



CWNA-109^{Q&As}

Certified Wireless Network Administrator





Pass CWNP CWNA-109 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/cwna-109.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by CWNP
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

In addition to coverage analysis results, what should be included in a post-deployment site survey report to ensure WLAN users experience acceptable performance?

- A. WAN interface analysis results
- B. Capacity analysis results
- C. Application Layer protocol availability analysis results
- D. Layer 4 protocol availability analysis results

Correct Answer: B

In addition to coverage analysis results, what should be included in a post- deployment site survey report to ensure WLAN users experience acceptable performance is Capacity analysis results. Capacity analysis is a method of testing the ability of the WLAN to support the expected number and type of users, devices, and applications. Capacity analysis can help to determine the optimal number and placement of access points, the appropriate channel and power settings, the required QoS policies, and the expected throughput and latency levels. Capacity analysis results can help to verify that the WLAN meets the performance requirements and service level agreements (SLAs) of the organization.

References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 548; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 518.

QUESTION 2

What facts are true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture?

- A. An IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions.
- B. Using centralized data forwarding, APs never tag Ethernet frames with VLAN identifiers or 802.1p CoS.
- C. With 802.1X/EAP security, the AP acts as the supplicant and the controller acts as the authenticator.
- D. Management and data frame types must be processed locally by the AP, while control frame types must be sent to the controller.

Correct Answer: A

The fact that is true regarding controllers and APs in a Split MAC architecture is that an IP tunnel is established between the AP and controller for AP management and control functions. A Split MAC architecture is a WLAN architecture where some of the MAC layer functions are performed by the APs (such as encryption, decryption, and frame acknowledgement) and some are performed by the controllers (such as authentication, association, roaming, and QoS). To communicate with each other, the APs and controllers establish an IP tunnel that carries the management and control frames between them. The IP tunnel can use protocols such as Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) or Control And Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP). References: [CWNP Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 372; [CWNA: Certified Wireless Network Administrator Official Study Guide: ExamCWNA-109], page 362.

QUESTION 3



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?

- A. VoIP
- B. E-Mail
- C. FTP
- D. RTLS

Correct Answer: A

VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) is an application that is likely used that demands the requirements of unidirectional delays of less than 150 ms and the signal strength at all receivers can be no lower than -67 dBm. VoIP is an application that allows users to make and receive voice calls over a network, such as the Internet or a WLAN. VoIP is a real-time and interactive application that requires high quality of service (QoS) to ensure good user experience and satisfaction. One of the QoS metrics for VoIP is delay, which is the time it takes for a voice packet to travel from the sender to the receiver. Delay can affect the quality and intelligibility of the voice conversation, as well as the synchronization and naturalness of the dialogue. The ITU-T G.114 recommendation suggests that the maximum acceptable one-way delay for VoIP should be less than 150 ms, as anything higher than that can cause noticeable degradation and annoyance to the users. Another QoS metric for VoIP is signal strength, which is the measure of how strong the RF signal is at the receiver. Signal strength can affect the reliability and performance of the wireless connection, as well as the data rate and throughput of the VoIP traffic. The CWNA Official Study Guide recommends that the minimum signal strength for VoIP should be -67 dBm, as anything lower than that can cause packet loss, retries, jitter, and other issues that can impair the voice quality. References: 1, Chapter 10, page 398; 2, Section 6.1

QUESTION 4

You are tasked with performing a throughput test on the WLAN. The manager asks that you use open source tools to reduce costs. What open source tool is designed to perform a throughput test?

- A. iPerf
- B. PuTTY
- C. IxChariot
- D. Python

Correct Answer: A

iPerf is an open source tool that is designed to perform a throughput test on the WLAN. iPerf is a cross-platform command-line tool that can measure the bandwidth and quality of network links by generating TCP or UDP traffic between two endpoints. iPerf can run as either a server or a client mode, depending on whether it receives or sends traffic. iPerf can also report various metrics of network performance, such as throughput, jitter, packet loss, delay, and TCP window size. To perform a throughput test on the WLAN using iPerf, one device needs to run iPerf in server mode and another device needs to run iPerf in client mode. The devices need to be connected to the same WLAN network and have their IP addresses configured properly. The device running iPerf in client mode needs to specify the IP address of the device running iPerf in server mode as well as other parameters such as protocol, port number, duration, interval, bandwidth limit, packet size, etc. The device running iPerf in server mode will listen for incoming connections from the client device and send back acknowledgments or responses depending on the protocol used. The device running iPerf in client mode will send traffic to the server device according to the specified parameters and measure the network performance. The device running iPerf in client mode will display the results of the throughput test at the end of



the test or at regular intervals during the test. The results can show the average, minimum, maximum, and instantaneous throughput of the network link, as well as other metrics such as jitter, packet loss, delay, and TCP window size. References: 1, Chapter 7, page 287; 2, Section 4.3

QUESTION 5

You are implementing a multi-AP WLAN and fast secure roaming is essential. Which one of the following methods is an IEEE 802.11 standard method for fast roaming?

- A. FT
- B. OKC
- C. Load balancing
- D. Band steering

Correct Answer: A

FT (Fast Transition) is an IEEE 802.11 standard method for fast roaming. FT is defined in the IEEE 802.11r amendment and is also known as Fast BSS Transition (FBT) or Fast Secure Roaming. FT is a feature that allows a client station to quickly switch from one AP to another within the same ESS (Extended Service Set) without having to re-authenticate and re-associate with each AP. This reduces the latency and packet loss that may occur during roaming, thus improving the user experience and maintaining the security of the connection. FT works by using pre-authentication and key caching mechanisms that allow the client station and the APs to exchange security information before the actual roaming occurs. This way, when the client station decides to roam to a new AP, it can use a fast reassociation request and response that contain only a few fields, instead of a full authentication and association exchange that require more time and data. References: 1, Chapter 9, page 367; 2, Section 6.3

[Latest CWNA-109 Dumps](#)

[CWNA-109 PDF Dumps](#)

[CWNA-109 Practice Test](#)