

# 2026 CWDP-305 Test Certification Cost Free PDF | Efficient Valid CWDP-305 Test Question: Certified Wireless Design Professional



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## CWNP CWDP-305 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validate and Optimize the WLAN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a WLAN Optimization Specialist and assesses the ability to test, validate, and fine-tune wireless networks post-deployment. Key tasks include RF validation surveys, performance testing, troubleshooting connectivity and security issues, and applying appropriate physical or RF adjustments. It also involves client testing and final project handover, including documentation, knowledge transfer, and meetings to ensure long-term WLAN success.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define Specifications for the WLAN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Wireless Network Planner and focuses on gathering business and technical requirements needed for designing wireless LANs. It includes understanding user needs, regulatory and safety constraints, and environmental factors. Candidates are expected to identify critical elements such as coverage, capacity, security, and device compatibility, and to analyse existing infrastructure and documentation to ensure a successful design strategy.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploy the WLAN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a WLAN Implementation Specialist and involves overseeing the deployment phase of wireless networks. It focuses on understanding deployment procedures for various WLAN architectures, configuring supporting infrastructure, and verifying proper installation. The section also addresses physical installation checks, documentation handover, and quality assurance practices during ongoing installations.</li> </ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design the WLAN: This section of the exam measures the skills of a WLAN Design Engineer and covers the process of selecting configurations, architecture types, and wireless components to meet business and technical requirements. It includes using design software, selecting access points and antennas, and applying methodologies such as predictive or measured design. Candidates must demonstrate the ability to produce effective documentation and configure features like QoS, roaming security, and network services for different types of client devices and applications.</li> </ul>
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### CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional Sample Questions (Q204-Q209):

#### NEW QUESTION # 204

A WLAN that you designed has been deployed in one area, users are complaining that the network performs poorly. When you analyze the area you see that a new interferer has been introduced that was not there during the pre-design survey. You've been informed that the interferer cannot be removed as it is an essential IoT device. What action do you recommend?

- A. Use 40 MHz channels so that the devices can use either 20 MHz block depending on where the interferer operates
- B. increase the output power of the APs covering that area by at least 25 percent to overpower the interferer
- C. Place a metal enclosure around the interferer
- D. Reconfigure the channel plan to work around the interferer

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 205

When performing a roaming test and packet capture at the same time, what are two particular frames that will be present when roaming between two APs is successful?

- A. Reassociation Request and Reassociation Response
- B. Beacon and DTIM
- C. Association Request and Association Response
- D. Probe Request and Probe Response

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

During a successful client roam between APs (when connected), the client typically sends a Reassociation Request to the new AP, and the AP responds with a Reassociation Response. This sequence helps maintain the client session, including IP addressing and encryption state.

From CWDP-305:

"Roaming involves a Reassociation Request from the client and a Reassociation Response from the new AP.

These frames are critical markers of a successful handoff in active WLANs."

- Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Post-Design Validation and Troubleshooting

#### NEW QUESTION # 206

What statements are true regarding jitter and latency?(Choose all that apply.) Response:

- A. Jitter is a measurement of the variance of the number of frames received from an application for a specific time interval.
- **B. Latency is a measurement of the time delay experienced in the delivery of a frame.**
- C. Latency is a measurement of the time required to transmit two subsequent frames.
- D. Jitter is a measurement of average latency based on a sample of >100 frames.
- **E. Jitter is a measurement of latency variability from one frame to another.**

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

Jitter and latency are two important metrics for measuring the quality and performance of wireless networks, especially for real-time applications such as voice and video. Latency is the average time taken for a data packet to reach the destination, while network jitter is the irregularity in latency. When the latency is consistently high, it can mean a slow but stable connection. On the other hand, a high jitter means there may be sporadic disruptions or delays in the transmission, which can affect the quality of service and user experience. Jitter is caused by various factors, such as network congestion, interference, routing changes, hardware issues, or packet prioritization. Jitter can be measured by calculating the difference between the latency of two consecutive packets, or by using the standard deviation of the latency of a sample of packets. Jitter can be reduced by using Quality of Service (QoS) mechanisms, such as traffic shaping, queuing, or scheduling, which can prioritize the packets based on their importance and sensitivity to delay. Jitter can also be mitigated by using jitter buffers, which can store the incoming packets and smooth out the variations in latency before delivering them to the application. Reference: CWNP, CWDP Certified Wireless Design Professional Official Study Guide, Network Jitter - Common Causes and Best Solutions, Network Jitter vs Latency: What's the Difference and Why Does It Matter, Jitter vs Latency - What's The Difference and Why it Matters

#### NEW QUESTION # 207

An AP vendor being considered for a WLAN deployment suggests that their 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz dual-band APs use software-defined radios. What unique capability does this indicate in comparison to non-software defined radios?

- **A. At least one radio can be configured for either 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz operations**
- B. The radios can have their SSIDs configured through software
- C. Software is used to configure the entire WLAN profile
- D. Software is used to configure the encryption settings

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Software-defined radios (SDRs) offer flexibility in RF operation. In dual-band APs, an SDR can be programmed to operate on either 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz, allowing dynamic optimization of the spectrum based on demand and interference.

From CWDP-305:

"Software-defined radios can be configured to operate in either band, allowing administrators to shift coverage based on band congestion or capacity requirements." This flexibility helps address issues in high-density deployments or when minimizing interference is critical.

- Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Infrastructure Design

#### NEW QUESTION # 208

You are evaluating CO impact in 2.4 GHz. During the post-validation survey, you determine that 2 or 3 APs are seen from every location in the 2.4 GHz band with signal strengths above -75 dBm from all seen APs.

Does this show that CO has been removed from the environment given that three non-overlapping channels exist in 2.4 GHz and why?

- A. Yes because you would see 3 APs in every location with a signal strength above -75 dBm if CO exists
- B. No, because the goal is to see only 1 AP at each location in 2.4 GHz
- **C. No, because CCI can exist even with signals as low as -85 dBm to -93 dBm**
- D. Yes, because the goal is to see only 1 AP at each location in 2.4 GHz

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 209

