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QUESTION 1

When deploying long-distance 802.11 bridge links (10 miles / 16 km), what parameter may be critical for improving data flow by reducing retries caused by the long distances?

- A. The sequence control field value
- B. The acknowledgement timeout threshold
- C. The minimum transmit data rate value
- D. The CTS-to-self threshold
- E. The Beacon interval
- F. The PHY parameter set field

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Given: A WLAN controller is connected to ABC Company\\'s core layer 3 Ethernet switch with an IEEE 802.1Q trunk connection. The WLAN controller\\'s native VLAN is VLAN 6 and its IP address is 10.0.14.2 /24. Lightweight APs supporting centralized forwarding are connected to the network on VLANs 7, 8, and 9, and they each build a layer 3 tunnel back to the WLAN controller\\'s IP address. The dynamically assigned IP addresses received by each AP from a DHCP server will be .

- A. Associated with the VLAN on which they are connected.
- B. Associated with the native VLAN of the WLAN controller.
- C. Associated with VLAN 1, the default VLAN for new APs
- D. Associated with a non-routable VLAN until the MAC address of the AP is removed from the controller\\'s MAC filter

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Given: Assume that music on hold (MOH) features are unicast only.

What VoWiFi implementations require multicast packet delivery support by the WLAN infrastructure?

- A. All VoWiFi implementations
- B. Push-to-Talk VoWiFi phones
- C. VoWiFi soft phones



D. FMC phones

E. Flat (non-VLAN) VoWiFi implementations

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Why does a frame transmitted at 1 Mbps have a greater usable range than the same frame transmitted at 54 Mbps?

- A. Free space path loss causes greater signal dispersion for higher rate transmissions.
- B. Receiver sensitivity requirements are lower for frames transmitted with less complex modulation and coding.
- C. To improve reliability, 802.11 STAs increase transmit power as the signaling rate decreases.
- D. Lower data rate RF transmissions travel at higher speeds and are less likely to experience collisions.
- E. Frames sent at higher data rates are also sent at higher power levels and are therefore more prone to collisions and multipath.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

After surveying for the ideal mounting locations for APs, you have been asked to compromise RF propagation optimization due to aesthetic concerns raised by your customer. In the end, you\\'ve decided to mount the APs in the ideal locations and paint the APs so they go unnoticed in the environment.

What is a valid recommendation or consideration when painting APs? (Choose 2)

- A. Always use paints with metallic dye in them to prevent potential RF propagation impact.
- B. Do not paint the notification LEDs on the AP, but configure them to be dim or turned off altogether until troubleshooting is required.
- C. Painting APs may void the product manufacturer\\'s warranty.
- D. Most AP models for indoor environments come in a variety of form factors and colors. Painting is never recommended.
- E. Painting APs always introduces a fire and gas emissions hazard and should be avoided for all indoor APs.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 6

You are site surveying a network for VoWiFi. You have positioned an AP for a manual survey and are moving away from the AP with a phone in Survey Mode in your hand and you are reading the RSSI value of the signal received from the AP. You have previously determined that the noise floor was approximately -94 dBm on this floor of the building. The phone\\'s documentation does not specify a recommended RSSI or SNR value for best performance. Based on the



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information provided and the type of device (VoWiFi phone) you are deploying, what minimum RSSI should you plan for in all areas you are monitoring and where VoWiFi service is desired?

- A. -75 dBm
- B. -72 dBm
- C. -67 dBm
- D. -62 dBm
- E. -58 dBm

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

In a centralized WLAN architecture, what new problem may arise when you change the data forwarding model from centralized to distributed? (Choose 2)

- A. APs that were designed for a centralized forwarding model may not support all features in distributed forwarding mode.
- B. The Ethernet switch ports to which APs are connected may need to be reconfigured to support VLAN tagging and QoS at the network edge.
- C. All RRM controls will also need to be distributed to a master AP that acts as a channel and transmit power arbiter for other APs in the ESS.
- D. Centralized control functions, such as key management and distribution, RRM, and load balancing will no longer be supported.
- E. APs will not have the processing capabilities to support AES-CCMP, so TKIP will be the recommended encryption method.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 8

You told your customer that multipath fading may be mitigated simply by moving one or both of the receiver\\'s antennas a little bit, usually by one to four wavelengths away from its original position. Your customer is prepared to make the change, but does not know the wavelength for 802.11a.

What is the approximate wavelength of an 802.11a radio wave?

- A. 5.5 cm (2.16 inches)
- B. 12 cm (4.72 inches)
- C. 15.24 cm (6 inches)



D. 45 cm (17.71 inches)

E. 58 cm (22.83 inches)

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Multicast video applications typically require special treatment on the Wi-Fi network due to the nature of multicast traffic. Many vendors implement proprietary multicast-to-unicast conversion for this reason.

