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QUESTION 1

In this question, you will compare the mobility processes of a network that supports WPA2- Personal and WPA2-Enterprise. Assume the use of a 15-character ASCII passphrase for WPA2- Personal and EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2 with WPA2Enterprise. Also, assume that proprietary roaming protocols are not supported.

When a device transitions from one BSS to another within the same ESS, what steps must be performed in the WPA2-Enterprise transition that are not performed in the WPA2-Personal transition? (Choose 2)

- A. Open System Authentication
- B. 802.11 Reassociation
- C. 802.1X authentication
- D. 4-Way Handshake
- E. Transfer of PMK from AAA server to authenticator
- F. Conversion of passphrase to PMK

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 2

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

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

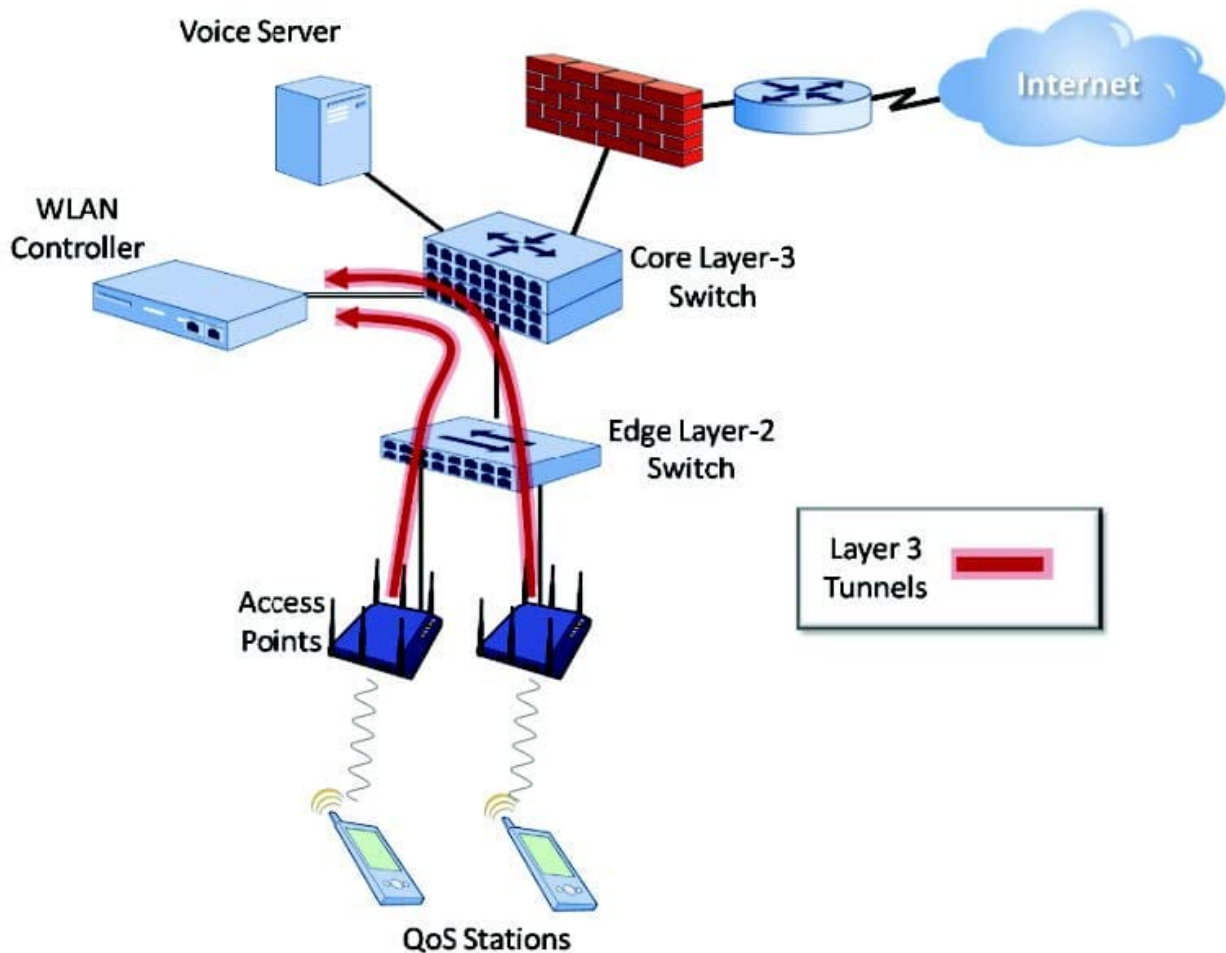
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Given: Use the exhibit as a reference. ABC Company has a WLAN controller with 10 controller-based APs; the Voice SSID is configured for centralized data forwarding. Each AP is connected to an access port on a layer-2 Ethernet



