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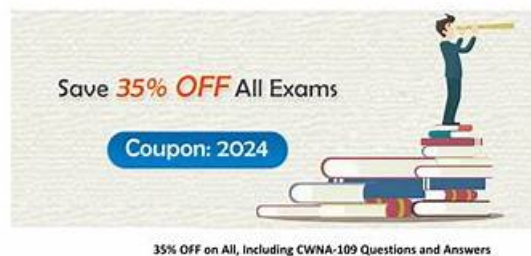
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## CWNP CWNA-109 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RF Validation and WLAN remediation: This topic covers RF interference, WLAN performance, the basic features of validation tools, and common wireless issues.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## CWNP Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

### NEW QUESTION # 21

You are evaluating access points for use in the 5 GHz frequency band. What PHY supports this band and supports 80 MHz channels?

- A. ERP
- B. HT
- C. VHT
- D. OFDM

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

VHT stands for Very High Throughput, which is a physical layer (PHY) specification that supports the 5 GHz frequency band and supports 80 MHz channels. VHT is used by the IEEE 802.11ac standard, which is also known as Wi-Fi 5. VHT allows for higher data rates and more spatial streams than the previous HT (High Throughput) PHY, which is used by the IEEE 802.11n standard, also known as Wi-Fi 4. HT supports the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, but only supports up to 40 MHz channels<sup>12</sup> The other options are not correct because:

\* ERP (option C) stands for Extended Rate PHY, which is a physical layer specification that supports the 2.4 GHz frequency band and supports up to 20 MHz channels. ERP is used by the IEEE 802.11g standard, which is also known as Wi-Fi 3. ERP allows for higher data rates than the previous DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) PHY, which is used by the IEEE 802.11b standard, also known as Wi-Fi 2<sup>34</sup>

\* OFDM (option D) stands for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, which is a modulation technique that divides a signal into multiple subcarriers that are spaced orthogonally to each other.

OFDM is not a physical layer specification, but a common feature of many PHY specifications, including ERP, HT, and VHT. OFDM allows for higher spectral efficiency and robustness against multipath interference than the previous CCK (Complementary Code Keying) modulation technique used by DSSS<sup>34</sup>

### NEW QUESTION # 22

The BSA of an AP covers the area used by the sales and marketing department. Thirty-five stations operate in this space. The users indicate that they need more throughput and all stations are 5 GHz capable 802.11ac clients. The current AP configuration uses 20

MHz channels in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. What is the least expensive solution available for increasing throughput for these users without implementing configuration options that are not recommended?

- A. Use a 160 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio
- B. Use a 40 MHz channel on the 2.4 GHz radio
- **C. Use a 40 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio**
- D. Install a second AP in the coverage area

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The least expensive solution available for increasing throughput for these users without implementing configuration options that are not recommended is to use a 40 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio. This solution can double the channel bandwidth and increase the data rates for the 5 GHz capable 802.11ac clients. Using a

40 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio is also less likely to cause co-channel interference or overlap with other channels than using a 40 MHz channel on the 2.4 GHz radio, which has only three non-overlapping channels.

Using a 160 MHz channel on the 5 GHz radio may provide even higher throughput, but it may also consume too much of the available spectrum and cause more interference with other devices or networks. Installing a second AP in the coverage area may also improve the throughput, but it may require additional costs and configuration. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 216; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide:

ExamCWNA-109], page 206.

#### NEW QUESTION # 23

You are configuring an access point to use channel 128. What important fact should be considered about this channel?

- A. It is a channel that is unsupported by all access points in all regulatory domains
- B. It is a 2.4 GHz frequency band 40 MHz channel, so it should not be used
- **C. It is a channel that may require DFS when used**
- D. It is a 22 MHz channel so it will overlap with the channels above and below it

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

It is a channel that may require DFS when used is an important fact that should be considered about channel

128. Channel 128 is a 5 GHz frequency band 20 MHz channel that has a center frequency of 5.64 GHz.

Channel 128 is one of the channels that are subject to DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) rules, which require Wi-Fi devices to monitor and avoid using channels that are occupied by radar systems or other primary users. DFS is a feature that is defined in the IEEE 802.11h amendment and is mandated by some regulatory bodies, such as the FCC and the ETSI, to protect the licensed users of the 5 GHz band from interference by unlicensed Wi-Fi devices. DFS works by using a mechanism called channel availability check (CAC), which requires Wi-Fi devices to scan a channel for a certain period of time before using it. If a radar signal is detected during the CAC or while using the channel, the Wi-Fi devices must switch to another channel that is free from radar interference.

