

## PW0-250<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

In a large enterprise (5000+ wireless users), by what recommended methods are IP addresses and VLANs assigned to different clients associated to the same AP? (Choose 3)

- A. Each SSID is mapped to a static VLAN assignment
- B. Upstream AAA servers dynamically assign VLANs to each user or group profile
- C. Radio signal metrics (RSSI, SNR, etc.) of WLAN clients are triangulated for location-based VLAN assignment during association
- D. Each BSSID is assigned a unique VLAN to help manage the size of broadcast domains on the wired network
- E. Multiple VLAN pools are designated for an SSID and user IP addresses are selected in a round-robin fashion from the associated pools.
- F. In a centralized data forwarding model, clients automatically receive an IP address on the native VLAN of the AP's Ethernet access port.
- G. The configuration profile of the client supplicant is hard-coded with a VLAN ID.

Correct Answer: ABE

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**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

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**QUESTION 3**

ABC Manufacturing has a heavily-used dual-band (2.4 / 5 GHz) WLAN, but sporadic RF interference across the 2.4 GHz band is causing dropped VoWiFi calls and leading to data connectivity and throughput problems.

### **Solution 1**

- A. Implement TPC and DFS on all WLAN devices in the network to avoid interference.
- B. Change omni-directional antennas on APs to semi-directional where possible.
- C. Reduce the number of APs to only the number required for proper coverage and no more in all areas of the facility.
- D. Install a wireless intrusion prevention system (WIPS) to monitor performance across the entire WLAN.

### **Solution 2**

- A. Move all corporate data clients and VoWiFi devices to the 5 GHz channels appropriate for their regulatory domain.
- B. Have only guest access on 2.4 GHz channels, using a captive portal for authentication.
- C. Install a distributed spectrum analyzer to locate sources of RF interference, and try to remove the RF interference sources.
- D. Avoid using 2.4 GHz channels that conflict with RF interference sources that cannot be removed.

### **Solution 3**

- A. Reduce the output power on all APs and add more APs if necessary to maintain proper coverage.
- B. Configure all WLAN devices for low fragmentation and RTS/CTS threshold values.
- C. Configure the WLAN controller to perform periodic RF calibrations so that it will continue to reconfigure each AP for the optimum channel and power settings.
- D. Configure the WLAN controller to have the entire WLAN system use long preambles for 2.4 GHz transmissions for higher reliability.

### **Solution 4**

- A. Move all VoWiFi devices to 5 GHz channels, and leave the corporate data clients on the 2.4 GHz channels.
- B. Implement Mandatory Access Control on the WLAN controller for the VoWiFi WLAN profile.
- C. Implement low fragmentation and RTS/CTS threshold values on client stations only.
- D. Configure the WLAN controller to have each AP decide on its own channel and output power based on its measured RF environment.

What steps should ABC Manufacturing take to most effectively remedy this problem?

A. Solution 1

B. Solution 2

C. Solution 3

D. Solution 4

Correct Answer: B

## QUESTION 4

Assuming an identical RF environment,

**A**



Client Tx = 13 dBm (20 mw)  
Client Antenna = 2 dBi

AP Tx = 16 dBm (40 mw)  
AP Antenna = 9 dBi



**B**



Client Tx = 11 dBm (12.5 mw)  
Client Antenna = 2.2 dBi

AP Tx = 20 dBm (100 mw)  
AP Antenna = 2.2 dBi



**C**



Client Tx = 10 dBm (10 mw)  
Client Antenna = 5 dBi

AP Tx = 16 dBm (40 mw)  
AP Antenna = 3 dBi



**D**



Client Tx = 16 dBm (40 mw)  
Client Antenna = 3 dBi

AP Tx = 13 dBm (20 mw)  
AP Antenna = 2.2 dBi



which one of these scenarios is most likely to lead to a client-to-AP link imbalance in which one-way communication results?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

## QUESTION 5

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

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