switch. Each layer-2 switch is uplinked to a single layer-3 core Ethernet switch. The WLAN controller is connected directly to the layer-3 core Ethernet switch. Layer-3 tunnels are created between all controller-based APs and the WLAN controller. A voice server is connected to the layer-3 Ethernet switch.



When a voice-enabled QoS STA sends an IP data packet to a voice server in this scenario, the DSCP value carried in the STA's IP data packet gets mapped to what and by which device?

- A. The DSCP value is mapped to an IEEE 802.1Q priority tag value by the WLAN controller.
- B. The DSCP value is mapped to the DSCP value in the encapsulating IP header by the layer-3 switch.
- C. The DSCP value is mapped to an IEEE 802.1p (802.1D-2004) UP value by the access point.
- D. The DSCP value is mapped to an IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tag by the access point.
- E. The DSCP value is mapped to the VLAN ID by the layer-2 Ethernet switch.

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

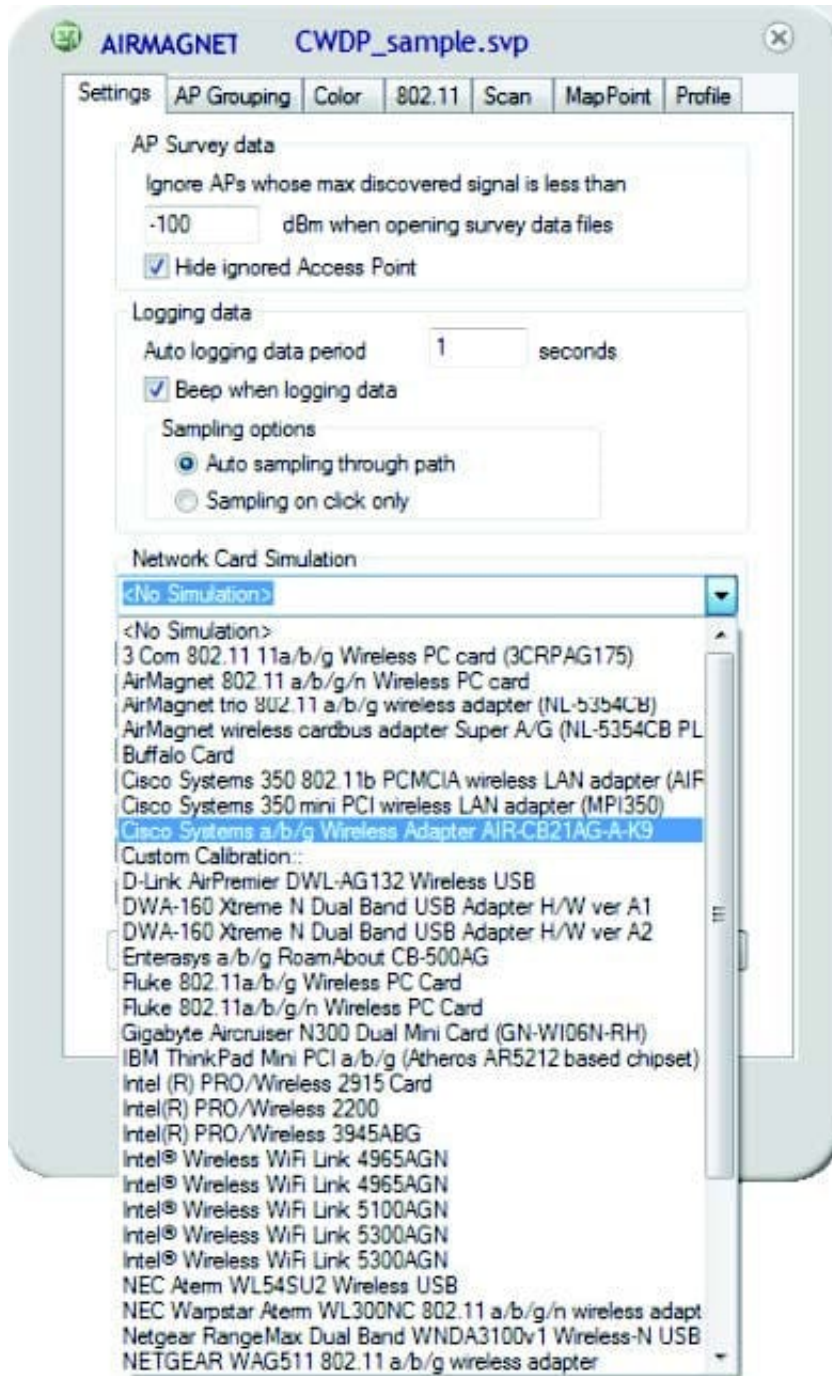
What is a radome?

