



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

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

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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### QUESTION 3

What is a radome?

- A. A type of semi-circular ceiling found in atriums and that is a heavy cause of RF reflection.
- B. A weatherproof piece of plastic covering an antenna or antenna system.
- C. The unit used to measure the signal reflected backward by the end of a cable.
- D. A piece of metal positioned behind APs mounted on outdoor poles, designed to limit the butterfly effect.
- E. The unwanted signal coverage provided by either side or back lobes in directional antennas.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 4

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

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### QUESTION 5

When deploying long-distance 802.11 bridge links (10 miles / 16 km), what parameter may be critical for improving data flow by reducing retries caused by the long distances?

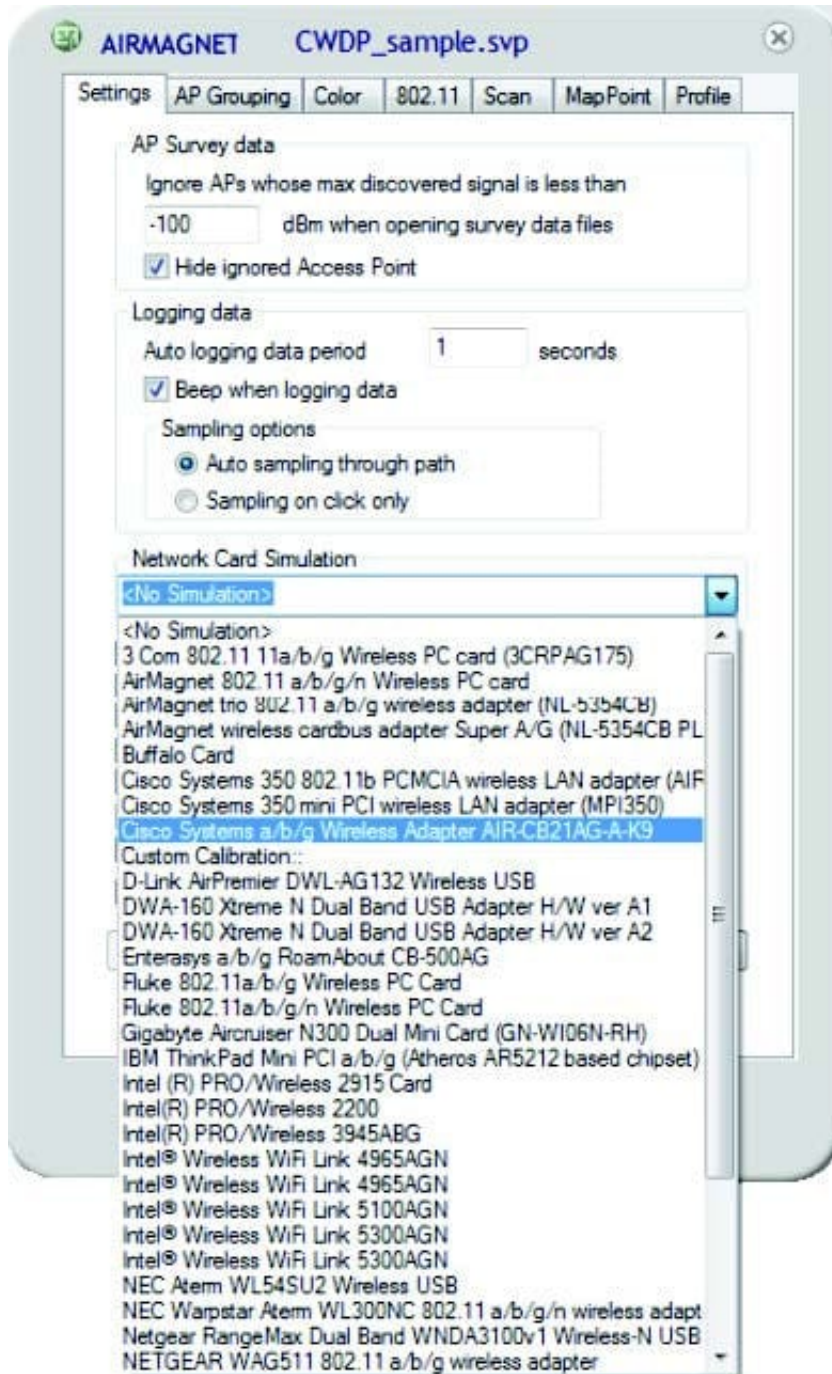
- A. The sequence control field value
- B. The PHY parameter set field
- C. The minimum transmit data rate value
- D. The CTS-to-self threshold
- E. The Beacon interval
- F. The acknowledgement timeout threshold

