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QUESTION 1

What RF math formula should be used to convert an RF value in units of dBm into a value of mW?

*NotE. "dBm" in the formulas represents the known dBm value

- A. $mW = 10^{(dBm/10)}$
- B. mW
- C. mW
- D. mW
- E. mW
- F. $mW =$

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

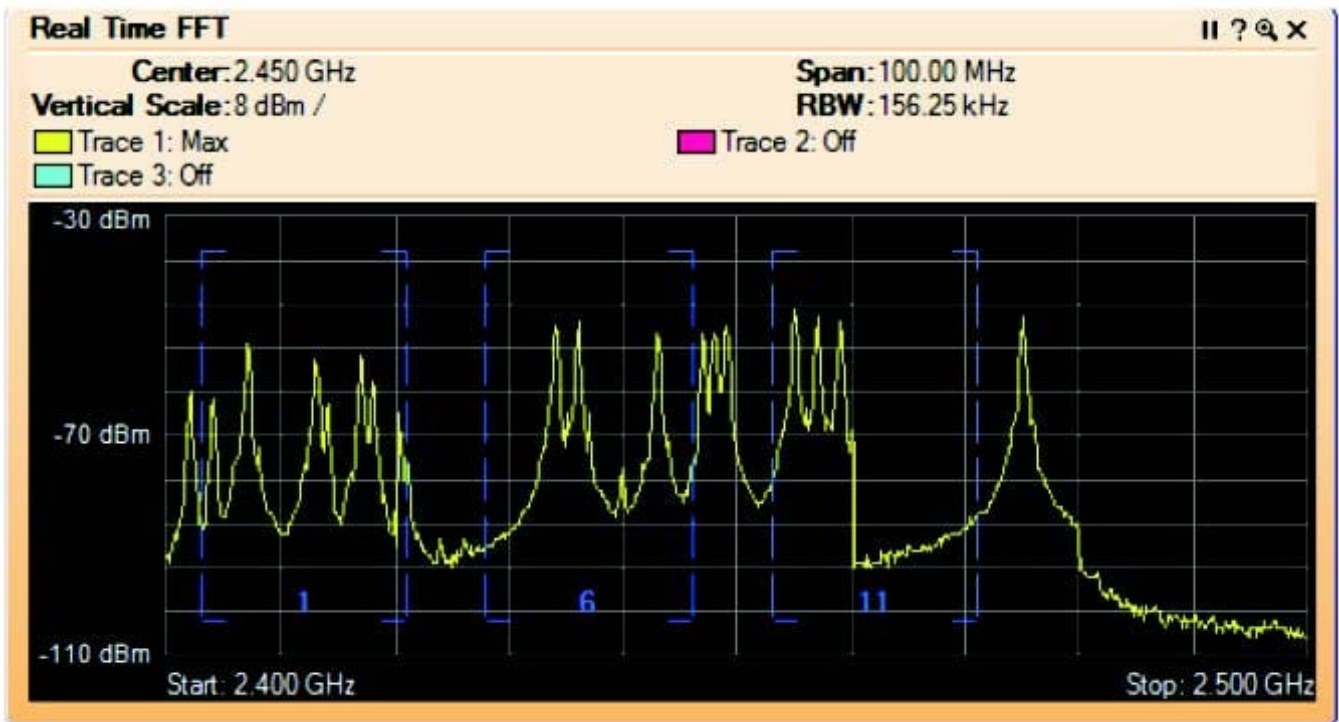
In a centralized WLAN architecture, what new problem may arise when you change the data forwarding model from centralized to distributed? (Choose 2)

- 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 3

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

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

As you plan a WLAN upgrade, you have assessed the network requirements and data signatures of your applications. One of the popular applications used on your network requires high bandwidth and low to medium Wi-Fi loss, but can tolerate moderate latency and jitter.

What application matches this description?

- A. FTP
- B. Email
- C. Skype chat
- D. Voice
- E. Video conferencing
- F. Video-on-demand

Correct Answer: F

QUESTION 6

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 7

What statement is true of a WLAN design that supports Real-Time Location Services (RTLS) with 802.11 RFID asset tags? (Choose 2)

- A. When passive tags are implemented, the AP density should be increased by 25% to make up for the shorter transmit range of passive tags as compared to active tags.
- B. Active RFID tags periodically transmit 802.11 beacon management frames that must be synchronized with the AP for proper location of the tagged asset.
- C. With passive tags, AP transmit gain should be increased to supply extra power for near-field coupling or backscatter modulation from the tag to the AP since the passive tag lacks an internal power source.
- D. Passive tags do not communicate directly with the WLAN infrastructure, but instead they rely on the tag interrogator to communicate tag information to the infrastructure's location tracking server/database.
- E. Active tags transmit directly to the APs and may not require 802.11 authentication and association to pass data traffic to the RTLS engine.
- F. When tracking assets with passive RFID tags, some APs should be moved, or additional APs be added, to provide more accurate triangulation and location services.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 8