Which of the following is NOT a valid reason for special unicast conversion of downlink multicast traffic?

- A. In QoS WLANs, multicast traffic is always assigned to the best effort (AC_BE) transmit queue.
- B. Group addressed downlink frames are not acknowledged on the wireless medium.
- C. Multicast traffic must always be transmitted via omnidirectional antennas.
- D. Frames with a group receiver address must always be sent at a rate in the Basic Rate Set.

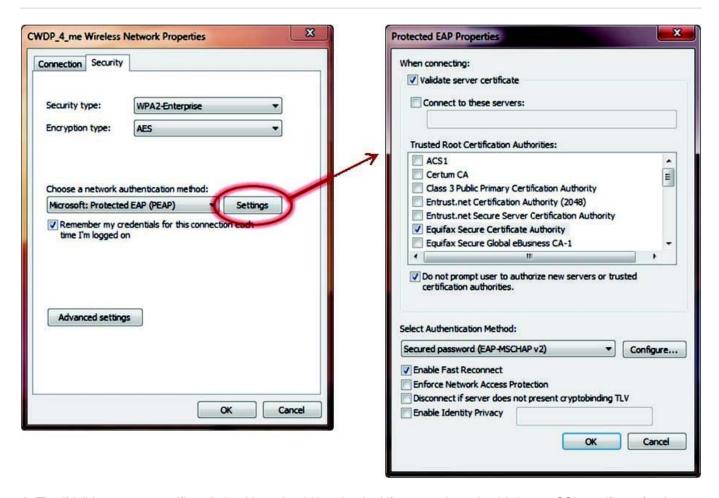
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

According to WLAN security design best practices, what is true of the EAP properties shown in the exhibit?



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- A. The "Validate server certificate" checkbox should be checked if you purchased a third-party SSL certificate for the AS, but left unchecked if you have a self-signed certificate for the AS.
- B. The "Validate server certificate" checkbox should always be checked to prevent MITM attacks from rogue authentication servers.
- C. The "Trusted Root Certification Authorities" list is provided to identify the certificate that the client should send to the AS for client authentication.
- D. The "Do not prompt user to authorize new servers or trusted certification authorities" box should be checked only for administrative users.
- E. The "Enable Identity Privacy" checkbox and anonymous name field are only useful for networks supporting EAP-LEAP.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

In a centralized WLAN architecture, what new problem may arise when you change the data forwarding model from centralized to distributed? (Choose 2)

A. APs that were designed for a centralized forwarding model may not support all features in distributed forwarding



mode.

- B. Centralized control functions, such as key management and distribution, RRM, and load balancing will no longer be supported.
- C. All RRM controls will also need to be distributed to a master AP that acts as a channel and transmit power arbiter for other APs in the ESS.
- D. The Ethernet switch ports to which APs are connected may need to be reconfigured to support VLAN tagging and QoS at the network edge.
- E. APs will not have the processing capabilities to support AES-CCMP, so TKIP will be the recommended encryption method.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 12

What is the purpose of Friis transmission equation [(LdB) = 20 log(d) + 20 log (f) - 27.55]?

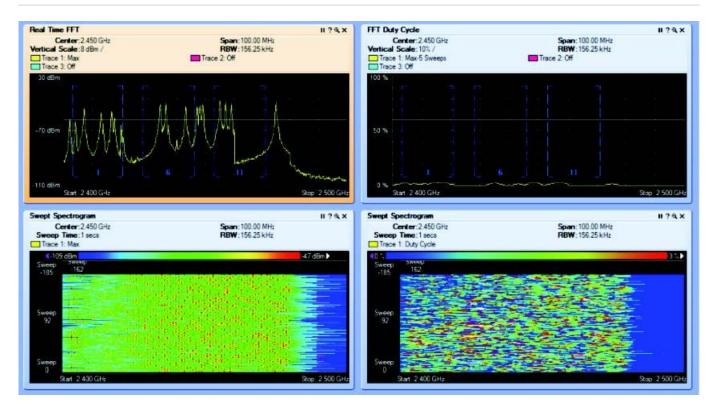
- A. Calculate earth bulge to determine minimum antenna height
- B. Calculate receive sensitivity for an 802.11 radio/antenna pair
- C. Calculate RF path loss in free space
- D. Calculate the loss experienced between the intentional radiator and antenna
- E. Calculate the minimum voltage requirements for lightning suppression systems

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

A wireless engineer from your company performed a site survey in an office building where a wireless network extension was needed. He reports that while performing a Layer 1 sweep near a meeting room full of people, he detected the RF environment displayed in the exhibit. He is unsure how to interpret what he recorded to determine its impact on a future Wi-Fi network.

