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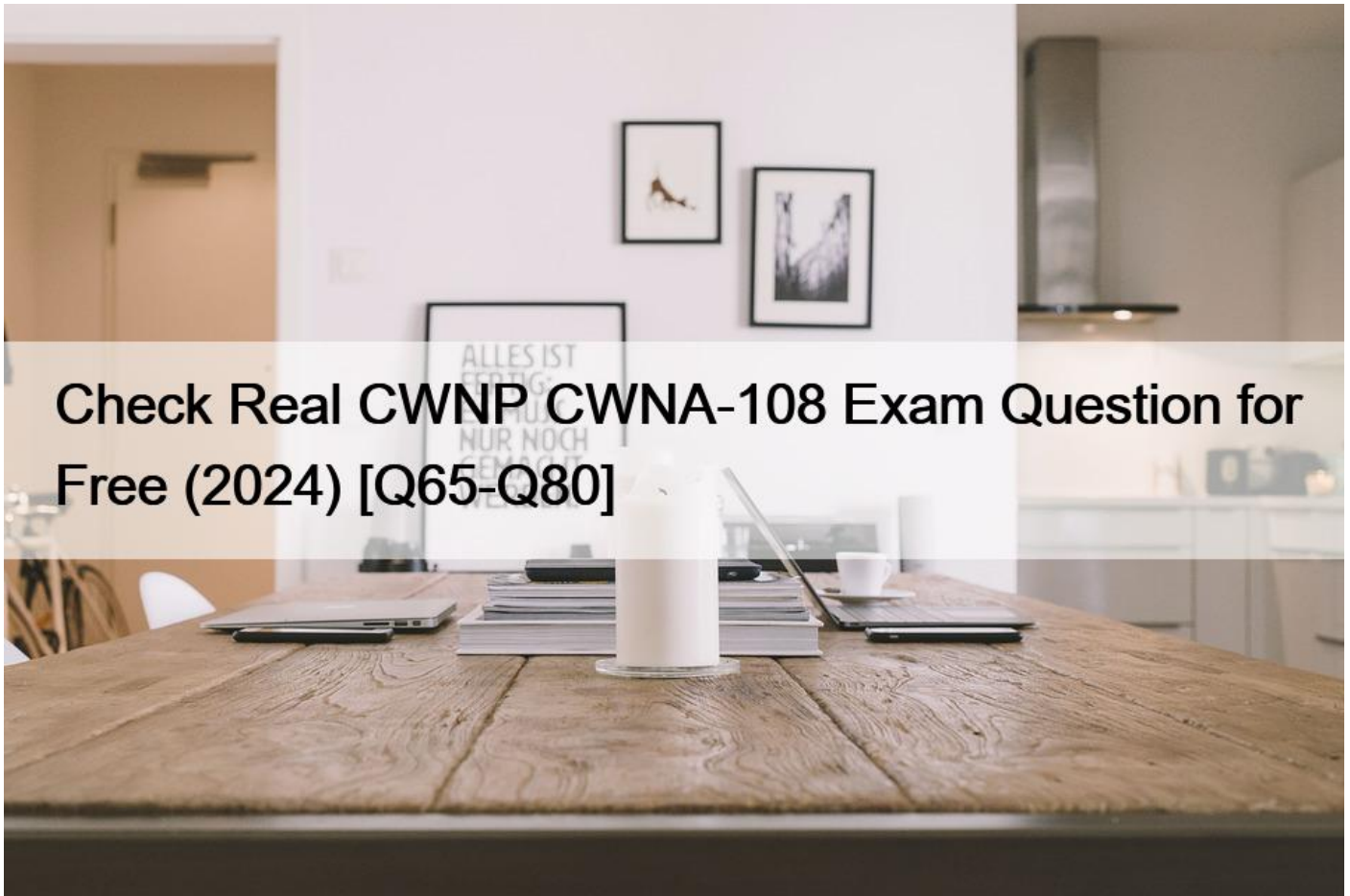

Check Real CWNP CWNA-108 Exam Question for Free (2024) Get Ready to Boost your Prepare for your CWNA-108 Exam with 123 Questions

The CWNA-108 certification exam is conducted by the Certified Wireless Network Professional (CWNP) organization. CWNA-108 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and understanding of wireless networking technologies, including radio frequency (RF) technologies, wireless LAN hardware and software, network design and planning, site surveys and deployment, troubleshooting, and wireless security. The CWNP organization is known for its rigorous certification programs that are designed to test the candidate's practical knowledge and real-world experience.

