

便利なCWNA-109英語版試験-試験の準備方法-権威のあるCWNA-109受験料過去問



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CWNP問題集では、オンラインでPDF、ソフトウェア、APPなど、3つのバージョンのCWNA-109ガイド資料を利用できます。最も人気のあるものは当社のCWNA-109試験問題のPDFバージョンであり、このバージョンの利便性を完全に楽しむことができます。これは主にデモがあるため、CWNA-109模擬試験の種類を選択するのに役立ちますあなたにふさわしく、正しい選択をします。PDF版のCWNA-109学習資料を紙に印刷して、メモを書いたり強調を強調したりすることができます。

>> CWNA-109英語版 <<

CWNA-109受験料過去問、CWNA-109テスト対策書

JPNTTestは生徒を常に惹きつけ、CWNP熱心な顧客からの世界的なフィードバックの進歩に情熱を移します。CWNA-109試験で彼らが夢をかなえるためにこの分野でナンバーワンであることを証明します。CWNA-109試験問題の質の高さを保証しているため、CWNA-109練習教材はより優れた教育効果をもたらします。また、学習の後方情報の蓄積が生徒に大きな負担を感じさせる代わりに、最新のCWNA-109試験ガイドは、あらゆる種類の生徒の有効性または正確性のニーズを満たすことができます。

CWNP CWNA-109 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RF 検証と WLAN 修復: このトピックでは、RF 干渉、WLAN パフォーマンス、検証ツールの基本機能、一般的なワイヤレスの問題について説明します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WLAN ネットワーク セキュリティ: 弱いセキュリティ オプション、エンタープライズ WLAN のセキュリティ メカニズム、ワイヤレス ネットワークで使用されるセキュリティ オプションとツールの概念について説明します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WLAN 規制と標準: このトピックでは、WLAN とネットワーク業界組織の役割について説明します。また、さまざまな物理層 (PHY) ソリューション、拡散スペクトル技術、および 802.11 WLAN 機能の概念についても説明します。

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) 認定 CWNA-109 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

質問 # 73

You are tasked with performing a throughput test on the WLAN. The manager asks that you use open source tools to reduce costs. What open source tool is designed to perform a throughput test?

- A. Python
- B. IxChariot
- C. iPerf
- D. PuTTY

正解: C

解説:

iPerf is an open source tool that is designed to perform a throughput test on the WLAN. iPerf is a cross-platform command-line tool that can measure the bandwidth and quality of network links by generating TCP or UDP traffic between two endpoints. iPerf can run as either a server or a client mode, depending on whether it receives or sends traffic. iPerf can also report various metrics of network performance, such as throughput, jitter, packet loss, delay, and TCP window size. To perform a throughput test on the WLAN using iPerf, one device needs to run iPerf in server mode and another device needs to run iPerf in client mode. The devices need to be connected to the same WLAN network and have their IP addresses configured properly.

The device running iPerf in client mode needs to specify the IP address of the device running iPerf in server mode as well as other parameters such as protocol, port number, duration, interval, bandwidth limit, packet size, etc. The device running iPerf in server mode will listen for incoming connections from the client device and send back acknowledgments or responses depending on the protocol used. The device running iPerf in client mode will send traffic to the server device according to the specified parameters and measure the network performance. The device running iPerf in client mode will display the results of the throughput test at the end of the test or at regular intervals during the test. The results can show the average, minimum, maximum, and instantaneous throughput of the network link, as well as other metrics such as jitter, packet loss, delay, and TCP window size. References: 1, Chapter 7, page 287; 2, Section 4.3

質問 # 74

A natural disaster has occurred in a remote area that is approximately 57 miles from the response team headquarters. The response team must implement a local wireless network using 802.11 WLAN access points.

What is the best method, of those listed, for implementation of a network back-haul for communications across the Internet in this scenario?

- A. Cellular/LTE/5G
- B. Turn up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters
- C. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters
- D. Temporary wired DSL

正解: A

解説:

Cellular/LTE/5G is the best method for implementing a network backhaul for communications across the Internet in a remote area that is affected by a natural disaster. This is because cellular/LTE/5G networks are wireless and do not depend on physical infrastructure that may be damaged or unavailable in such scenarios.

Cellular/LTE/5G networks also offer high-speed data transmission and wide coverage area, which are essential for emergency response operations. 802.11 bridging to the response team headquarters is not feasible because it requires line-of-sight and has limited range. Turning up the output power of the WLAN at the response team headquarters is not effective because it may cause interference and does not guarantee reliable connectivity. Temporary wired DSL is not practical because it requires installing cables and equipment that may not be available or accessible in a remote area. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Wireless LAN Topologies, page 2031

質問 # 75

An AP is advertised as a tri-band, 4x4:4, Wi-Fi 6, 802.11ax AP. Based on this information and assuming it is correctly advertised,

what can be determined as certainly true about this AP?

- A. It supports four channels in 2.4 GHz and 4 channels in 5 GHz
- B. It uses a modified OpenWRT firmware
- C. It supports UL-MU-MIMO
- **D. It has 4 radio chains**

正解: D

解説:

Based on the information given, what can be determined as certainly true about this AP is that it has 4 radio chains. A radio chain is a hardware component that consists of an antenna, a radio frequency (RF) amplifier, and a transceiver. The number of radio chains indicates how many spatial streams an AP can transmit or receive simultaneously using Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) technology. The notation xyz in an AP specification denotes the number of radio chains (x), the number of spatial streams (y), and the number of spatial streams per band (z). Therefore, a tri-band, 4x4:4, Wi-Fi 6, 802.11ax AP has four radio chains in each of its three bands (2.4 GHz, low 5 GHz, and high 5 GHz). It also supports four spatial streams in total and four spatial streams per band. It cannot be determined as certainly true that it supports four channels in each band, UL-MU-MIMO, or uses a modified OpenWRT firmware based on the information given. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 223; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 213.

質問 # 76

What factor does not influence the distance at which an RF signal can be effectively received?

- A. Free Space Path Loss
- **B. Receiving station's output power**
- C. Receiving station's radio sensitivity
- D. Transmitting station's output power

正解: B

解説:

In wireless communication, several factors influence the effective reception of RF signals, including the receiving station's radio sensitivity, the transmitting station's output power, and free space path loss. However, the receiving station's output power does not influence the distance at which an RF signal can be effectively received. The key factors that impact signal reception distance are:

* Receiving Station's Radio Sensitivity: This refers to the lowest signal strength at which the receiver can process a signal with an acceptable error rate. Higher sensitivity allows for better reception at greater distances.

* Transmitting Station's Output Power: This is the power with which a transmitter sends out a signal.

Higher output power can extend the range of transmission, making it easier for distant receivers to detect the signal.

* Free Space Path Loss (FSPL): FSPL represents the attenuation of radio energy as it travels through free space. It increases with distance and frequency, reducing the signal strength as the distance from the transmitter increases.

The output power of the receiving station is related to how strong a signal it sends out, not how well it can receive or process incoming signals. Therefore, it does not affect the reception distance of incoming RF signals.

References:

* CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam PW0-105, by David D. Coleman and David A. Westcott.

* RF fundamentals and RF design considerations in wireless communication systems.

質問 # 77

When an ACK frame is not received by the transmitting STA, what is assumed?

- **A. The frame was not delivered and must be retransmitted**
- B. The receiver processed the frame, but did not respond with an ACK frame because 802.11w is enabled
- C. The receiver is offline
- D. The frame was correctly delivered

正解: A

解説:

