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Exam : **CWNA-109**

Title : **Certified Wireless Network
Administrator**

Version : **DEMO**

- 1.You are onsite with a client to perform a post-deployment site survey. When verifying a multiple channel VoWiFi deployment using a VoWiFi handset, which aspect is most important?
- A. Performing protocol analysis with a single wireless adapter that is scanning all channels in use
 - B. Testing a constant conversation or handset tone while roaming from area to area, or performing an active survey
 - C. Configuring DSCP-to-802.11e QoS maps on the handset for each access category.
 - D. Verifying the VHT functionality to handle the call volume incurred by a single VoIP phone call.

Answer: B

- 2.Which protocols can be used to tunnel 802.11 user traffic from access points to WLAN controllers or other centralized network servers? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. IPsec
- B. GRE
- C. CAPWAP
- D. DTLS
- E. VRRP

Answer: ABC

- 3.What is the traditional data-forwarding model for 802.11 user traffic when WLAN controllers are deployed?

- A. Distributed data forwarding
- B. Autonomous forwarding
- C. Proxy data forwarding
- D. Centralized data forwarding
- E. All of the above

Answer: D

- 4.You were previously onsite at XYZ's facility to conduct a pre-deployment RF site survey. The WLAN has been deployed according to your recommendations and you are onsite again to perform, a post-deployment validation survey.

When performing this type of post-deployment RF site survey voice over Wi-Fi, what is an action that must be performed?

- A. Spectrum analysis to locate and identify RF interference sources.
- B. Frequency-band hopping analysis to detect improper RF channel implementations.
- C. Protocol analysis to discover channel use on neighboring APs.
- D. Application analysis with an active phone call on an VoWiFi handset.

Answer: D

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

- A. Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading.
- B. The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link should be equivalent to the receiver's antenna gain.
- C. A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RF link if more than 80% of the first Fresnel zone is clear of obstructions.

D. The Fade Margin is a measurement of signal loss through free space, and is a function of frequency and distance.

Answer: A