NEW QUESTION 65

Which one of the following is not a factor considered when calculating the Link Budget for an outdoor point-to- point WLAN bridge link?

* Operating frequency
* MU-MIMO capabilities of the bridges
* Receive antenna gain

* Transmit power

NEW QUESTION 66

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 67

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

NEW QUESTION 68

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

NEW QUESTION 69

A non-802.11 device is suspected of causing interference on the WLAN. You are not certain of the location or type of device. What is the best solution for locating this non-802.11 device?
* Access point spectrum analyzer
* Laptop-based spectrum analyzer with an omni-directional antenna
* Laptop-based spectrum analyzer with a directional antenna
* Laptop-based protocol analyzer with an omni-directional antenna

NEW QUESTION 70

The IEEE 802.11-2012 standard requires VHT capable devices to be backward compatible with devices using which other 802.11 physical layer specifications (PHYs)?
* OFDM
* HR/DSSS
* ERP-PBCC
* DSSS-OFDM

Explanation

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) is the physical layer specification (PHY) that VHT capable devices must be backward compatible with according to the IEEE 802.11-2012 standard. VHT (Very High Throughput) is a PHY and MAC enhancement that is defined in the IEEE 802.11ac amendment and is also known as Wi-Fi 5. VHT operates only in the 5 GHz band and uses features such as wider channel bandwidths (up to 160 MHz), higher modulation schemes (up to 256-QAM), more spatial streams (up to eight), multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO), beamforming, and VHT PHY and MAC enhancements. VHT can achieve data rates up to 6.9 Gbps.

According to the IEEE 802.11-2012 standard, VHT capable devices must be backward compatible with devices using OFDM PHY, which is defined in the IEEE 802.11a amendment and is also used by IEEE

802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, and IEEE 802.11h amendments. OFDM operates in both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands and uses features such as subcarriers, symbols, guard intervals, and OFDM PHY and MAC enhancements. OFDM can achieve data rates up to 54 Mbps.

Backward compatibility means that VHT capable devices can interoperate with OFDM devices on the same network by using common features and parameters that are supported by both PHYs. For example, VHT capable devices can use a channel bandwidth of 20 MHz, a modulation scheme of BPSK, QPSK, or 16-QAM, one spatial stream, no beamforming, and OFDM PHY and MAC headers when communicating with OFDM devices. Backward compatibility also means that VHT capable devices can fall back to OFDM mode when the signal quality or SNR is too low for VHT mode. References: 1, Chapter 3, page 123; 2, Section 3.2

NEW QUESTION 71

During a post-implementation survey, you have detected a non-802.11 wireless device transmitting in the area used by handheld 802.11g scanners. What is the most important factor in determining the impact of this non-802.11 device?
* Receive sensitivity
* Channel occupied
* Airtime utilization
* Protocols utilized
Explanation

Airtime Utilization is a per-channel statistic that defines what percentage of the channel is currently being used, and what percentage is therefore free. Airtime usage can come from: Data traffic to and from client devices. Interference from WiFi and non-WiFi sources. Management overhead from APs and client devices.

https://wyebot.com/2019/06/06/understanding-airtime-utilization/

NEW QUESTION 72

As a consultant, you’ve been hired by XYZ Company to provide recommendations about client device selection, operation, and interoperability. What information should be considered to help them choose the right WLAN client devices?
* 802.11n OFDM is more susceptible to high-power, narrowband interference than 802.11a
* In order to earn Wi-Fi Alliance certification, 802.11n clients stations are required to support both

2.4 and 5 GHz frequencies
* 802.11ac devices support the features of the VHT PHY only in the 5 GHz frequency band.
* 802.11ac is not backwardly compatible with 802.11n or 802.11a.
* When HR/DSSS devices are present, VHT MCS rates are disabled for the entire BSS.

NEW QUESTION 73

You are onsite with a client to perform a post-deployment site survey. When verifying a multiple channel VoWiFi deployment using a VoWiFi handset, which aspect is most important?

