



CWNP

Exam Questions CWDP-302

Certified Wireless Design Professional

NEW 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 storage is composed of metallic racks with varying inventory levels and contents, from electronics and plastic toys to food pallets and juice bottles. 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 one recommendation to provide coverage to the central area 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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

When a WLAN controller sends an 802.11 frame to a lightweight AP for transmission on the wireless medium, how does it mark the frame for 802.11 QoS priority?

- A. The WLAN controller will place the user priority (UP) value in the QoS Control field of the 802.11 frame header before passing it to the lightweight AP.
- B. The WLAN controller does not mark 802.11 frames with priority values only the APs can do this.
- C. The WLAN controller does not mark the 802.11 frames with priority values only the Layer 3 switches can do this.
- D. The WLAN controller does not mark the 802.11 frames with priority values only the Layer 3 routers can do this.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

When selecting a centralized WLAN architecture, what new problem may arise when you change the data forwarding model from centralized to distributed?

- A. APs that were designed for a centralized forwarding model may not support all features in distributed forwarding mode.
- B. The router between the APs and the controller must be made aware of the APs as forwarding client STAs.
- 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. Centralized control functions, such as key management and distribution, RRM, and load balancing will no longer be supported.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

In a manufacturing facility with highly reflective materials, you are planning an upgrade to your existing 802.11b WLAN implementation. 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 enhancement typically should NOT be enabled on the 2.4 GHz radio of the new APs?

- A. Multiple streams
- B. Short guard intervals
- C. Block Acknowledgments
- D. Frame aggregation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

As you plan a WLAN upgrade, you have assessed the network requirements and data signatures of your applications. One of the popular applications used on your network requires high bandwidth and low to medium Wi-Fi loss, but can tolerate moderate latency and jitter.

What application matches this description?

- A. Voice
- B. Email
- C. Skype chat
- D. Video-on-demand

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

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 802.11ac. In your research, you have discovered that your new wireless client devices and infrastructure are 802.11ac, 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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

You desire to achieve a 450 Mbps MCS. What 802.11n features (from the numbered list below) are required?

- 1. Frame aggregation
- 2. Short GI
- 3. 40 MHz channels
- 4. 2 spatial streams
- 5. 3 spatial streams
- 6. Transmit beamforming (TxBF)

- A. 2, 3, 2
- B. 1, 2, 3, 5
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
- D. 2, 3, 5

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

You are tasked with designing the WLAN to accommodate certain high density areas on your university campus where users frequently come and go. With a limited DHCP pool size (subnet mask = 255.255.252.0) for this WLAN subnet, you want to ensure that your DHCP addresses are used efficiently and are not exhausted, which would prevent new client Layer 3 connections. The DHCP server is a Windows Server 2012 R2 machine. Your design task is to determine the best configuration to allow as many users as possible while avoiding WLAN service interruptions and also to use the available addresses as efficiently as possible. What setting would be most effective at achieving this design task?

- A. Set the RTS threshold to 2346 bytes
- B. Set the inactive wireless client timeout (client age-out) to 5 minutes
- C. Set the maximum client limit per radio to 64
- D. Set the DHCP lease for this pool to 20 minutes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

What is the DSCP Per Hop Behavior equivalent classification of the 802.11 AC_VO priority level?

- A. AF31
- B. CS3
- C. VO
- D. EF

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 11

Given: For this fill-in the blank question, each answer option contains an answer for the first and second blanks, separated by a dash “—”. Choose the answer option that correctly fills in both blanks in the following sentence.

A WLAN may use 802.11 admission control to _____, and admission control requirements are configured separately for each _____ .

- A. Block stations with inadequate security parameters — SSID
- B. Identify voice-enabled wireless devices — AP radio (that is, 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz)
- C. Regulate the available bandwidth resources — Access Category
- D. Mark ingress and egress frames with priority values — TCP/IP port

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13

In a large enterprise (5000+ wireless users), by what would NOT be a recommended method by which IP addresses and VLANs are assigned to different clients associated to the same AP?

- 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. Multiple VLAN pools are designated for an SSID and user IP addresses are selected in a round-robin fashion from the associated pools

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

In a multiple channel architecture (MCA) network supporting 802.1X authentication, what aspect of WLAN design affects client roaming efficiency and effectiveness?

- A. PHY standard used by the AP
- B. Key caching protocols
- C. Cipher suite
- D. PHY standard used by client

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

What is the purpose of DHCP Option 43, and how is it used with WLANs?

