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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	• 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.
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.
Thema 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.

CWNA-109 Aktuelle Prüfung - CWNA-109 Prüfungsguide & CWNA-109 Praxisprüfung

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

65. Frage

In which plane of the three networking planes is an access point configured by a WLAN controller?

- A. Data
- B. Security
- **C. Management**
- D. Control

Antwort: C

Begründung:

An access point is configured by a WLAN controller in the management plane of the three networking planes.

The management plane is responsible for the configuration, administration, and monitoring of network devices, such as access points, switches, routers, and controllers. The WLAN controller communicates with the access point using a management protocol, such as CAPWAP or SNMP, to send configuration commands and receive status information. The control plane is responsible for the routing, switching, and forwarding of network traffic, such as data frames and control frames. The WLAN controller may also participate in the control plane by performing functions such as authentication, encryption, roaming, and load balancing. The security plane is responsible for the protection of network devices and data from unauthorized access, modification, or disclosure. The WLAN controller may also participate in the security plane by implementing features such as firewall, VPN, IDS/IPS, and WIPS. The data plane is responsible for the transmission and reception of user data, such as voice, video, or web traffic. The WLAN controller may or may not participate in the data plane depending on the architecture of the WLAN. In some cases, the access point forwards the user data directly to the wired network without involving the WLAN controller (distributed data forwarding).

In other cases, the access point tunnels the user data to the WLAN controller before forwarding it to the wired network (centralized data forwarding). References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 9: Wireless LAN Architecture, page 279

66. Frage

An RF signal sometimes bends as it passes through a material rather than around an obstacle. What is the RF behavior that this statement best describes?

- A. Diffraction
- B. Scattering
- C. Reflection
- **D. Refraction**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Refraction is the bending of an RF signal as it passes through a material of different density. Refraction can cause the signal to change its direction and angle of arrival. For example, when a light beam passes from air to water, it bends because of the difference in the refractive index of the two mediums. Similarly, when an RF signal passes from one medium to another, such as from air to glass, it can bend due to the change in the dielectric constant of the materials¹². References: 1:CWNA-109Official Study Guide, page 67 2: Refraction

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. Bluetooth devices in the user's work area

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

Antwort: C

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

802.11ax (HE) introduces Resource Units that can be used to allow communications with multiple devices at the same time, on the same channel, in the same BSS. What feature of 802.11ax provides this functionality?

- A. TWT
- **B. OFDMA**
- C. Wi-Fi-LTE
- D. 6 GHz support

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The feature of 802.11ax (HE) that provides this functionality is OFDMA. OFDMA stands for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access and is a technology that allows multiple devices to communicate simultaneously on the same channel in the same BSS. OFDMA works by dividing a channel into smaller subchannels called Resource Units (RUs), which are composed of groups of subcarriers or tones. Each RU can be assigned to a different device based on its bandwidth requirement and signal quality. This way, OFDMA can increase the efficiency and capacity of the channel by reducing overhead, contention, and latency. OFDMA can also support both uplink and downlink multi-user transmissions using trigger frames and buffer status reports. 6 GHz support, TWT, and Wi-Fi-LTE are not features of 802.11ax that provide this functionality. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 226; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 216.

69. Frage

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. Frames transmitted from the AP without acknowledgement

- C. Retransmitted frames from multiple STAs with higher retry counts than other STAs Frames with the HN bit set to 1

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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.

70. Frage

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