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**QUESTION 1**

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)

- A. Use of the latest 802.11ac equipment
- B. Business justification
- C. User productivity impact
- D. Antenna types
- E. Defining RF channels for use

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

The IEEE 802.11-2012 standard requires VHT capable devices to be backward compatible with devices using which other 802.11 physical layer specification (PHY)?

- A. OFDM
- B. HR/DSSS
- C. ERP-PBCC
- D. DSSS

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

What term correctly completes the following sentence?

802.11a/b/g used a mandatory 800ns guard interval. 802.11n introduced an optional short 400ns guard interval. Guard intervals (GI) are necessary in OFDM to reduce the likelihood of interference between two consecutive _____.

- A. Frames
- B. Packets
- C. Bits
- D. Symbols



Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

ABC Company has a 2.4 and 5 GHz WLAN deployment. DFS functionality is enabled as required by the regulatory domain and APs use DFS channels as long as radar is not detected. Band steering is also enabled to encourage dual-band clients to use frequency bands with more capacity.

Your performance analysis shows that many dual-band VoWiFi client devices will move back and forth between 2.4 and 5 GHz as the users roam throughout the building. All APs have 2.4 and 5 GHz radios enabled with transmit power adjusted to accommodate relatively similar cell sizes.

This "band hopping" behavior is viewed by network staff to be undesirable. What is the most likely cause of the unpredictable client band selection behavior?

- A. Interference from 5 GHz radar sources has increased frame corruption and retries on channels 36-48.
- B. 5 GHz frequencies offer better RF penetration than 2.4 GHz, but 2.4 GHz offers more voice call capacity and lower latency than 5 GHz.
- C. The voice client does not support DFS, and therefore experiences some 5 GHz coverage holes as it moves through the network.
- D. The client's band selection algorithm prefers 5 GHz, but band steering behavior usually steers 75-85% of client devices to 2.4 GHz.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

In an 802.11n 2.4 GHz BSS, what prevents each station from using the full network bandwidth (e.g. 130 Mbps) for user data throughput when multiple clients are actively exchanging data with the AP? (Choose 2)

- A. Radio receiver hardware cannot process data as quickly as it can be transmitted.
- B. Half of the bandwidth is allocated to uplink traffic and half to downlink traffic.
- C. The DCF and EDCA coordination functions require backoff algorithms
- D. WLAN devices cannot detect collisions and must receive positive frame acknowledgment.
- E. APs do not have sufficient wired connection speeds to the LAN.

Correct Answer: CD