- A. It provides clients with a temporary IP address on a restricted VLAN until 802.1X authentication is complete
- B. Then the client receives its long-term IP address.
- C. It provides IP address bindings for specific network nodes that require long-term IP address assignment
- D. WLAN controllers are configured to use Option 43 to receive long-term IP address leases that are centrally managed with DHCP.
- E. It supports vendor-specific IP address attributes for node discovery purpose
- F. APs use Option 43 with vendor class identifiers to obtain the IP address of a centralized WLAN controller.
- G. It integrates a DHCP server with AAA servers and user databases to dynamically assign IP addresses to client device
- H. During 802.1X, the AAA server uses Option 43 to notify the DHCP server what IP pool the client's address should be drawn from.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23

You deployed an AP and installed its antenna, and you now need to set the AP transmit power. Given a desired EIRP of 21 dBm, and an antenna gain of 5.85 dBd connected through 25 feet of cable with a loss specification of 4 dB/100 feet. Assuming that there is no significant loss from the connectors, what should be the transmit power level for this AP?

- A. 10 mW
- B. 14 mW
- C. 20 mW
- D. 25 mW

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

What kind of antenna results in a nearly circular pattern on the azimuth chart but a very flat donut shape on the elevation chart?

- A. High gain omni-directional
- B. 20 degree vertical yagi
- C. 120 degree horizontal sector
- D. 60 degree horizontal patch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27

You are creating an outdoor bridge link that spans more than 1000 yards. Which one of the following antenna types is more likely to be included in the design?

- A. Yagi
- B. Omni
- C. Patch
- D. Panel

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

What is the purpose of Friis transmission equation [$(LdB) = 20 \log(d) + 20 \log(f) - 27.55$]?

- A. Calculate earth bulge to determine minimum antenna height

- B. Calculate receive sensitivity for an 802.11 radio/antenna pair
- C. Calculate RF path loss in free space
- D. Calculate the loss experienced between the intentional radiator and antenna

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

Why does a frame transmitted at 1 Mbps have a greater usable range than the same frame transmitted at 54 Mbps?

- A. Free space path loss causes greater signal dispersion for higher rate transmissions.
- B. Receiver sensitivity requirements are lower for frames transmitted with less complex modulation and coding.
- C. To improve reliability, 802.11 STAs increase transmit power as the signaling rate decreases.
- D. Lower data rate RF transmissions travel at higher speeds and are less likely to experience collisions.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36

What basic RF math formula should be used as a baseline 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. $0 \text{ dBm} = 1 \text{ mW}$
- B. $\text{mW} \text{ C.}$
- C. $\text{mW} \text{ mW}$

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41

Given: You are evaluating the theoretical and real-world RF gain benefits of transmit and receive features introduced by 802.11 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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

You told your customer that multipath fading may be mitigated simply by moving one or both of the receiver's antennas a small amount, usually by one to four wavelengths away from its original position. Your customer is prepared to make the change, but does not know the wavelength for 802.11ac.

What is the approximate wavelength of an 802.11ac radio wave?

- A. 5.5 cm (2.16 inches)
- B. 12 cm (4.72 inches)
- C. 15.24 cm (6 inches)
- D. 45 cm (17.71 inches)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

Assume that your network operates in a regulatory domain that allows use of the entire 5 GHz space allowed in the 802.11ac amendment. In your upcoming 802.11ac deployment, you would like to take advantage of the performance improvements that result from channel bonding. However, after extensive testing, you have determined that your mission-critical WLAN should not use channels requiring DFS support. Given those two criteria (enable channel bonding and disable DFS channels), in the 5 GHz spectrum, how many non-overlapping 40 MHz channels will your system be able to use?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53

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?

- A. Many WLAN products that support DFS channels report several false positive
- B. Ideally, the actual WLAN equipment used in the deployment should be used to test for DFS.
- C. Some sources of 5 GHz radar, such as military ships, are mobile in nature
- D. A longer, automated test setup should be used to identify the presence or absence of radar.

- E. Manual identification of radar pulses using spectrum analysis charts can be very difficult due to radar's low amplitude at the Wi-Fi receiver.
- F. Modern spectrum analyzer adapters do not provide the necessary bandwidth resolution required to detect and measure radar signatures.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

When performing an indoor predictive site survey to make the WLAN planning and design cycle more efficient, what is a best practice for configuration of the simulated APs in the predictive modeling software?

