EXAMWEAPONS Q&A Demo

CWNP PW0-100

Certified Wireless Network Administrator(CWNA)

1. What characteristics determine the diameter of the first Fresnel Zone for a 802.11 WLAN link?

A.Antenna beamwidths

B.Size of the antenna elements

C.Distance between the antennas

D.Frequency of the transmission

E.Transmission power

F.Antenna gain

Answer: CD

2. In an environment with no RF interference, what factors influence the throughput of an 802.11 OFDM U-NII band WLAN using a single access point?

A.Distance between the client and access point

B.Fresnel Zone circumference at the center of the wireless link

C.Air density and temperature of the immediate environment

D.The OFDM channel number being used by the access point

E.Nearby satellite TV dishes in use

F.VLAN tags that are returned as a RADIUS attribute instead of statically tied to SSIDs

G.Use of frame fragmentation on the wireless medium

Answer: AG

3. What conditions can prevent an 802.11 client device from performing a fast, secure BSS transition between two access points that are part of the same WLAN system?

A.The new access point fails to receive a valid PMKID in the Reassociation frame.

B.The clients role-based profile on the WLAN switch/controller does not allow the client to use specific access points on the network.

C.One access point supports only HR-DSSS, and the other access point is ERP-OFDM capable.

D.The access points are hiding the SSID in Beacons and Probe Response frames.

E.One AP is using channel 6, and the other AP is using channel 36.

Answer: AB

4. An ERP-OFDM access point can control use of the RF medium for a specified period of time using which of the listed components of the IEEE 802.11 standard (as amended)?

A.Short Slot Times

B.DTIM Interval

C.CTS-to-Self

D.Probe Response frames

Answer: C

5. Which weather or atmospheric conditions have a measurable impact on outdoor spread spectrum WLANs operating in the 2.4 GHz frequency range?

A.Bright Sunlight

B.Heavy Snow

C.Gamma Radiation

D.Air Stratification

E.Infrared Radiation

Answer: BD

6. Given: ABC Company performs top-secret government contract work and has recently purchased an 802.11 Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) to enforce their NO WIRELESS network security policy.

What attack will not be recognized by the WIPS?

A.Deauthentication

B.MAC Spoofing

C.Protocol Jamming

D.Eavesdropping

E.RF Jamming

Answer: D

7. 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

8. What causes an excessive Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) in an 802.11 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

9. What factors affect the distance that an RF signal can be effectively received?

A.Transmitting stations antenna gain

B.Receiving station sensitivity

C.Fresnel zone blockage

D.Power over Ethernet (PoE) usage

E.Antenna impedance

F.Link budget calculations

Answer: ABC

10. As an RF wave propagates through space, the wave front experiences natural expansion. What is the detrimental effect of this expansion in a wireless LAN system?

A.Linear Diffusion Loss

B.Signal Attenuation

C.Transmission Obfuscation

D.Fresnel Zone Thinning

E.Azimuth Inflation

Answer: B

11. For multipath interference, what defines the time between the first signal received and when the last echoed signal is received?

A.Fade Margin

B.Reflection Deviation

C.Delay Spread

D.Echo Reference

E.Event Horizon

Answer: C

12. Given: Return Loss is the decrease of forward energy in a system because some of the power is being reflected back toward the transmitter.

What can cause a high return loss in an RF transmission system?

A.A Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) of 1.5:1

B.An impedance mismatch between devices in the RF system

C.Cross-polarization of the RF signal as it passes through the RF system

D.The use of multiple connector types in the RF system (e.g. N-type and SMA-type)

E.High output power at the transmitter and use of a low-gain antenna

Answer: B

13. What phrase defines Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)?

A.Transmitter output power plus attached cable and connector loss

B.Transmitter output power only

C.Power supplied to the antenna plus antenna gain

D.Power radiated by an amplifier due to an improper connection or seal

E.Power supplied to an RF antenna

Answer: C

14. Which units of measure are used to describe an absolute power quantity?

A.dB

B.dBm

C.dBi

D.mW

E.RSSI

F.dBd

Answer: BD

15. Which units of measure are used to describe relative changes in power levels?

A.dBm

B.dBi

C.dB

D.mW

E.dBW

Answer: BC

16. Given: A WLAN 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

17. Given: A 802.11 WLAN transmitter that emits an 80 mW signal is connected to a cable with 6 dB loss. The cable is connected to an antenna with a 16 dBi gain.

What is the resultant antenna power output (EIRP)?

A.160 mW

B.320 mW

C.800 mW

D.1200 mW

E.1600 mW

Answer: C

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

A.Fade Margin is an 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

19. What factors are required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz point-to-point RF link at a distance of 5 miles (8 kilometers)?

A.Accurate Link Budget calculations

B.Accurate Earth Bulge calculations

C.System Operating Margin (SOM) of at least 30 dB

D.A minimum antenna gain of 12 dBi

E.A Fresnel Zone that is at least 60% clear of obstructions

Answer: AE

20. What term describes the effect of increasing the intensity of an RF wave 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