- A. A type of semi-circular ceiling found in atriums and that is a heavy cause of RF reflection.
- B. A weatherproof piece of plastic covering an antenna or antenna system.
- C. The unit used to measure the signal reflected backward by the end of a cable.
- D. A piece of metal positioned behind APs mounted on outdoor poles, designed to limit the butterfly effect.
- E. The unwanted signal coverage provided by either side or back lobes in directional antennas.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

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



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 7

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.

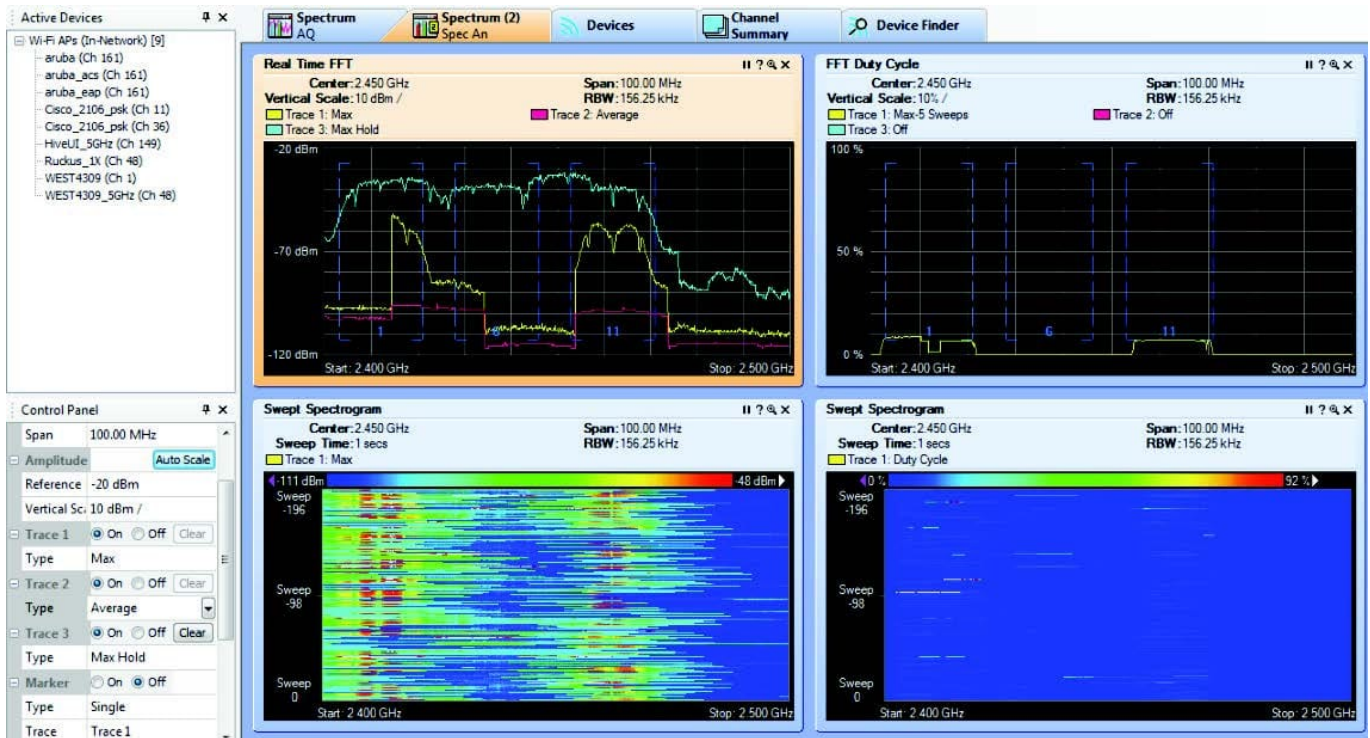
What is the maximum MCS rate that could be supported by this AP?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Given: In a site survey deliverable report, you are expected to explain the spectrum measurements taken at the customer's site. The exhibit shows a representative sample capture of the RF environment at one of the customer sites.



