



Exam : **CWNP PW0-100**

Title : certified wireless network
administrator(cwna)

Update : Demo

1. What factors affect the propagation distance of an RF signal?

- A. Antenna gain
- B. Receiving station sensitivity
- C. Fresnel zone blockage
- D. Power over Ethernet (PoE) usage
- E. Antenna polarization
- F. Link budget calculations

Answer: AC

2. Given: XYZ Corporation is experiencing connectivity problems with their existing building-to-building bridge link. A brick wall on the roof of one building is partially blocking the Fresnel Zone, and the connection is dropping many frames. The administrator moves the antenna to an area not obstructed by the brick wall and then realizes the RF cable cannot reach the new location.

If an RF extension cable is used, what are the likely results?

- A. The data throughput rate will increase because VSWR will decrease.
- B. The Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) will decrease.
- C. The antenna coverage area will decrease.
- D. The return loss will increase unless the impedance of the RF extension cable is equal to 50% of the antenna impedance.
- E. The likelihood of a direct lightning strike will increase, placing the entire WLAN system at risk.

Answer: BC

3. While working on a presentation document in a conference room equipped with a wireless network, you notice that, as you turn your laptop in different directions, your wireless signal strength changes. What RF signal property is primarily responsible for this change in signal strength?

- A. The RF signal's amplitude is changing due to a change in the visual line-of-sight.
- B. The RF signal's wavelength is being affected by varying antenna gain.
- C. The RF signal's multipath is changing the amount of RF absorbed by nearby objects.

- D. The RF signal's phase is oscillating due to electromagnetic interference (EMI).
- E. The RF signal's polarization is different than the receiving antenna.

Answer: E

4. Which units of measure are used to describe a calculable power quantity?

- A. dB
- B. dBm
- C. dBi
- D. mW
- E. RSSI
- F. dBd

Answer: BD

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

- A. Fade Margin is the amount of signal strength in addition to the Link Budget.
- B. The Fade Margin of a long-distance RF link does not account for antenna gain.
- C. Fade Margin is rarely taken into account on a long-distance RF link.
- D. Fade Margin and Jamming Margin are synonymous, interchangeable terms.

Answer: A

6. What phrase describes the effect of increasing the distance that an RF wave travels when the RF antenna lobe is focused in a desired direction?

- A. Polar Extension
- B. Active Amplification
- C. Beam Compression
- D. Passive Gain
- E. Phased Array Propagation

Answer: D

7. What is a valid type of lightning arrestor used with 802.11 wireless LANs?

- A. Coaxial arrester with a metal oxide varistor (MOV) input circuit
- B. Parallel tuned tank-circuit arrester
- C. Coaxial arrester with a gas discharge tube
- D. Inductor-based load-sensing arrester

Answer: C

8. Given: ABC University provides wireless access to campus buildings from their Data Center building. ABC has installed a tower on the Data Center building with a sectorized omnidirectional antenna array using 90 of horizontal beamwidth per sector.

What is the next step in configuring the antenna array?

- A. Calculate Earth Bulge into the System Operating Margin (SOM).
- B. Configuring the downtilt of each antenna in the array.
- C. Providing DC power to each antenna in the array.
- D. Adjusting each antenna's beamwidths for optimal gain.

Answer: B

9. Given: A wireless LAN transmitter that emits a 100 mW signal is connected to a cable with a 3 dB loss. If the cable is connected to an antenna with a 10 dBi gain, what is the EIRP at the antenna element?

- A. 50 mW
- B. 250 mW
- C. 500 mW
- D. 750 mW
- E. 1000 mW

Answer: C

10. What causes an excessive Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) in an 802.11a WLAN?

- A. Mismatched impedance between devices in series with the main RF signal
- B. Reflected DC current on the main RF signal line

- C. Scattered RF signal along the main signal path
- D. Inductance (crosstalk) between adjacent conductors

Answer: A

11. What are some common specifications for 802.11 WLAN antennas?

- A. Spectral Purity Rating
- B. Frequency Range in MHz
- C. Impedance in Ohms
- D. VSWR Rating
- E. Return Loss Rating
- F. Polarization

