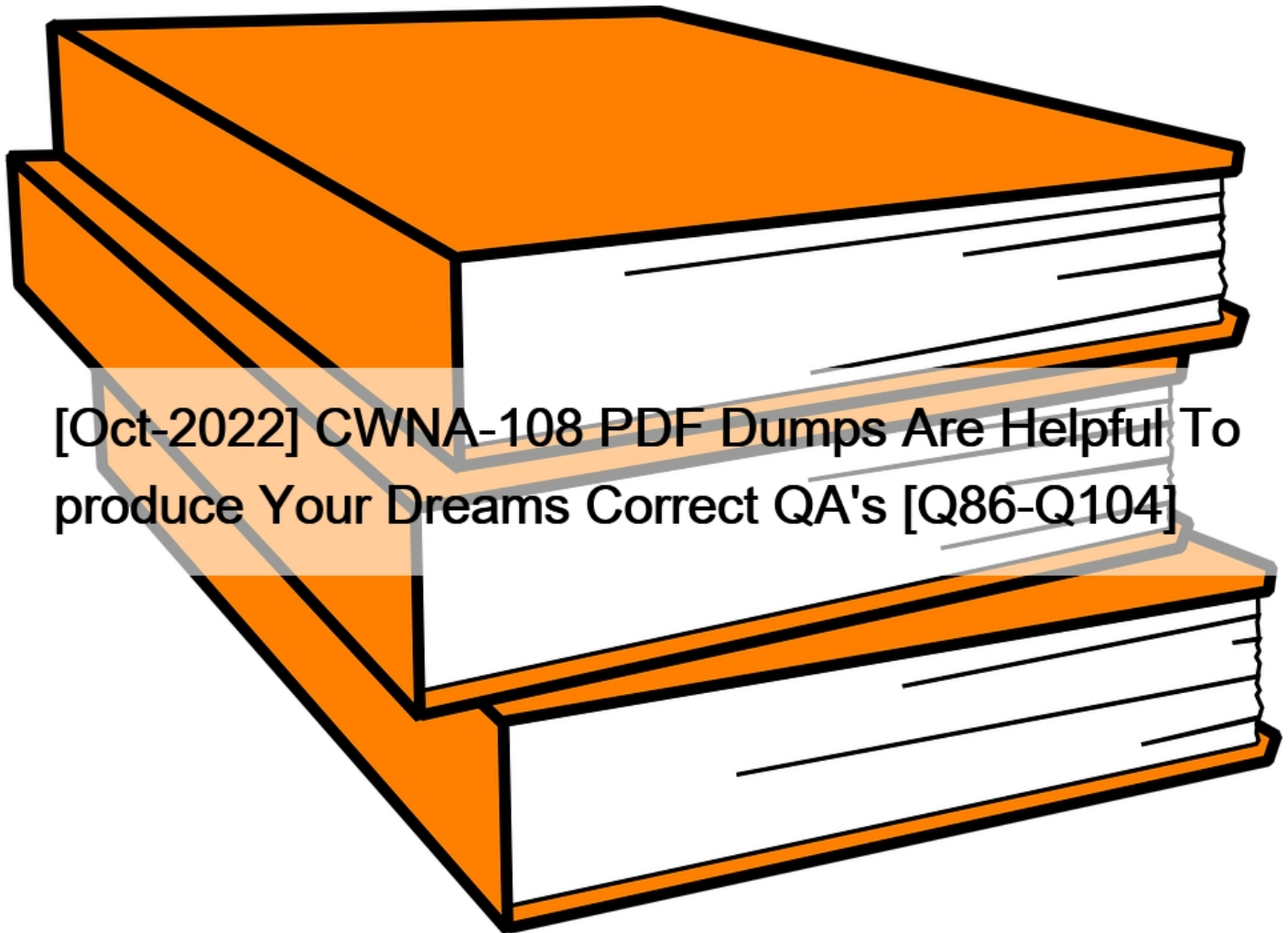# [Oct-2022 CWNA-108 PDF Dumps Are Helpful To produce Your Dreams Correct QA's [Q86-Q104

[Oct-2022 CWNA-108 PDF Dumps Are Helpful To produce Your Dreams Correct QA's New CWNA-108 exam Free Sample Questions to Practice

Understanding functional and technical aspects of CWNA® - Certified Wireless Network Administrator Business Principles and Practices

The following will be discussed in **CWNP CWNA-108 exam dumps**:

