CERTIFIED WIRELESS NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR (CWNA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **What type of application provides a visual representation of signal strength and available SSIDs?**

   A. Network management tool

   B. WLAN discovery tool

   C. Vulnerability assessment tool

   D. Performance monitoring tool

2. **What should be highlighted in an RF site survey report for future reference?**

   A. Historical data of the facility

   B. Design changes made during installation

   C. Access point placement and mounting details

   D. A timeline of project phases

3. **What frequency band does 802.11n operate on?**

   A. 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz

   B. 5 GHz only

   C. 2.5 GHz only

   D. 3.6 GHz and 4.9 GHz

4. **What phrase defines Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP)?**

   A. The maximum power output of a wireless device

   B. The highest RF signal strength that is transmitted from a given antenna

   C. The average power of an RF signal over a frequency range

   D. The strength of a signal after passing through a medium

5. **What device is essential for connecting different network segments in a wireless setup?**

   A. Router

   B. Access Point

   C. Modem

   D. Switch

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6. What key aspect must be monitored when implementing PoE devices in a network?

A. The type of devices connected to the network

B. The power budget in the edge switches

C. The maximum number of access points

D. The distance between access points

7. Which features are recommended for robust WLAN client security according to the 802.11-2012 specification?

A. WEP and WPA

B. CCMP cipher suite and 802.1X/EAP

C. TKIP and AES

D. None of the above

8. What is the maximum number of spatial streams supported by 802.11ac under ideal conditions?

A. 8

B. 4

C. 2

D. 1

9. Why should 802.11n (HT) APs not share an SSID with 802.11g (ERP) APs in a single channel architecture (SCA) WLAN system?

A. Client stations would benefit from multiple SSIDs

B. Client stations would see two different sets of AP capabilities

C. This improves overall network capacity

D. It allows for better security management

10. Which items should a security policy update include regarding WLAN technology?

A. Data cabling infrastructure

B. Theft prevention and data security

C. License management

D. Hardware specifications

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What type of application provides a visual representation of signal strength and available SSIDs?

A. Network management tool

B. WLAN discovery tool

C. Vulnerability assessment tool

D. Performance monitoring tool

A WLAN discovery tool is specifically designed to provide users with a visual representation of wireless networks in their vicinity. It typically maps out the available Service Set Identifiers (SSIDs) and indicates the signal strength for each network. This information is crucial for network administrators who need to assess coverage areas, identify overlapping networks, and troubleshoot connectivity issues. In contrast, a network management tool may offer broader functionalities, such as monitoring network performance, configuring devices, and managing traffic, but it doesn't necessarily focus solely on visualizing signal strength and SSIDs. Vulnerability assessment tools are used to identify security weaknesses within networks, while performance monitoring tools track the operational aspects of a network, providing insights into speed, latency, and other metrics. However, neither of these types of tools primarily focuses on visualizing SSIDs and signal strength, making the WLAN discovery tool the most appropriate choice for this task.

2. What should be highlighted in an RF site survey report for future reference?

A. Historical data of the facility

B. Design changes made during installation

C. Access point placement and mounting details

D. A timeline of project phases

Highlighting access point placement and mounting details in an RF site survey report is essential because it directly impacts network performance and coverage. Understanding where each access point (AP) is located, along with how and where they are mounted, helps ensure that the wireless network can deliver optimal service. This information assists in troubleshooting potential issues, scaling the network in the future, and providing a clear documentation of the current network configuration. The placement of access points is crucial as it determines coverage areas, overlap between APs, and the ability to handle user load. Correct mounting details offer insights into factors that could affect performance, such as height and orientation, which must be considered for maintaining signal integrity. Considering the other options, while historical data, design changes, and project timelines are important for overall project awareness and context, they do not provide the immediate, actionable details regarding current network infrastructure that access point placement and mounting specificities do. Therefore, focusing on the latter is paramount for maintaining and optimizing network efficiency.

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3. What frequency band does 802.11n operate on?

A. 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz

B. 5 GHz only

C. 2.5 GHz only

D. 3.6 GHz and 4.9 GHz

The correct response indicates that 802.11n operates on both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands. This dual-band capability is one of the key features of the 802.11n standard, which allows devices to communicate over either band, enhancing flexibility in network design and performance. By utilizing both frequencies, 802.11n can help mitigate interference that may be present in more congested bands, especially the 2.4 GHz band, which is often shared with other devices like microwaves and Bluetooth devices. Additionally, the 5 GHz band typically offers higher data rates and less interference, making it suitable for high-throughput applications. This versatility improves overall network performance, allowing users to select the best frequency for their specific needs depending on factors such as distance, interference, and device capabilities.

4. What phrase defines Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP)?

A. The maximum power output of a wireless device

B. The highest RF signal strength that is transmitted from a given antenna

C. The average power of an RF signal over a frequency range

D. The strength of a signal after passing through a medium

Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) is defined as the highest RF signal strength that is transmitted from a given antenna, considering both the power output of the transmitter and the gain of the antenna compared to an isotropic radiator. This concept allows for a comparison of effective radiated power regardless of the actual antenna characteristics. EIRP is calculated by taking the power output of the transmitter, adding the gain of the antenna, and subtracting any losses (such as cable losses). The resulting value provides a standardized measure of how effectively an antenna radiates energy into space, enabling comparisons across different systems and configurations. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of EIRP. The maximum power output of a wireless device does not account for the influence of the antenna's gain. Similarly, the average power of an RF signal over a frequency range does not reflect the concept of isotropic radiation. Finally, the strength of a signal after passing through a medium relates more to propagation effects rather than the effective radiated power from a transmitter and its antenna.

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5. What device is essential for connecting different network segments in a wireless setup?