What best explains the data presented in this exhibit?

- A. The Real Time FFT chart shows a high noise floor across the entire 2.4 GHz band.
- B. Channel 1 is being heavily utilized by Wi-Fi and channel 11 also has some moderate Wi-Fi activity.
- C. As indicated by the data in the Active Devices list, the spectrum analysis chipset is also reporting 802.11 information.
- D. Although some access points are present in a nearby area, they are not being heavily used.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

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 10

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 11

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 12

Given: As the wireless network administrator for XYZ Company, you are planning to upgrade your aging wireless network infrastructure, as well as some clients, to support 802.11n. In your research, you have discovered that your new wireless client devices and infrastructure are 802.11n, WMM, and WMM-PS certified by the Wi-Fi Alliance. Some of your existing client devices are 802.11a/b/g devices that do not support WMM.

Given this information, what scenario is possible when your company's employees begin using both types of client devices on the new WLAN?



- A. All WMM-PS certified client devices will be prevented from utilizing WMM-PS features until all stations in use on the wireless medium are WMM-PS certified.
- B. The WLAN infrastructure will set the dozing times of the WMM-PS certified client devices based upon their WMM access category, while the non-WMM-PS client devices will continue to use PS- Poll frames.
- C. Performance and battery life will be inconsistent between WMM-PS and non-WMM-PS client devices when used with applications that support WMM-PS.
- D. WMM-PS enabled APs will allow both WMM-PS and non-WMM-PS stations to use the trigger- and-delivery mechanism, but WMM-PS stations will get priority.
- E. When all STAs are using Power Save features, WMM-PS STAs will experience poor performance due to PS protection mechanisms.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

When preparing a floor plan graphic for use in predictive and manual site surveying, what calibration method will lead to the most accurate and reliable RF data?

- A. Use the known size of a small object, such as a ceiling tile, and use a single instance of this object (e.g. a single ceiling tile) to scale the floor plan.
- B. Measure the width of an actual office doorway with a tape measure and use this value to calibrate against a doorway graphic.
- C. Use the longest available measurement (like a straight exterior wall) to calibrate the graphic's scale.
- D. Calibrate the ceiling height of the floor plan first, then the survey software should be able to auto-calibrate the X and Y planes of the graphic.
- E. With properly formatted .bmp and .png graphics, the site survey software should be able to extract the scale directly from the graphic data during import.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

In a multiple channel architecture (MCA) network supporting 802.1X authentication, what aspects of WLAN design affect client roaming efficiency and effectiveness? (Choose 3)

- A. Channels supported by infrastructure
- B. Key caching protocols
- C. Cipher suite
- D. PHY standard used by client



- E. Supported uplink and downlink MCS rates
- F. The infrastructure's roaming algorithm
- G. Channels supported and scanned by client

Correct Answer: ABG

QUESTION 15

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

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