We offer free update service for one year!
https://www.certqueen.com

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