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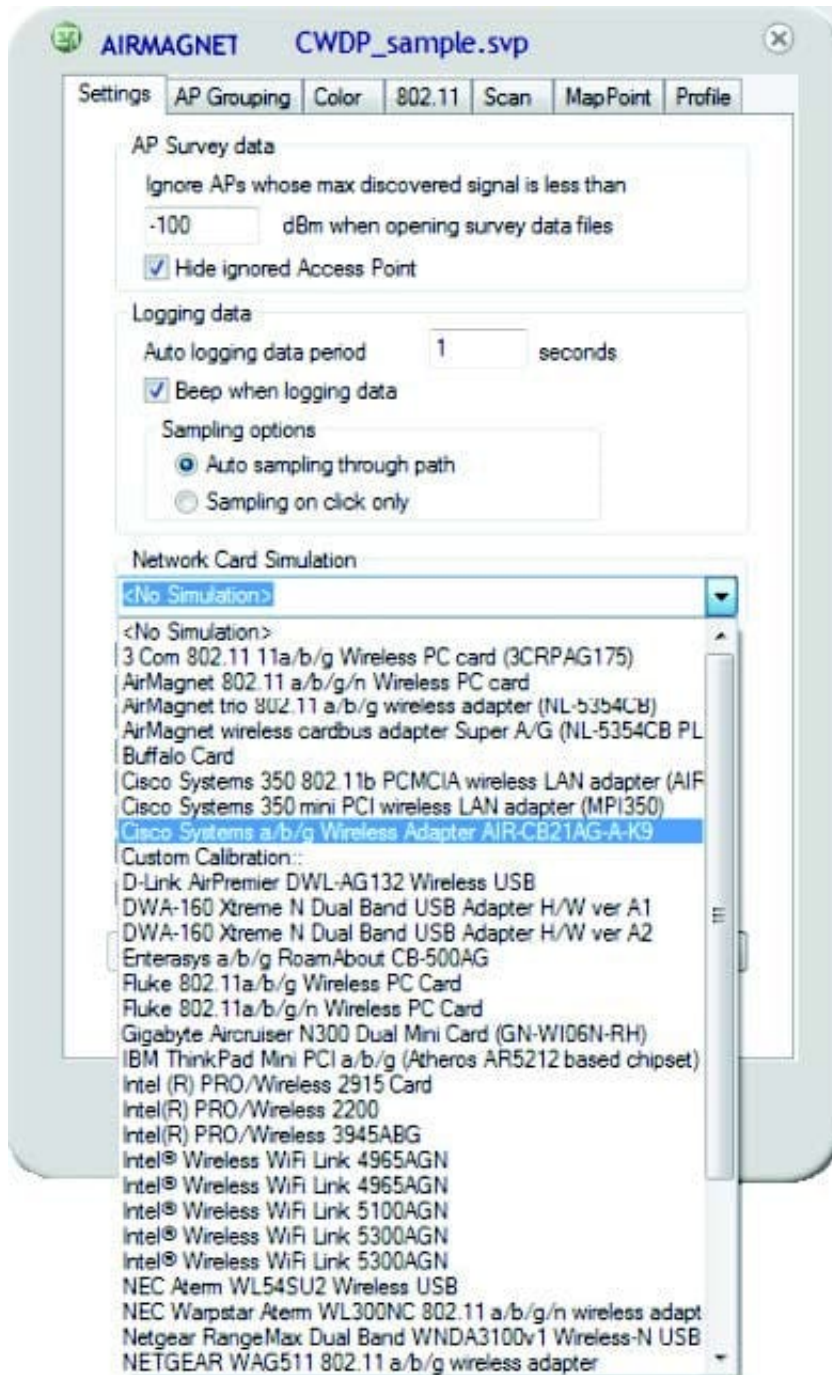
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QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 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

One of your customers plans on providing wireless coverage to a warehouse facility. After performing an initial walkthrough, you collect the following information:

- The central part of the warehouse is between 400 and 600 feet (122 to 183 meters) from the warehouse switches mounted on the walls.

