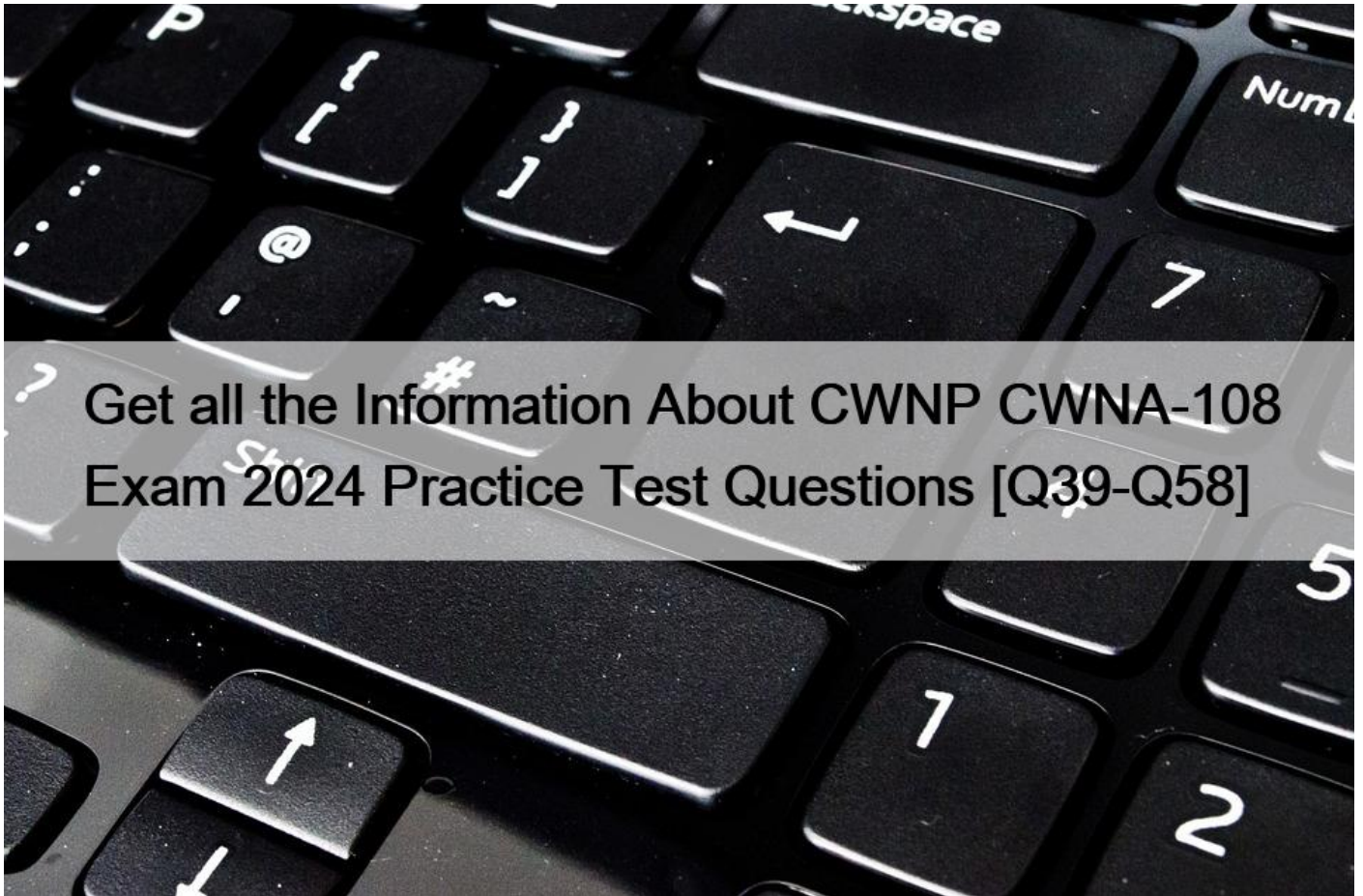


Get all the Information About CWNP CWNA-108 Exam 2024 Practice Test Questions [Q39-Q58]



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The CWNA-108 certification exam is a highly respected and sought-after certification in the wireless networking field. By earning this certification, candidates can demonstrate their expertise in wireless networking technologies and advance their careers in the industry.

NEW QUESTION 39

What common feature of MDM solutions can be used to protect enterprise data on mobile devices?

- * Over-the-air registration
- * Onboarding
- * Containerization
- * Self-registration

Explanation

A common feature of MDM solutions that can be used to protect enterprise data on mobile devices is containerization. Containerization is a technique that creates a separate and secure environment on the mobile device where enterprise data and applications are stored and accessed. Containerization isolates the enterprise data from the personal data and prevents unauthorized access, leakage, or loss of sensitive information. Containerization can also enforce security policies, encryption, authentication, and remote wipe on the enterprise data and applications. Over-the-air registration, onboarding, and self-registration are features of MDM solutions that facilitate the enrollment and management of mobile devices, but they do not directly protect enterprise data on mobile devices. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-107], page 336; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-106], page 326.

