

# **PW0-105**<sup>Q&As</sup>

Certified Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA)

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#### **QUESTION 1**

What 802.11n technologies require MIMO support on both the transmitter and receiver? (Choose 2)

- A. Spatial multiplexing
- B. Transmit beamforming
- C. Maximal ratio combining
- D. Space-time block coding
- E. Cyclic shift diversity
- F. Short guard intervals

Correct Answer: AD

#### **QUESTION 2**

Which data rate is supported by 802.11g radios that is not supported by 802.11a radios?

- A. 9 Mbps
- B. 11 Mbps
- C. 12 Mbps
- D. 54 Mbps
- E. 65 Mbps
- F. 130 Mbps

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 3**

Which unit of measurement is a relative unit that is used to quantify power level changes?

A. dBm

- B. dBW
- C. dB
- D. mW
- E. VSWR

Correct Answer: C



#### **QUESTION 4**

The 802.11 protocol specifies a fundamental channel access method that is required for all stations and is

used in all IBSS and BSS networks.

What is this fundamental channel access method called?

- A. DCF B. PCF C. HCF D. EDCAF E. HCCA
- F. PCF/CA

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 5**

In an infrastructure Basic Service Set (BSS), how does the passive scanning process occur?

A. Access points broadcast Beacons on all channels of each radio within the regulatory domain. Nearby client stations record information found in the Beacons for use in the association process.

B. Client stations broadcast Probe Request frames on all supported channels in the regulatory domain. Nearby access points respond with Probe Response frames. Client stations record information in the Probe Response frames for use in the association process.

C. Client stations broadcast Probe Request frames on the single channel for which they are programmed. Nearby access points respond on that channel with Probe Response frames. Clientstations record information found in the Probe Response frames for use in the association process.

D. Access points broadcast Beacons on a single channel for which it is programmed. Nearby client stations listen for Beacon frames and record information found in the Beacons for use in the association process.

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 6**

What factors will have the most significant affect on the amount of wireless bandwidth available to each station within a BSS? (Choose two)

- A. The number of client stations associated to the BSS
- B. The power management settings in the access point\\'s beacons



- C. The presence of co-located (10m away) access points on non-overlapping channels
- D. The data rates at which nearby client stations are transmitting and receiving data
- E. The layer 3 protocol used by each station to transmit data over the wireless link

Correct Answer: AD

#### **QUESTION 7**

As an RF wave propagates through space, the wave front experiences natural expansion that reduces its signal strength in an area. What term describes the rate at which this expansion happens?

- A. MIMO equalization
- B. Inverse square law
- C. Path spread phenomenon
- D. Fresnel zone thinning
- E. Ohm\\'s law

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 8**

How is throughput capacity scaled in a single channel architecture (SCA) WLAN system?

- A. By increasing transmit power and placing APs that are on a single channel farther from one another.
- B. By adding more SSIDs to existing APs to spread users across different contention domains.
- C. By adding APs to increase the number of non-overlapping channel layers.
- D. By using downlink data compression and uplink flow control at the AP.
- E. By using a single 802.11n radio to transmit simultaneous downlink data streams to different users.

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 9**

In a Wi-Fi client configuration utility, what feature is most likely to be user configurable?

- A. 802.1p to WMM mappings
- B. SNMPv3 Users
- C. WMM-PS Dozing Interval



- D. RADIUS Server IP Address
- E. EAP Authentication Type

Correct Answer: E

#### **QUESTION 10**

In an infrastructure Basic Service Set (BSS), how does the passive scanning process occur?

A. Access points broadcast Beacons on all channels of each radio within the regulatory domain. Nearby client stations record information found in the Beacons for use in the association process.

B. Client stations broadcast Probe Request frames on all supported channels in the regulatory domain. Nearby access points respond with Probe Response frames. Client stations record information in the Probe Response frames for use in the association process.

C. Client stations broadcast Probe Request frames on the single channel for which they are programmed. Nearby access points respond on that channel with Probe Response frames. Clientstations record information found in the Probe Response frames for use in the association process.

D. Access points broadcast Beacons on a single channel for which it is programmed. Nearby client stations listen for Beacon frames and record information found in the Beacons for use in the association process.

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 11**

When a client station sends a broadcast probe request frame with a wildcard SSID, how do APs respond?

- A. After waiting a SIFS, all APs reply at the same time with a probe response.
- B. After waiting a SIFS, a designated AP sends an ACK, and then replies with a probe response.
- C. Each AP sends its own ACK, and then follows the ACK with a probe response.
- D. For each probe request frame, only one AP may reply with a probe response.
- E. Each AP responds in turn after preparing a probe response and winning contention.

Correct Answer: E

#### **QUESTION 12**

When replacing the antenna of a WLAN device with a similar antenna type that has a higher passive gain, what antenna characteristic will decrease?

- A. Beamwidth
- B. Range



- C. Active gain
- D. Receive sensitivity
- E. Fresnel Zone size

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 13**

Prior to association, what parameter can 802.11 client devices measure and use to select the optimal access point for association?

- A. Signal strength of access point beacons
- B. Proximity to potential access points
- C. Retry rate of probe request and response frames
- D. Average round trip time to reach the IP gateway
- E. Number of nearby RF interference sources

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 14**

Given: To ease user complexity, your company has implemented a single SSID for all employees. However, the network administrator needs a way to control the network resources that can be accessed by each employee based on their department.

What WLAN feature would allow the network administrator to accomplish this task?

- A. SNMP
- **B. VRRP**
- C. RBAC
- D. IPSec
- E. WIPS
- F. WPA2

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 15**

What term correctly completes the following sentence?



802.11a/b/g used a mandatory 800ns guard interval. 802.11n introduces 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. Segments
- D. Bits
- E. Bytes
- F. Symbols

Correct Answer: F

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