Vendor:CWNP

Exam Code:CWNA-106

Exam Name: Certified Wireless Network Administrator

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

ABC Company is planning toinstall 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 newEthernet 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. VoIP phones and 802.11 access points should not be powered by the same edge switch dueto distortion.

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

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

D. The power budget in the edgeswitches must be carefully planned and monitored based on the number of supported PoE devices.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

You are selecting antennas for a WLAN operating in the 5 GHz frequency band. What specifications should be evaluated for an antenna before it is implemented in this WLAN system?

A. 802.11ad compatibility

B. TPC support

C. Impedance in Ohms

D. Return Loss Rating

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

What parameter of the client dri
vershould be configured on a Windows computer to optimize moving from one AP to another within the ESS?

A. Band preference

B. Roaming threshold

C. ESSID selection

D. SSID selection

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

What statements about the SSID are true? (Choose 2)

A. The SSID is a security session identifierused in RSNs.

B. The SSID must be included in an association request frame.

C. The SSID is an alphanumeric value assigned to device manufacturers by the IEEE.

D. The SSID is a pseudo-random number assigned to each client by an AP.

E. The SSID is an alphanumeric value with a maximum length of 32 octets.

F. When configuring a new network, creating an SSID is optional.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

Which of the following frequency ranges are specified for use by IEEE 802.11 radios? (Choose all that apply.)

A. 902 - 928 MHz

B. 2.4000 ?2.4835 GHz

C. 5.15 ?5.25 GHz

D. 5.470 ?5.725 GHz

E. 5.725 ?5.875 GHz

Correct Answer: BCDE

QUESTION 6

What factors will have the most significant impact on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS? (Choose 2)

A. The number of clientstations associated to the BSS

B. The power management settings in theaccess point\\'s beacons

C. The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels

D. The data rates at which nearby client stations are transmitting and receiving data

E. The layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 7

What is the intended use for the WLAN hardware known as a pole or mast mount unit?

A. Mounting a lightningarrestor to a grounding rod

B. Mounting anomnidirectional antenna to a mast

C. Mounting an RF amplifier to a dipole antenna

D. Mounting a PoE injector to a perforated radome

E. Mounting an access point to a site survey tripod

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

During the discovery and connectivityprocess, client and AP stations exchange information about their supported data rates. After the association, how do client and AP stations select the supported data rate that will be used to send an

802.11 data frame?

A. During the association, the client and AP agree to use thesame transmit rate, but either station can request a change at any time after the association.

B. The client and AP each choose the optimal data rate to use independently of one another, based on their own measurements related tothe RF link.

C. The client and AP may use different transmit rates, but the AP determines the data rate that will be used by each client station in the BSS.

D. The client and AP may use different transmit rates, but the client determines the data rate thatit will use and the datarate that the AP will use when communicating to the client.

E. The client and AP may use a different transmit rates, but the transmit rate is determined by the peer station, based on the peer\\'s experience of the RF link.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Which unit of measurement is an absolute unit that is used to quantify power levels on a linear scale?

A. dBm

B. SNR

C. RSSI

D. VSWR

QUESTION 10

When a client station sends a broadcast probe request frame with a wildcard SSID, how do APs respond?

A. After waiting a SIFS, all APs reply at the same time witha probe response.

B. After waiting a SIFS, a designated AP sends an ACK, and then replies with a probe response.

C. Each AP checks with the DHCP server to see if it can respond and then acts accordingly.

D. For each probe request frame, only one AP may reply with a probe response.

E. Each AP responds in turn after preparing a probe response and winning contention.

QUESTION 11

What WLAN system feature is required to produce a scenario with the following configuration on a single access point? (Choose 2)

1.

 SSID = Guest / BSSID = AA:AA:AA:AA:AA:AA /

2.

 SSID = Corporate / BSSID = BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB /

3.

 SSID = Corporate / BSSID = BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB /

VLAN = 22 / Subnet = 192.168.22.0 / RF Channel = 6

VLAN = 33 / Subnet = 192.168.33.0 / RF Channel = 6 /User Type A

VLAN = 44 / Subnet = 192.168.44.0 / RF Channel = 6 / User Type B

A. Multiple WLAN Profiles

B. Call Admission Control

C. Virtual Cell with SCA

D. Access Categories

E. User-based authentication

F. Dual-radio AP hardware

G. Integrated DHCP server

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 12

In a single channel architecture (SCA) WLAN system, 802.11n (HT) APs should not share an SSID with 802.11g (ERP) APs.

What is the reason for this recommendation?

A. Client stations would see two different sets of AP capabilities as they roam between APs with the same BSSID.

B. The added range of 802.11n APs would cause additional co-channel interference.

C. The additional beacon material in 802.11n beacons wouldconfuse 802.11b/g client stations.

D. Beacons from 802.11n APs use 40 MHz channels, while beacons from 802.11g APs use 20 MHz channels.

Correct Answer: A

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