

試験の準備方法-100%合格率のCWNA-109トレーニング サンプル試験-便利なCWNA-109対策学習



P.S.ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 CWNP CWNA-109ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GXhQ6TwK3EcVrwTzBvmWGheDmV92bLtC>

専門的な学習資料なしでCWNA-109試験の準備をするのは時間がかかり、疲れる場合があります。そのため、CWNA-109学習ツールを学習パートナーとして選択するのが最善の決断です。また、CWNA-109学習ツールは、多数の受験者に実際の試験に関するより良い視点を提供します。CWNA-109の最新の練習資料の研究に特化してきた今、私たちは無限の努力で多数の顧客を処理し、CWNA-109試験ガイドがあなたの満足に浸透すると信じています。

ShikenPASSを選択したら100%CWNA-109試験に合格することができます。試験科目の変化によって、最新のCWNA-109試験の内容も更新いたします。ShikenPASSのインターネットであなたに年24時間のオンライン顧客サービスを無料で提供して、もしあなたはShikenPASSに失敗したら、弊社が全額で返金いたします。

>> CWNA-109トレーニングサンプル <<

CWNA-109対策学習、CWNA-109サンプル問題集

ShikenPASSの助けのもとで君は大量のお金と時間を費やさなくても復讐にCWNPのCWNA-109認定試験に合格のは大丈夫でしょう。ソフトの問題集はShikenPASSが実際問題によって、テストの問題と解答を分析して出来上がりました。ShikenPASSが提供したCWNPのCWNA-109の問題集は真実の試験に緊密な相似性があります。

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) 認定 CWNA-109 試験問題 (Q94-Q99):

質問 #94

A client STA must choose the best AP for connectivity. As part of the evaluation, it must verify compatible data rates. What can the client STA use to verify that an AP supports the same data rates that it supports?

- A. Probe request frames transmitted by other client STAs
- B. Data frames sent between the AP and current clients STAs
- C. Authentication frames transmitted by the other client STAs
- D. Beacon frames transmitted by the AP

正解: D

解説:

The client STA can use Beacon frames transmitted by the AP to verify that an AP supports the same data rates that it supports. Beacon frames are management frames that are periodically broadcasted by the APs to announce their presence, capabilities, and parameters. One of the information elements contained in the Beacon frames is the Supported Rates or Extended Supported Rates, which lists the data rates that the AP can use for communication. The client STA can compare its own data rates with those

advertised by the AP to determine if they are compatible. Data frames, authentication frames, and probe request frames do not contain information about data rates. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 133; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 123.

質問 #95

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

正解: B

解説:

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

質問 #96

What statement about the beamwidth of an RF antenna is true?

- A. When antenna gain is lower, the beamwidth is also lower in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions.
- **B. Horizontal and vertical beamwidth are calculated at the points where the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB.**
- C. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate the point at which the RF signal stops propagating.
- D. Vertical beamwidth is displayed (in degrees) on the antenna's Azimuth chart.

正解: B

解説:

The beamwidth of an RF antenna is the angular measure of how wide the main lobe of radiation is. The main lobe is the area where the signal strength is highest and most concentrated. The beamwidth is calculated at the points where the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB, which means it is half of the maximum power. The beamwidth can be measured in both horizontal and vertical planes, depending on how the antenna is oriented.

The horizontal beamwidth is also called azimuth, while the vertical beamwidth is also called elevation. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate how the RF energy is distributed in different directions. References: 1, Chapter 2, page 66; 2, Section 2.3

質問 #97

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 root bridge
- B. The RADIUS server
- C. All non-root bridges
- D. The Ethernet switch

正解: A

解説:

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: Exam CWNA-109], page 459; [Cisco Aironet Wireless Bridges FAQ], question 29.

質問 #98

What facts are true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture?

- A. With 802.1X/EAP security, the AP acts as the supplicant and the controller acts as the authenticator.
- B. Using centralized data forwarding, APs never tag Ethernet frames with VLAN identifiers or 802.1p CoS.
- C. Management and data frame types must be processed locally by the AP, while control frame types must be sent to the controller.
- D. An IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions.

正解: D

解説:

The fact that is true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture is that an IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions. A Split MAC architecture is a WLAN architecture where some of the MAC layer functions are performed by the APs (such as encryption, decryption, and frame acknowledgement) and some are performed by the controllers (such as authentication, association, roaming, and QoS). To communicate with each other, the APs and controllers establish an IP tunnel that carries the management and control frames between them. The IP tunnel can use protocols such as Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) or Control And Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP). References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 372; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109], page 362.

質問 #99

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弊社は一年の更新サービスを提供します。お客様は我々のサイトでCWNA-109問題集をご購入になってから、そのあとの一年間、我々は無料の更新サービスを提供します。もしその一年の中で、CWNA-109問題集が更新されたら、我々はお客様に最新版をお送りいたします。すなわち、その一年間、お客様の持っているCWNA-109問題集はずっと最新のです。

CWNA-109対策学習: <https://www.shikenpass.com/CWNA-109-shiken.html>

ShikenPASS CWNA-109対策学習は、助けにならなかったら、全額で返金することを保証いたします、そうだったら、ShikenPASS CWNA-109対策学習を利用してください、ご覧のように、あなたのCWNA-109テスト問題集資料は本当にあなたにより多くのスキルを学ぶチャンスを与えます、CWNP CWNA-109トレーニングサンプル大切なのはあなたがどんな方法を使うかということです、10年以上の努力で、私たちは高品質で高効率なCWNA-109試験学習資料に努めています、CWNP CWNA-109トレーニングサンプル 参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべての資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています、したがって、クライアントはCWNA-109クイズトレントをよく理解し、CWNA-109試験問題を購入するかどうかを希望に応じて決定できます。

床（とこ）は平床（ひらどこ）を鏡のようにふき込んで、錆（さび）を吹いた古銅瓶（CWNA-109こどうへい）には、木蘭（もくらん）を二尺の高さに、活（い）けてある、抜き打ち検査です、ShikenPASSは、助けにならなかったら、全額で返金することを保証いたします。

ハイパスレート-効率的なCWNA-109トレーニングサンプル試験-試験の準備方法CWNA-109対策学習

そうだったら、ShikenPASSを利用してください、ご覧のように、あなたのCWNA-109テスト問題集資料は本当にあなたにより多くのスキルを学ぶチャンスを与えます、大切なのはあなたがどんな方法を使うかということです。

10年以上の努力で、私たちは高品質で高効率なCWNA-109試験学習資料に努めています。

- [illegible]

P.S.ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 CWNP CWNA-109ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GXhO6TwK3EcVrwTzBvmWGheDmV92bLtC>