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## **Q&A**

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**Exam : CWNA-108**

**Title : Certified Wireless Network  
Administrator**

**Version : DEMO**

1. An RF signal sometimes bends as it passes through some material other than free space.

What is the term that describes this behavior?

- A. Refraction
- B. Warping
- C. Scattering
- D. Reflection

**Answer: A**

2. What can an impedance mismatch in the RF cables and connectors cause?

- A. Increased range of the RF signal
- B. Fewer MCS values in the MCS table
- C. Increased amplitude of the RF signal
- D. Excessive VSWR

**Answer: D**

3. What factor does not influence the distance at which an RF signal can be effectively received?

- A. Receiving station's radio sensitivity
- B. Receiving station's output power
- C. Transmitting station's output power
- D. Free Space Path Loss

**Answer: A**

4. A WLAN transmitter that emits a 50 mW signal is connected to a cable with 3 dB loss.

If the cable is connected to an antenna with 9dBi gain, what is the EIRP at the antenna element?

- A. 26 dBm
- B. 13 dBm
- C. 23 dBm
- D. 10 dBm

**Answer: C**

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

- A. A Fade Margin is unnecessary on a long-distance RF link if more than 80% of the first Fresnel zone is clear of obstructions.
- B. The Fade Margin is a measurement of signal loss through free space and is a function of frequency and distance.
- C. Fade Margin is an additional pad of signal strength designed into the RF system to compensate for unpredictable signal fading.
- D. The Fade Margin of a long-distance radio link should be equivalent to the receiver's low noise filter gain.

**Answer: C**