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QUESTION 1

An RF signal sometimes bends as it passes through a material rather than around an obstacle. What is the RF behavior that this statement best describes?

A. Diffraction

B. Refraction

C. Scattering

D. Reflection

Correct Answer: B

Refraction is the bending of an RF signal as it passes through a material of different density. Refraction can cause the signal to change its direction and angle of arrival. For example, when a light beam passes from air to water, it bends because of the difference in the refractive index of the two mediums. Similarly, when an RF signal passes from one medium to another, such as from air to glass, it can bend due to the change in the dielectric constant of the materials12. References: 1:CWNA-109Official Study Guide, page 67 2: Refraction

QUESTION 2

You are using a tool that allows you to see signal strength for all Aps in the area with a visual representation. It shows you SSIDs available and the security settings for each SSID. It allows you to filter by frequency band to see only 2.4 GHz networks or only 5 GHz networks. No additional features are available.

What kind of application is described?

A. Protocol analyzer

B. Site survey utility

C. Spectrum analyzer

D. WLAN scanner tool

Correct Answer: D

The tool described is a WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) scanner tool. WLAN scanner tools are designed to provide information about the wireless networks in a given area, including: Signal Strength: They show the signal strength of all access points (APs) in the vicinity, which is crucial for understanding the coverage area and potential interference.

SSID Visualization: These tools display the SSIDs (Service Set Identifiers) of available networks, allowing users to identify different wireless networks easily. Security Settings Information: WLAN scanner tools often show the type of security

implemented on each network, such as WPA2, WEP, etc. Frequency Band Filtering: They allow users to filter and view networks based on the frequency band (2.4 GHz or 5 GHz), which is useful for analyzing network distribution and

planning.

While protocol analyzers, site survey utilities, and spectrum analyzers are also used in wireless networking, their

functions are distinct from what is described:

Protocol Analyzersare more sophisticated and are used to capture and analyze network traffic.

Site Survey Utilitiesare used to map signal coverage and plan network layouts, often with more advanced features for detailed site surveys. Spectrum Analyzersprovide a detailed view of the frequency spectrum and non- Wi-Fi interference

but don\'t typically focus on SSIDs or security settings. Thus, the correct answer is D, a WLAN scanner tool, based on the functionalities described.

References:

CWNA Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: Exam PW0- 105, by David D. Coleman and David A. Westcott.

Tools and techniques for wireless network analysis and troubleshooting.

QUESTION 3

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?

B. 161

C. 153

D. 144

Correct Answer: D

Channel 144 is a new channel that was added to the 5 GHz band by the 802.11ac amendment, which defines the VHT (Very High Throughput) PHY for WLANs. Channel 144 has a center frequency of 5720 MHz and a bandwidth of 20 MHz. It can also be combined with adjacent channels to form wider channels of 40 MHz, 80 MHz, or 160 MHz. Channel 144 is available in some regions, such as North America and Europe, but not in others, such as Japan and China . References: [CWNA-109 Study Guide], Chapter

3: Antennas and Accessories, page 121; [CWNA-109Study Guide], Chapter 3: Antennas and Accessories, page 115; [Wikipedia], List of WLAN channels.

QUESTION 4

You are evaluating a connection that states the data rate is 150 Mbps. What is the expected throughput of this connection?

A. Less than 150 Mbps because of 802.11 overhead and contention

B. 54 Mbps because that is the actual maximum throughput of an 802.11 connection

C. More than 150 Mbps because of compression

D. 150 Mbps because the data rate is equal to the throughput

Correct Answer: A

The data rate of a signal is the speed that the data bits in individual 802.11 data frames are sent, but it does not account for the actual amount of data that can be transmitted over time. The throughput of a connection is the flow of information over time, which is affected by various factors such as data encoding, modulation, encryption, airtime utilization, noise levels, interference, etc. Therefore, the throughput is always lower than the data rate. According to one of the web search results1, the actual throughput is normally 60-70 percent of the supported data rates. So, for a connection with a data rate of 150 Mbps, the expected throughput would be around 90-105 Mbps.

QUESTION 5

You have implemented an 802.11ax WLAN for a customer. All APs are four stream HE APs. The customer states that it is essential that most of the clients can use the OFDMA modulation scheme. What do you tell the customer?

A. The clients that must support OFDMA must also be upgraded to 802.11ax

B. OFDMA is an optional feature of 802.11ax and most APs don\\'t even support it

C. All 5 GHz PHYs use OFDM modulation, so you will achieve OFDMA everywhere in 5 GHz

D. If the devices support 802.11ac, they can be updated to support OFDMA through driver upgrades

Correct Answer: A

OFDMA is a new modulation scheme introduced in 802.11ax that allows multiple users to share the same channel by dividing it into smaller subchannels called resource units (RUs). This improves the efficiency and capacity of the WLAN by reducing contention and overhead. However, to use OFDMA, both the AP and the client must support 802.11ax and negotiate the parameters of the subchannel allocation. Therefore, the customer needs to upgrade the clients that require OFDMA to 802.11ax devices12. The other options are not correct because they do not reflect the reality of OFDMA. Option B is incorrect because OFDMA is a mandatory feature of 802.11ax for both downlink and uplink transmissions, and all 802.11ax APs must support it1. Option C is incorrect because OFDM and OFDMA are different modulation schemes, and OFDM does not allow multiple users to share the same channel. Option D is incorrect because 802.11ac devices cannot support OFDMA through driver upgrades, as they lack the hardware and firmware capabilities to do so2. References: 1:CWNA-109Official Study Guide, page 144 2: OFDMA

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