- ERP - 802.11g- Explain and apply the various Physical Layer (PHY) solutions of the IEEE 802.11-2016 standard as amended including supported channel widths, spatial streams, data rates- Wireless Mesh- Wi-Fi 6 - HE - 802.11ax- Bandwidth- DSSS - 802.11- Wi-Fi 4 - HT - 802.11n- Wireless LAN (WLAN) - BSS and ESS- Describe the OSI model layers affected by the 802.11-2016 standard and amendments- Wireless Ad-Hoc (IBSS)- CWNP- Regulatory power constraints- Transmit Power Control (TPC)- QPSK- OFDM - 802.11a- Wi-Fi Alliance- OFDMA and Resource Units- QAM (16, 64, 256,1024)- Identify and apply 802.11 WLAN functional concepts- Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)- Primary channels- Adjacent overlapping and non-overlapping channels- Explain the roles of WLAN and networking industry organizations (CHAPTER 1)- Understand spread spectrum technologies, Modulation and Coding Schemes (MCS)

Understanding functional and technical aspects of CWNA® - Certified Wireless Network Administrator Business Principles and Practices

The following will be discussed in **CWNP CWNA-108 exam dumps**:

- Describe common security options and tools used in wireless networks- Use of management, monitoring and logging systems for troubleshooting tasks- Understand basic concepts of WPA3 and Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) and enhancements compared to WPA2- Identify RF disruption from 802.11 wireless devices including contention vs. interference and causes/sources of both including co-channel contention (CCC), overlapping channels, and 802.11 wireless device proximity- Use of wireless validation software (specifically survey software and wireless scanners)- Use of throughput testers for validation tasks- Use of spectrum analyzers for identifying sources of interference- Understand basic security enhancements of encryption and integrity in WPA3 (e.g. CCMP, GCMP, AES)- Use of wireless LAN scanners for troubleshooting tasks- Understand interference mitigation options including removal of interference source or change of wireless channel usage- Throughput testing- Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) and/or rogue AP detection- Identify and solve RF interference using spectrum analyzers- Access control solutions (e.g. captive portals, NAC, BYOD)- Understand and use the basic features of validation tools (CHAPTER 12)- Identify and troubleshoot common wireless issues (CHAPTER 13)- Protected management frames- Locate and identify sources of RF interference (CHAPTER 12)- Application of AES with CCMP for encryption and integrity- Understand basic security enhancements in WPA3 vs. WPA2- Identify and configure effective security mechanisms for enterprise WLANs- Fast Secure Roaming methods- Identify sources of RF interference from non-802.11 wireless devices based on the investigation of airtime and frequency utilization- Describe and apply common troubleshooting tools used in WLANs (CHAPTER 13)- WPA2-Enterprise -configuring wireless networks to use 802.1X including connecting to RADIUS servers and appropriate EAP methods- Understand the purpose of Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) for public and guest networks- Identify causes of insufficient throughput in the wireless distribution systems including LAN port speed/duplex misconfigurations, insufficient PoE budget, and insufficient Internet or WAN bandwidth- Best practices in secure management protocols (e.g. encrypted management HTTPS, SNMPv3, SSH2, VPN and password management)- Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) in WPA3 as an enhancement for legacy pre-shared key technology- Protocol and spectrum analyzers- VoIP testing- Real-time application testing- Use of spectrum analyzers for validation tasks- Use of protocol analyzers for troubleshooting tasks- Network and service availability- Verify and document that design requirements are met including coverage, throughput, roaming, and connectivity with a post-implementation validation survey (CHAPTER 12)- Perform application testing to validate WLAN performance (CHAPTER 12)- WPA2-Personal including limitations and best practices for pre-shared (PSK) use

The CWNP CWNA-108 test is the basis of enterprise networking skills within the entire certification plan for CWNP. It provides the foundation needed to earn the other certificates specializing in analysis, design, and network expertise. In its complete form, the CWNA means Certified Wireless Network Administrator.

NEW QUESTION 86

What common feature of MDM solutions can be used to protect enterprise data on mobile devices?
* Over-the-air registration
* Onboarding
* Containerization
* Self-registration

NEW QUESTION 87

What features are most often configurable within 802.11 WLAN client utilities? (Choose 2)
* Frame generator utility
* Power management
* Co-channel interference threshold

* Roaming aggressiveness
* AES key and block size

NEW QUESTION 88

What term correctly completes the following sentence?

In an IEEE 802.11 frame, the IP packet is considered by the MAC layer to be a(n) _____.
* MAC Service Data Unit (MSDU)
* MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU)
* IP datagram
* PLCP Service Data Unit (PSDU)
* PLCP Protocol Data Unit (PPDU)

NEW QUESTION 89

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?
* IxChariot
* Python
* PuTTy
* iPerf

NEW QUESTION 90

In a WALN security, what authentication method always creates Layer2 dynamic encryption keys?
* Shared Key
* WEP
* HTTPS captive portal
* EAP-TLS

NEW QUESTION 91

Your consulting firm has recently been hired to complete a site survey for a company. Your engineers use predictive modeling software for surveying, but the company insists on a pre- deployment site visit.