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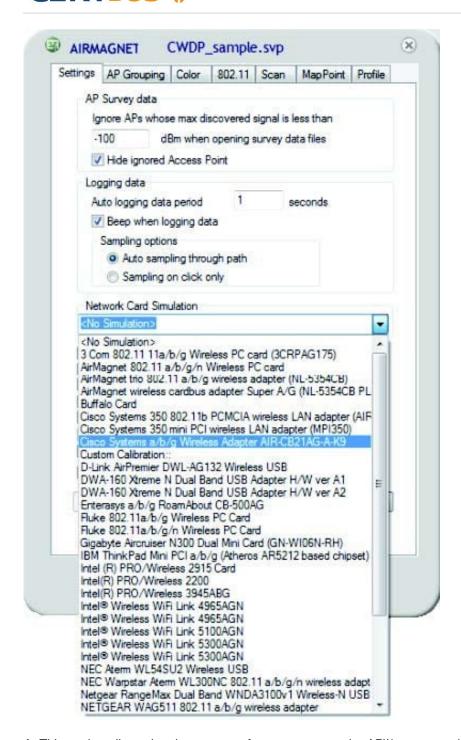
- A. The signal affects the entire spectrum and will render the wireless network unusable. It must be located and removed.
- B. The signal has a low duty cycle and should not be of major impact on the wireless network.
- C. The signal is alternating between peaks (high interference level) and valleys (low interference level). The network channel design must be built to avoid the affected peak frequencies.
- D. The signal is typical of a high radio card background noise. It shows that the card used for the Layer 1 sweep should be replaced and the Layer 1 sweep re-done.
- E. The Real Time FFT shows a high amplitude, narrowband jammer pulsing across the entire 2.4 GHz band. This will cause significant, intermittent interference to the WLAN.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

While configuring your site survey software for an upcoming manual survey project, you notice the configuration option for "Network Card Simu-lation" as shown in the exhibit.

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A. This setting allows the site survey software to convert the AP\\'s measured downlink RF data into a simulated data set as if the same data were transmitted by a specific client station. It is useful for determining uplink client performance when clients are located far from APs as well as projecting cell size for ad hoc networks.

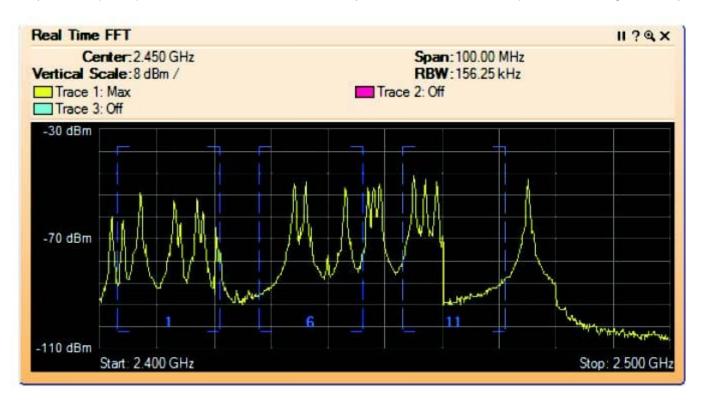
- B. Since WLAN adapters are not typically calibrated by manufacturers, this setting is a form of software calibration in which you can calibrate an (uncalibrated) adapter to match one of the calibrated adapters shown in the list. This process improves the reliability of RF data collection and reporting when uncalibrated adapters are used.
- C. This is the configuration area in which you specify the adapter type that will be used for the site survey so that the survey software can interpret that adapter\\'s reported metrics (based on proprietary formulas) into an RF measurement that is standardized by the survey software and known to its users. This is done for every survey.
- D. The site survey software manufacturer allows you to view the collected RF data as if it were collected by a different

type of adapter. This functionality allows you to review survey data to determine how the RF environment will likely look based on the receive sensitivity and other RF capabilities of a specific client adapter.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15

A Layer 1 sweep was performed at a customer location, and you are asked to review a capture taken during the survey.



What is the meaning of the chart shown in the exhibit and how should it be interpreted?

- A. Real Time FFT means Real Time First Fundamental Trace and shows the value of the first signal detected on each frequency at each sweep interval.
- B. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Frequency Timing and shows the RF pulses measured by the Layer 1 sweep tool.
- C. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Fourier Transform and shows the max value of the signal detected on each frequency in real time.
- D. Real Time FFT means Real Time Frequency Fundamental Texture and shows the value of the noise background generated by the card used to perform the Layer 1 sweep.

Correct Answer: C



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