NEW QUESTION 40

An IEEE 802.11 amendment is in the draft state. What impact does this draft amendment have on the 802.11 standard?

- * Devices will be released based on the draft amendment and the draft amendment features are part of the standard.
- * No impact: Until an amendment is ratified, it does not become part of the standard.
- * No impact: Draft amendments do not become part of the standard until a working group is formed.
- * The standard is changed to reflect the new capabilities as soon as an amendment enters the draft stage.

NEW QUESTION 41

What factor will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless throughput available to each station within a BSS?

- * The Layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link
- * The number of client stations associated to the BSS
- * The power management settings in the access point beacons
- * The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels

NEW QUESTION 42

What wireless networking term describes the increase of RF energy in an intentional direction with the use of an antenna?

- * Directed Radiation
- * Beam Digression
- * Passive Gain
- * Active Amplification

Explanation

Passive Gain is the increase of RF energy in an intentional direction with the use of an antenna. It is achieved by focusing the same amount of power into a smaller area, resulting in a higher power density and a stronger signal. Passive Gain does not require any additional power or amplification, but rather depends on the antenna's physical characteristics, such as size, shape, and orientation. Passive Gain is also expressed in decibels (dB) and is related to the antenna's beamwidth and directivity.

References: 1, Chapter 2, page 63; 2, Section 2.3

NEW QUESTION 43

When using a spectrum to look for non Wi-Fi interference sources, you notice significant interference across the entire 2.4 GHz band (not on a few select frequencies) within the desktop area of a user's workspace, but the interference disappears quickly after just 2 meters. What is the most likely cause of this interference?

- * USB 3 devices in the user's work area
- * Bluetooth devices in the user's work area
- * Excess RF energy from a nearby AP
- * Unintentional radiation from the PC power supply

NEW QUESTION 44

What factors will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS?

- * The number of client stations associated to the BSS
- * The power management settings in the access point's beacons
- * The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels
- * The layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link

NEW QUESTION 45

Lynne runs a small hotel, and as a value added service for his customers he has implemented a Wi-Fi hot-spot. Lynne has read news articles about how hackers wait at hot-spots trying to take advantage of unsuspecting users. He wants to avoid this problem at his hotel.

What is an efficient and practical step that Lynne can take to decrease the likelihood of active attacks on his customers' wireless computers?

- * Enable station-to-station traffic blocking by the access points in the hotel.
- * Implement Network Access Control (NAC) and require antivirus and firewall software along with OS patches.
- * Implement an SSL VPN in the WLAN controller that initiates after HTTPS login.
- * Require EAP-FAST authentication and provide customers with a username/password on their receipt.

NEW QUESTION 46

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

- * It is a 22 MHz channel so it will overlap with the channels above and below it
- * It is a 2.4 GHz frequency band 40 MHz channel, so it should not be used
- * It is a channel that is unsupported by most access points
- * It is a channel that likely requires DFS when used

NEW QUESTION 47

Which IEEE 802.11 physical layer (PHY) specification includes support for and compatibility with both ERP and HR/DSSS?

- * DSSS (802.11-Prime)
- * OFDM (802.11a)
- * HT (802.11n)
- * VHT (802.11ac)

NEW QUESTION 48

When considering data rates available in HT and VHT PHY devices, in addition to the modulation, coding, channel width, and spatial streams, what impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables?

- * Frequency band in use
- * client drivers
- * guard interval
- * Antenna Height

Explanation

The guard interval is a short period of time inserted between the symbols of an OFDM signal to prevent inter-symbol interference and improve the robustness of the transmission¹. The guard interval can have different values depending on the 802.11 standard and

the configuration of the device. For example, 802.11n supports two guard intervals: 800 ns (normal) and 400 ns (short)². 802.11ac supports the same guard intervals as 802.11n, plus an optional 200 ns guard interval for 80 MHz and 160 MHz channels³. 802.11ax supports three guard intervals: 800 ns, 1600 ns, and 3200 ns⁴.

The guard interval affects the data rate because it determines the duration of each symbol. A shorter guard interval means more symbols can be transmitted in a given time, resulting in a higher data rate. However, a shorter guard interval also means less protection against inter-symbol interference, which may degrade the signal quality and increase the error rate. Therefore, there is a trade-off between data rate and reliability when choosing the guard interval.

