



PW0-250^{Q&As}

Certified Wireless Design Professional (CWDP)

Pass CWNP PW0-250 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/pw0-250.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by CWNP
Official Exam Center

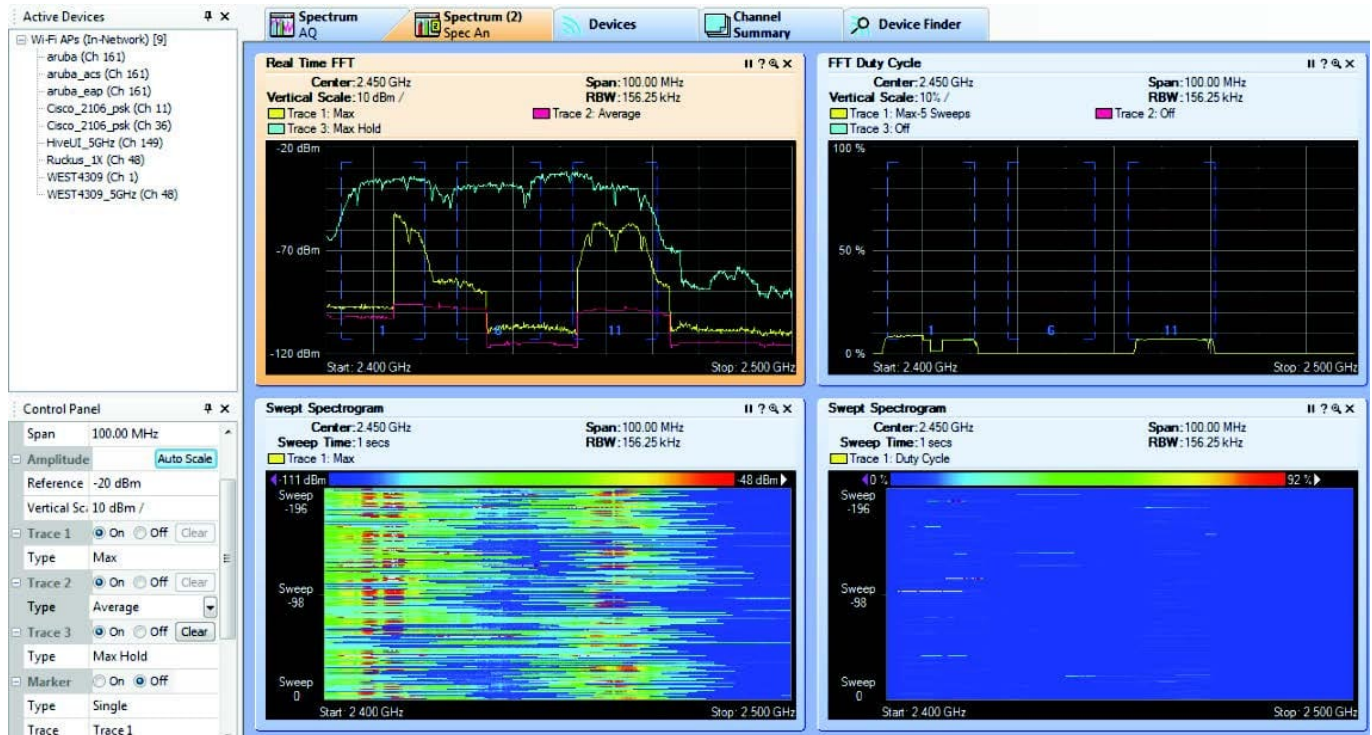
-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

You captured the wireless frame shown in the exhibit during a post-deployment verification site survey.



| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|---|------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 194 | 194.358631 | 10.10.10.115 | 10.10.60.60 | SKINNY | Cisco-sccp |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] Frame 190 (130 bytes on wire, 130 bytes captured) [-] Radiotap Header v0, Length 20 [-] IEEE 802.11 QoS Data, Flags:TC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type/Subtype: QoS Data (0x28) [-] Frame Control: 0x0188 (Normal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration: 44 BSS Id: Cisco_eb:67:81 (00:22:90:eb:67:81) Source address: Cisco_1b:de:8d (00:1d:45:1b:de:8d) Destination address: Cisco_08:56:c4 (00:23:5d:08:56:c4) Fragment number: 0 Sequence number: 107 [-] Frame check sequence: 0x5bcd0f33 [correct] [-] QoS Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority: 4 (Controlled Load) (Video) ...0 = QoS bit 4: Bits 8-15 of QoS Control field are TXOP Duration Requested Ack Policy: Normal Ack (0x00) Payload Type: MSDU TXOP Duration Requested: no TXOP requested (0) [-] Logical-Link Control [-] Internet Protocol, Src: 10.10.10.115 (10.10.10.115), Dst: 10.10.60.60 (10.10.60.60) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Version: 4 Header length: 20 bytes [-] Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0x00)0. = ECN-Capable Transport (ECT): 00 = ECN-CE: 0 Total Length: 72 Identification: 0x3fba (16314) [-] Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment) Fragment offset: 0 | | | | | |

What can you tell the customer about this network?

- A. This is a video stream packet, and there is a QoS marking issue on the wired side, because the DSCP value should not be set to 0.
- B. This is a voice control packet, and the configuration looks normal, as voice control may or may not have a DSCP tag.
- C. This is a video stream packet, and the configuration looks normal, as DSCP is always set to 0 when 802.11e QoS is specified at Layer 2.
- D. This is a voice RTP packet, and its marking was downgraded from Voice to Video which is a sign of congestion issues.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

During a post-deployment verification, you are requested to troubleshoot an area where users are experiencing poor throughput. They are using data communication only, mainly from laptops. You captured the frame displayed in the exhibit from the location where problems are reported. This frame is typical of those that were captured by the analyzer.



```
Frame 14887 (59 bytes on wire, 59 bytes captured)
  Radiotap Header v0, Length 20
    Header revision: 0
    Header pad: 0
    Header length: 20
    Present flags: 0x000018ee
    Flags: 0x10
    Data Rate: 6.0 Mb/s
    Channel frequency: 2412 [BG 1]
    Channel type: 802.11g (pure-g) (0x00c0)
    SSI Signal: -80 dBm
    SSI Noise: -100 dBm
    Signal quality: 10
    Antenna: 0
    SSI signal: 20 dB
  IEEE 802.11 QoS CF-Ack + CF-Poll (No data), Flags: .pmP.MFT.
    Type/Subtype: QoS CF-Ack + CF-Poll (No data) (0x2f)
    Frame Control: 0x77F9 (Normal)
      Version: 1
      Type: Data frame (2)
      Subtype: 15
    Flags: 0x77
    Duration: 39687
    Receiver address: 7a:a2:40:d5:49:be (7a:a2:40:d5:49:be)
    Transmitter address: ef:20:6f:0d:da:a7 (ef:20:6f:0d:da:a7)
    Destination address: 7c:b9:f8:1a:39:dd (7c:b9:f8:1a:39:dd)
    Fragment number: 15
    Sequence number: 890
    Source address: b7:97:16:50:00:7b (b7:97:16:50:00:7b)
    Frame check sequence: 0x0a348121 [incorrect, should be 0x09615e51]
    QoS Control
      Priority: 5 (video) (video)
      ...1 .... = EOSP: End of service period
      Ack Policy: Block Ack (0x03)
      TXOP Limit: 2
```

What does this frame reveal about the RF network in this area?

- A. One station seems to be streaming video, thus may have reserved significant bandwidth via admission control
- B. Contention Free is in place in this network, which may starve some non-QoS stations from access
- C. Multipath or excessive collisions seem to be an issue in this area
- D. The AP seems to be too far to provide enough coverage to this area
- E. Stations are using null data frames as protection mechanisms to reserve the medium
- F. The station that sent this frame is causing a DoS attack by using extended Duration values

Correct Answer: C