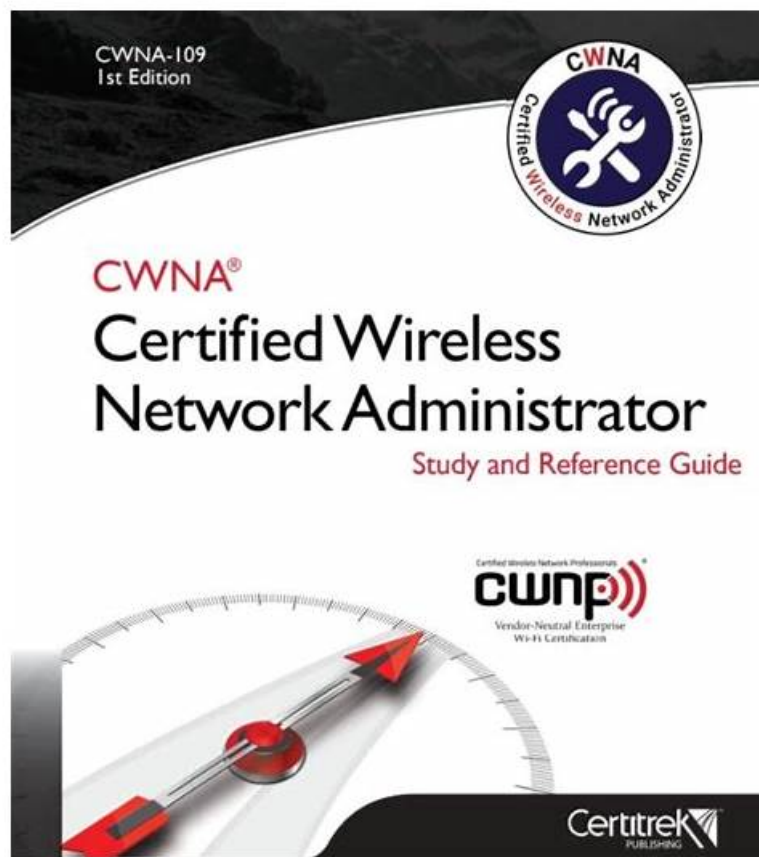# CWNA-109最新題庫資源 - CWNA-109學習指南

CWNP CWNA-109認證考試是目前IT人士報名參加的考試中很受歡迎的一個認證考試。通過了CWNP CWNA-109認證考試不僅能使你工作和生活帶來提升，而且還能鞏固你在IT領域的地位。但是事實情況是它通過率確很低。

CWNP CWNA-109 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 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.

>> CWNA-109最新題庫資源 <<

CWNP CWNA-109學習指南，CWNA-109最新試題

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最新的 CWNA Certification CWNA-109 免費考試真題 (Q17-Q22):

問題 #17
When compared with legacy Power Save mode, how does VHT TXOP power save improve battery life for devices on a WLAN?

- A. VHT TXOP power save allows stations to enter sleep mode and legacy Power Save does not.
- B. Legacy Power Save mode was removed in the 802.11ac amendment.
- C. VHT TXOP power save allows the WLAN transceiver to disable more components when in a low power state.
- D. VHT TXOP power save uses the partial AID in the preamble to allow clients to identify frames targeted for them.

答案：C

解題說明：
VHT TXOP (Very High Throughput Transmit Opportunity) power save is a feature introduced with the
802.11ac amendment, which is designed to improve the power efficiency of devices connected to a WLAN.
This feature enhances battery life in several ways, compared to the legacy Power Save mode:
* Enhanced Power Saving: VHT TXOP power save allows devices to disable more components of the WLAN transceiver when they are in a low power state. This reduces the power consumption during periods when the device is not actively transmitting or receiving data.
* Intelligent Wake-Up Mechanisms: It employs more sophisticated mechanisms for devices to determine when they need to wake up and listen to the channel, further reducing unnecessary power usage.
* Optimized Operation: This power save mode is optimized for the high-throughput environment of
802.11ac networks, allowing devices to efficiently manage power while maintaining high performance.
Legacy Power Save mode, introduced in earlier versions of the 802.11 standards, does not provide the same level of component disablement or the intelligent wake-up mechanisms found in VHT TXOP power save, making option B the correct answer.
References:
IEEE 802.11ac-2013 Amendment: Enhancements for Very High Throughput for Operation in Bands below 6 GHz.
CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-109, by David D.
Coleman and David A. Westcott.

問題 #18
You are troubleshooting a client issue on a Windows laptop. The laptop can see and connect to 2.4 GHz APs, but is does not even see 5 GHz APs. While evaluating the issue, you determine that this problem is happening for all of the laptops of this model in the organization. Several other tablets connect on channel 48 and channel
52 in the same work areas. What is the likely problem?

- A. The client drivers are faulty and should be upgraded.
- B. The antennas in the laptop have insufficient gain to detect the 5 GHz signals.
- C. The access points are configured to disallow 5 GHz.
- D. The clients are configured to use WPA and 5 GHz channels only support WPA2.

