CWNP

CWNA-107 Exam

CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA) Exam

Questions & Answers Demo

Version: 12.0

Question: 1	
An RF sigma sometimes bends as it passes through some material othe term that describes this behavior?	r than free space. What is the
A. Reflection B. Refraction C. Scattering D. Warping	
	Answer: B
Question: 2	
What can an impedance mismatch in the RF cables and connectors caus	e?
 A. Fewer MCS values in the MCS table B. Excessive VSWR C. Increased amplitude of the RF signal D. Increased range of the RF signal 	
	Answer: B
	Aliswer
Explanation: Reference	
https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=uA68E68OqQgC&pg=PA235&lpsmatch+in+the+RF+cables+and+connectors+cause&source=bl&ots=WEy	
Hm d26REw UrVZtz20xErL-	/IIKIBQOTQSIg
4Rg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5rvW0j57ZAhVMzqQKHeCGB0kQ6AE	ISDAF#v=onepage&q=imped

Question: 3

What factor does not influence the distance at which an RF signal can be effectively received?

ance%20mismatch%20in%20the%20RF%20cables%20and%20connectors%20cause&f=false

- A. Free Space Path Loss
- B. Receiving station's radio sensitivity
- C. Transmitting station's output power
- D. Receiving station's output power

	Answer: B
Question: 4	
A WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is corconnected to an antenna with 9dBi gain, what is the E	
A. 23 dBm B. 26 dBm C. 13 dBm D. 10 dBm	
	Answer: A
Question: 5	
In a long-distance RF link, which statement about Fad	e Margin is true?
 A. The Fade Margin is a measurement of signal loss than distance. B. The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link shoul gain. C. A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RID. Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength unpredictable signal fading. 	d be equivalent to the receiver's low noise filter F link if more than 80% of
	Answer: D
Question: 6 What wireless networking term describes the increating the use of an antenna? A. Directed Radiation B. Active Amplification C. Passive Gain D. Beam Digression	se of RF energy in an intentional direction with
	A.z
	Answer: C
Explanation:	

Reference https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=saC_2j-

 $\underline{\text{lwwlC\&pg=PA51\&lpg=PA51\&dq=passive+gain+increase+of+RF+energy+in+an+intentional+direction+with+the+use+of+an+antenna\&source=bl\&ots=ePmfHdkUks\&sig=TzpBqUuomGckVXy6kPAO8t2l_Jc\&hl=en\&sa=X\&ved=0ahUKEwjwtb6Ds57ZAhUBesAKHfpCCSAQ6AEIKjAB#v=onepage&q=passive%20ga$

in%20increase%20of%20RF%20energy	/%20in%20an%20intentional%20direction%20with%20the%20
use%20of%20an%20antenna&f=false	

Question: 7

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

- A. Dish and grid
- B. Dipole and yagi
- C. Grid and sector
- D. Patch and panel

Answer: B

Question: 8

What statement about the beamwidth of an RF antenna is true?

- A. Horizontal and vertical beamwidth are calculated at the point where the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB.
- B. Vertical beamwidth is displayed (in degrees) on the antenna's Azimuth chart.
- C. When antenna gain is lower, the beamwidth is also lower in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions.
- D. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate the point at which the RF signal stops propagating.

Answer: A

Question: 9

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

- A. MU-MIMO capabilities of the bridges
- B. Receive antenna gain
- C. Transmit power
- D. Operating frequency

Answer: A

Question: 10

What best describes WPA2 in relation to 802.11 wireless networks?

A. WPA2 is specified in the 802.11 standard as implementing CCMP/AES.

- B. WPA2 is the standard that defines security for WLANs.
- C. WPA2 is a certification created by the Wi-Fi Alliance that validates devices correctly implement CCMP/AES.
- D. WPA2 is the second version of WPA and it enhances security through the use of TKIP instead of WEP.

	Answer: B
Question: 11	

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 12

You are implementing a VHT-capable AP. Which one of the following channels is available in the

You are implementing a VHT-capable AP. Which one of the following channels is available in the 802.11-2016 standard that was not available before the ratification of 802.11 ac?

A. 153

B. 161

C. 144

D. 56

Answer: C

Question: 13

What statement is true concerning the use of Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) modulation method in IEEE 802.11 WLANs?

- A. OFDM was used by Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) PHY devices.
- B. OFDM was first introduced in 802.11 and is used by the ERP, HT and VHT PHYs as well.
- C. OFDM implement BPSK modulation to allow for data rates up to 7 Gbps.
- D. OFDM modulation is used only in 5 GHz 802.11 transmissions.

Answer: D

Explanation:	
Reference http://www.rhyshaden.com/802_11a.htm	
Question: 14	
Which IEEE 802.11 physical layer (PHY) specification includes support for	or and compatibility with both
ERP and HR/DSSS?	
A. VHT (802.11ac)	
B. OFDM (802.11a)	
C. DSSS (802.11-Prime)	
D. HT (802.11n)	
	Answer: D
Question: 15	
An 802.11-based network uses an AP and has several connecting client	s. The clients include iPhones,
iPads, laptops and one desktop. What WLAN use case is represented?	·
A. WPAN	
B. Ad-hoc	
C. BSS	
D. IBSS	
	Answer: C

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