

CWNA-109 Boot Camp | CWNA-109 Official Practice Test



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Lead2PassExam CWNA-109 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bMxMF-U3Rkt9TiYiC4iw9cxEKyLJE5zP>

So many candidates have encountered difficulties in preparing to pass the CWNA-109 exam. But our study materials will help candidates to pass the exam easily. Our CWNA-109 guide questions can provide statistics report function to help the learners to find weak links and deal with them. The CWNA-109 Test Torrent boost the function of timing and simulating the exam. They set the timer to simulate the exam and help the learners adjust the speed and keep alert. So the CWNA-109 guide questions are very convenient for the learners to master and pass the exam.

CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 Boot Camp <<

CWNA-109 Official Practice Test | Test CWNA-109 Answers

All contents are masterpieces from experts who imparted essence of the exam into our CWNA-109 practice materials. So our high quality and high efficiency CWNA-109 practice materials conciliate wide acceptance around the world. By incubating all useful content CWNA-109 practice materials get passing rate from former exam candidates of 98 which evince our accuracy rate and proficiency. If your problems are divulging during the review you can pick out the difficult one and focus on those parts.

CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

A WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB loss. If the cable is connected to an antenna with 9dBi gain, what is the EIRP at the antenna element?

- A. 10 dBm
- B. 26 dBm
- C. 13 dBm
- D. 23 dBm

Answer: D

Explanation:

To calculate the EIRP at the antenna element, we need to add the transmitter output power, subtract the cable loss, and add the antenna gain. All these values need to be converted to dBm first, if they are not already given in that unit. In this case, we have:
Transmitter output power = 50 mW = 10 log (50) dBm = 16.99 dBm
Cable loss = 3 dB
Antenna gain = 9 dBi
EIRP = Transmitter output power - Cable loss + Antenna gain
EIRP = 16.99 - 3 + 9
EIRP = 22.99 dBm
Rounding up to the nearest integer, we get 23 dBm as the EIRP at the antenna element.

References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 92; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Radio Frequency Fundamentals, page 88.

NEW QUESTION # 105

You are installing an AP to be used by 27 laptops. All laptops will connect on the 5 GHz frequency band. A neighbor network uses channels 1 and 6. What channel should be used for this AP and why?

- A. Channel 11, because channels 1 and 6 are in use nearby
- B. A 5 GHz channel, because channels 1 and 6 are 2.4 GHz channels they have no impact on the decision
- C. Channel 1, because it is best to use the channel with the lowest frequency
- D. Channel 6, because it is always best to use this channel

Answer: B

Explanation:

A 5 GHz channel should be used for this AP because channels 1 and 6 are 2.4 GHz channels and they have no impact on the decision. The 5 GHz frequency band offers more non-overlapping channels than the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which reduces interference and improves performance. The 5 GHz frequency band also supports higher data rates and wider channel bandwidths than the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which increases capacity and throughput. The 5 GHz frequency band also has less interference from other devices and sources than the 2.4 GHz frequency band, which enhances reliability and quality of service. Therefore, it is recommended to use the 5 GHz frequency band for WLANs whenever possible. Channels 1 and 6 are two of the three non-overlapping channels in the 2.4 GHz frequency band (the other one is channel 11). They are used by a neighbor network in this scenario, but they do not affect the channel selection for this AP because they operate in a different frequency band than the 5 GHz frequency band. Channel 6 is not always best to use; it depends on the interference and congestion level in the environment. Channel 1 is not best to use because it has a lower frequency than channel 6; frequency does not determine channel quality or performance.

Channel 11 is not best to use because it is also a 2.4 GHz channel and it may interfere with channels 1 and 6.

References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Antenna Systems and Radio Frequency (RF) Components, page 113

NEW QUESTION # 106

As an RF wave propagates through space, the wave front experiences natural expansion that reduces its signal strength in an area. What describes the rate at which this expansion happens?

- A. MU-MIMO
- B. Inverse square law
- C. Fresnel zone thinning
- D. Ohm's law

Answer: B

Explanation:

The inverse square law states that the signal strength of an RF wave is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source. This means that as the distance from the transmitter increases, the signal strength decreases rapidly.

References: Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide, Chapter 3, page 64.

NEW QUESTION # 107

What best describes WPA2 in relation to 802.11 wireless networks?

- A. WPA2 is a certification created by the Wi-Fi Alliance that validates devices correctly implement CCMP/ AES.
- B. WPA2 is the second version of WPA and it enhances security through the use of TKIP instead of WEP.
- C. WPA2 is the standard that defines security for WLANs.
- D. WPA2 is specified in the 802.11 standard as implementing CCMP/AES.

Answer: A

Explanation:

WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2) is a security certification program developed by the Wi-Fi Alliance to secure wireless computer networks. It is important to understand the following:

* WPA2 and the 802.11 Standard: While WPA2 is based on elements of the 802.11i amendment to the

802.11 standard, it is not itself a standard but rather a certification to ensure devices comply with certain security criteria, including the correct implementation of CCMP (Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol) and AES (Advanced Encryption Standard).

* CCMP/AES Implementation: WPA2 enhances the security of wireless networks by using CCMP for encryption, which is based on AES, a robust encryption algorithm. This represents a significant security improvement over WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) and WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) that used TKIP

* (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol).

* WPA vs. WPA2: WPA was the interim security enhancement over WEP, utilizing TKIP for encryption.

WPA2, however, moved to the more secure AES-based encryption method. Contrary to option C, WPA2 does not enhance security by using TKIP; it uses CCMP/AES.

Therefore, option B correctly describes WPA2 as a certification program ensuring devices properly implement the more secure CCMP/AES encryption methods.

References:

* Wi-Fi Alliance website for WPA2 certification details.

* IEEE 802.11i-2004: Amendment for Enhanced Security.

NEW QUESTION # 108

What 802.11 PHY uses available space in very low frequency ranges that is not in use at the time by broadcast video signals?

- A. DMG
- B. DSSS
- C. SIG
- D. TVHT

Answer: D

Explanation:

TVHT stands for Television Very High Throughput and it is a PHY defined by the 802.11af amendment. It uses the TV white space (TVWS) spectrum in the VHF and UHF bands between 54 and 790 MHz, which are not in use by broadcast video signals at the time. It can provide long-range and low-power connectivity for WLAN devices.

NEW QUESTION # 109

.....

As mentioned earlier, Lead2PassExam solves all problems that you face while locating updated CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) exam questions. We know that as an applicant for the test, you have excessive pressure to pass the CWNP Certification Exam. Lead2PassExam is here to help you earn the highly sought-after CWNP Wireless Network

Administrator (CWNA) (CWNA-109) certification on the first attempt.

CWNA-109 Official Practice Test: <https://www.lead2passexam.com/CWNP/valid-CWNA-109-exam-dumps.html>

BONUS!!! Download part of Lead2PassExam CWNA-109 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bMxMF-U3Rkt9TiYiC4iw9cxEKyLJE5zP>