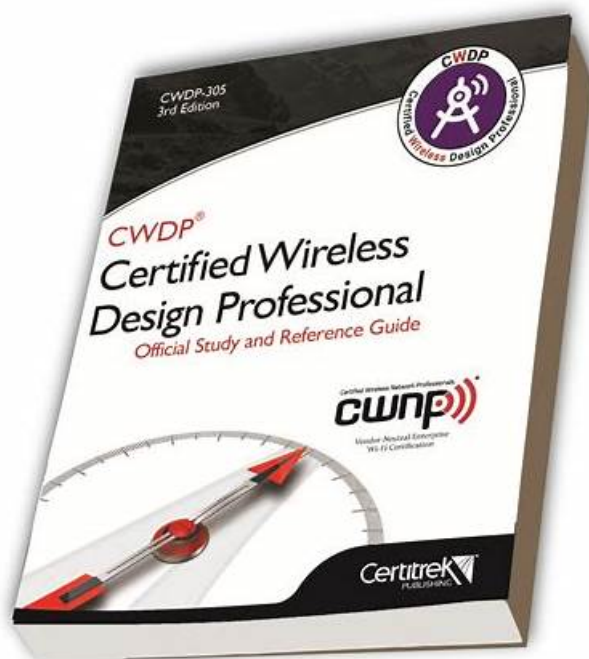


CWNP CWDP-305ソフトウェア、CWDP-305合格受験記



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のCertShiken CWDP-305 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FWgMTxw7Wrpeb5Joy2uhJX68G_hRYMb8

顧客様と販売者の間での信頼性は苦労かつ大切なことだと良く知られます。誠意をみなざるCWNP CWDP-305試験備考資料は我々チームの専門化を展示されるし、最完全の質問と再詳細の解説でもって試験に合格するのを助けます。同時的に、皆様の認可は我々仕事の一番良い評価です。

CWNP CWDP-305 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	WLAN仕様の定義：この試験セクションでは、無線ネットワークプランナーのスキルを評価し、無線LANの設計に必要なビジネス要件と技術要件の収集に重点を置きます。ユーザーニーズ、規制および安全上の制約、環境要因の理解が含まれます。受験者は、カバレッジ、容量、セキュリティ、デバイスの互換性といった重要な要素を特定し、既存のインフラストラクチャとドキュメントを分析して、設計戦略を成功に導くことが求められます。
トピック 2	WLANの設計：このセクションでは、WLAN設計エンジニアのスキルを評価し、ビジネス要件と技術要件を満たす構成、アーキテクチャタイプ、無線コンポーネントを選択するプロセスを網羅します。設計ソフトウェアの使用、アクセスポイントとアンテナの選択、予測設計や実測設計などの手法の適用が含まれます。受験者は、効果的なドキュメントを作成し、さまざまな種類のクライアントデバイスやアプリケーション向けにQoS、ローミングセキュリティ、ネットワークサービスなどの機能を設定する能力を実証する必要があります。
トピック 3	WLANの導入：このセクションでは、WLAN導入スペシャリストのスキルを評価し、無線ネットワークの導入フェーズの監督を行います。様々なWLANアーキテクチャの導入手順の理解、サポートインフラの設定、適切な導入の検証に重点を置きます。また、物理的な導入チェック、ドキュメントの引き継ぎ、導入中の品質保証についても取り上げます。

トピック 4

- WLANの検証と最適化: このセクションでは、WLAN最適化スペシャリストのスキルを評価し、導入後のワイヤレスネットワークのテスト、検証、微調整能力を評価します。主なタスクには、RF検証調査、パフォーマンステスト、接続およびセキュリティ問題のトラブルシューティング、適切な物理的またはRF調整の適用などがあります。また、クライアントテストと最終的なプロジェクトの引き継ぎ（ドキュメント作成、知識移転、WLANの長期的な成功を保証するための会議など）も含まれます。

>> CWNP CWDP-305ソフトウェア <<

CWNP CWDP-305合格受験記、CWDP-305問題トレーニング

我々CertShikenは最も速いパースする方法をあげるし、PDF版、ソフト版、オンライン版の三つ種類版を提供します。PDF版、ソフト版、オンライン版は各自のメリットがあるので、あなたは自分の好きにするし、我々CertShikenのCWNP CWDP-305問題集デモを参考して選択できます。どんな版でも、CWNP CWDP-305試験に合格するのには成功への助力です。

CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional 認定 CWDP-305 試験問題 (Q338-Q343):

質問 # 338

What power management feature introduced in 802.11ax, but not available in 802.11ac or 802.11n, is designed to improve battery life for WLAN devices?

