

**Vendor:** CWNP

Exam Code: PW0-104

**Exam Name:** Certified Wireless Network Administrator

(CWNA)

Version: DEMO

#### **QUESTION 1**

Given: A 802.11 WLAN transmitter that emits an 80 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB loss.

The cable is connected to an antenna with a 16 dBi gain.

What is the resultant antenna power output (EIRP)?

- A. 160 mW
- B. 320 mW
- C. 800 mW
- D. 1200 mW
- E. 1600 mW

Answer: E

### **QUESTION 2**

What factors are required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz point-to-point RF link at a distance of miles (5 kilometers)?

- A. Accurate Link Budget calculations
- B. Accurate Earth Bulge calculations
- C. System Operating Margin (SOM) of at least 20 dB
- D. A minimum antenna gain of 13 dBi
- E. A Fresnel Zone that is at least 60% clear of obstructions

Answer: AE

## **QUESTION 3**

What phrase defines Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP)?

- A. Transmitter output power plus attached cable and connector loss
- B. Transmitter output power only
- C. Power supplied to the antenna plus antenna gain
- D. Reflected power due to an impedance mismatch in the signal path
- E. Power supplied to an RF antenna

Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 4**

What term describes the effect of increasing the intensity of an RF wave when the RF antenna lobe is focused in a desired direction?

- A. Directional Extension
- B. Active Amplification
- C. Beam Compression
- D. Passive Gain
- E. Phased Propagation

Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 5**

Which antenna types can be used in a scenario where simple receive diversity is required?

- A. Omni-directional
- B. Patch
- C. Yagi
- D. Grid
- E. MIMO Sector
- F. Sector Array

Answer: AB

## **QUESTION 6**

While working on a presentation document in a conference room equipped with a wireless network, you notice that, as you turn your laptop in different directions, your wireless signal strength changes. What statement describes the RF signal property that is primarily responsible for this change in signal strength?

- A. The RF signal's amplitude is changing due to a change in the visual line-of-sight.
- B. The RF signal's wavelength is being affected by varying antenna gain.
- C. The RF signal's multipath is changing the amount of RF absorbed by nearby objects.
- D. The RF signal's phase is oscillating due to electromagnetic interference (EMI).
- E. The RF signal's polarization is different than the receiving antennA.

Answer: E

#### **QUESTION 7**

What antenna characteristic decreases as the gain of the antenna is increased?

- A. Beamwidth
- B. Range
- C. Dissipated heat
- D. Polarization radius
- E. Fresnel Zone

Answer: A

## **QUESTION 8**

What characteristics determine the diameter of the first Fresnel Zone for a 802.11 WLAN link?

- A. Antenna beamwidths
- B. Size of the antenna elements
- C. Distance between the antennas
- D. Frequency of the transmission
- E. Transmission power
- F. Antenna gain

Answer: CD

#### **QUESTION 9**

What statements about the beamwidth of an RF antenna are true?

- A. The lower the gain of an antenna, the more narrow one or both beamwidths become.
- B. The RF signal stops propagating at the beamwidth borders.
- C. Beamwidth is calculated by the -3 dB points from the center axis, both horizontally and vertically.
- D. Horizontal beamwidth is displayed (in degrees) on the antenna Azimuth Chart.
- E. Beamwidth is calculated using the length of the antenna element.

Answer: CD

#### **QUESTION 10**

What antenna technologies are used to help overcome null areas of RF coverage due to multipath?

- A. Simple Diversity
- B. Phase Dispersion
- C. Circular Polarization
- D. Beam Linearization
- E. Transmit Beamforming
- F. Spectral Clarification

Answer: AE

#### **QUESTION 11**

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 long hallway.

When choosing an antenna with higher gain, what other antenna characteristic will also change?

- A. Fresnel Zone size
- B. Maximum input power
- C. Beamwidths
- D. Return Loss
- E. VSWR Ratio

Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 12**

Given: XYZ Company is constructing a building-to-building ERP-OFDM bridge link using patch antennas. The buildings are 4 blocks apart in the middle of a large city. XYZ Company is using the rooftop of each building for antenna placement. There are several buildings closely spaced between the two locations, but there is a narrow visual line-of-sight. The link does not work as XYZ Company had hoped.

What would you do to rectify this problem at the lowest possible cost?

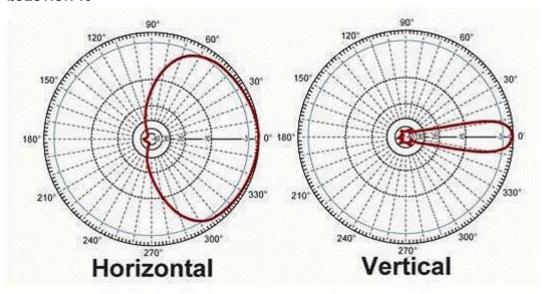
A. Change the antennas to high gain parabolic dish or grid antennas with a narrow beamwidth.

This will sufficiently shrink the Fresnel Zone to an area where other buildings are not impeding.

- B. Decrease the output power to the minimum allowed by the link budget calculation. This will minimize the size of the Fresnel Zone and increase the quality of the wireless link.
- C. Use a vertically-polarized antenna on one building and a horizontally-polarized antenna on the other to decrease the size of the Fresnel Zone. Cross-polarization will shrink the Fresnel Zone size while allowing the output power to remain the same.
- D. On top of each building, place a mast or tower that is tall enough to completely clear the Fresnel Zone of obstructions between the two antennas.

Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 13**



The exhibit illustrates the azimuth and elevation for what type of antenna?

- A. Indoor omni-directional
- B. Outdoor 20 degree vertical yagi
- C. Outdoor 120 degree horizontal sector
- D. Indoor 60 degree horizontal patch
- E. Outdoor 10 degree vertical grid

Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 14**

What are some common specifications for 802.11 WLAN antennas?

- A. Spectral Resilience
- B. Operating Temperature
- C. Impedance in Ohms
- D. Azimuth Beamwidth
- E. Return Loss Rating

## F. Maximum Input Power

**Answer: BCDF** 

## **QUESTION 15**

What is the most common mount type for connecting a WLAN antenna to an outdoor mast (pole)?

- A. Suction cups with threaded posts
- B. Perforated radome enclosure
- C. Magnetic mount with bulkhead adapter
- D. U-bolt with base clamp
- E. Tilt-n-swivel universal mount with ratchet adjustment

Answer: D

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