

CWNA-106 - Certified Wireless Network Administrator

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1. What word describes the bending of an RF signal as it passes through a medium of a varying density from that of free space?

- A. Diffraction
- B. Reflection
- C. Refraction
- D. Diffusion
- E. Scattering

Answer: C

2. What can cause an excessively high VSWR (Voltage Standing Wave Ratio) in a WLAN RF transmission line?

- A. An impedance mismatch in the RF cables and connectors
- B. Reflected direct current (DC) voltage on the main RF signal line
- C. Attenuation of the RF signal as it travels along the main signal path
- D. Crosstalk (inductance) between adjacent RF conductors

Answer: A

3. What factors influence the distance that an RF signal can be effectively received? (Choose 3)

- A. Transmitting station's power source
- B. Receiving station's radio sensitivity
- C. Free Space Path Loss
- D. MAC layer encryption
- E. Transmitting station's output power
- F. Temperature in the Fresnel zone

Answer: B,C,E

4. 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. MU-MIMO
- B. Inverse square law
- C. Path spread phenomenon
- D. Fresnel zone thinning
- E. Ohm's law

Answer: B

5. Return Loss is the decrease of forward energy in a system when some of the power is being reflected back toward the transmitter.

What will cause high return loss in an RF transmission system, including the radio, cables, connectors and antenna?

- A. A Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) of 1:1
- B. An impedance mismatch between components in the RF system
- C. Cross-polarization of the RF signal as it passes through the RF system
- D. The use of cables longer than one meter in the RF system
- E. High output power at the transmitter and use of a low-gain antenna

Answer: B

6. What factors are taken into account when calculating the Link Budget of a point-to-point outdoor WLAN bridge link?

- A. Operating frequency
- B. Transmit antenna gain
- C. Transmit power
- D. Antenna height

Answer: A,B,C

7. A WLAN transmitter that emits a 200 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB loss.

If the cable is connected to an antenna with 10 dBi gain, what is the EIRP at the antenna element?

- A. 10 dBm
- B. 13 dBm
- C. 20 dBm
- D. 26 dBm
- E. 30 dBm

Answer: E

8. 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

9. Which unit of measurement is an absolute unit that is used to quantify power levels on a linear scale?

- A. dBm
- B. W
- C. dB
- D. mW

E. VSWR

Answer: A

10. An 802.11 WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB of loss. The cable is connected to an antenna with 16 dBi of gain.

What is the EIRP power output?

A. 10 mW

B. 25 mW

C. 50 mW

D. 250 mW

E. 1000 mW

Answer: E

11. What is always required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz RF link at a distance of 3 miles (5 kilometers)?

A. Minimum output power level of 2 W

B. Accurate Earth Bulge calculations

C. Grid antennas at each endpoint

D. A minimum antenna gain of 11 dBi at both endpoints

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

Answer: E

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

A. The power output from the radio into the RF cable

B. The power output from the radio after cable losses

C. The highest RF signal strength that is transmitted from a given antenna

- D. Reflected power due to an impedance mismatch in the signal path
- E. Power supplied from the transmission line to the antenna input

Answer: C

13. What term describes the effect of increasing the intensity of an RF wave with an antenna by focusing the energy in a specific direction?

- A. Distributed Radiation
- B. Active Amplification
- C. Beam Compression
- D. Passive Gain
- E. RF Flooding

Answer: D

14. Which antenna types are commonly used by indoor Wi-Fi devices in a MIMO diversity implementation? (Choose 2)

- A. Dipole
- B. Patch
- C. Dish
- D. Grid
- E. Sector

Answer: A,B

15. What phrase correctly completes the following sentence?

When using WMM Power Save operation, a wireless client device _____.

- A. Alternates between awake and dozing, depending on its need to transmit and receive information
- B. Enters a low-power radio state until it receives a WMM PS-Poll frame from the AP

- C. Experiences higher throughput and lower latency than when operating in Active mode
- D. Powers down a subset of MIMO radio chains and transmits information at a slower data rate
- E. Buffers frames destined to the low-power AP until the AP wakes its radio and begins beaconing again

Answer: A

16. 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. Beam width
- B. Range
- C. Active gain
- D. Receive sensitivity
- E. Fresnel Zone size

Answer: A

17. What statements about the beamwidth of an RF antenna are true? (Choose 2)

- A. The lower the gain of an antenna, the more narrow one or both beamwidths become.
- B. The beamwidth patterns on an antenna polar chart indicate the point at which the RF signal stops propagating.
- C. Horizontal and vertical beamwidth are calculated at the points in which the main lobe decreases power by 3 dB.
- D. Horizontal beamwidth is displayed (in degrees) on the antenna's Azimuth Chart.

Answer: C,D

18. What HT technology requires MIMO support on both the transmitter and receiver?

- A. Spatial multiplexing
- B. Short guard intervals

- C. Maximal ratio combining
- D. Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

Answer: A

19. ABC Company has just purchased a 6 dBi patch antenna. After performing some tests with the 6 dBi antenna, they have concluded that more antenna gain is needed to cover their outdoor courtyard. When choosing an antenna with higher gain, what other antenna characteristic will also always change?

- A. Fresnel Zone size
- B. Maximum input power
- C. Beamwidth
- D. Impedance
- E. VSWR Ratio

Answer: C

20. AP-1 is a 3x3:2 AP. STA-3 is a 3x3:3 client. What is the maximum number of spatial streams that can be used for a downlink HT-OFDM transmission from AP-1 to STA-3?

- A. One spatial stream, because the definition of the AP indicates that it is capable of only one spatial stream.
- B. Three spatial streams, because the definition of the client indicates that it is capable of only three spatial streams.
- C. Two spatial streams, because the definition of the AP indicates that it is capable of only two spatial streams.
- D. Three spatial streams, because the definition of the AP indicates that it is capable of only three spatial streams.

Answer: C

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