- **A. TWT**
- B. WMM-Power Save
- C. OFDMA
- D. Legacy Power Save

正解: A

解説:

Target Wake Time (TWT) is a power-saving feature introduced in 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6) that allows devices to negotiate specific times to wake up and communicate, reducing the need for constant listening and thereby conserving battery life. This feature is particularly beneficial for IoT devices and other battery-powered clients.

Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study Guide, Chapter on Designing for Specific Applications

質問 # 339

Who should be present from the customer side during the final meeting after successfully implementing a WLAN infrastructure?

- A. Remote workers
- **B. Acquirer and stakeholders**
- C. The customer's customers
- D. End-users

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In the final meeting after successfully implementing a WLAN infrastructure, it is essential to have the acquirer and key stakeholders from the customer side present. The acquirer is typically the individual or group responsible for procuring the WLAN solution, while stakeholders include those who have an interest in the project's success, such as IT managers, network administrators, and department heads. Their presence ensures that the implementation aligns with the organization's requirements and expectations, and it provides an opportunity to address any concerns or questions before project closure.

Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study Guide, Chapter on Wireless Design Process

質問 # 340

Which document provided to your customer should include all devices and parts that will be used during the deployment of their WLAN infrastructure?

- A. Design report
- B. SoW (Statement of Work)
- C. Project plan
- **D. BoM (Bill of Materials)**

正解: D

解説:

The Bill of Materials (BoM) is a comprehensive list detailing all hardware components, devices, and materials required for the deployment of a WLAN infrastructure. It serves as a reference for procurement and ensures that all necessary items are accounted for before the deployment begins. Unlike the Statement of Work, which outlines the scope and objectives, or the design report, which provides technical specifications, the BoM focuses specifically on the tangible components needed for implementation. Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Wireless Design Process

質問 # 341

What is the meaning of a Real Time FFT graph?

- A. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Fourier Transform and shows the max value of the signal detected on each frequency in real time.
- 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 Frequency Fundamental Texture and shows the value of the noise background generated by the card used to perform the
- **D. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Fourier Transform and shows the max value of the signal detected on each frequency in real time.**
- E. 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.

正解: D

質問 # 342

A business traveler from North America is in Europe. The hotel only provides coverage in 2.4 GHz. The traveler connects to the hotel's SSID and notices an AP in the hotel room. However, the laptop reports a very low RSSI when connected. The traveler does not have the same problem when connecting in the lobby. What would be the most likely cause of the low RSSI in the hotel room?

- A. The AP in the room is using Bluetooth instead of Wi-Fi.
- B. The switchport that the AP is connected to is only capable of transmitting at 10 Mbps.
- C. The AP in the room is using ZigBee instead of Wi-Fi.
- **D. The AP in the room is transmitting on channel 13 and the traveler associated to a non-channel 13 AP located elsewhere.**

正解: D

解説:

In Europe, the 2.4 GHz band includes channels 1 through 13, whereas in North America, channels 12 and 13 are typically not used due to regulatory restrictions. If the AP in the hotel room is operating on channel 13, a laptop configured for North American standards may not detect or connect effectively to that channel, resulting in a low Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI).

The CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide explains:

"Client devices configured for specific regulatory domains may not support all channels available in other regions. This can lead to connectivity issues when devices encounter channels that are not permitted in their configured domain." Therefore, the most likely cause of the low RSSI is the client's inability to properly connect to the AP operating on channel 13, leading it to associate with a more distant AP on a different channel, hence the weaker signal.

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

質問 # 343

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CWDP-305合格受験記: <https://www.certshiken.com/CWDP-305-shiken.html>

- さらに、CertShiken CWDP-305ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FWgMTxw7Wrpeb5Joy2uhJX68G_hRYMb8