The MCS tables for HT and VHT PHY devices show the data rates for different combinations of modulation, coding, channel width, spatial streams, and guard intervals. For example, for a VHT device using MCS 9 with QAM-256 modulation, 5/6 coding rate, 80 MHz channel width, and one spatial stream, the data rate is 433.3 Mbps with a normal guard interval (800 ns) and 486.7 Mbps with a short guard interval (400 ns)². Therefore, the guard interval impacts the data rate according to the MCS tables.

NEW QUESTION 49

Which IEEE 802.11 physical layer (PHY) specifications include support for and compatibility with both ERP and HR/DSSS?

- * VHT (802.11ac)
- * OFDM (802.11a)
- * DSSS (802.11-Prime)
- * HT (802.11n)

NEW QUESTION 50

Three access points are used within a facility. One access point is on channel 11 and the other two are on channel 1. The two access points using channel 1 are on either side of the access point using channel 11 and sufficiently apart so that they do not interfere each other when they transmit frames. Assuming no other APs are in the vicinity, is CCI still a possibility in this network and why?

- * Yes, because the client devices connected to one of the channel 1 APs will transmit frames that reach the other channel 1 AP as well as
- * No, because the APs are far enough apart that no CCI will occur
- * No, because CCI only occurs in the 5 GHz frequency band
- * Yes, because channel 11 loops around and causes CCI with channel 1

NEW QUESTION 51

What factors are likely to cause the greatest impact on the application layer throughput of an

802.11n client station in a 2.4 GHz HT BSS? (Choose 3)

- * Use of WEP or TKIP for encryption instead of CCMP
- * Use of passphrase authentication instead of 802.1X/EAP authentication
- * Increasing the beacon interval from 100 to 200 (TUs)
- * RF interference from more than 10 nearby Bluetooth transmitters
- * Increasing or decreasing the number of spatial streams in use by the client station and AP

NEW QUESTION 52

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

- * 802.3at
- * 802.3af
- * 802.3bt

* 802.11at

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION 53

A dual-band 802.11ac AP must be powered by PoE. As a class 4 device, what power level should be received at the AP?

* 30 W

* 12.95 W

* 25.5 W

* 15.4 W

Explanation

PoE has different standards that define different power levels for PSEs and PDs. The original standard, IEEE

802.3af, defines two classes of PSEs: Class 3 (15.4 W) and Class 4 (30 W). The newer standard, IEEE 802.3at, also known as PoE+, defines four classes of PSEs: Class 0 (15.4 W), Class 1 (4 W), Class 2 (7 W), and Class 3 (12.95 W). The power level received at the PD is always lower than the power level provided by the PSE, due to cable resistance and power dissipation. The IEEE standards specify the minimum power level that must be received at the PD for each class of PSE. For a Class 4 PSE, the minimum power level received at the PD is

25.5 W. References: CWNA-109 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Power over Ethernet (PoE), page

295; CWNA-108 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Power over Ethernet (PoE), page 289.

NEW QUESTION 54

An 802.11-based network uses an AP and has several connecting clients. The clients include iPhones, iPads, laptops and one desktop. What WLAN use case is represented?

* Ad-hoc

* WPAN

* BSS

* IBSS

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 55

You are troubleshooting a client problem with a 2.4 GHz WLAN connection. The client is experiencing surprisingly low data rates during the work day. You analyze the workspace outside of business hours and detect a strong signal with a typical noise floor at the client location. During working hours, the user works with a laptop in the area and uses an external USB hard drive for continuous data access. The user also states that the laptop works as expected on her home network. The user working approximately 8 feet away from this client experiences no problems.

Based on this information, what is the likely cause of the problem?

- * The laptop has a falling wireless adapter
- * The AP is overloaded during the work day
- * The external hard drive is USB 3.0 and is causing a significant increase in the noise floor when in use
- * The drivers in the laptop are corrupt

NEW QUESTION 56

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?

- * APs
- * Waterfall/Spectrogram
- * Real-time FFT
- * Clients

Explanation

NEW QUESTION 57

Option 43 must be configured to allow access points to locate controller. In what network service should this option be configured?

- * DHCP
- * LDAP
- * DNS
- * RADIUS

NEW QUESTION 58

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

- * HT
- * VHT
- * ERP
- * OFDM

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 channels¹² 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 2³⁴

* 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 DSSS34

The CWNA-108 exam covers topics such as wireless LAN standards and technologies, wireless network design and implementation, troubleshooting and security. CWNA-108 exam has a total of 60 questions, and candidates have 90 minutes to complete it. CWNA-108 exam is available in multiple languages, including English, Spanish, Portuguese, and German. Upon passing the exam, candidates will receive a CWNA certification, which is recognized in the wireless networking industry as a mark of excellence in wireless network administration.

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