* Performing protocol analysis with a single wireless adapter that is scanning all channels in use
* Testing a constant conversation orhandset tone while roaming from area to area, or performing an active survey
* Configuring DSCP-to-802.11e QoS maps on the handset for each access category.
* Verifying the VHT functionality to handle the call volume incurred by a single VoIP phone call.

NEW QUESTION 74

To ease user complexity, your company has implemented a single SSID for all employees. However, the network administrator needs a way to control the network resources that can be accessed by each employee based in their department.

What WLAN feature would allow the network administrator to accomplish this task?

* RBAC
* WPA2
* WIPS
* SNMP

Explanation

The WLAN feature that would allow the network administrator to control the network resources that can be accessed by each employee based on their department is Role-Based Access Control (RBAC). RBAC is a method of assigning different permissions and policies to users or groups based on their roles in the organization. RBAC can be implemented by using VLANs, ACLs, or firewalls to restrict access to certain network segments or resources. RBAC can also be integrated with 802.1X/EAP authentication to dynamically assign roles and VLANs to users based on their credentials. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam CWNA-107], page 403; [Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Wireless Networks], page 1.

NEW QUESTION 75

The center frequency of channel 1 in the 2.4 GHz band is 2.412 GHz (2412 MHz).

What is the center frequency of channel 4?

* 2.413 GHz
* 2.417 GHz
* 2.422 GHz
* 2.427 GHz

NEW QUESTION 76

A client complains of low data rates on his computer. When you evaluate the situation, you see that the signal strength is -84 dBm and the noise floor is -96 dBm. The client is an 802.11ac client and connects to an 802.11acAP. Both the client and AP are 2×2:2 devices.

What is the likely cause of the low data rate issue?

* Weak signal strength
* Too few spatial streams
* Lack of support for 802.11n
* CAT5e cabling run to the AP

NEW QUESTION 77

In a mesh BSS (MBSS), according to the 802.11-2016 standard, what device connect the mesh to an Ethernet network?

* Mesh Gate
* Mesh Switch
* Mesh Router
* Mesh Portal

The function of an AP that performs this translation between the wireless network and the wired network (as with M and P) is called the portal. The portal is a function. It is just the logical point where wireless MSDUs are translated to and from a non-802.11 network (802.11-2007, def 3.39 and 3.110). An AP commonly performs the portal function. M, and P are APs and portals.

https://www.cwnp.com/uploads/802-11s_mesh_networking_v1-0.pdf

https://s2.smu.edu/~camp/pubs/mesh80211s.pdf

NEW QUESTION 78

In an 802.11n WLAN with a heterogeneous set of associated client devices including 802.11b,

11g, and 11n, what HT protection mode will the BSS use?

* Mode 0: No protection mode (Greenfield)
* Mode 1: Nonmember protection mode
* Mode 2: 20 MHz protection mode
* Mode 3: Non-HT mixed mode

NEW QUESTION 79

The requirements for a WLAN you are installing state that it must support unidirectional delays of less than 150 ms and the signal strength at all receivers can be no lower than -67 dBm. What application is likely used that demands these requirements?

* VoIP
* E-Mail
* FTP
* RTLS

NEW QUESTION 80

In a long-distance RF link, what statement about Fade Margin is true?

* A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RF link if more than 80% of the first Fresnel zone is clear of obstructions.
* The Fade Margin is a measurement of signal loss through free space and is a function of frequency and distance.
* Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading.
* The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link should be equivalent to the receiver’s low noise filter gain.
Explanation

Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading. It is the difference between the receiver’s sensitivity and the actual received signal level. A higher Fade Margin indicates a more robust link that can withstand interference, attenuation, or other factors that may reduce the signal strength. A lower Fade Margin means that the link is more susceptible to failure or performance degradation. Fade Margin is usually expressed in decibels (dB) and can be calculated by subtracting the receiver sensitivity from the received signal level. References: 1, Chapter 2, page 51; 2, Section 2.1

The CWNA-108 certification exam is recognized as one of the industry's most respected wireless networking certifications. Earning this certification demonstrates a mastery of wireless networking technologies and the ability to design, implement, and manage wireless networks that meet the needs of businesses and organizations of all sizes.

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