What task should be performed as part of the pre-deployment visit to prepare for a predictive survey?
* Evaluatethe building materials at ABC’s facility and confirm that the floor plan documents are consistent with the actual building.
* Test several antenna types connected to the intended APs for use in the eventual deployment.
* Collect information about the company’s security requirements and the current configuration of their RADIUS and user database servers.
* Install at least one AP on each side of the exterior walls to test for co-channel interference through these walls.

NEW QUESTION 92

You manage a WLAN with 100 802.11ac access points. All access points are configured to use 80 MHz channels. In a particular BSS, only 40 MHz communications are seen. What is the likely cause of this behavior?
* The short guard interval is also enabled
* The clients are all 802.11n STAs or lower

* The AP is improperly configured to use only 40 MHz of the 80 MHz allocated bandwidth
* All clients implement single spatial stream radios

NEW QUESTION 93

What is always required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz RF link at a distance of 3 miles (5 kilometers)?
* Grid antennas at each endpoint
* A Fresnel Zone that is at least 60% clear of obstructions
* A minimum antenna gain of 11 dBi at both endpoints
* Minimum output power level of 2 watts

NEW QUESTION 94

During a post-implementation survey, you have detected a non-802.11 wireless device transmitting in the area used by handheld 802.11g scanners. What is the most important factor in determining the impact of this non-

802.11 device?
* Receive sensitivity
* Channel occupied
* Airtime utilization
* Protocols utilized

NEW QUESTION 95

What ID is typically mapped to an AP’s MAC address if a single BSS is implemented?
* SSID
* Device ID
* VLAN ID
* BSSID

NEW QUESTION 96

A client complains of low data rates on his computer. When you evaluate the situation, you see that the signal strength is -84 dBm and the noise floor is -96 dBm. The client is an 802.11ac client and connects to an 802.11ac AP. Both the client and AP are 2×2:2 devices. What is the likely cause of the low data rate issue?
* Weak signal strength
* CAT5e cabling run to the AP
* Too few spatial streams
* Lack of support for 802.11n
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 97

Users and Network support personnel at a mid-sized equipment manufacturer have been discussing the potential uses and benefits of implementing an indoor WLAN. The network administrator and network manager have requested a meeting of senior management personnel to discuss a WLAN implementation before performing a site survey or taking any implementation steps. The first topic of discussion in the meeting is the corporate policy concerning implementation and use of WLAN technology.

What specific topics are appropriate in this policy meeting? (Choose 2)
* Use of the latest 802.11ac equipment

* Business justification
* User productivity impact
* Antenna types
* Defining RF channels for use

NEW QUESTION 98

ABC Company has thousands of Wi-Fi users accessing their network on a daily basis. Their WLAN consists of 700 access points, 6 WLAN controllers, and a wireless network management system.

What network functions are performed by the enterprise-class WNMS?
* Radio management, fast roaming, key caching, and other centralized control plane operations
* Centralized bridging of guest data traffic and application of firewall and QoS policies to data
* Management of WLAN controller configuration and provisioning of firmware updates
* Generating, encrypting, and decrypting 802.11 frames and collecting RF radio data.

NEW QUESTION 99

When compared with legacy Power Save mode, how does VHT TXOP power save improve battery life for devices on a WLAN?
* VHT TXOP power save allows stations to enter sleep mode and legacy Power Save does not.
* VHT TXOP power save uses the partial AID in the preamble to allow clients to identify frames targeted for them.
* Legacy Power Save mode was removed in the 802.11ac amendment.
* VHT TXOP power save allows the WLAN transceiver to disable more components when in a low powerstate.

NEW QUESTION 100

In an 802.11 2.4 GHz system, what 22 MHz channels are considered non-overlapping?
* 7 and 11
* 2 and 8
* 1 and 5
* 4 and 6

NEW QUESTION 101

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?
* Site survey utility
* Protocol analyzer
* Spectrum analyzer
* WLAN discovery tool

NEW QUESTION 102

When antenna gain is reported in dBI, the gain of the antenna is compared to what theoretical antenna?
* Yagl
* Dipole
* Rubber ducky
* Isotropic radiator
https://www.cwnp.com/forums/posts?postNum=292616

NEW QUESTION 103

During a post-implementation survey, you have detected a non-802.11 wireless device transmitting in the area used by handheld 802.11g scanners. What is the most important factor in determining the impact of this non-802.11 device?

* Receive sensitivity
* Channel occupied
* Airtime utilization
* Protocols utilized

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 104

You have been tasked with creating a wireless link between two buildings on a single campus. The link must support at least 150 Mbps data rates. What kind of WLAN technology role should you deploy?

* WPAN
* IBSS
* Wireless bridging
* Access BSS

https://www.wlanmall.com/what-is-a-wireless-bridge/

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