CWNA-109 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

What is an advantage of using WPA3-Personal instead of WPA2-Personal as a security solution for 802.11 networks?

A. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses an authentication exchange and WPA2- Personal does not

B. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses a stronger authentication exchange to better secure the network

C. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses AES for encryption and WPA2-Personal does not

D. WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses a better encryption algorithm than WPA2- Personal

Correct Answer: B

An advantage of using WPA3-Personal instead of WPA2-Personal as a security solution for 802.11 networks is that WPA3-Personal, also called WPA3-SAE, uses a stronger authentication exchange to better secure the network. WPA3Personal uses Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) as the key exchange protocol, which provides stronger protection against offline dictionary attacks and password guessing than WPA2-Personal. SAE uses a Diffie-Hellman key exchange with elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) to establish a pairwise master key (PMK) between the AP and the client without revealing it to any eavesdropper. SAE also provides forward secrecy, which means that if one PMK is compromised, it does not affect the security of other PMKs. WPA2-Personal uses Pre- Shared Key (PSK) as the key exchangeprotocol, which is vulnerable to offline brute-force attacks if the passphrase is weak or leaked. Both WPA3Personal and WPA2-Personal use AES for encryption, so there is no difference in that aspect. WPA3-Personal does not use a different encryption algorithm than WPA2-Personal, but rather a different key exchange protocol. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 307; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 297.

QUESTION 2

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. SIG

C. DSSS

D. TVHT

Correct Answer: D

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.

QUESTION 3

What primary metric of scanning can stations use to select the best AP for connectivity to the desired BSS?

A. Signal strength of AP beacons received.

B. PING latency when testing against an Internet server.

C. Throughput speed in Mbps.

D. FCS errors in frames transmitted to and from the AP.

Correct Answer: A

When a station scans for available wireless networks, it listens for beacon frames sent by APs. A beacon frame contains information about the BSS, such as SSID, supported rates, channel, security, etc. The station also measures the signal strength of the beacon frames, which indicates how well the station can communicate with the AP. The signal strength is usually expressed in dBm or RSSI units. The higher the signal strength, the better the connection quality and performance. Therefore, the station can use the signal strength of AP beacons as the primary metric to select the best AP for connectivity to the desired BSS12. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Wireless LAN Devices and Topologies, page 249; CWNA-109Study Guide, Chapter 6: Wireless LAN Devices and Topologies, page 243.

QUESTION 4

A POE device requires 47 W of power. What POE specification should be used?

A. 802.3at

B. 802.3af

C. 802.3bt

D. 802. 11at

Correct Answer: C

A POE device that requires 47 W of power should use the 802.3bt specification. This is because 802.3bt is the latest POE standard that supports up to 90 W of power delivery over four pairs of wires in an Ethernet cable. The previous POE

standards, such as 802.3af and 802.3at, only support up to 15.4 W and 30 W of power delivery over two pairs of wires in an Ethernet cable, respectively. Therefore, they are not sufficient for powering a device that requires 47 W of power.

The 802.11at specification does not exist; it is a typo or confusion with the 802.3at specification. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 8:

Wireless LAN Access Points, page 2431

QUESTION 5

Which one of the following 802.11 PHYs is more likely to be used in an industrial deployment but not likely to be used in standard office deployments?

A. S1G

B. VHT

C. OFDM

D. HT

Correct Answer: A

S1G is one of the 802.11 PHYs that is more likely to be used in an industrial deployment but not likely to be used in standard office deployments. This is because S1G stands for Sub-1 GHz, which means it operates in the frequency bands below 1 GHz, such as 900 MHz and 868 MHz. These bands offer better penetration and range than the higher frequency bands used by other 802.11 PHYs, such as 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. This makes S1G suitable for industrial applications that require robust and reliable wireless communication in harsh environments, such as factories, warehouses, mines, and smart grids. S1G also supports low-power and low-data-rate devices, such as sensors, actuators, and meters, which are common in industrial Internet of Things (IoT) scenarios. VHT, OFDM, and HT are other 802.11 PHYs that are more commonly used in standard office deployments, as they offer higher data rates and capacity than S1G, but have lower range and penetration. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Radio Frequency Technologies, page 751

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