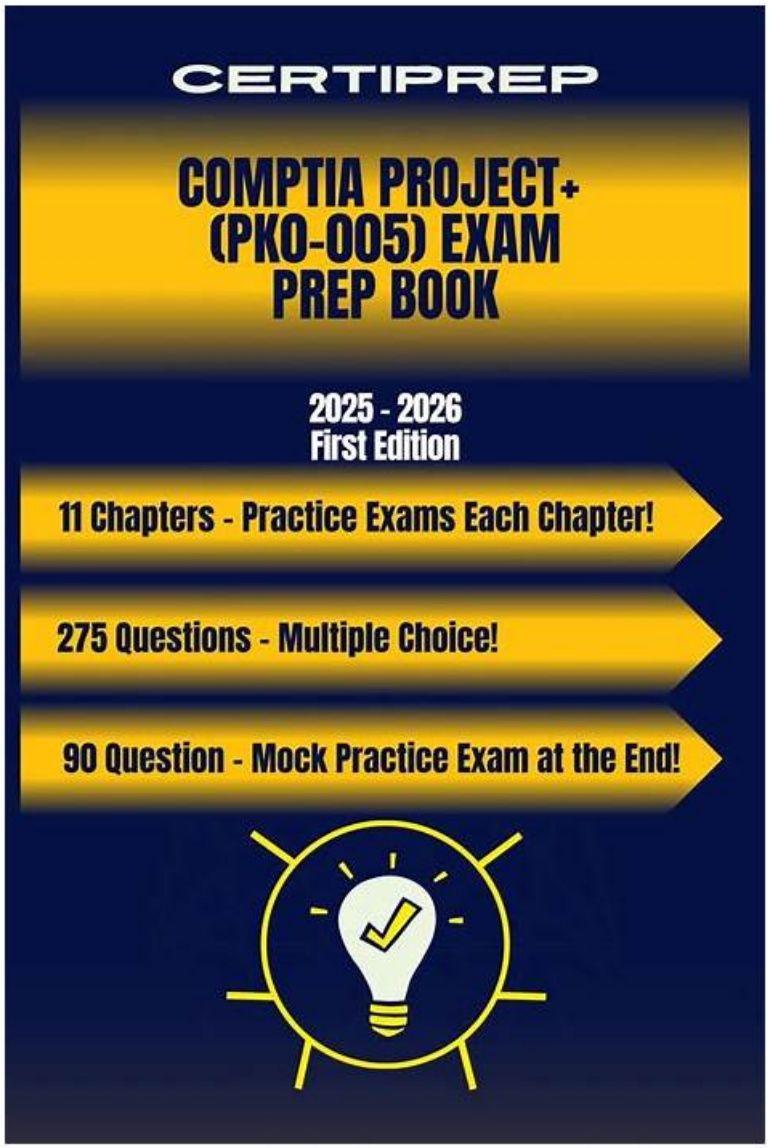
CWDP-305 Reliable Test Topics | Visual CWDP-305 Cert Test



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Certified Wireless Design Professional Pass Certainly

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CWNP CWDP-305 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional Sample Questions (Q313-Q318):

NEW QUESTION # 313
During an RFP analysis, one of the vendors mentioned that you'll need to upgrade your Gigabit Ethernet switches to MultiGig switches to ensure support for
802.11ac and 802.11ax, which both offer data rates over 1Gbps. Why is this not sound advice?

- A. Because 802.11ax doesn't support channel bonding
- B. Because neither of the technologies support data rates over 1Gbps
- C. Management overhead that is normal in WLANs will reduce the throughput of the client devices
- D. Because 802.11ac only supports one spatial stream

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 314
Of the following antenna connector types, which one is the smallest?

- A. Male N Connector

- B. MC Connector
- C. N Connector
- D. RP-TNC

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 315
You performed a site survey with two USB Wi-Fi adapters using a special driver written for the site survey software. After deployment, you realized that the client devices used by your customer are getting lower RSSI values than that shown during your site survey. What is the most likely reason for this result?

- A. Regular Wi-Fi cards installed in client devices do not support the same protocols as survey adapters.
- B. The transmit power on the APs is higher than needed.
- C. USB Wi-Fi adapters designed for site surveys may have better sensitivity than regular Wi-Fi cards installed in client devices.
- D. USB Wi-Fi adapters have a greater sensitivity than internal Wi-Fi adapters.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Site survey adapters are often specialized devices with enhanced sensitivity and performance characteristics compared to standard client Wi-Fi adapters.These specialized adapters can detect weaker signals and provide more detailed RF information, leading to higher RSSI readings during surveys.Consequently, standard client devices may experience lower RSSI values in the same environment.
The CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide notes:MetaGeek Community
"Survey adapters are typically more sensitive than standard client devices, which can result in discrepancies between survey data and actual client experiences." Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Post-Design ValidationandTroubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 316
What is the most cost-effective way to accurately measure the height of a ceiling when the use of a ladder is not permitted?

- A. Estimate the height based on known object sizes
- B. Use a laser measure to measure the distance from the floor to the ceiling
- C. Gather measurements from other objects and do the math
- D. Rent a lift-cart to lift you up to the ceiling

Answer: B

Explanation:
In scenarios where physical access to the ceiling is restricted, such as when ladders are not permitted, using a laser distance measurer is the most accurate and cost-effective method to determine ceiling height. Laser measurers provide precise distance readings by emitting a laser beam to the target surface and calculating the time it takes for the reflection to return. This tool eliminates the need for estimations or indirect calculations, ensuring accurate measurements essential for WLAN design.
Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Advanced Site Surveys

NEW QUESTION # 317
You are being asked to design a WLAN for a number of WLAN clients that will use Telnet as the primary application. The customer has asked that you use only the number of APs necessary because of the complex installation and construction costs each AP installation will incur in this particular environment. What design factors do you consider?

- A. Omnidirectional antennas should be used to maximize cell overlap.
- B. AP transmit power should be turned down to minimize co-channel interference.
- C. Clients could benefit from RTS/CTS mode for all transmissions.
- D. Use 11 Mbps as the lowest basic rate.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When designing a WLAN for applications like Telnet, which are sensitive to latency and require consistent connectivity, it's crucial to minimize co-channel interference.Reducing the AP transmit power helps in creating smaller cells, thereby limiting the overlap between adjacent APs operating on the same channel.This approach reduces contention and interference, ensuring a more stable and reliable connection for latency- sensitive applications.
Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Designing for Specific Applications

NEW QUESTION # 318
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