Answer: BCDF

12. What word describes an RF signal that bounces off a smooth or coated surface and changes direction?

- A. Diffraction
- B. Reflection
- C. Refraction
- D. Diffusion
- E. Scattering

Answer: B

13. What is the most common mount type for installing a wireless LAN antenna to an outdoor mast (pole)?

- A. Suction cups with threaded posts
- B. Perforated radome enclosure
- C. Magnetic mount with bulkhead adapter
- D. U-bolt with base clamp
- E. Tilt-n-swivel universal mount with ratchet adjustment

Answer: D

14. What determines the orientation of an RF wave as it leaves the antenna element?

- A. Propagation Pitch
- B. Polarization
- C. Wave Front Trajectory
- D. Signal Focus Angle
- E. Acclimatization

Answer: B

15. In 802.11a WLANs, what statements are true concerning the use of Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)?

- A. Six (6) "pilot" sub-carriers are used as a reference to disregard frequency and phase shifts of the signal during transmission.
- B. OFDM transmissions in the lower U-NII band are limited to 40 mW.
- C. 16QAM modulation is used at the 54 Mbps data rate.
- D. The OFDM PHY is divided into two sub-layers, the LLC and PLCP.
- E. Forty-eight (48) sub-carriers are used as parallel symbol transmission paths.

Answer: BE

16. You have been hired by ABC Company to troubleshoot their 802.11abgh-compliant, Wi-Fi-certified access point and wireless client devices. After completing a site survey, you identify five neighboring 802.11b access points belonging to XYZ Company; one on channel 1, three on channel 6, and one on channel 11. To best avoid co-channel and adjacent channel interference, what suggested change is most appropriate?

- A. Configure ABC Company's access point to use channel 1, 802.11g OFDM-only mode, and to operate in PCF mode.
- B. Configure ABC Company's access point to use channel 3, 802.11g-standard mode, and to use the RTS/CTS protection mechanism all the time.
- C. Configure ABC Company's access point to use 802.11a with dynamic frequency selection (DFS).

D. There is no available configuration that would avoid co-channel or adjacent-channel interference in this situation.

Answer: C

17. What facts should you consider when choosing a spread spectrum technology for your wireless LAN network?

A. An 802.11b Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) signal offers higher data rates and is less susceptible to narrowband interference than an 802.11 Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum system.

B. While 802.11g devices can use either DSSS or OFDM technology, 802.11a devices only support OFDM. Therefore 802.11g devices always use OFDM to communicate with 802.11a devices.

C. When 802.11b devices are present in an 802.11g BSS, the use of DSSS will diminish network throughput significantly over a purely OFDM environment.

D. An 802.11g system supporting only the data rates required by the 802.11g amendment can interoperate with 802.11b devices.

E. 802.11g systems use OFDM technology to obtain speeds equal to 802.11a systems and to communicate with 802.11b devices.

Answer: CD

18. What device feature is user configurable for 802.11i-compliant wireless LAN client devices?

A. 802.1Q Tagging

B. SNMP Community Strings

C. TKIP Configuration Parameters

D. RADIUS Server IP Port

E. EAP Authentication Type

Answer: E

19. What IEEE documents specify methodologies for seamless roaming between access points?

A. 802.11j

B. 802.11d

- C. 802.11F
- D. 802.11s
- E. 802.11N
- F. 802.11r

Answer: C

20. According to the 802.11g amendment, how much separation is required between the center frequencies of non-overlapping ERP channels?

- A. 10 MHz
- B. 11 MHz
- C. 20 MHz
- D. 22 MHz
- E. 25 MHz
- F. 30 MHz

Answer: E

21. The IEEE 802.11-1999 (R2003) standard and the 802.11b and 802.11g amendments specify the use of DSSS and OFDM spread spectrum technology for data transmission within the 2.4 GHz ISM band in accordance with regulatory agency requirements of the FCC (US), IC (Canada), and ETSI (Europe). What is the specified frequency range for data transmission within the 2.4 GHz ISM band?