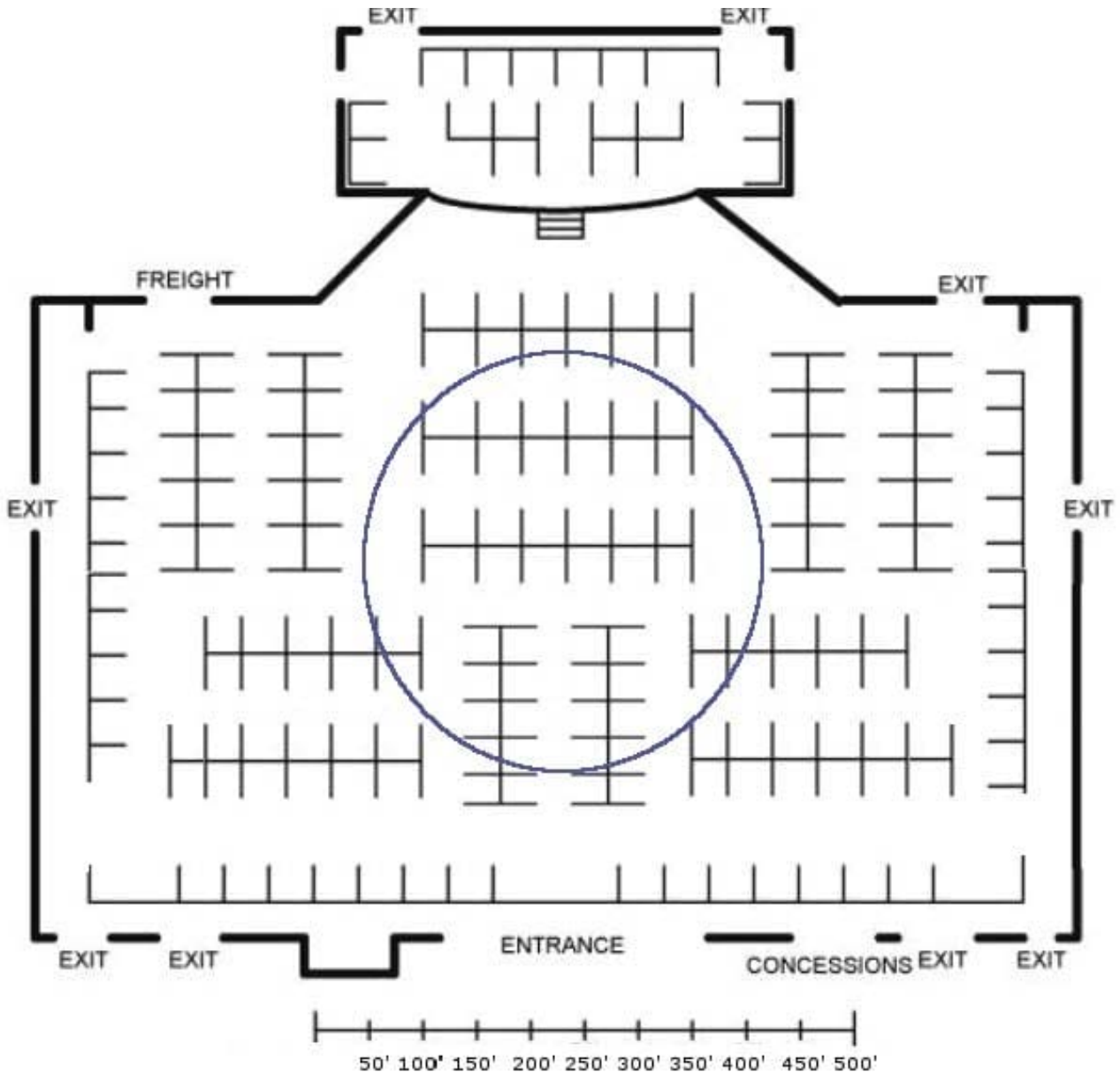
-The warehouse map was provided by the customer and is displayed in the exhibit.

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The warehouse storage is composed of metallic racks with varying inventory levels and contents, from electronics and plastic toys to food pallets and juice bottles.

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Workers need basic data coverage from their working location, and are not highly mobile. They usually work from one single aisle, and their laptop is on a cart with wheels.



What would be your recommendation to provide coverage to the central area (indicated by a blue circle) of the warehouse?

- A. Equip workers laptops with a directional antenna and install APs less than 328 feet (100m) away from the switch.
- B. In this case, extend the cable length just beyond 328 feet (100 m) and position APs as close as possible to the central area of the warehouse.
- C. Position APs along the walls, and equip the APs with Yagi antennas to cover the central area.
- D. Install APs for client access in the central area and use a mesh backhaul link to connect to the DS.

Correct Answer: D



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