When configuring an access point to use channel 128, it is important to consider the implications of DFS rules, such as:

- \* The access point must support DFS and comply with the local regulations and standards that apply to DFS channels.
- \* The access point may experience delays or interruptions in its operation due to CAC or channel switching.
- \* The access point may have limited channel selection or availability due to radar interference or other Wi-Fi devices using DFS channels.
- \* The access point may have compatibility or interoperability issues with some client devices that do not support DFS or use different DFS parameters.
- \* The access point may have performance or quality issues due to co-channel or adjacent-channel interference from other Wi-Fi devices using non-DFS channels.

Therefore, it is advisable to use channel 128 only when necessary and after performing a thorough site survey and spectrum analysis to determine the best channel for the access point. References: 1, Chapter 3, page

117; 2, Section 3.2

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

You were previously onsite at XYZ's facility to conduct a pre-deployment RF site survey. The WLAN has been deployed according to your recommendations and you are onsite again to perform a post-deployment validation survey.

When performing this type of post-deployment RF site survey voice over Wi-Fi, what is an action that must be performed?

- **A. Application analysis with an active phone call on an VoWiFi handset.**
- B. Frequency-band hopping analysis to detect improper RF channel implementations.
- C. Protocol analysis to discover channel use on neighboring APs.
- D. Spectrum analysis to locate and identify RF interference sources.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When performing a post-deployment validation survey for voice over Wi-Fi (VoWiFi), an action that must be performed is Application analysis with an active phone call on a VoWiFi handset. Application analysis is a method of testing the performance of a specific application over the WLAN by measuring parameters such as throughput, latency, jitter, packet loss, MOS score, and R-value. Application analysis with an active phone call on a VoWiFi handset can help to evaluate the quality of service (QoS) and user experience of VoWiFi calls over the WLAN. It can also help to identify any issues or bottlenecks that may affect VoWiFi calls such as interference, roaming delays, or insufficient coverage. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 549; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 519.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

What is required when operating 802.11ax APS in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication?

\* VHT PHY

- A. SAE
- B. HT PHY
- **C. CCMP**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

SAE (Simultaneous Authentication of Equals) is required when operating 802.11ax APs in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication. SAE is a secure and robust authentication method that is defined in the IEEE 802.11s amendment and is also known as WPA3-Personal or WPA3-SAE. SAE is based on a cryptographic technique called Dragonfly Key Exchange, which allows two parties to establish a shared secret key using a passphrase, without revealing the passphrase or the key to an eavesdropper or an attacker. SAE also provides forward secrecy, which means that if the passphrase or the key is compromised in the future, it does not affect the security of past communications.

SAE is required when operating 802.11ax APs in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication because of the new regulations and standards that apply to this band. The 6 GHz band is a new frequency band that was opened for unlicensed use by the FCC and other regulatory bodies in 2020. The 6 GHz band offers more spectrum and less interference than the existing 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, which can enable higher performance and efficiency for Wi-Fi devices. However, the 6 GHz band also has some restrictions and requirements that are different from the other bands, such as:

\* The 6 GHz band is divided into two sub-bands: U-NII-5 (5925-6425 MHz) and U-NII-7 (6525-6875 MHz). The U-NII-5 sub-band is subject to DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) rules, which require Wi-Fi devices to monitor and avoid using channels that are occupied by radar systems or other primary users. The U-NII-7 sub-band is not subject to DFS rules, but it has a lower maximum transmit power limit than the U-NII-5 sub-band.

\* The Wi-Fi devices that operate in the 6 GHz band are called 6E devices, which stands for Extended Spectrum. 6E devices must support 802.11ax technology, which is also known as Wi-Fi 6 or High Efficiency (HE). 802.11ax is a new standard that improves the performance and efficiency of Wi-Fi networks by using features such as OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access), MU-MIMO (Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output), BSS Coloring, TWT (Target Wake Time), and HE PHY and MAC enhancements.

\* The 6E devices that operate in the 6 GHz band must also support WPA3 security, which is a new security protocol that replaces WPA2 and provides stronger encryption and authentication for Wi-Fi networks. WPA3 has two modes: WPA3-Personal and WPA3-Enterprise. WPA3-Personal uses SAE as its authentication method, which requires a passphrase to establish a secure connection between two devices. WPA3-Enterprise uses EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) as its authentication method, which requires a certificate or a credential to authenticate with a server.

Therefore, SAE is required when operating 802.11ax APs in the 6 GHz band using passphrase-based authentication because it is part of WPA3-Personal security, which is mandatory for 6E devices in this band.

References: , Chapter 3, page 120; , Section 3.2

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