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Question: 1.

Which of these are NOT valid Service Set types as defined by the IEEE 802.11 standard?

- A. BSS
- B. IBSS
- C. ESS
- D. DSS

Answer: D

Explanation:

There are three types of Service Set: Basic Service Set (BSS), Extended Service Set (ESS), and Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS).

(Reference: CWNA Study Guide, p. 218.)

Question: 2.

Which of the following is true of RF propagation communication?

- A. The range of RF transmissions increases with frequency.
- B. Low RF signal strength does not mean poor communications.
- C. Low signal quality does not necessarily mean poor communications.
- D. Due to the distances involved, sunspots do not affect RF communications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A. The range of RF transmissions increases with greater transmitting power, not frequency. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 261)
- B. Low RF signal strength will propagating in short range. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 261)
- C. Low signal quality might occur when the RF waves scatter on uneven surface. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 52)
- D. CWNA Study Guide did not mention anything about the sunspots and its effects.

Question: 3.

A point-to-point link between two buildings requires at least two of which device?

- A. Workgroup Bridge
- B. Access Point
- C. Wireless Bridge
- D. Ethernet Converter

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

Workgroup Bridge, Access Point, and Wireless Bridge with high-powered antennas can be used to establish a point-to-point link between two buildings. (CWNA Study Guide, Chapter 4: Infrastructure Devices)

Question: 4.

Which type of the following are directional antennas? Select all that apply,

- A. Yagi
- B. Parabolic Dish
- C. Patch
- D. Dipole

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation:

Yagi and Patch Antennas are the samples of semi-directional antennas. Dipole antenna is an omni-directional antenna. Parabolic Dish is one type of highly directional antenna. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 136-142)

Question: 5.

Which of the following can cause Multipath? (Choose three)

- A. Body of water
- B. Flat stretch of earth
- C. Metal roof
- D. Mountains
- E. Trees
- F. Concrete walls

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

Body of water, flat stretch of earth, and metal roof are considered to be smooth surface that can cause Multipath.

Reference should be Pages 394 & 400 CWNA Study Guide 3rd Edition or Pages 328 & 334 CWNA Study Guide 2nd Edition

Question: 6.

Which of the following wireless LAN devices represent "legacy devices"? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. PCI Card
- B. PC Card
- C. ISA Card
- D. USB adapter
- E. Serial converter

Answer: C

Explanation:

PCI Card, PC Card, USB adapter and serial converter are not considered to be legacy devices. Don't get tricked by serial converter. Serial device is considered to be legacy device, not the converter itself.

Question: 7.

Which of these is required as part of a WLAN site survey? (Choose two)

- A. Lightning arrestor.
- B. Network manager interview.
- C. Mobile access point.
- D. VPN server.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Network manager interview and mobile access point are the requirements in order to have a successful WLAN site survey. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 349)

Question: 8.

Which of these items should be included in a RF Site Survey Report? (Choose two)

- A. Cost estimated of equipment for a wireless LAN.
- B. RF coverage measurements and drawings.
- C. A list of potential interference sources.
- D. Interviews with company executives on the requirements for a WLAN.
- E. Security solution suggestions.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

RF coverage measurements and drawings & a list of potential interference sources should be included in a RF Site Survey Report. Interviews with company executives on the requirements for a WLAN should be taken place BEFORE taking a site survey. Cost estimated of equipment for a wireless LAN should be calculated AFTER taking a site survey. (CWNA Study Guide, Chapter 11: Site Survey Fundamentals)

Question: 9.

The "hidden node" problem can be caused by?

- A. Interfering obstacles between clients.
- B. Clients broadcasting with too much power.
- C. Access points broadcasting with too little power.
- D. Clients being too close together.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hidden node is a problem where two nodes can connect to an access point but they cannot connect to each other due to some obstacles or a large amount of distance between them. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 272)

Question: 10.

Antenna Diversity compensates for which of these common wireless LAN problems?

- A. Near/Far
- B. Hidden Node
- C. Multipath
- D. Adjacent Channel Interference

Answer: C

Explanation:

In order to troubleshooting multipath successfully, antenna diversity is needed to compensate the certain conditions. (CWNA Study Guide, p. 270)

Question: 11.

Which authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) support options does the 802.11 standard specify?

- A. RADIUS
- B. LDAP
- C. TACACS+

D. None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

802.11i (not 802.11) standard supports AAA.

Question: 12.

To achieve 54 Mbps, 802.11a uses which type of data modulation?

- A. QFSK
- B. BPSK
- C. 64QAM
- D. CCK

Answer: C

Explanation:

On page 221 of the CWNA study Guide (2nd edition) it is mentioned that the 802.11a standard specifies the use of the OFDM technology. OFDM is the secret behind how 802.11a gets up to 54 Mbps data rates. In the answers given OFDM is not mentioned so this is something to think about.

Question: 13.

The IEEE 802.11 standard contains specifications on which of the following technologies?

- A. 2.4 GHz FHSS, 2.4 GHz DSSS, Infrared
- B. 2.4 GHz DSSS, 2.4 GHz FHSS
- C. 2.4 GHz DSSS, Bluetooth
- D. 2.4 GHz FHSS, Infrared

Answer: A

Question: 14.

Installing an extension cable to an antenna in a wireless LAN will have what effect? (Choose two)

- A. The coverage distance of the antenna will be decreased.
- B. The equivalent isotropically radiated power will be decreased.
- C. There will be no effect
- D. The RF signal power at the antenna input will be increased.

Answer: A, B

Question: 15.

Multipath can cause which of these effects at the receiving antenna? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Increased signal amplitude.
- B. Decreased signal amplitude.
- C. Null signal.
- D. Signal distortion.

Answer: A, B, C, D

Question: 16.

Which two of the following security issues exist with 802.11?

- A. No support for encryption.
- B. No support for roaming.
- C. Vulnerable to disassociation attacks.
- D. No central authentication, authorization, or accounting support.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

disassociation service - An IEEE 802.11 term that defines the process a station or access point uses to notify that it is terminating an existing association.

Question: 17.

Identify which of the following are appropriate uses of an IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN.
(Choose all that apply)

- A. Mobile access into the company network from a PDA.
- B. "Core" role in an enterprise network.
- C. Building-to-building bridging as a MAN solution.
- D. Delivering data from applications that require full-duplex communications between nodes.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

A: The most common component on any wireless network is the PCMCIA card. More commonly known as "PC cards", these devices are used in notebook (laptop) computers and PDAs.

C: In addition to wireless LANs (WLANs), wireless personal area networks (WPANs), wireless metropolitan area networks (WMANs), and wireless wide area networks (WWANs) are also taking advantage of spread spectrum technologies. WPANs use Bluetooth technology to take advantage of very low power requirements to allow wireless networking within a very short range. WWANs and WMANs can use highly directional, high gain antennas to establish long-distance, high-speed RF links with relatively low power.

Question: 18.

The anomaly that occurs when RF signals propagate from a transmitter bounce off objects and then cause problems at the receiver is known as:

- A. Fresnel Zoning
- B. Multipath
- C. Microwave interference
- D. Diffraction

Answer: B

Explanation:

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and many others.. See complete list Here