What exhibit reflects the recommended life-cycle steps for successfully designing and deploying an enterprise WLAN from start to finish? (Choose 2)

Solution 1

1. Gather/define the network requirements
2. Conduct a visual site inspection
3. Create the predictive site survey
4. Fine-tune the network design
5. Deploy the network infrastructure
6. Conduct a verification survey
7. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
8. Create documentation
9. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

Solution 2

1. Gather/define the network requirements
2. Perform a predictive site survey
3. Create documentation
4. Deploy the network infrastructure
5. Conduct a verification survey
6. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
7. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

Solution 3

1. Conduct a visual site inspection
2. Define the network requirements
3. Perform a thorough pre-deployment manual site survey
4. Create the predictive site survey
5. Create documentation
6. Deploy the Network Infrastructure
7. Conduct a verification survey
8. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
9. Troubleshooting, Monitoring, Maintenance, Expansion

Solution 4

1. Conduct a visual site inspection
2. Gather/define the network requirements
3. Create the high-level network plan
4. Perform the pre-deployment manual site survey
5. Deploy the network infrastructure
6. Perform a predictive site survey
7. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
8. Create documentation
9. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

- A. Solution 1
- B. Solution 2
- C. Solution 3
- D. Solution 4
- E. Solution 5

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 9

Given: The 802.11n APs you have selected for your public access deployment support many of the PHY and MAC enhancements offered by the 802.11n standard. The AP is single-band (2.4 GHz) and only allows 20 MHz channels. The WLAN radio in the AP is a 3x3 802.11n chip that supports two spatial streams.

What is the maximum MCS rate that could be supported by this AP?

- A. 54 Mbps
- B. 65 Mbps
- C. 108 Mbps
- D. 144 Mbps
- E. 150 Mbps
- F. 300 Mbps

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

What type of pattern matches the 12 dBi antenna displayed in the exhibit?



Figure 1

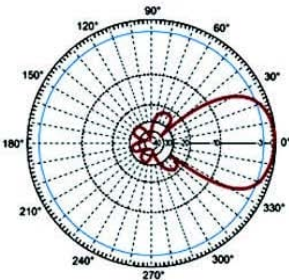


Figure 2

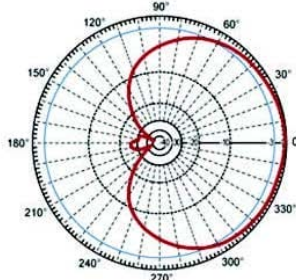


Figure 3

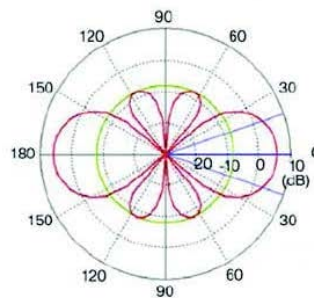
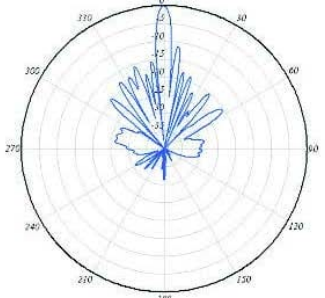


Figure 4



- A. Figure 1
- B. Figure 2
- C. Figure 3
- D. Figure 4

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Excessive uplink RTP frame retransmissions can result in . (Choose 3)

- A. Deauthentication of the transmitter by the receiver
- B. Lowering of the data transmission rate by the transmitting station
- C. MOS scores in excess of 5
- D. Head-of-Line blocking at the receiver
- E. Shortened battery life of a transmitting station
- F. Increased jitter in a VoWiFi connection

Correct Answer: BEF

QUESTION 12

What antenna connector type is displayed in the exhibit?



- A. RP-TNC
- B. RP-SMA
- C. N Connector
- D. MC Connector
- E. MMCX

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Given: Use Exhibit 1, 2, and 3 to answer the question.

