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CWNA-109 Exam Questions

Certified Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) - answer The CWNA certification serves as the foundational wireless LAN certification in the CWNP Program. To secure this certification, you're required to appear for the CWNA exam at a Pearson Vue Testing Center and secure a score of 70% or more. For instructors, the passing score is 80% or higher. Regardless of your preparation method for the CWNA exam, we recommend beginning with the exam objectives. These provide a comprehensive list of the skills assessed in the exam. The CWNA certification remains valid for three years. You can renew it by passing one of the professional level certification exams (CWSP, CWDP, CWAP) before your CWNA expires, which will renew your CWNA for another three years. Alternatively, you can retake the current version of the CWNA exam.

CWNA Exam Information: - answer Exam Number: CWNA-109 Cost: \$274.99 (USD) Availability: Pearson Vue Testing Center Duration: 90 minutes Questions: 60 multiple choice / multiple answer Language: English

CWNA Exam Objectives - answer 1. Radio Frequency (RF) Technologies - 15%
2. WLAN Regulations and Standards - 20%
3. WLAN Protocols and Devices - 20%
4. WLAN Network Architecture and Design Concepts - 15%
5. WLAN Network Security - 10%
6. RF Validation and WLAN remediation - 10%

In the U-NII-1 band, what is the center frequency of channel 40? A. 5.2 GHz B. 5.4 GHz C. 5.8 GHz D. 5.140 GHz - answer Answer: A

What are some of the negative effects of layer 2 retransmissions? A. Decreased range B. Excessive MAC sublayer overhead C. Decreased latency D. Increased latency E. Jitter - answer Answer: B, D, E

Which of the following statements are true? - answer A. When upfade occurs, the final received signal will be stronger than the original transmitted signal. B. When downfade occurs, the final received signal will never be stronger than the original transmitted signal. C. When upfade occurs, the final received signal will never be stronger than the original transmitted signal. D. When downfade occurs, the final received signal will be stronger than the original transmitted signal. Answer: B, C

What is the maximum power used by a PD Class 0 device? - answer A. 3.84 W B. 6.49 W C. 12.95 W D. 15.4 W Answer: C

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The CWNP CWNA-109 certification is on trending nowadays, and many CWNP aspirants are trying to get it. Success in the CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) test helps you land well-paying jobs. Additionally, the CWNP CWNA-109 certification exam is also beneficial to get promotions in your current company. But the main problem that every applicant faces while preparing for the CWNA-109 Certification test is not finding updated CWNP CWNA-109 practice questions.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

The IEEE 802.11-2012 standard requires VHT capable devices to be backward compatible with devices using which other 802.11 physical layer specifications (PHYs)?

- A. DSSS-OFDM
- B. ERP-PBCC
- C. HR/DSSS
- **D. OFDM**

Answer: D

Explanation:

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) is the physical layer specification (PHY) that VHT capable devices must be backward compatible with according to the IEEE 802.11-2012 standard. VHT (Very High Throughput) is a PHY and MAC enhancement that is defined in the IEEE 802.11ac amendment and is also known as Wi-Fi 5. VHT operates only in the 5 GHz band and uses features such as wider channel bandwidths (up to 160 MHz), higher modulation schemes (up to 256-QAM), more spatial streams (up to eight), multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO), beamforming, and VHT PHY and MAC enhancements. VHT can achieve data rates up to 6.9 Gbps.

According to the IEEE 802.11-2012 standard, VHT capable devices must be backward compatible with devices using OFDM PHY, which is defined in the IEEE 802.11a amendment and is also used by IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, and IEEE 802.11h amendments. OFDM operates in both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and uses features such as subcarriers, symbols, guard intervals, and OFDM PHY and MAC enhancements. OFDM can achieve data rates up to 54 Mbps.

Backward compatibility means that VHT capable devices can interoperate with OFDM devices on the same network by using common features and parameters that are supported by both PHYs. For example, VHT capable devices can use a channel bandwidth of 20 MHz, a modulation scheme of BPSK, QPSK, or 16-QAM, one spatial stream, no beamforming, and OFDM PHY and MAC headers when communicating with OFDM devices. Backward compatibility also means that VHT capable devices can fall back to OFDM mode when the signal quality or SNR is too low for VHT mode. References: 1, Chapter 3, page 123; 2, Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION # 55

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 new tenant in the building has set their AP to the same RF channel that your customer is using**
- B. A few of your customer's users have Bluetooth enabled wireless headsets.
- 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: A

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: ExamCWNA-109], page 81; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 71.

