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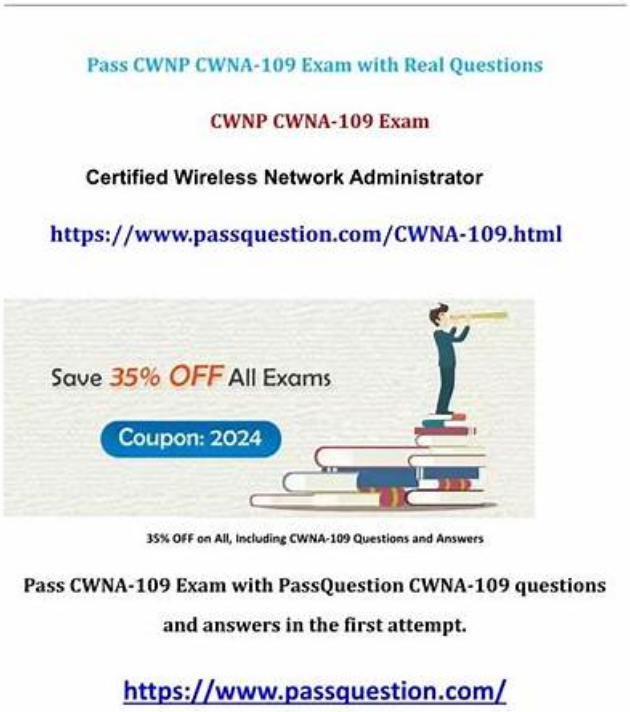

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CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.

Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

CWNA-109 Free Test Questions, CWNA-109 Latest Exam Questions

No one can be responsible for you except yourself. So you must carefully plan your life and future career development. Our CWNA-109 training quiz might offer you some good guidance. Maybe you never find out your real interest in the past. Now, everything is different. With our CWNA-109 Study Guide, you will find that studying knowledge and making a progress is quite interesting and easy. And the most important is that you will get the best reward according to the CWNA-109 certification.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123
What is the final step in an effective troubleshooting process?

- A. Verify the solution
- B. Document the results
- C. Notify the users of problem resolution
- D. Disable the WLAN

Answer: B

Explanation:
The final step in an effective troubleshooting process is to document the results. Documentation is essential for keeping track of the problem history, the actions taken, the solutions implemented, and the outcomes achieved.
Documentation can also help to prevent future problems, improve best practices, and provide feedback for improvement.
Documentation should include relevant information such as problem description, symptoms, root cause analysis, resolution steps, verification methods, and lessons learned. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 513; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 483.

NEW QUESTION # 124
When a STA has authenticated to an AP (AP-1), but still maintains a connection with another AP (AP-2), what is the state of the STA on AP-1?

- A. Authenticated and Unassociated
- B. Unauthenticated and Unassociated
- C. Authenticated and Associated
- D. Transitional

Answer: A

Explanation:
Authenticated and Unassociated. According to one of the web search results1, a STA can be authenticated to multiple APs, but it can only be associated to one AP at a time. Association is the process of establishing a logical link between the STA and the AP, which allows the STA to send and receive data frames through the AP2. Therefore, when a STA has authenticated to an AP-1, but still maintains a connection with another AP-
2, it means that the STA is authenticated to both APs, but only associated to AP-2. The state of the STA on AP-1 is authenticated and unassociated, which means that the STA can switch to AP-1 without repeating the authentication process, but it cannot send or

receive data frames through AP-1 until it becomes associated.

NEW QUESTION # 125
An 802.11 WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB of loss. The cable is connected to an antenna with 16 dBi of gain. What is the power level at the Intentional Radiator?

- A. 500 mW
- B. 1000 mW
- C. 250 mW
- D. 25 mW

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 126
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 supports UL-MU-MIMO
- C. It has 4 radio chains
- D. It uses a modified OpenWRT firmware

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 x:y:z 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.

NEW QUESTION # 127
You are deploying a WLAN monitoring solution that utilizes distributed sensor devices. Where should sensors be deployed for best results? Choose the single best answer.

- A. In switching closets
- B. Every 5 meters and alongside each AP
- C. Above the plenum on each floor
- D. In critical areas where WLAN performance must be high

Answer: D

Explanation:
Sensors should be deployed in critical areas where WLAN performance must be high for best results when using a WLAN monitoring solution that utilizes distributed sensor devices. A WLAN monitoring solution is a system that collects, analyzes, and reports on the status and performance of a WLAN. A WLAN monitoring solution can use different methods to gather data from the WLAN, such as embedded software agents, external hardware probes, or distributed sensor devices. Distributed sensor devices are dedicated devices that are deployed throughout the WLAN coverage area to monitor the wireless traffic and environment. Distributed sensor devices can perform various functions, such as scanning the spectrum, capturing wireless frames, measuring signal quality, detecting rogue access points, testing connectivity, and generating alerts.
Distributed sensor devices can provide more accurate and comprehensive data than other methods, but they also require more planning and deployment costs. Therefore, it is important to deploy sensors strategically in critical areas where WLAN performance must be high, such as high-density zones, high-priority applications, or high-security locations. By deploying sensors in critical areas,

the WLAN monitoring solution can ensure optimal WLAN performance and reliability in those areas and identify and resolve any issues or problems that may arise. The other options are not the best places to deploy sensors for best results. Deploying sensors in switching closets is not effective because sensors need to be close to the wireless medium to monitor it properly. Deploying sensors every 5 meters and alongside each AP is not efficient because sensors may overlap or interfere with each other and cause unnecessary redundancy or complexity. Deploying sensors above the plenum on each floor is not practical because sensors may not capture the wireless traffic and environment accurately due to attenuation or reflection from the ceiling materials or objects.
References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 14: Troubleshooting Wireless LANs, page 4831

NEW QUESTION # 128

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