答案：A

解題說明：
The client drivers are faulty and should be upgraded is the likely problem for the laptop that can see and connect to 2.4 GHz APs, but does not even see 5 GHz APs. The client drivers are the software components that enable the wireless adapter of the laptop to communicate with the operating system and the network. The client drivers are responsible for scanning the available wireless channels, detecting and connecting to the access points, negotiating the security and data rate parameters, and transmitting and receiving data frames. If the client drivers are faulty, outdated, or incompatible, they may cause various issues with the wireless performance and functionality, such as low data rates, poor signal strength, frequent disconnections, or inability to see or connect to certain access points or channels.
One of the possible causes of faulty client drivers is that they do not support or recognize some of the features or standards of the 802.11ac technology, such as wider channel bandwidths, higher modulation schemes, or DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) channels. This could explain why the laptop can see and connect to 2.4 GHz APs, but not 5 GHz APs, as 802.11ac operates only in the 5 GHz band and uses channels that are wider (up to 160 MHz) and higher (up to channel 165) than those used by previous standards. Moreover, some of the
5 GHz channels are subject to DFS rules, which require the access points and client stations to monitor and avoid using channels that are occupied by radar systems or other primary users. If the client drivers do not support or comply with DFS rules, they may not be able to see or connect to access points that use DFS channels.
To solve this problem, the client drivers should be upgraded to the latest version that supports and is compatible with 802.11ac

features and standards. This can be done by downloading and installing the updated driver software from the manufacturer's website or using a device manager tool. Upgrading the client drivers may also improve other aspects of wireless performance and functionality, such as data rates, signal strength, security, and stability. References: 1, Chapter 12, page 493; 2, Section 8.1

問題 #19

When antenna gain is reported in dBi, the gain of the antenna is compared to what theoretical radiator?

- A. Isotropic radiator
- B. End-fire radiator
- C. Dipole radiator
- D. Anthropomorphic radiator

答案：A

解題說明：

An isotropic radiator is a theoretical point source of electromagnetic radiation that radiates equally in all directions. It has no physical dimensions and no preferred direction of radiation. It is used as a reference for antenna gain because it represents the ideal case of a perfect omnidirectional antenna12 Antenna gain is a measure of how well an antenna concentrates its radiated power in a certain direction. It is expressed in decibels (dB) relative to a reference antenna. When the reference antenna is an isotropic radiator, the antenna gain is denoted by dBi, which stands for decibels relative to isotropic12 For example, an antenna with a gain of 3 dBi means that it radiates 3 dB more power in its main direction than an isotropic radiator would. Conversely, an antenna with a gain of -3 dBi means that it radiates 3 dB less power in its main direction than an isotropic radiator would12

問題 #20

What statement is true concerning the use of Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) modulation method in IEEE 802.11 WLANs?

- A. OFDM was first introduced in 802.11a and is used by the ERP, HT and VHT PHYs as well.
- B. OFDM implements BPSK modulation to allow for data rates up to 7 Gbps.
- C. OFDM modulation is used only in 5 GHz 802.11 transmissions.
- D. OFDM was used by Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) PHY devices.

答案：A

解題說明：

OFDM is a modulation method that divides the channel bandwidth into multiple subcarriers, each carrying a single data symbol. This allows for higher data rates and more robust transmissions in multipath environments. OFDM was first introduced in the 802.11a standard, which operates in the 5 GHz band and supports data rates up to 54 Mbps. Later, the 802.11g standard adopted OFDM for the 2.4 GHz band, and the
802.11n and 802.11ac standards enhanced OFDM with features such as MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output), channel bonding, and higher-order modulation schemes to achieve data rates up to 600 Mbps and 6.9 Gbps, respectively. These standards are collectively known as the ERP (Extended Rate PHY), HT (High Throughput), and VHT (Very High Throughput) PHYs .
References: [CWNA-109 Study Guide], Chapter 4:
Radio Frequency Signal and Antenna Concepts, page 163; [CWNA-109 Study Guide], Chapter 4: Radio Frequency Signal and Antenna Concepts, page 157.

問題 #21

You manage a WLAN with 100 802.11ac access points. All access points are configured to use 80 MHz channels. In a particular BSS, only 40 MHz communications are seen. What is the likely cause of this behavior?

- A. The clients are all 802.11n STAs or lower
- B. The AP is improperly configured to use only 40 MHz of the 80 MHz allocated bandwidth
- C. The short guard interval is also enabled
- D. All clients implement single spatial stream radios

答案：A

解題說明：

https://7signal.com/802-11ac-migration-part-2-whats-nobodys-telling-you-about-80mhz-and-160mhz-channel- bonding The clients are all 802.11n STAs or lower is the likely cause of this behavior. If a WLAN with 100 802.11ac access points is configured to use 80 MHz channels, but only 40 MHz communications are seen in a particular BSS, it means that the clients in that BSS do not support 80 MHz channels. This could be because they are using older standards, such as 802.11n or lower, that do not support 80 MHz channels. Alternatively, they could be using newer standards, such as 802.11ac or ax, but have their channel width settings limited to 40 MHz or lower due to device capabilities or configuration options. In either case, the AP will adapt to the client's channel width and use only 40 MHz of the 80 MHz allocated bandwidth to communicate with them.

This will reduce the potential throughput and efficiency of the WLAN. References: , Chapter 3, page 111; , Section 3.2