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QUESTION 1

Which one of the following channels can be used for VHT transmissions according to the 802.11 specification?

A. 6

B. 144

C. 1

D. 11

Correct Answer: B

The channel that can be used for VHT transmissions according to the 802.11 specification is channel 144. VHT stands for Very High Throughput and is the PHY layer specification for 802.11ac devices. VHT transmissions can use channel bandwidths of 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, or 160 MHz in the 5 GHz band. Channel 144 is one of the channels in the 5 GHz band that can support VHT transmissions with any of these bandwidths. Channel 6, channel 1, and channel 11 are channels in the 2.4 GHz band that cannot support VHT transmissions, as they are only compatible with legacy (802.11b/g/n), HT (802.11n), or ERP (802.11g) transmissions with up to 20 MHz bandwidth. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 214; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 204.

QUESTION 2

You are troubleshooting a controller-based AP that is unable to locate the controller. DHCP is not use and the controller is located at 10.10.10.81/24 while the AP is on the 10.10.16.0/24 network. What should be inspected to verify proper configuration?

A. NTP

B. BOOTH

C. DNS

D. AP hosts file

Correct Answer: C

What should be inspected to verify proper configuration is DNS. DNS stands for Domain Name System and is a service that resolves hostnames to IP addresses. In a controller- based AP deployment, DNS can be used to help the AP locate the controller by using a predefined hostname such as CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER or aruba-master. The AP sends a DNS query for this hostname and receives an IP address of the controller as a response. Therefore, if DNS is not configured properly or if there is no DNS entry for the controller hostname, the AP may not be able to locate the controller. NTP, BOOTP, and AP hosts file are not relevant for this scenario. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 374; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 364.

QUESTION 3

You are using a site survey tool for post-implementation validation. You have installed the appropriate adapter driver

and imported a floor plan. Now, you want to take the next step in proper tool use. What must you do before gathering survey data after the floor plan is imported?

A. Calibrate the floor plan

B. Install WinPCAP

C. Nothing, you can simply start capturing signal readings

D. Install iPerf

Correct Answer: A

Calibrating the floor plan is what you must do before gathering survey data after the floor plan is imported when using a site survey tool for post-implementation validation. A site survey tool is a software application that can run on a laptop, tablet, smartphone, or other device that has a Wi-Fi adapter and a GPS receiver. A site survey tool can scan the wireless environment and collect information about the detected access points and client stations, such as their SSID, BSSID, channel, signal strength, security, and data rate. A site survey tool can also measure and display various metrics of network performance, such as throughput, jitter, packet loss, delay, and SNR. A site survey tool can also use a floor plan to visualize the wirelesscoverage and quality in different locations on a map. A floor plan is an image file that shows the layout and dimensions of a building or an area where the WLAN is deployed. A floor plan can be imported from various sources, such as a CAD file, a PDF file, an image file, or a Google Maps screenshot. After importing a floor plan into a site survey tool, it is necessary to calibrate the floor plan before gathering survey data. Calibrating the floor plan means adjusting the scale and orientation of the floor plan to match the actual size and direction of the area. Calibrating the floor plan can be done by using a reference point or a reference line that has a known distance or angle in the real world. Calibrating the floor plan ensures that the survey data is accurate and consistent with the physical environment. References: 1, Chapter 7, page 290; 2, Section 4.3

QUESTION 4

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

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

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

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

D. After waiting a SIFS, all APs reply at the same time with a probe response.

Correct Answer: A

In the 802.11 wireless networking protocols, when a client station sends a broadcast probe request frame with a wildcard SSID (Service Set Identifier), it is essentially asking for any nearby access points (APs) to identify themselves. The way

APs respond to such a probe request is governed by standard 802.11 behavior, which includes:

Probe Request Handling: Upon receiving a broadcast probe request, each AP that can serve the client prepares a probe response. The response includes information about the AP, such as its SSID, supported data rates, and other

capabilities.

Contention-Based Mechanism: Wireless networks use a contention-based mechanism (CSMA/CA - Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) for medium access. Each AP must wait for a clear channel and win the

contention

process before it can send its probe response.

Independent Responses: Each AP operates independently in responding to the probe request. There is no coordination between APs to decide which one responds first or at all, leading to multiple APs sending probe responses, each after

winning the contention for the medium.

Option A accurately reflects this process, indicating that each AP prepares and sends a probe response in turn, contingent upon winning the medium contention. The other options suggest mechanisms (such as coordination with a DHCP

server or simultaneous responses after a Short Interframe Space (SIFS)) that do not align with standard 802.11 procedures for handling broadcast probe requests.

References:

IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications.

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

QUESTION 5

In an 802.11n (H T) 2.4 GHz BSS, what prevents each station from using all the airtime when other client stations are actively communicating in the same BSS?

A. 802.11 DOS prevention

B. OFDMA

C. CSMA/CD

D. CSMA/CA

Correct Answer: D

What prevents each station from using all the airtime when other client stations are actively communicating in the same BSS is CSMA/CA. CSMA/CA stands for Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance and is a media access control method used by WLAN devices to share the wireless medium. CSMA/CA works by having each station sense the medium before transmitting a frame. If the medium is busy (i.e., another station is transmitting), the station defers its transmission until the medium is idle. If the medium is idle, the station waits for a random backoff period before transmitting. This way, CSMA/CA reduces the chances of collisions and ensures fair access to the medium for all stations. CSMA/ CA also uses positive acknowledgements to confirm successful transmissions and retransmissions to recover from errors. CSMA/CD, DOS prevention, and OFDMA are not used by WLAN devices in a BSS. References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 108; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 98.