



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

Certified Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA)

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### QUESTION 1

Given: ABC Hospital is planning a Wi-Fi infrastructure upgrade where the 802.11b/g APs would be replaced with new dual-radio HT (802.11n) APs. ABC wants to minimize the time and cost associated with performing a new site survey, so they will be mounting all of the new APs in the same locations and with the same cable drops as the existing APs.

What is one performance drawback with this deployment method?

- A. Multipath will increase, causing excessive layer-2 retransmissions. The retransmissions will cause latency for VoWiFi handsets.
- B. Increased receiver sensitivity on the HT APs will cause them to continually change channels to avoid co-channel interference.
- C. If the existing UTP cabling is not Category 6 or better, the total Ethernet backhaul for each AP will be limited to 100 Mbps.
- D. In locations with line-of-sight to client devices and little multipath, the benefits of MIMO may be less significant than in other areas.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 2

Which features are incorporated in the 802.11-2007 specification and are recommend for robust WLAN client security? (Choose 2)

- A. SSID hiding
- B. CAPWAP with DTLS
- C. 802.1X/EAP
- D. CCMP cipher suite
- E. IPSec VPN
- F. MAC address whitelists

Correct Answer: CD

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### QUESTION 3

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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#### QUESTION 4

Given: ABC Company has hired you to perform an initial site survey of their facility. During an interview, the network manager informs you that the new wireless network must use 5 GHz bands and OFDM, and VoWiFi handsets will be used extensively over the wireless network.

What items do you need to include in the RF site survey report? (Choose 2)

- A. A heat map demonstrating signal quality in areas where VoWiFi is supported.
- B. Codec types and sampling rates for each VoWiFi phone
- C. Security parameters and configuration steps for VoWiFi handsets.
- D. Test results from an active survey with a VoWiFi handset
- E. Results of DFS compliance tests for each AP

Correct Answer: AD

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#### QUESTION 5

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

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#### QUESTION 6

ABC Company has a 2.4 and 5 GHz WLAN deployment supporting four bands in the 5 GHz range (UNII 1, UNII 2, UNII 2e, and UNII 3). DFS functionality is enabled as required by the regulatory domain. 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 user roams throughout the building. All APs have 2.4 and 5 GHz radios enabled. 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 in UNII 1.
- 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

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#### QUESTION 7

What phrase defines Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)?

- A. Radio transmitter output power minus attached cable and connector loss
- B. Radio transmitter output power only
- C. Power supplied to the transmit antenna input plus antenna gain
- D. Reflected power due to an impedance mismatch in the signal path
- E. Power supplied from the transmission line to the antenna's input

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 8

What is the purpose of the WLAN component shown in the exhibit?



- A. Connecting an unterminated coaxial RF cable to an N-type female connector on an antenna
- B. Adapting an antenna with an SMA connector to an AP with an N-type female connector
- C. Connecting a lightning arrestor (gas discharge tube) to a grounding rod cable
- D. Providing a fixed amount of signal attenuation between a signal source and an SMA antenna connector

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 9



What three cipher suites are specified by the IEEE 802.11-2007 standard? (Choose three)

- A. Counter Mode with CBC-MAC Protocol
- B. Wi-Fi Protected Access v1 and v2
- C. Internet Protocol Security
- D. Extensible Authentication Protocol
- E. Internet Key Exchange v2
- F. Wired Equivalent Privacy
- G. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol

Correct Answer: AFG

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#### QUESTION 10

What are two channel modes specified by the 802.11n (High Throughput) PHY? (Choose two)

- A. 20 MHz
- B. 20/40 MHz
- C. 5/10 MHz
- D. 22 MHz
- E. 80 MHz
- F. 160 MHz

Correct Answer: AB

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#### QUESTION 11

In WLAN security, which authentication methods always create Layer 2 dynamic encryption keys? (Choose two)

- A. HTTPS Captive Portal
- B. WEP
- C. WPA2-PSK
- D. EAP-TLS
- E. Shared Key
- F. TKIP

Correct Answer: CD

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### QUESTION 12

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

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### QUESTION 13

What is 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 1 W
- B. Accurate Earth Bulge calculations
- C. Directional antennas at each endpoint
- D. A minimum antenna gain of 13 dBi at both endpoints
- E. A Fresnel Zone that is at least 60% clear of obstructions

Correct Answer: E

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### QUESTION 14

What WLAN system feature is required to produce a scenario with the following configuration on a single access point?  
(Choose 2)

1.

SSID = Guest / BSSID = AA:AA:AA:AA:AA:AA /

VLAN = 22 / Subnet = 192.168.22.0 / RF Channel = 6

2.

SSID = Corporate / BSSID = BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB /

VLAN = 33 / Subnet = 192.168.33.0 / RF Channel = 6 / User Type A

3.



SSID = Corporate / BSSID = BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB /

VLAN = 44 / Subnet = 192.168.44.0 / RF Channel = 6 / User Type B

- A. Multiple WLAN Profiles
- B. Call Admission Control
- C. Virtual Cell with SCA
- D. Access Categories
- E. User-based authentication
- F. Dual-radio AP hardware
- G. Integrated DHCP server

Correct Answer: AE

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#### QUESTION 15

Given: In a single channel architecture (SCA) WLAN system, 802.11n (HT) APs should not share an SSID with 802.11g (ERP) APs.

What is the reason for this recommendation?

- A. Client stations would see two different sets of AP capabilities as they roam between APs with the same BSSID.
- B. The added range of 802.11n APs would cause additional co-channel interference.
- C. The additional beacon material in 802.11n beacons would confuse 802.11b/g client stations.
- D. Beacons from 802.11n APs use 40 MHz channels, while beacons from 802.11g APs use 20 MHz channels.

Correct Answer: A

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