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**QUESTION 1**

Given: You are evaluating the theoretical and real-world RF gain benefits of transmit and receive features introduced by 802.11n with MIMO. This exercise allows you to quantify the feature's value in a real-world environment.

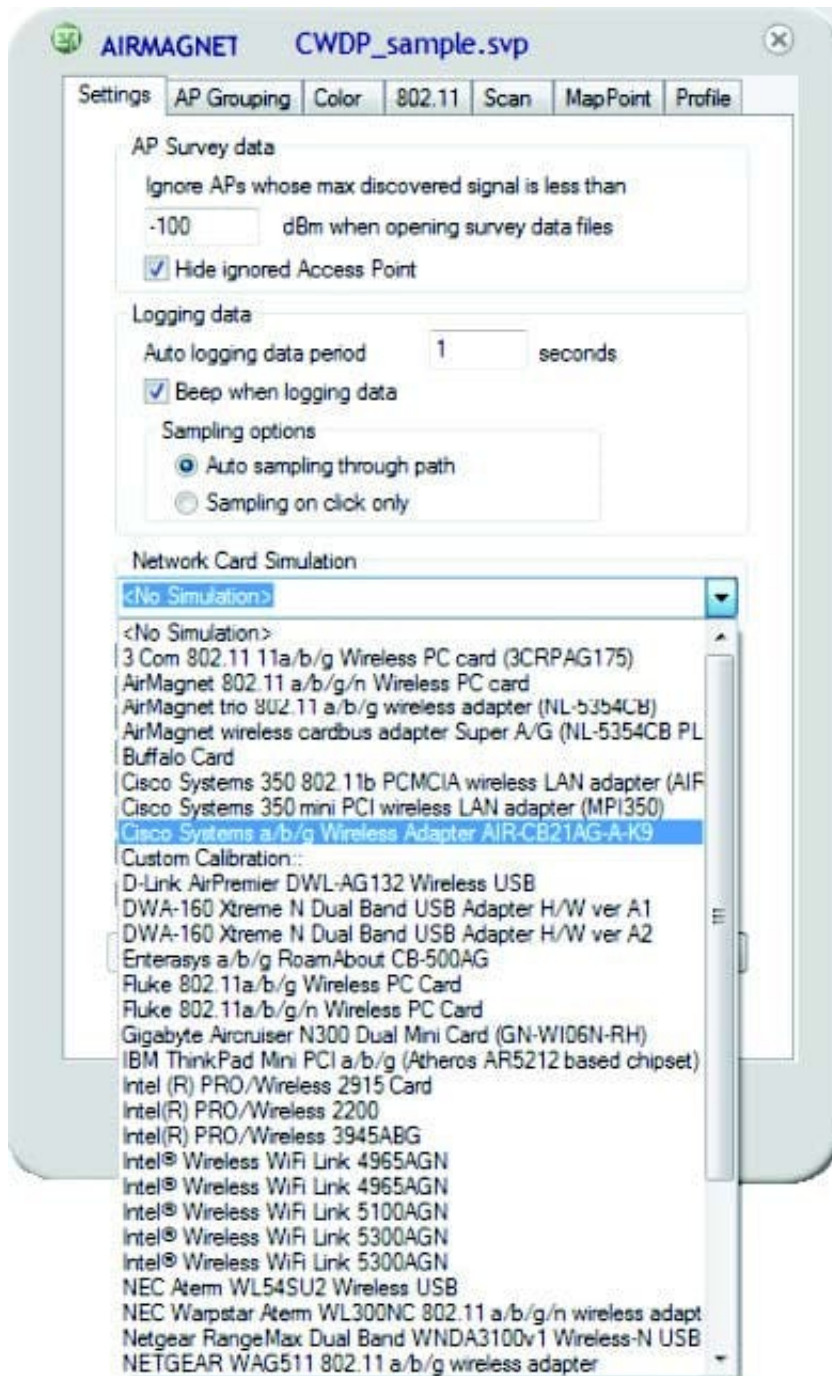
What is the maximum theoretical signal gain of chip-based TxBF and MRC (as features) when compared to the same AP using only a single antenna for transmit and receive (effectively simulating a 1x1 chip)?

- A. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = approx 5 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = 6 dBi gain
- B. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 1 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = 2 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain
- C. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = 6 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = 9 dBi gain
- D. 2 Rx or Tx chains = approx 4-6.5 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = approx 7-10 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = approx 10-12 dBi gain
- E. The theoretical gains offered by each additional radio are different for TxBF and MRC.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

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 3

You are testing a VoWLAN deployment, and your communication measurements show a certain amount of lost packets. What would be an acceptable packet error rate value to still provide acceptable call quality?

- A. There should be 0% error in a VoWLAN type of deployment
- B. No more than 1% PER max should be acceptable
- C. No more than 4% PER max should be acceptable
- D. No more than 8% PER max should be acceptable
- E. No more than 12% PER max should be acceptable

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

You are working on a VoWLAN design with your customer's wired networking team. How many distinct priority levels do you expect for the voice applications?

- A. 1 priority level, but 2 queues (one for uplink traffic, one for downlink traffic)
- B. 1 priority level per client and AP pair, so the total number depends on the expected number of clients
- C. 1 priority level for voice RTP, 1 priority level for voice control and RTCP
- D. 1 priority level for VoWLAN client traffic, 1 priority level for wired VoIP client traffic

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

As an implementation engineer, you have just received initial design specs from a network designer for your dual-band 802.11n deployment. The network design documents prescribe the following data rate configuration for the 2.4 GHz radio:

Basic Rates -- 5.5, 6, 11, 12 Mbps

Supported Rates --9, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54 Mbps as well as MCS 0-15

What will result from this design strategy?



- A. By disabling support for 1 and 2 Mbps while allowing 5.5 and 11 Mbps, the network will force 802.11b clients to use these higher data rates.
- B. Protection mechanisms will always be in use on this network to support 5.5 and 11 Mbps as basic rates.
- C. HR/DSSS (802.11b) stations will not be able to associate to the service set.
- D. This configuration violates the IEEE specification that defines 6, 12, and 24 Mbps as mandatory data rates for 802.11g/n.
- E. MCS 0 will represent the lowest data rate that can be used in the service set.

Correct Answer: C

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