

CWDP-305 Exam Questions And Answers, CWDP-305 Clear Exam



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CWNP CWDP-305 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional Sample Questions (Q214-Q219):

NEW QUESTION # 214

After designing and deploying a WLAN infrastructure, you realized the CCI is causing poor performance in the 2.4 GHz band. Primarily, you've designed the WLAN for 5 GHz and 2.4 GHz as a best effort. You found out that the implementers didn't follow your guidelines when configuring the WLAN infrastructure. What can you do to minimize as much as possible the CCI impact in the 2.4 GHz band?

- A. Use all channels available in the 2.4 GHz band
- B. Increase the transmit power on all APs
- C. Turn-off 2.4 GHz radios on some APs
- D. Add more APs to the infrastructure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Co-Channel Interference (CCI) in the 2.4 GHz band can significantly degrade WLAN performance due to the limited number of non-overlapping channels available. If the WLAN was primarily designed for 5 GHz, the 2.4 GHz band serves as a secondary or best-effort option. In such cases, turning off 2.4 GHz radios on some APs can reduce CCI by minimizing overlapping coverage areas, thereby improving overall network performance.

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

NEW QUESTION # 215

Using a SCA means that all APs will be using the same channel in a given layer. How is the AP with which the client associates determined?

Response:

- A. All APs share a virtual Multicast Address. A controller will tell the closest AP to the client to communicate with it, since it has a greater RSSI from the client.

- B. All APs share a virtual BSSID. A controller will tell the closest AP to the client to communicate with it, since it has a greater RSSI from the client.
- C. All APs share a virtual IP address. A controller will tell the closest AP to the client to communicate with it, since it has a greater RSSI from the client.
- **D. The client selects the AP based on a known set of MAC to BSSID mappings stored in the clients authorized SSID listing.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 216

Main Topic:Advanced Site Surveys

Question:

Left to its simplest form, what method does a location algorithm use to determine location within a WLAN coverage area?

- A. FSPL
- B. Inverse cube law
- **C. RF fingerprinting**
- D. 802.11 clause 16

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

RF fingerprinting is a method used in WLANs to determine the location of a device by comparing the current signal characteristics (like signal strength and quality) to a pre-recorded database of signal profiles (fingerprints) taken at various locations. This technique allows for accurate indoor positioning without relying solely on signal strength calculations.

Option A:Inverse cube law is not typically used in WLAN location algorithms.

Option B:Free Space Path Loss (FSPL) calculations are more theoretical and less effective in complex indoor environments.

Option D:Clause 16 of the 802.11 standard pertains to mesh networking, not location algorithms.

Reference:CWDP-305 Study Guide, Chapter on WLAN Design - Location Services and Technologies.

NEW QUESTION # 217

According to IEEE 29148-2018, which of the following is a characteristic of a requirements set that is not a characteristic of an individual requirement statement?

- A. Necessary
- B. Feasible
- **C. Comprehensible**
- D. Verifiable

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

IEEE 29148-2018 outlines characteristics for both individual requirements and sets of requirements. While individual requirements should be necessary, feasible, and verifiable, the characteristic of being comprehensible applies to the entire set of requirements. This means that the collective requirements should be understandable to stakeholders, ensuring that the system's intended functions and constraints are clear and unambiguous.

Reference: IEEE 29148-2018, Section 5.2.6 - Characteristics of a set of requirements

NEW QUESTION # 218

What document should be created that provides instructions for install technicians to mount and configure APs?

- A. Bill of Materials
- B. Statement of Work
- C. Hold Harmless
- **D. Physical installation guide**

Answer: D

