CWNA-109 Q&As

Certified Wireless Network Administrator

Pass CWNP CWNA-109 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/cwna-109.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by CWNP Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

When a STA has authenticated to an AP (AP-1), but still maintains a connection with another AP (AP-2), what is the state of the STA on AP-1?

A. Transitional

B. Unauthenticated and Unassociated

C. Authenticated and Unassociated

D. Authenticated and Associated

Correct Answer: C

Authenticated and Unassociated. According to one of the web search results1, a STA can be authenticated to multiple APs, but it can only be associated to one AP at a time. Association is the process of establishing a logical link between the STA and the AP, which allows the STA to send and receive data frames through the AP2. Therefore, when a STA has authenticated to an AP-1, but still maintains a connection with another AP-2, it means that the STA is authenticated to both APs, but only associated to AP-2. The state of the STA on AP-1 is authenticated and unassociated, which means that the STA can switch to AP-1 without repeating the authentication process, but it cannot send or receive data frames through AP-1 until it becomes associated.

QUESTION 2

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. WPAN

B. IBSS

C. Wireless bridging

D. Access BSS

Correct Answer: C

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-109Study Guide, Chapter 6: Wireless LAN Devices and Topologies, page 265; Wi-Fi Wireless Bridging Explained.

QUESTION 3

Which directional antenna types are commonly used by indoor Wi-Fi devices in a MIMO multiple spatial stream implementation?

A. Dipole and yagi

B. Grid and sector

C. Patch and panel

D. Dish and grid

Correct Answer: C

Patch and panel antennas are directional antenna types that are commonly used by indoor Wi-Fi devices in a MIMO multiple spatial stream implementation. These antennas have a flat rectangular shape and can be mounted on walls or ceilings to provide coverage in a specific direction. They have a moderate gain and a relatively wide beamwidth, making them suitable for multipath environments where signals can reflect off different surfaces and create multiple spatial streams. Patch and panel antennas can also support polarization diversity, which means they can transmit and receive both horizontally and vertically polarized waves, increasing the MIMO performance. References: 1, Chapter 2, page 72; 2, Section 2.4

QUESTION 4

ABC Company is planning to install a new 802.11ac WLAN, but wants to upgrade its wired infrastructure first to provide the best user experience possible. ABC Company has hired you to perform the RF site survey. During the interview with the network manager, you are told that the new Ethernet edge switches will support VoIP phones and 802.11 access points, both using 802.3 PoE.

After hearing this information, what immediate concerns do you note?

A. The power budget in the edge switches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices.

B. The edge Ethernet switches should support Ether-channel to get the best results out of the network.

C. VoIP phones and 802.11 access points should not be powered by the same edge switch due to distortion.

D. If the switches are in optimal locations for VoIP phones, they are likely to be suboptimal locations for 802.11 APs

Correct Answer: A

An immediate concern that you note after hearing this information is that the power budget in the edge switches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices. PoE stands for Power over Ethernet and is a technology that allows Ethernet switches to deliver power along with data to devices such as VoIP phones and 802.11 access points. PoE devices are classified into different classes based on their power consumption and output. The edge switches have a limited power budget that determines how many PoE devices they can support simultaneously. If the power budget is exceeded, some PoE devices may not receive enough power or may shut down unexpectedly. Therefore,it is important to plan and monitor the power budget in the edge switches based on the number and class of PoE devices connected to them. Using Ether- channel, placing switches in optimal locations, or avoiding distortion are not immediate concerns related to PoE devices. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 234; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 224.

QUESTION 5

What is appended to the end of each 802.11 data frame after the payload?

A. Preamble

B. MAC header

C. PHY header

D. FCS

Correct Answer: D

The FCS (Frame Check Sequence) is appended to the end of each 802.11 data frame after the payload. The FCS is a 4-byte field that contains a CRC-32 (Cyclic Redundancy Check) value that is calculated based on the contents of the MAC header and the payload of the frame. The FCS is used by the receiver to verify the integrity of the frame and to detect any errors or corruption that may have occurred during transmission. If the FCS does not match with the expected value, the frame is discarded by the receiver. References: , Chapter 4, page 139; , Section 4.2