

# Free PDF Quiz CWNP CWDP-305 Unparalleled Test Preparation



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## CWNP CWDP-305 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <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 2 | <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 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Validate and Optimize the WLAN:</b> 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 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design the WLAN:</b> 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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## Latest Braindumps CWDP-305 Book, Certification CWDP-305 Test Answers

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### CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

#### NEW QUESTION # 88

When designing a WLAN to support voice in a large office, which design element is of the highest concern for performance?

- A. Band steering
- B. Frequency Selection
- C. Roaming
- D. AP vendor

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In voice over WLAN (VoWLAN) deployments, seamless roaming is critical to maintain call quality. As users move throughout the office, their devices must transition between access points without dropping the call or experiencing latency. Therefore, ensuring efficient and fast roaming capabilities is paramount in the design of a WLAN intended to support voice applications.

#### NEW QUESTION # 89

What service must be implemented on your customers' network to authenticate users against an LDAP database prior to access to the WLAN infrastructure being granted?

- A. TLS
- B. NTP
- C. SFTP
- D. RADIUS

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users who connect and use a network service. When integrating with an LDAP directory, RADIUS servers can authenticate users against the LDAP database before granting access to the WLAN infrastructure.

The CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide notes:

"What service must be implemented on your customer's network to authenticate users against an LDAP database before granting access to the WLAN infrastructure? B. RADIUS"Pass4Success Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Designing for Specific Applications What is the best method of gathering attenuation measurements from any building materials or objects?

A: After measuring the RSSI in free space 5 meters (16.5 feet) apart, put an AP 4 meters (13 feet) away from the wall or object on one side and your measuring device 0.67 meters (2 feet) away from the wall or object on the other side. Take measurement and compare the difference.B. Use the pre-built attenuation values in the predictive design tool.C. After measuring the RSSI in free space 1 meter (3 feet) apart, put an AP 0.32 meters (1 feet) away from the wall or object on the other side. Take measurements and compare the difference.D.

Look on the Internet for attenuation values for each one of the materials that might attenuate the Wi-Fi signal using the material provider's websites.

The most accurate method to determine the attenuation of specific building materials is to perform empirical measurements. This involves measuring the Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) in free space at a known distance and then measuring the RSSI with the material between the transmitter and receiver. The difference in RSSI values indicates the attenuation caused by the material. The CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide emphasizes the importance of empirical measurements:

"To accurately measure attenuation, perform a free-space measurement at a known distance, then place the material between the transmitter and receiver and measure again. The difference in signal strength represents the material's attenuation." Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Advanced Site Surveys

### NEW QUESTION # 90

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. -67 dBm
- C. -62 dBm
- D. -72 dBm

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

For reliable Voice over Wi-Fi (VoWiFi) service, a minimum RSSI of -67 dBm is generally recommended.

This level ensures sufficient signal strength to support the quality of service required for voice applications, providing adequate signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and minimizing the likelihood of dropped calls or poor audio quality.

Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study Guide, Chapter on Advanced Site Surveys

### NEW QUESTION # 91

While using a USB adapter attached to a USB hub and your laptop for protocol analysis you notice that the SNR is lower than expected. The USB adapter is an 802.11ac 3x3 adapter and is connected to a USB 3 hub.

What is likely causing the SNR variation?

- A. RF incidental energy generated by the cooling fans in the laptop
- B. EMI from the battery in the device
- C. USB 3.0 interference
- D. USB 2.0 interference

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 92

When implementing WLAN security according to common best practices, what feature should be enabled when configuring an EAP type?

