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PW0-104

Wireless LAN Administration Exam

DEMO

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Note: The answer is for reference only, you need to understand all question.

QUESTION 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

QUESTION 2
What causes an excessively high Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) in an 802.11 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

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

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

QUESTION 4
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

QUESTION 5
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

QUESTION 6
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

QUESTION 7

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

QUESTION 8
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. 50mW
B. 250mW
C. 500mW
D. 750mW
E. 1000mW

Answer: B

QUESTION 9
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

QUESTION 10
Which units of measure are used to describe relative power level changes? C2

A. dBm