**Vendor:**CWNP

**Exam Code:**PW0-250

**Exam Name:**Certified Wireless Design Professional (CWDP)

**Version:**Demo

**QUESTION 1**

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

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**QUESTION 2**

Your customer location is equipped with DAS, originally deployed to relay a GSM signal indoors and provide 802.11 data coverage to static stations. What type of wireless application would be least likely to be supported by this RF distribution model?

A. On-demand video streaming over wireless

B. Data connection with frequent roaming

C. Location-based services for wireless assets or RFID tags

D. VoWLAN if the codec is G.729.

E. FTP over implicit TLS/SSL

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 3**

At a university, the WLAN has been successfully deployed for ubiquitous access for faculty, students, and guests. Many student computer labs are available throughout the campus with wired network connectivity, but there are also a few smaller lab areas and workstations where Ethernet cabling is not available. For student wireless use, the students must authenticate against RADIUS/Active Directory using PEAP. Also, the network administrators at this university would like administrative access to these workstations when they are not in use by students so that the administrators can manage group policies, update OS patches, and perform other routine software maintenance.

What deployment options are available and recommended for both student use and remote administration of these workstations? (Choose 2)

A. Due to the architecture of 802.1X port-based access control, it is not possible for a wireless- only computer to access network services required by network administrators in this scenario.

B. Machine authentication accounts should be enabled to provide persistent machine network connectivity when student users are not associated.

C. The WLAN infrastructure vendor is responsible for providing proprietary client connectivity options to facilitate device connectivity without user interaction.

D. These workstations should be Ethernet-connected to a wireless client bridge, which will maintain network connectivity independent of student connectivity status.

E. These stations should be deployed with dual WLAN adapters. One adapter would be used for consistent network connectivity for administrative purposes and the second adapter should be used for student access.

Correct Answer: BD

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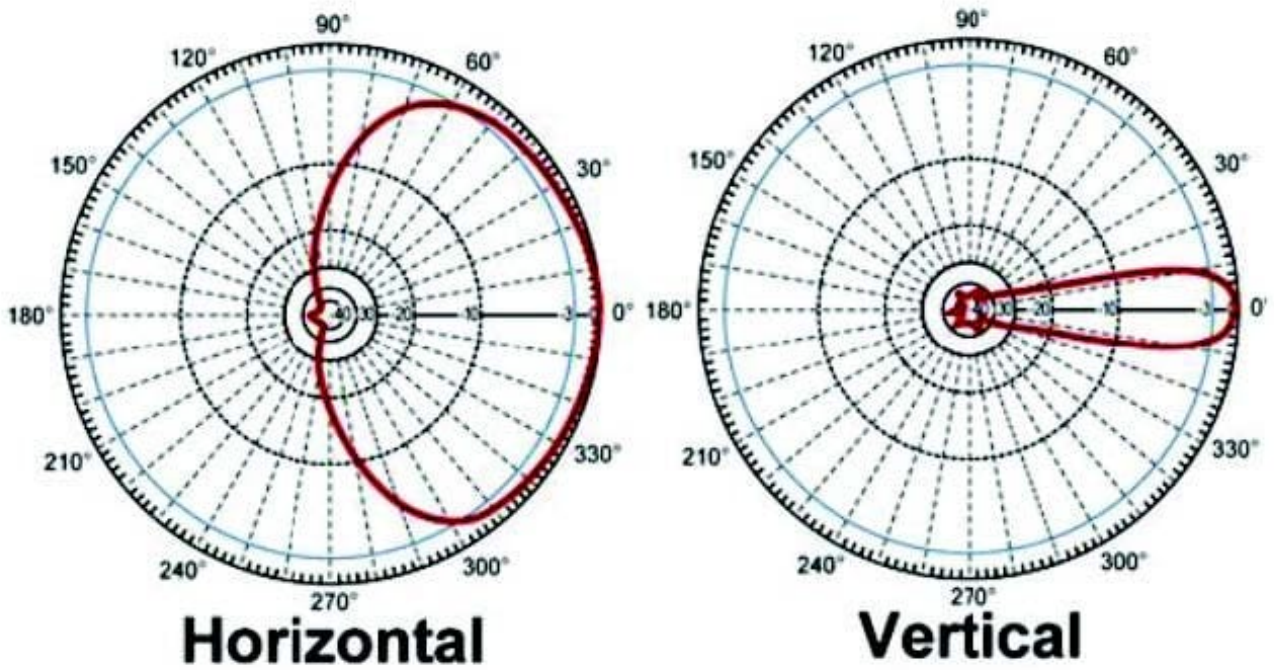
**QUESTION 4**

The exhibit illustrates the azimuth and elevation for what type of antenna?