- A. All simulated APs should be set to 20 MHz channels only.
- B. Always use the default 2.2 dBi omnidirectional antenna patterns for simulated APs.
- C. If dynamic RRM will be used, AP transmit power should be set to an estimated average level of the expected client devices, such as 25 mW.
- D. Defining custom AP and antenna patterns will yield more accurate prediction data than the pre-configured vendor AP/antenna combinations.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

What action should be taken after implementing a WLAN based on the design developed from the site survey process?

- A. Post-installation survey
- B. Requirements analysis
- C. Gathering facility documentation
- D. Design the infrastructure services

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59

When preparing a floor plan graphic for use in predictive and manual site surveying, what calibration method will lead to the most accurate and reliable RF data?

- A. Use the known size of a small object, such as a ceiling tile, and use a single instance of this object(e. a single ceiling tile) to scale the floor plan.
- B. a single ceiling tile) to scale the floor plan.
- C. Measure the width of an actual office doorway with a tape measure and use this value to calibrate against a doorway graphic.
- D. Use the longest available measurement (like a straight exterior wall) to calibrate the graphic's scale.
- E. Calibrate the ceiling height of the floor plan first, then the survey software should be able to auto-calibrate the X and Y planes of the graphic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

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 RF activity with a very low duty cycle. He is unsure how to interpret what he recorded to determine its impact on a future Wi-Fi network. What is true about this RF environment and its potential impact on the WLAN?

- A. The signal affects the entire spectrum and will render the wireless network unusable.
- B. It must be located and removed.
- C. The signal has a low duty cycle and should not be of major impact on the wireless network.
- D. 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.
- E. The signal is typical of a high radio card background noise.
- F. It shows that the card used for the Layer 1 sweep should be replaced and the Layer 1 sweep re-done.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

What is the meaning of a Real Time FFT graph?

- A. Real Time FFT means Real Time First Fundamental Trace and shows the value of the first signal detected on each frequency at each sweep interval.
- B. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Frequency Timing and shows the RF pulses measured by the Layer 1 sweep tool.
- C. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Fourier Transform and shows the max value of the signal detected on each frequency in real time.
- D. Real Time FFT means Real Time Frequency Fundamental Texture and shows the value of the noise background generated by the card used to perform the Layer 1 sweep.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

In a PC-based spectrum analyzer, what data chart identifies the overall RF utilization of a specific frequency in the environment being surveyed?

- A. FFT Max Hold
- B. FFT Average
- C. Swept Spectrogram
- D. Duty cycle

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

Given: In a site survey deliverable report, you are expected to explain the spectrum measurements taken at the customer's site. What portion of a spectrum analyzer view can be used to determine if a given channel is too active for use as the active channel for a new AP?

- A. Device list
- B. Frame decode
- C. Real time FFT
- D. Duty cycle

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 78

What statement is true of a WLAN design that supports Real-Time Location Services (RTLS) with 802.11 RFID asset tags?

- A. When passive tags are implemented, the AP density should be increased by 25% to make up for the shorter transmit range of passive tags as compared to active tags.
- B. Active RFID tags periodically transmit 802.11 beacon management frames that must be synchronized with the AP for proper location of the tagged asset.
- C. With passive tags, AP transmit gain should be increased to supply extra power for near-field coupling or backscatter modulation from the tag to the AP since the passive tag lacks an internal power source.
- D. Passive tags do not communicate directly with the WLAN infrastructure, but instead they rely on the tag reader to communicate tag information to the infrastructure's location tracking server/database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

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 option is available and recommended for both student use and remote administration of these workstations?

- 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. Roaming user profiles should be used so that the users do not lose the family pictures on their desktops.
- 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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

What are some advantages of designing guest access with all guest users tunneled directly into the DMZ?

- A. Allows a single SSID with different authentication/encryption models to be used for all WLAN services for corporate users and guests
- B. Minimizes configuration requirements for segmentation and filtering of guest traffic across internal LAN
- C. The border firewall configuration will not require any additional rules to pass guest traffic to the DMZ controller
- D. Enhances performance of web proxy servers in the DMZ for guest Internet traffic

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 84

In this question, you will compare the mobility processes of a network that supports WPA2-Personal and WPA2-Enterprise. Assume the use of a 15-character ASCII passphrase for WPA2-Personal and EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2 with WPA2-Enterprise. Also, assume that proprietary roaming protocols are not supported.