NEW QUESTION # 56

What feature of 802.11ax (HE) may impact design decisions related to AP placement and the spacing between same-channel BSS

cells (3SAs) because it is designed to reduce overlapping BSS contention?

- **A. BSS Color**
- B. 6 GHz band support
- C. uplink MU-MIMO
- D. TWT

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the 802.11ax (High Efficiency, HE) amendment, one of the key features introduced is BSS (Basic Service Set) Coloring. This feature is designed to mitigate issues arising from overlapping BSSs (OBSS), which can lead to contention and interference in dense wireless environments. BSS Coloring works by:

- * Assigning a "color" (a small number) to each BSS: This helps devices differentiate between frames from their own BSS and those from neighboring BSSs.
- * Reducing Inter-BSS Interference: Devices can ignore frames from different BSSs (with a different "color") under certain conditions, reducing the impact of OBSS interference.
- * Improving Spatial Reuse: By distinguishing between transmissions from different BSSs, devices can make more informed decisions about when to transmit, improving the efficiency of spatial reuse and reducing unnecessary contention.

This feature directly impacts design decisions related to AP placement and the spacing between same-channel BSS cells, as it allows for closer placement of APs on the same channel without significantly increasing interference, thus improving overall network capacity and efficiency.

The other options, while features of 802.11ax, do not directly pertain to reducing overlapping BSS contention in the same manner:

- * TWT (Target Wake Time) optimizes device sleep schedules to conserve power.
- * Uplink MU-MIMO enhances uplink data transmission capabilities but doesn't specifically address OBSS contention.
- * 6 GHz Band Support introduces new spectrum for Wi-Fi use but is not a feature aimed at reducing OBSS contention within the 802.11ax framework.

Therefore, the correct answer is B, BSS Color.

References:

IEEE 802.11ax-2021: Enhancements for High Efficiency WLAN.

CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109, by David D. Coleman and David A. Westcott.

NEW QUESTION # 57

What can an impedance mismatch in the RF cables and connectors cause?

- **A. Excessive VSWR**
- B. Fewer MCS values in the MCS table
- C. Increased amplitude of the RF signal
- D. Increased range of the RF signal

Answer: A

Explanation:

VSWR stands for Voltage Standing Wave Ratio, which is a measure of how well the impedance of the RF cable and connectors matches the impedance of the transmitter and the antenna. Impedance is the opposition to the flow of alternating current in an RF circuit, and it depends on the frequency, resistance, capacitance, and inductance of the components. A perfect impedance match would have a VSWR of 1:1, meaning that all the power is transferred from the transmitter to the antenna, and none is reflected back. However, in reality, there is always some degree of mismatch, which causes some power to be reflected back to the transmitter, creating standing waves along the cable. This reduces the efficiency and performance of the wireless system, and can also damage the transmitter. Excessive VSWR can be caused by using poor quality or damaged cables and connectors, or by using components that have different impedance ratings¹²³. References: CWNA-

109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 90; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2:

Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 86; CWNP website, CWNA Certification.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Your manager asked you to locate a solution that allows for centralized monitoring of WLAN performance over time. He wants a single pane of glass for administration and monitoring of the solution. What do you recommend?

- A. Overlay WLAN monitoring solution
- B. Laptop-based spectrum analyzers
- C. Laptop-based protocol analyzers
- D. AP-based spectrum analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:

The solution that you recommend is an Overlay WLAN monitoring solution. An Overlay WLAN monitoring solution is a system that uses dedicated sensors or probes to monitor the WLAN performance over time. The sensors are deployed throughout the WLAN coverage area and collect data on various metrics such as signal strength, noise level, channel utilization, interference, throughput, latency, packet loss, and QoS. The sensors send the data to a centralized server or appliance that analyzes the data and provides a single pane of glass for administration and monitoring of the solution. An Overlay WLAN monitoring solution can help to detect and troubleshoot WLAN issues, optimize WLAN performance, and generate reports and alerts. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 538; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 508.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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