A. Omni-directional

B. 20 degree vertical yagi

C. 120 degree horizontal sector

D. 60 degree horizontal patch

E. 10 degree vertical grid

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 5**

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

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**QUESTION 6**

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

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**QUESTION 7**

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

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**QUESTION 8**

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. Multicast traffic must always be transmitted via omnidirectional antennas.

B. Group addressed downlink frames are not acknowledged on the wireless medium.

C. In QoS WLANs, multicast traffic is always assigned to the best effort (AC_BE) transmit queue.

D. Frames with a group receiver address must always be sent at a rate in the Basic Rate Set.

Correct Answer: A

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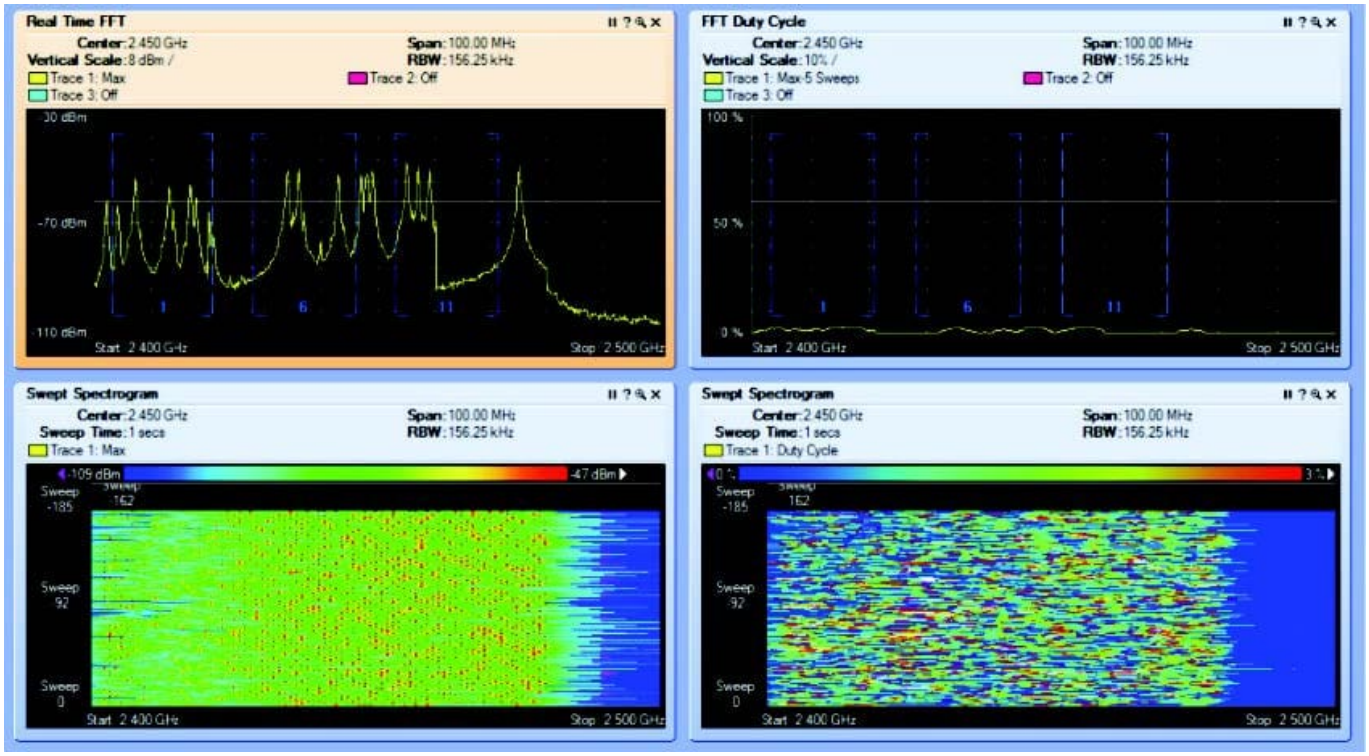
**QUESTION 9**

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.




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

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**QUESTION 10**

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

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**QUESTION 11**

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

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**QUESTION 12**

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