When a device transitions from one BSS to another within the same ESS, what step must be performed in the WPA2-Enterprise transition that are not performed in the WPA2-Personal transition?

- A. Open System Authentication
- B. 802.11 Reassociation
- C. 802.1X authentication
- D. 4-Way Handshake

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89

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.

In addition to avoiding 2.4 GHz channels and installing a distributed spectrum analyzer to locate RF interference sources, what should the implementer do to resolve the problem fully?

- A. Have only guest access on the 5 GHz channels.
- B. Move all corporate data clients and VoWiFi devices to the 5 GHz channels appropriate for their regulatory domain.
- C. Use captive portals for guest authentication in 5 GHz.
- D. Implement WPA-PSK everywhere in the network.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93

You are planning for client devices in a WLAN that is to be upgraded to 802.11ac. Which one of the following devices is more likely to have support for 3x3:3 radios and 256 QAM?

- A. laptop
- B. USB 2.0 adapter
- C. handheld scanner
- D. mobile phone
- E. tablet

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

What kind of applications has the characteristic traits of many communications back and forth between the server and client for each transaction initiated by the user?

For example, several files, images and other data files may be required to download to the client with each click from the user. Choose the best answer.

- A. high-data bandwidth application
- B. real-time application
- C. console management interfaces
- D. web-based application
- E. mobile apps

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98

Which one of the following areas would introduce the greatest challenge in coverage when designing a WLAN?

- A. outdoor park areas
- B. conference rooms
- C. elevators
- D. standard office spaces
- E. long hallways

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

When implementing an upgrade involving adding hardware to existing APs, what kind of upgrade is being deployed?

- A. forklift
- B. phased
- C. staged
- D. modular
- E. software

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference <https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/definition/phased-rollout>

NEW QUESTION 107

It has been determined that the highest data rate available in 802.11n (HT PHY) devices must be available. What modulation is required in this scenario?

- A. 256 QAM
- B. BPSK
- C. QPSK
- D. 64 QAM
- E. 16 QAM

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

When implementing a WLAN in a hospital environment, which one of the following is a common mistake made by designers?

- A. Considering client devices over the laptops and tablets.
- B. Failing to consider multi-floor propagation.
- C. Thinking that lead walls impact RF behavior.
- D. Feeling that health privacy regulations have an impact on WLAN security requirements.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110

iPerf is a tool used in site surveys and validation surveys for what purpose?

- A. Throughput testing
- B. CCI detection
- C. Signal strength mapping
- D. RSSI tracking
- E. Data rate mapping

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference <https://searchenterprisewan.techtarget.com/tip/How-to-use-iPerf-to-measure-throughput>

NEW QUESTION 113

You must determine the SNR of a particular signal. You know the RSSI. What additional metric is required?

- A. Throughput rate
- B. Data rate
- C. Noise floor
- D. CCI ratio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114

What strategy can be used to ensure efficient cell overlap for VoIP site surveys?

- A. Measure the percentage of cell overlap using the cell overlap feature in the site survey software.
- B. Increase the output power of the radio in all APs.
- C. Install higher gain antennas in the APs.
- D. Ensure at least two APs can be seen with appropriate signal strengths from each location.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

When planning for a VoIP WLAN installation, what metric is important and is often dealt with using buffers?

- A. RTT
- B. Delay
- C. Jitter
- D. Latency

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

You are designing the implementation plan for a WLAN that requires each AP to be updated manually. The APs must be configured individually or through configuration loads and modifications of key settings, such as the SSID and radio channels. What architecture is being used?

- A. Virtual controller
- B. Controller-based
- C. Autonomous
- D. Cloud-based

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126

You have enabled a feature in a controller-based environment that results in data arriving at the destination more quickly when sent through the APs. It also limits some other features of the solutions. What feature has been enabled?

- A. Distributed forwarding
- B. SSID hiding
- C. Centralized forwarding
- D. Frame fragmentation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

While designing a WLAN, it is important to create a channel plan that avoids or diminishes co-channel interference. A common mistake is to ensure little or no co-channel interference occurs at each AP location and do no other analysis. Why is this a mistake?

- A. Because CCI can occur at AP and client locations.
- B. Because CCI never occurs at AP locations.
- C. Because CCI is related only to 5 GHz operations.
- D. Because ACI, the same as CCI, must also be considered.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

Which one of the following is a valid argument against using 80 MHz 802.11ac channels?