- A. 2.4020 - 2.4950 GHz
- B. 2.4010 - 2.4750 GHz
- C. 2.4000 - 2.4725 GHz
- D. 2.4000 - 2.4835 GHz

Answer: D

22. What factors influence the application layer throughput of an 802.11g client on an IEEE 802.11g wireless LAN?

- A. Number of simultaneous 802.11g clients using the same access point

- B. Antenna height of the access point
- C. Use of VPN tunnels across the wireless LAN by the 802.11g client
- D. Roaming handoff speed between access points
- E. Use of integrated antennas (versus detachable antennas) on the 802.11g client
- F. Association of an 802.11b client to the same 802.11g access point as the 802.11g client

Answer: ACF

23. The 802.11-1999 (R2003) standard, excluding amendments, specifies how much separation between the center frequencies of non-overlapping DSSS channels?

- A. 20 MHz
- B. 25 MHz
- C. 28 MHz
- D. 30 MHz

Answer: D

24. Given: A company has several stations connected to a single radio access point, and all stations are actively transmitting and receiving in the BSS. What factors affect the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station?

- A. Number of actively transmitting stations associated to the access point
- B. Beacon interval value configured in the access point
- C. Co-located access points on non-overlapping channels
- D. Distance from the access point to the most distant station
- E. The layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link

Answer: AD

25. When using 802.3af-compliant Power-over-Ethernet switches at the network edge, what situation has the potential to adversely affect the proper operation of your 802.3af-compliant access points?

- A. A large number of 802.3af-compliant VoIP phones are attached to the same Ethernet switch.
- B. Access points that do not support the 802.3af standard are attached to the same Ethernet switch.

- C. The Ethernet switch's uplink ports are not connected to an 802.3af-compliant core or distribution Ethernet switch.
- D. PoE is provided on both 10/100 and 1000BaseTx ports on the same Ethernet switch.

Answer: A

26. Given: XYZ Company has decided to install an 802.11a/g wireless LAN to support 250 wireless users, but they are concerned about network security. They have decided to implement three mandatory security mechanisms: 1) Role-Based Policy Enforcement, 2) 802.1X/EAP-TTLS, and 3) Bandwidth Management. What devices will meet the security goals?

- A. Enterprise Encryption Gateway
- B. Wireless Intrusion Prevention System
- C. Wireless LAN Switch
- D. Enterprise Wireless Gateway
- E. Wireless Mesh Router System
- F. Residential Wireless Gateway

Answer: CD

27. When a station and an access point are operating in Point Coordination Function (PCF) mode, what is true about Contention-Free Period (CFP) operation?

- A. CSMA/CA is used by the access point during polling to avoid collisions with stations in the same BSS.
- B. Pollable stations contend for the medium to transmit broadcast and multicast traffic.
- C. Pollable stations are given medium access priority during the Contention-Free Period (CFP).
- D. MAC frame overhead is decreased because pollable stations use smaller MAC headers.
- E. Frame fragmentation by stations is prohibited by the 802.11 standard.

Answer: C

28. What are valid IEEE 802.11-1999 (R2003) specifications regarding Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) technology?

- A. Minimum transmit power should be no less than 0 dBm.

- B. Power control should be provided for transmitted power greater than 1 Watt.
- C. DSSS systems must be able to interoperate with FHSS systems at the same data rate.
- D. The impedance level of the transmit antenna port(s) shall be 75 Ohms if the port is exposed.
- E. A basic data rate and an enhanced data rate are specified for the 802.11 DSSS physical layer.

Answer: AE

29. Which wireless LAN device type can be implemented as part of the core or access network layers in an enterprise installation?

- A. Wireless mesh router
- B. Wireless access point
- C. Wireless bridge
- D. Wireless workgroup bridge
- E. Wireless LAN switch
- F. Enterprise encryption gateway

Answer: A

30. What are some common components of 802.11b wireless LAN client utilities?

- A. Site Survey Utility
- B. Signal Strength Meter
- C. Protocol Analyzer Utility
- D. Access Control List (ACL) Configuration
- E. Power Management Mode State Monitor
- F. User Profile Configuration Tool
- G. Real-time Throughput Monitor

Answer: ABF



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