antenna is an antenna that radiates or receives RF signals more strongly in one direction than in others. A directional antenna has a high gain and a narrow beamwidth, which means it can focus the RF energy in a specific direction and reduce the interference from other directions. A directional antenna can also increase the range and sensitivity of the RF signal detection. To locate a non-802.11 device that is causing interference on the WLAN, a laptop-based spectrum analyzer with a directional antenna can be used to perform a technique called RF hunting or triangulation. This technique involves pointing the directional antenna in different directions and observing the signal strength and characteristics of the interfering device on the spectrum analyzer. By moving around and changing the direction of the antenna, the location of the interfering device can be estimated based on where the signal strength is highest and most consistent. References: 1, Chapter 7, page 282; 2, Section 4.3

## NEW QUESTION # 105

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