

PASSEXAM 問題集

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Exam : CWNA-107

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=uA68E68OqQgC&pg=PA235&lpg=PA235&dq=impedance+mismatch+in+the+RF+cables+and+connectors+cause&source=bl&ots=WEynkTBqO1&sig=-Hm_d26REw_UrVZtz20xErL-4Rg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5rvW0j57ZAhVMzqQKHeCGB0kQ6AEISDAF#v=onepage&q=impedance%20mismatch%20in%20the%20RF%20cables%20and%20connectors%20cause&f=false

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

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

Answer: D

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: D