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The trick to the success is simply to be organized, efficient, and to stay positive about it. If you are remain an optimistic mind all the time when you are preparing for the CWNA-109 exam, we deeply believe that it will be very easy for you to successfully pass the exam, and get the related certification in the near future. Of course, we also know that how to keep an optimistic mind is a question that is very difficult for a lot of people to answer. Because the CWNA-109 Exam is so difficult for a lot of people that many people have a failure to pass the exam. As is known to us, where there is a will, there is a way. We believe you will get wonderful results with the help of our CWNA-109 exam questions.

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	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 3	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.
Topic 4	RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.

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

NEW QUESTION # 104

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://7signal.com/802-11ac-migration-part-2-whats-nobodys-telling-you-about-80mhz-and-160mhz-channel-bo> 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

NEW QUESTION # 105

The requirements for a WLAN you are installing state that it must support unidirectional delays of less than 150 ms and the signal strength at all receivers can be no lower than -67 dBm. What application is likely used that demands these requirements?

- A. E-Mail
- B. RTLS
- C. VoIP
- D. FTP

Answer: C

Explanation:

VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) is an application that is likely used that demands the requirements of unidirectional delays of less than 150 ms and the signal strength at all receivers can be no lower than -67 dBm.

VoIP is an application that allows users to make and receive voice calls over a network, such as the Internet or a WLAN. VoIP is a real-time and interactive application that requires high quality of service (QoS) to ensure good user experience and satisfaction. One of the QoS metrics for VoIP is delay, which is the time it takes for a voice packet to travel from the sender to the receiver. Delay can affect the quality and intelligibility of the voice conversation, as well as the synchronization and naturalness of the dialogue. The ITU-T G.114 recommendation suggests that the maximum acceptable one-way delay for VoIP should be less than 150 ms, as anything higher than that can cause noticeable degradation and annoyance to the users. Another QoS metric for VoIP is signal strength, which is the measure of how strong the RF signal is at the receiver. Signal strength can affect the reliability and performance of the wireless connection, as well as the data rate and throughput of the VoIP traffic. The CWNA Official Study Guide recommends that the minimum signal strength for VoIP should be -67 dBm, as anything lower than that can cause packet loss,

retries, jitter, and other issues that can impair the voice quality. References: 1, Chapter 10, page 398; 2, Section 6.1

NEW QUESTION # 106

In addition to coverage analysis results, what should be included in a post-deployment site survey report to ensure WLAN users experience acceptable performance?

- A. WAN interface analysis results
- **B. Capacity analysis results**
- C. Application Layer protocol availability analysis results
- D. Layer 4 protocol availability analysis results

Answer: B

Explanation:

In addition to coverage analysis results, what should be included in a post-deployment site survey report to ensure WLAN users experience acceptable performance is Capacity analysis results. Capacity analysis is a method of testing the ability of the WLAN to support the expected number and type of users, devices, and applications. Capacity analysis can help to determine the optimal number and placement of access points, the appropriate channel and power settings, the required QoS policies, and the expected throughput and latency levels. Capacity analysis results can help to verify that the WLAN meets the performance requirements and service level agreements (SLAs) of the organization. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 548; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 518.

NEW QUESTION # 107

You have been tasked with creating a wireless link between two buildings on a single campus. The link must support at least 150 Mbps data rates. What kind of WLAN technology role should you deploy?

- A. Access BSS
- B. IBSS
- **C. Wireless bridging**
- D. WPA

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.wlanmall.com/what-is-a-wireless-bridge/>

Wireless bridging is a WLAN technology role that allows two or more networks to be connected wirelessly over a distance. A wireless bridge consists of two or more APs that are configured to operate in bridge mode and use directional antennas to establish a point-to-point or point-to-multipoint link. Wireless bridging can support high data rates and is suitable for scenarios where running cables is impractical or expensive. To create a wireless link between two buildings on a single campus that supports at least 150 Mbps data rates, wireless bridging is an appropriate solution⁶⁷⁸. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Wireless LAN Devices and Topologies, page 271; CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Wireless LAN Devices and Topologies, page 265; Wi-Fi Wireless Bridging Explained.

NEW QUESTION # 108

You are troubleshooting a problem with interference from a non-802.11 device. Given that the device is not a WLAN device, you cannot use a protocol analyzer and have chosen to use a spectrum analyzer. You want to view the signal from the interfering device over time to see the activity that is generating.

What common spectrum analyzer view should you use for this analysis?

- **A. Waterfall/Spectrogram**
- B. Clients
- C. Real-time FFT
- D. APs

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Waterfall/Spectrogram view shows the signal from the interfering device over time on a three-dimensional graph. The x-axis represents frequency, the y-axis represents time, and the z-axis represents amplitude or power. The color of each pixel indicates the signal strength at a given frequency and time. The Waterfall/Spectrogram view can help you identify the characteristics of the interference source, such as its frequency range, duty cycle, modulation type, and pattern. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 524; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 494.

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