- A. The total number of unique channel configurations for each AP is lessened.
- B. 80 MHz channels reduce the data rate, and therefore throughput, of the BSS significantly.
- C. 80 MHz channels are not supported in any enterprise APs.
- D. When 80 MHz channels are used; 40 MHz adapters or clients cannot connect.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 133

One channel was added with the ratification of 802.11ac. What channel is this?

- A. 11
- B. 144
- C. 165
- D. 56

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-3600-series/white-paper-c11-713103.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 135

What should always be done before connecting an AP to the production network?

- A. Baseline configuration that prevents the introduction of security issues to the network on initial connection.
- B. Increase in output power.
- C. Disabling SSID broadcasting.
- D. Reduction of output power.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140

When installing a cloud-based AP, what is the most common process used?

- A. Configure the AP with a local controller and then, when it connects to the cloud, it will be reconfigured.
- B. Configure the AP as an autonomous AP and then, when it connects to the cloud, it will be reconfigured.
- C. Configure a profile for the AP in the cloud and then connect it for automatic configuration.
- D. Connect the AP to the network and configure it from the cloud assigning a configuration or policy set to the AP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 143

When one AP among several in an ESS is elected to manage the others, what deployment model is in use?

- A. Controller-based
- B. Autonomous
- C. Cloud-based
- D. Virtual controller-based

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 145

When Kerberos is used as an authentication protocol, what network service is essential for authentication to succeed assuming the appropriate credentials are provided?

- A. NTP
- B. FTPS
- C. SFTP
- D. TFTP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

You have selected to plan and install a controller-based WLAN. The network consists of 53 Ethernet switches running all gigabit and higher ports. Twelve network segments exist separated by routers. The WLAN controller will be placed in the network operations center. Three servers run services like DHCP, DNS and NTP.

In addition to the routers, where could ACLs be deployed that impact only the WLAN?

- A. Switch ports connected to the wired LAN
- B. Controller

- C. DNS server
- D. DHCP server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 151

You are designing security for a WLAN. You plan to use a RADIUS server that connects with an LDAP directory for user information. The EAPoL protocol will be used between the client and the AP. What default port is commonly used for LDAP server access?

- A. 8080
- B. 443
- C. 389
- D. 80

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155

You are powering an 802.11ac AP using PoE. The Ethernet cable has a 60 foot (18.3 meters) run. 802.3at is use.

What is the maximum receive power the AP will have from the PoE cable?

- A. 12.85
- B. 15.4
- C. 30
- D. 25.5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 160

What roaming technology uses stored keys at the APs for roam back if a client STA returns after having roamed away?

- A. OKC
- B. SCA roaming
- C. Preauthentication
- D. PMK caching

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 165

When an AP cannot locate the WLC based on DNS or DHCP option 43, what other method may be used to locate the WLC?

- A. WIDS server
- B. Cached information
- C. WIPS server
- D. WINS server

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

When a virtual controller architecture is in use, with most vendor solutions, how is the virtual controller assigned?

- A. By election among the physical controllers
- B. By the administrator through DNS configuration
- C. By the administrator directly
- D. By election among the APs

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171

You are validating a recently installed WLAN. You are performing throughput testing using multiple client STAs at the same time.

What is the most likely purpose of this test?

- A. Guest access validation
- B. Roaming validation
- C. Security validation
- D. Capacity validation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 175

During validation testing, it has been determined that you must add four additional APs on a floor and disable the 2.4 GHz radios in them.

Which one of the following is the most likely reason for this change?

- A. More APs are desired on channel 11
- B. More APs are desired that work in the same space as Bluetooth
- C. More APs are desired with support for VHT
- D. More APs are desired with support for DSSS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 177

You are working with APs that support external antennas. One particular cell is experiencing link problems. It appears that several client devices have very low output power settings and a link mismatch is occurring with the AP. Which one of the following actions would best resolve the problem?

- A. Install higher gain antennas in the APs.
- B. Increase the output power of the radio in all APs.
- C. Decrease the output power of the client devices.
- D. Install APs with only internal antennas.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 182

You are deploying a WLAN using controller-based technology. The APs are unable to locate the WLC. Using the CLI, you can PING `www.SomeSiteOnTheInternet.com`. What action should you take on the network?

- A. Configure the NetBIOS server.
- B. Configure DHCP option 82.
- C. Configure DHCP option 43.
- D. Configure routers to forward DNS requests.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 187

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