A. Router

B. Access Point

C. Modem

D. Switch

In a wireless network setup, a router plays a crucial role in connecting different network segments. The router is designed to manage traffic between various networks and ultimately directs data to its destination across the internet or between local networks. Routers work by analyzing the destination addresses within data packets and determining how best to forward them toward their target segments. This makes them essential for ensuring that different segments of a network can communicate effectively, which is particularly important in larger setups where multiple wireless access points may be used. While other devices like access points, modems, and switches serve specific functions within a network, they do not directly provide the same capabilities as a router when it comes to interconnecting different networks. Access points primarily expand the wireless coverage on a single network, modems translate internet signals for network use, and switches connect devices within the same local area network but do not manage traffic between different networks. Thus, the router stands out as the essential device for connecting various network segments in a wireless environment.

6. What key aspect must be monitored when implementing PoE devices in a network?

A. The type of devices connected to the network

B. The power budget in the edge switches

C. The maximum number of access points

D. The distance between access points

Monitoring the power budget in the edge switches is crucial when implementing Power over Ethernet (PoE) devices in a network. Each PoE-enabled device—such as IP phones, wireless access points, and security cameras—requires a certain amount of power to operate correctly. The power budget refers to the total amount of power that the switches can provide to all connected PoE devices. If the total power consumption of all connected devices exceeds the power budget of the edge switches, some devices may not receive sufficient power, leading to operational failures or intermittent connectivity issues. Therefore, it's necessary to calculate the power requirements of each device and ensure that the switches can deliver adequate power without exceeding their capacity. Monitoring the power budget helps maintain the effectiveness and reliability of the network while supporting all necessary PoE devices. This consideration is essential in planning and deploying a network that effectively meets the power demands of all connected devices.

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7. Which features are recommended for robust WLAN client security according to the 802.11-2012 specification?

A. WEP and WPA

B. CCMP cipher suite and 802.1X/EAP

C. TKIP and AES

D. None of the above

The recommendation for robust WLAN client security according to the 802.11-2012 specification involves using the CCMP cipher suite in conjunction with 802.1X/EAP authentication. The CCMP (Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol) is crucial as it provides strong encryption based on the AES (Advanced Encryption Standard). This elevates the security of wireless communications, making them much more resistant to attacks compared to older protocols like WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) and TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol). 802.1X is a network access control protocol that provides an authentication mechanism to devices wishing to connect to a LAN or WLAN. It leverages EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol), which supports various authentication methods. This combination ensures that only authorized clients can access the network, providing a foundational layer of security. Using WEP and WPA, as mentioned in one of the alternatives, is not optimal because WEP is considered insecure due to vulnerabilities that can be easily exploited. WPA, while an improvement over WEP, still does not offer the same level of security that WPA2 or WPA3 (which utilize CCMP with AES) provides. In summary, the combination of the CCMP cipher suite with

8. What is the maximum number of spatial streams supported by 802.11ac under ideal conditions?

A. 8

B. 4

C. 2

D. 1

The maximum number of spatial streams supported by the 802.11ac standard is indeed 8 under ideal conditions. This capability is a key advancement of 802.11ac compared to previous standards. Each spatial stream allows for a separate data stream to be transmitted, which effectively increases the overall data throughput of the wireless connection. By utilizing multiple antennas, 802.11ac employs a technology known as Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output (MU-MIMO) under its operation, allowing for more efficient data transmission and improved performance in environments with multiple users. This is especially beneficial in scenarios where high throughput and bandwidth are required, such as streaming video or large file transfers. While other wireless standards, such as 802.11n, support fewer spatial streams, 802.11ac takes advantage of advancements in antenna technology and signal processing to push the limit to eight streams. This makes it a powerful option for modern wireless networking needs.

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9. Why should 802.11n (HT) APs not share an SSID with 802.11g (ERP) APs in a single channel architecture (SCA) WLAN system?

A. Client stations would benefit from multiple SSIDs

B. Client stations would see two different sets of AP capabilities

C. This improves overall network capacity

D. It allows for better security management

Sharing an SSID between 802.11n (HT) access points and 802.11g (ERP) access points in a single channel architecture (SCA) WLAN can lead to confusion for client stations regarding the capabilities of the available access points. When client devices connect to a network with a shared SSID, they might not differentiate effectively between the two types of access points. As a result, client stations would perceive two different sets of access point capabilities. The 802.11n access points support higher data rates, improved performance, and potentially more advanced features such as multiple input multiple output (MIMO) technology, while the 802.11g access points do not. This inconsistency can lead to suboptimal performance, as devices may connect to a slower access point not suited for their capability, thereby hindering the overall effectiveness of the WLAN. Avoiding a shared SSID ensures that client devices can clearly select the access point that matches their capabilities and operational needs, leading to better performance and resource utilization across the network.

10. Which items should a security policy update include regarding WLAN technology?

A. Data cabling infrastructure

B. Theft prevention and data security

C. License management

D. Hardware specifications

A comprehensive security policy update concerning WLAN technology should focus on theft prevention and data security because these are critical aspects of protecting sensitive information transmitted over wireless networks. With the inherent vulnerabilities of wireless communications, which can be intercepted more easily than wired connections, establishing guidelines for data encryption, user authentication, and access controls is essential. Theft prevention measures, such as physical security protocols for access points and user devices, also play a vital role in safeguarding the network from unauthorized access and misuse. By emphasizing these elements, the policy ensures a robust defense against both physical and cyber threats, thus enhancing the overall security posture of the wireless network. In contrast, while data cabling infrastructure, license management, and hardware specifications may be relevant to network management and operations, they do not directly address the security aspects specifically related to WLAN technology. Therefore, they are less critical for updating a security policy focused on the threats and vulnerabilities unique to wireless environments.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://cwna.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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