Correct Answer: F

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### QUESTION 6

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

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#### QUESTION 7

What is a valid 40 MHz channel configuration in the 2.4 GHz ISM band where channels 1-11 are permitted? (Choose 2)

- A. 4 (primary), +1 (secondary)
- B. 4 (primary), -1 (secondary)
- C. 8 (primary), +1 (secondary)
- D. 1 (primary), 6 (secondary)
- E. 11 (primary), 6 (secondary)
- F. 1 (primary), 5 (secondary)

Correct Answer: AF

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#### QUESTION 8

When deploying long-distance 802.11 bridge links (10 miles / 16 km), what parameter may be critical for improving data flow by reducing retries caused by the long distances?

- A. The sequence control field value
- B. The acknowledgement timeout threshold
- C. The minimum transmit data rate value
- D. The CTS-to-self threshold
- E. The Beacon interval
- F. The PHY parameter set field

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 9

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 10

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 11

Which definition correctly describes the "local MAC" variation of the centralized WLAN architecture?

- A. All MAC functions are performed by the AP. A minimal subset of network control is offloaded to the WLAN controller along with management and monitoring functions.
- B. PHY functions are performed directly by the AP. MAC functions are divided almost equally between the WLAN controller and the AP, according to the time sensitivity of the feature or service.
- C. The AP provides the RF termination point for the WLAN, but performs very few of the WLAN functions or services. The WLAN controller performs all MAC functions and the AP is very simple and lightweight.
- D. All RF-, data-, and control-related WLAN functions are performed by the AP. APs coordinate network services with one another and are managed by a WNMS, so no WLAN controller is used in this architecture.

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 12**

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

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**QUESTION 13**

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 14**

When a WLAN controller transmits an Ethernet frame that has an IEEE 802.11 frame as its payload to a lightweight AP, what type of QoS marks can be applied to the Ethernet frame and/or its payload? (Choose 3)

- A. IEEE 802.1Q PCP marks in the Ethernet frame header
- B. User Priority marks in the IEEE 802.11 frame header
- C. Throughput subscription marks in the Ethernet frame header
- D. MPLS tags from the Label Edge Router (LER)





- E. DSCP marks to the ToS bits in the encapsulating IP packet header
- F. RSVP tag if RTP is the payload of the IEEE 802.11 frame

Correct Answer: ABE

### QUESTION 15

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

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
190	194.358631	10.10.10.115	10.10.60.60	SKINNY	Cisco-sccp
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[-] Frame 190 (130 bytes on wire, 130 bytes captured)</li> <li>[-] Radiotap Header v0, Length 20</li> <li>[-] IEEE 802.11 QoS Data, Flags: .....TC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type/Subtype: QoS Data (0x28)</li> <li>[-] Frame Control: 0x0188 (Normal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration: 44</li> <li>BSS Id: Cisco_eb:67:81 (00:22:90:eb:67:81)</li> <li>Source address: Cisco_1b:de:8d (00:1d:45:1b:de:8d)</li> <li>Destination address: Cisco_08:56:c4 (00:23:5d:08:56:c4)</li> <li>Fragment number: 0</li> <li>Sequence number: 107</li> </ul> </li> <li>[-] Frame check sequence: 0x5bcdf033 [correct]</li> <li>[-] QoS control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority: 4 (Controlled Load) (Video)</li> <li>...0 .... = QoS bit 4: Bits 8-15 of QoS Control field are TXOP Duration Requested</li> <li>Ack Policy: Normal Ack (0x00)</li> <li>Payload Type: MSDU</li> <li>TXOP Duration Requested: no TXOP requested (0)</li> </ul> </li> <li>[-] Logical-Link Control</li> <li>[-] 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"> <li>Version: 4</li> <li>Header length: 20 bytes</li> <li>[-] Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0x00)</li> <li>.... ..0. = ECN-Capable Transport (ECT): 0</li> <li>.... ...0 = ECN-CE: 0</li> </ul> </li> <li>Total Length: 72</li> <li>Identification: 0x3fba (16314)</li> <li>[-] Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)</li> <li>Fragment offset: 0</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>					

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