



[CWNP PW0-104](#)

Exam Name: *Wireless LAN Administration Exam*

Q & A : 120 Q&As

Pdf Demo

Quality and Value for the PW0-104 Exam

[Just4Exams Practice Exams](#) for CWNP CWNP PW0-104 are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, using only certified subject matter experts and published authors for development.

100% Guarantee to Pass Your PW0-104 Exam

If you do not pass the CWNP PW0-104 exam on your first attempt using our Just4Exams ***PW0-104 testing engine and pdf study guide***, we will give you a FULL REFUND of your purchasing fee.

Downloadable, Interactive PW0-104 Testing engines and PDF Version

Our Exam Preparation Material provides you everything you will need to take a [CWNP certification](#) examination. Details are researched and produced by [CWNP Certification](#) Experts who are constantly using industry experience to produce precise, and logical.

Free PW0-104 Exams:

This is demo only, this pdf do not include the questions and answers picture

Exam : CWNP PW0-104

Title : Wireless LAN Administration Exam

1. What word describes the bending of an RF signal as it passes between mediums of different density?

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

Answer: C

2. Which units of measure are used to describe relative power level changes?

- A. dBm
- B. dBi
- C. dB
- D. mW
- E. dBW

Answer: BC

3. What factors affect the distance that an RF signal can be effectively received?

- A. Transmitting station's antenna type
- B. Receiving station's radio sensitivity
- C. Fresnel zone blockage
- D. Power over Ethernet (PoE) usage
- E. Antenna connector type
- F. Distance between access points

Answer: ABC

4. 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

5. In a long-distance RF link, what statement about Fade Margin is true?

- A. Fade Margin is an amount of signal strength in addition to the Link Budget.
- B. The Fade Margin of a long-distance RF link does not account for antenna gain.
- C. Fade Margin is rarely taken into account on a long-distance RF link.
- D. Fade Margin and Jamming Margin are synonymous, interchangeable terms.

Answer: A

6. What causes an excessively high Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) in an 8011 WLAN?

- A. An impedance mismatch between devices in series with the main RF signal
- B. Reflected DC voltage on the main RF signal line
- C. Refracted RF signal peaks along the main signal path
- D. Crosstalk (inductance) between adjacent conductors

Answer: A

7. Given: Return Loss is the decrease of forward energy in a system because some of the power is being reflected back toward the transmitter.

What can cause a high return loss in an RF transmission system?

- A. A Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) of 1.5:1
- B. An impedance mismatch between devices in the RF system
- C. Cross-polarization of the RF signal as it passes through the RF system
- D. The use of multiple connector types in the RF system (e.g. N-type and SMA-type)
- E. Low output power at the transmitter and use of a high-gain antenna

Answer: B

8. As an RF wave propagates through space, the wave front experiences natural expansion. What is the detrimental effect of this expansion in a WLAN system?

- A. Linear Diffusion Loss
- B. Signal Attenuation
- C. Transmission Obfuscation
- D. Fresnel Zone Thinning
- E. Azimuth Inflation

Answer: B

9. 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

10. What factors are required to establish a high quality 2.4 GHz point-to-point RF link at a distance of 3 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

11. 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

12. Given: ABC Company's network administrator was just asked to install a 5 GHz OFDM bridge link between two buildings. He connected a WLAN bridge with a 50-ohm output to a 50-ohm RF coaxial cable. He connected the other end of the RF coaxial cable to a 25-ohm, 6 dBi Yagi antenna.

What is the maximum VSWR between the WLAN bridge and the Yagi antenna?

- A. 1.0:1
- B. 1.1:1
- C. 1.2:1
- D. 1.5:1
- E. 2.0:1
- F. 1.0:2

Answer: E

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. Given: A WLAN transmitter that emits a 200 mW signal is connected to a cable with a 9 dB loss.

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

- A. 50 mW
- B. 250 mW
- C. 500 mW
- D. 750 mW
- E. 1000 mW

Answer: B

17. What factor is NOT taken into account when calculating the System Operating Margin of a point-to-point outdoor WLAN bridge link?

- A. Operating frequency
- B. Tx antenna gain
- C. Tx power
- D. Rx cable loss
- E. Antenna height
- F. Rx sensitivity
- G. Distance

Answer: E

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

More [PW0-104 Braindumps](#) Information

Related PW0-104 Exams

PW0-104 PW0-100 PW0-050 PW0-200 PW0-300
PW0-205

Other CWNP Exams

PW0-050 PW0-300 PW0-070 PW0-200 PW0-205
PW0-100 PW0-104