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QUESTION 1

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.

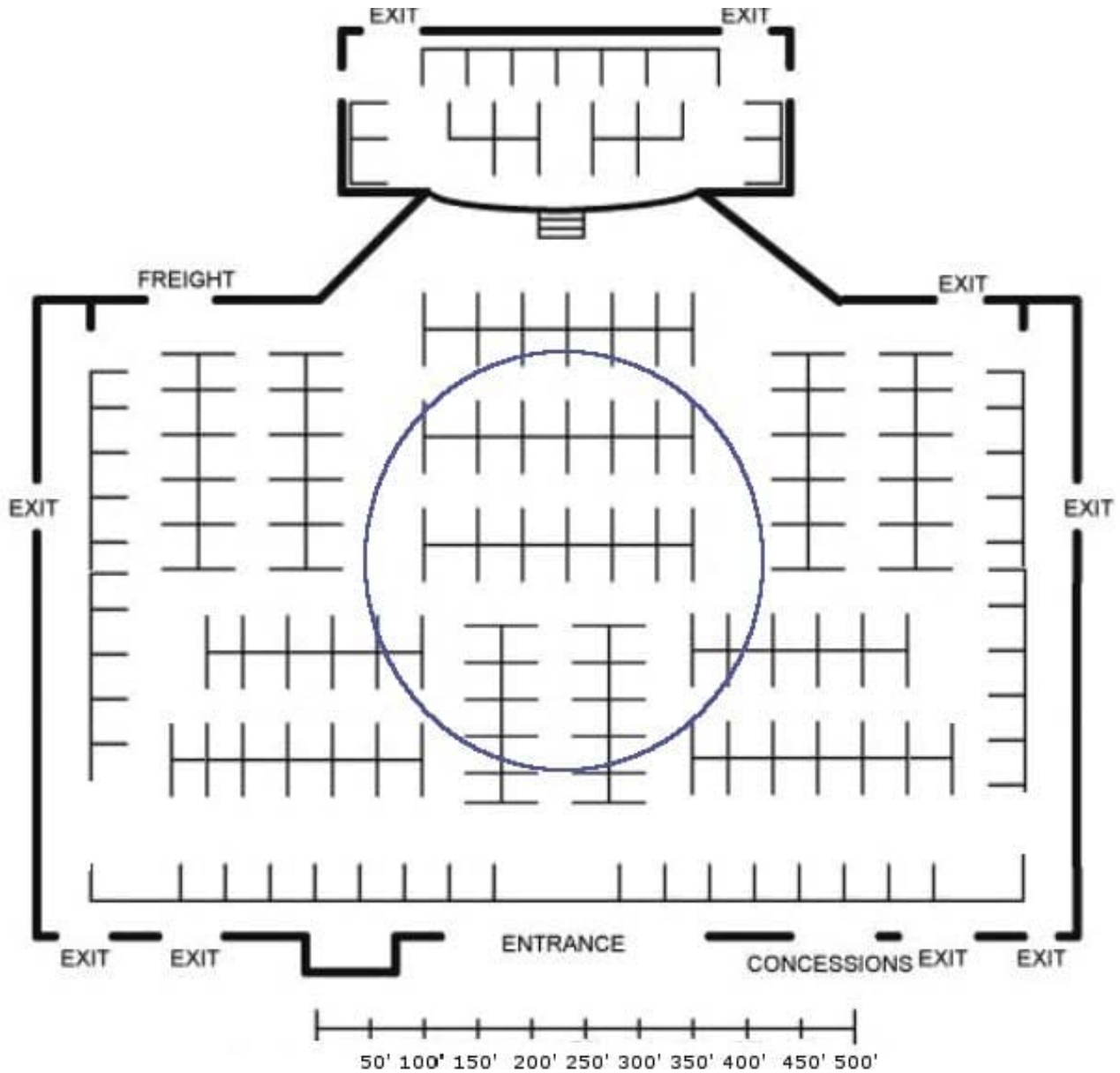
- The warehouse map was provided by the customer and is displayed in the exhibit.

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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

QUESTION 2

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 3

An associated STA detects a new BSS with the same SSID as the STA's current BSS. The new BSS uses a different IP subnet than the current BSS. If the STA is configured to use 802.1X/EAP preauthentication, what is likely to occur?

- A. The STA will not attempt to preauthenticate because the new BSS uses a different IP subnet.
- B. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate, but fail because the new BSS uses a different data-link broadcast domain.
- C. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate and succeed if DHCP is supported on the new subnet.
- D. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate and succeed if IP Mobility is enabled on the AP or WLAN controller.
- E. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate and succeed if the current AP has shared its cached PMK.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

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. In QoS WLANs, multicast traffic is always assigned to the best effort (AC_BE) transmit queue.
- B. Group addressed downlink frames are not acknowledged on the wireless medium.
- C. Multicast traffic must always be transmitted via omnidirectional antennas.
- D. Frames with a group receiver address must always be sent at a rate in the Basic Rate Set.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

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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