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Im It-Pruefung können Sie kostenlos einen Teil der CWNA-109 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur CWNP CWNA-109 Zertifizierungsprüfung herunterladen, so dass Sie die Glaubwürdigkeit unserer Produkte testen können. Mit unseren Produkten können Sie 100% Erfolg erlangen und der Spitze in der IT-Branche einen Schritt weit nähern

CWNP CWNA-109 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.
Thema 3	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.

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Möchten Sie die CWNP CWNA-109 Zertifizierungsrüfung mühlos bestehen? Die SchulungsMaterialien von It-Pruefung über CWNP CWNA-109 Zertifizierung sind eine gute Wahl. Die Testaufgaben von CWNP CWNA-109 Prüfung aus It-Pruefung enthalten alle Inhalte und Antworten, die Sie bei der CWNA-109 Prüfung wissen müssen. Daher können Sie in begrenzter Zeit die Schwerpunkte der CWNA-109 Prüfung greifen und einmalig bestehen, so dass Sie Ihren beruflichen Wert erhöhen und näher zu Ihrem Erfolg kommen können.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) CWNA-109 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q65-Q70):

65. Frage

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

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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: ExamCWNA-109, by David D: Coleman and David A. Westcott.

66. Frage

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

- A. DHCP
- B. LDAP
- C. RADIUS
- D. DNS

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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

67. Frage

When using a spectrum to look for non Wi-Fi interference sources, you notice significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies) within the desktop area of a user's workspace, but the interference disappears quickly after just 2 meters. What is the most likely cause of this interference?

- A. USB 3 devices in the user's work area
- B. Excess RF energy from a nearby AP
- C. Unintentional radiation from the PC power supply
- D. Bluetooth devices in the user's work area

Antwort: A

Begründung:

USB 3 devices in the user's work area are the most likely cause of this interference when using a spectrum analyzer to look for non-Wi-Fi interference sources. A spectrum analyzer is a tool that measures and visualizes the radio frequency activity and interference in the wireless environment. A spectrum analyzer can show the spectrum usage and energy levels on each frequency band or channel and help identify and locate the sources of interference. Interference is any unwanted signal that disrupts or degrades the intended signal on a wireless channel. Interference can be caused by various sources, such as other Wi-Fi devices, non-Wi-Fi devices, or natural phenomena. Interference can affect WLAN performance and quality by causing signal loss, noise, distortion, or errors. USB 3 devices are non-Wi-Fi devices that use USB 3.0 technology to transfer data at high speeds between computers and peripherals, such as hard drives, flash drives, cameras, or printers. USB 3 devices can generate electromagnetic radiation that interferes with Wi-Fi signals in the 2.4 GHz band, especially when they are close to Wi-Fi devices or antennas. USB 3 devices can cause significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies) within the desktop area of a user's workspace, but the interference disappears quickly after just 2 meters. This is because USB 3 devices emit broadband interference that affects all channels in the 2.4 GHz band with a high intensity near the source but a low intensity at a distance due to attenuation. The other options are not likely to cause this interference pattern when using a spectrum analyzer to look for non-Wi-Fi interference sources. Bluetooth devices in the user's work area are non-Wi-Fi devices that use Bluetooth technology to communicate wirelessly between computers and peripherals, such as keyboards, mice, headphones, or speakers. Bluetooth devices can cause interference with Wi-Fi signals in the 2.4 GHz band, but they use frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) technique that changes frequencies rapidly and randomly within a range of 79 channels. Therefore, Bluetooth devices do not cause significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies), but rather intermittent interference on some channels at different times. Excess RF energy from a nearby AP is not a non-Wi-Fi interference source but rather a Wi-Fi interference source that occurs when an AP transmits more power than necessary for its coverage area. Excess RF energy from a nearby AP can cause co-channel interference (CCI) with other APs or client devices that use the same channel within range of each other. CCI reduces performance and capacity because it causes contention and collisions on the wireless medium.

68. Frage

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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

69. Frage

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**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The term used to describe the problem in this configuration is Co-Channel Interference (CCI)¹. CCI occurs when multiple access points are on the same or overlapping channels, causing interference and degradation in network performance¹. In this case, one AP is on channel 1 and the other is on channel 2, which are overlapping channels, leading to CCI¹.

70. Frage

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