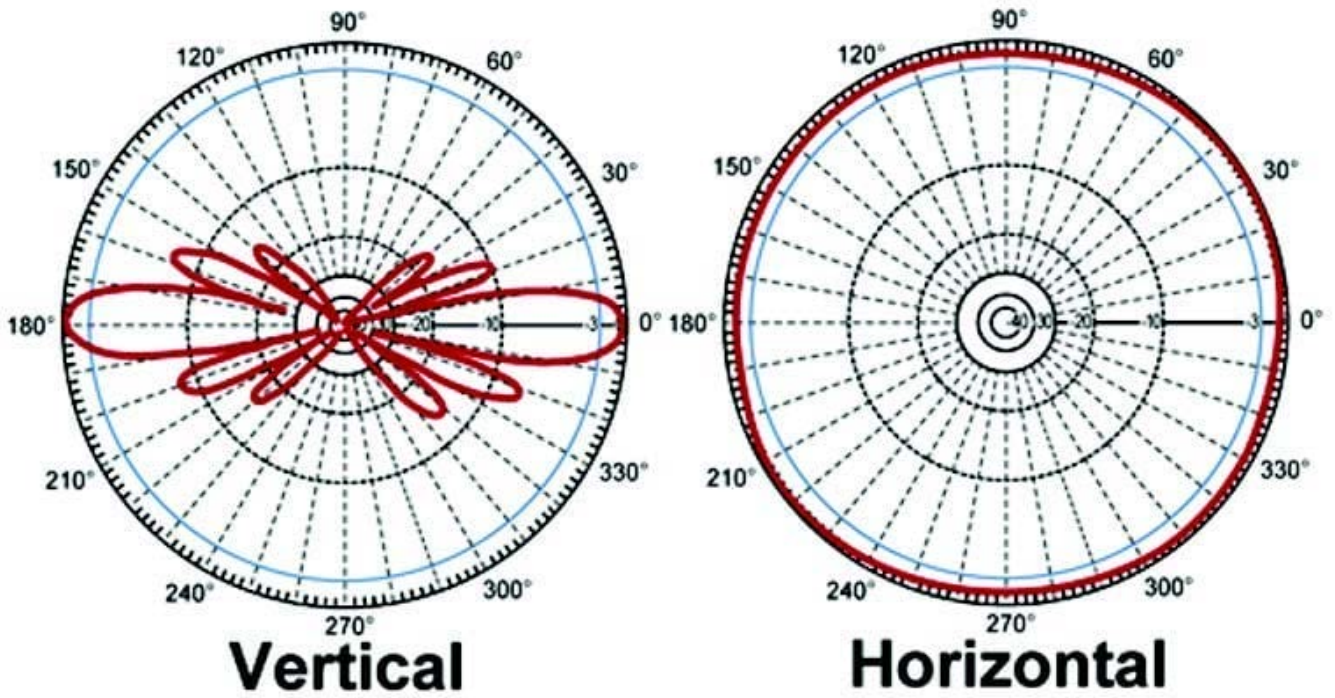


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



The azimuth and elevation charts for which type of antenna are shown in Exhibit 1?

- A. Figure 1
- B. Figure 2
- C. Figure 3
- D. Figure 4
- E. Figure 5
- F. Figure 6

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

In a manufacturing facility with highly reflective materials, you are planning an upgrade to your existing 802.11b solution. You have chosen a dual-band 802.11n infrastructure product for this purpose. Your client applications include:

Handheld scanners -- for inventory management

Toughbooks (laptops) -- mounted on forklifts for inventory and workflow management

VoWiFi phones -- used by select employees throughout the facility

You are evaluating all of the 802.11n enhancements and determining which features to enable for your environment and applications.

In this scenario, what 802.11n enhancements should NOT be enabled on the 2.4 GHz radio of the new APs? (Choose 2)

- A. 40 MHz channels
- B. Short guard intervals
- C. Block Acknowledgments
- D. Frame aggregation
- E. MRC
- F. STBC

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 15

You are on site, planning a network at a freight shipping company on a busy harbor. Since the preliminary WLAN design specifies support for the 5 GHz spectrum, you would like to test for radar pulses to determine if DFS channels should be supported at this facility. As a part of your spectral survey with a laptop-based analyzer, you include DFS testing to identify the presence of radar. This is done by manually observing Real-time FFT, Duty Cycle, and Active Devices charts of the spectrum analyzer software.

What potential drawback is present with this DFS test method? (Choose 3)

- A. Many WLAN products that support DFS channels report several false positives. Ideally, the actual WLAN equipment used in the deployment should be used to test for DFS.
- B. Some sources of 5 GHz radar, such as military ships, are mobile in nature. A longer, automated test setup should be used to identify the presence or absence of radar.

C. Manual identification of radar pulses using spectrum analysis charts can be very difficult due to radar's low amplitude at the Wi-Fi receiver.

D. Modern spectrum analyzer adapters do not provide the necessary bandwidth resolution required to detect and measure radar signatures.

Correct Answer: ABC

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