CWNA-109 Questions - Highly Recommended By Professionals

CWNA-109 Practice Test: Certified

Wireless Network Administrator

(CWNA) Certification Exam Overviews

The CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) CWNA-109 pdf questions and practice tests are designed and verified by a qualified team of CWNA-109 exam trainers. They strive hard and make sure the top standard and relevancy of CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) CWNA-109 Exam Questions. So rest assured that with the CWNA-109 real questions you will get everything that you need to prepare and pass the challenging CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) CWNA-109 exam with good scores.

The TopExamCollection is offering valid, updated, and real CWNP CWNA-109 practice test questions. The TopExamCollection is committed to making the CWNP CWNA-109 exam preparation the simplest, easiest, and fast. We are quite confident that with CWNP CWNA-109 Practice Exam Questions you can pass the challenging CWNP CWNA-109 exam.

>> Latest CWNA-109 Test Preparation <<

CWNA-109 Test Study Guide & CWNA-109 Training Materials

CWNA-109 study materials are the product for global users. Standards in all aspects are also required by international standards. The system designed of CWNA-109 learning guide by our IT engineers is absolutely safe. Your personal information will never be revealed. And CWNA-109 actual exam will certainly not covet this small profit and sell your information. CWNA-109 Study Materials can come today. With so many loyal users, our good reputation is not for nothing. In us, you don't have to worry about information leakage. Selecting a brand like CWNA-109 learning guide is really the most secure.

CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 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.

Topic 4	• 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.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112
You are a small business wireless network consultant and provide WLAN services for various companies.
You receive a call from one of your customers stating that their laptop computers suddenly started experiencing much slower data transfers while connected to the WLAN. This company is located in a multi- tenant office building and the WLAN was designed to support laptops, tablets and mobile phones. What could cause a sudden change in performance for the laptop computers?

- A. A few of your customer's users have Bluetooth enabled wireless headsets.
- B. A new tenant in the building has set their AP to the same RF channel that your customer is using.
- C. The antennas in the laptops have been repositioned.
- D. The sky was not as cloudy that day as it typically is and the sun also radiates electromagnetic waves.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A possible cause of a sudden change in performance for the laptop computers is that a new tenant in the building has set their AP to the same RF channel that your customer is using. This can create co-channel interference (CCI), which is a situation where two or more APs or devices use the same or overlapping channels in the same area. CCI can degrade the performance of WLANs by increasing contention, collisions, retransmissions, and latency. CCI can also reduce the effective range and throughput of WLANs by lowering the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). To avoid or mitigate CCI, it is recommended to use non-overlapping channels, adjust transmit power levels, or implement channel management techniques such as dynamic frequency selection (DFS) or load balancing. The sky condition, antenna position, or Bluetooth headset are not likely to cause a sudden change in performance for the laptop computers. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 81; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 71.

NEW QUESTION # 113
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. SNMP
- B. WPA2
- C. RBAC
- D. WIPS

Answer: C

Explanation:
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: Exam CWNA-109], page 403; [Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Wireless Networks], page 1.

NEW QUESTION # 114
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 RADIUS server
- B. The Ethernet switch
- C. The root bridge
- D. All non-root bridges

Answer: C

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 Supplicants 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 # 115

When considering data rates available in HT and VHT PHY devices, in addition to the modulation, coding, channel width, and spatial streams, what impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables?

- A. Antenna Height
- B. client drivers
- C. Frequency band in use
- D. guard interval

Answer: D

Explanation:

The guard interval is a short period of time inserted between the symbols of an OFDM signal to prevent inter- symbol interference and improve the robustness of the transmission1. The guard interval can have different values depending on the 802.11 standard and the configuration of the device. For example, 802.11n supports two guard intervals: 800 ns (normal) and 400 ns (short)2. 802.11ac supports the same guard intervals as
802.11n, plus an optional 200 ns guard interval for 80 MHz and 160 MHz channels3. 802.11ax supports three guard intervals: 800 ns, 1600 ns, and 3200 ns4.
The guard interval affects the data rate because it determines the duration of each symbol. A shorter guard interval means more symbols can be transmitted in a given time, resulting in a higher data rate. However, a shorter guard interval also means less protection against inter-symbol interference, which may degrade the signal quality and increase the error rate. Therefore, there is a trade-off between data rate and reliability when choosing the guard interval.
The MCS tables for HT and VHT PHY devices show the data rates for different combinations of modulation, coding, channel width, spatial streams, and guard intervals. For example, for a VHT device using MCS 9 with QAM-256 modulation, 5/6 coding rate, 80 MHz channel width, and one spatial stream, the data rate is 433.3 Mbps with a normal guard interval (800 ns) and 486.7 Mbps with a short guard interval (400 ns)2. Therefore, the guard interval impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables.

NEW QUESTION # 116

You are installing an AP to be used by 27 laptops. All laptops will connect on the 5 GHz frequency band. A neighbor network uses channels 1 and 6. What channel should be used for this AP and why?

- A. Channel 11, because channels 1 and 6 are in use nearby
- B. A 5 GHz channel, because channels 1 and 6 are 2.4 GHz channels they have no impact on the decision
- C. Channel 1, because it is best to use the channel with the lowest frequency
- D. Channel 6, because it is always best to use this channel

Answer: B

Explanation:

A 5 GHz channel should be used for this AP because channels 1 and 6 are 2.4 GHz channels and they have no impact on the decision. The 5 GHz frequency band offers more non-overlapping channels than the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which reduces interference and improves performance. The 5 GHz frequency band also supports higher data rates and wider channel bandwidths than the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which increases capacity and throughput. The 5 GHz frequency band also has less interference from other devices and sources than the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which enhances reliability and quality of service. Therefore, it is

recommended to use the 5 GHz frequency band for WLANs whenever possible. Channels 1 and 6 are two of the three non-overlapping channels in the 2.4 GHz frequency band (the other one is channel 11). They are used by a neighbor network in this scenario, but they do not affect the channel selection for this AP because they operate in a different frequency band than the 5 GHz frequency band. Channel 6 is not always best to use; it depends on the interference and congestion level in the environment. Channel 1 is not best to use because it has a lower frequency than channel 6; frequency does not determine channel quality or performance. Channel
11 is not best to use because it is also a 2.4 GHz channel and it may interfere with channels 1 and
6. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Antenna Systems and Radio Frequency (RF) Components, page 113

NEW QUESTION # 117
......

I think our CWNA-109 test torrent will be a better choice for you than other study materials. We all known that most candidates will worry about the quality of our product, In order to guarantee quality of our study materials, all workers of our company are working together, just for a common goal, to produce a high-quality product; it is our CWNA-109 Exam Questions. If you purchase our CWNA-109 guide torrent, we can guarantee that we will provide you with quality products, reasonable price and professional after sales service.