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CWNP CWDP-305 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
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CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Your customer's 802.11n laptops are not able to see the SSID in the 5 GHz band in the conference room.

When doing a walkthrough using one of

these laptops, you confirm that it is unable to see the SSID in the 5 GHz band in the conference room. When using your own 802.11 ac laptop, you're able to see the SSID. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A. The customer laptop does not support Transmit Beamforming
- B. The AP is configured to use channel 36
- C. Their laptops are SISO clients
- **D. The AP is on channel 144**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 89

After designing and deploying a WLAN infrastructure, you notice that co-channel interference (CCI) is causing poor performance in the 2.4 GHz band. Although the WLAN was primarily designed for 5 GHz, 2.4 GHz was included as a best-effort solution. You discover that the implementers did not follow your configuration guidelines. What can you do to minimize the impact of CCI in the 2.4 GHz band without adding adjacent-channel interference (ACI)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the 2.4 GHz band, there are only three non-overlapping channels (1, 6, 11). Overuse of radios on the same or overlapping channels results in excessive co-channel interference (CCI), leading to contention and degraded throughput. The CWDP-305 Study Guide advises minimizing the number of active radios in the 2.4 GHz band in dense environments.

Turning off 2.4 GHz radios on some APs is the recommended action to reduce CCI without introducing adjacent-channel interference (ACI), which would occur if you used overlapping channels like 3, 4, or 8. This adjustment retains channel reuse efficiency and supports low-density legacy devices. It's especially relevant in designs that primarily target 5 GHz or 6 GHz but include 2.4 GHz for backward compatibility.

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

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NEW QUESTION # 90

What functions do the control plane of centralized and distributed WLAN architectures help solve? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Load balancing
- B. Transmit power
- C. Channel reuse plans
- D. Mobility management

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

The control plane in WLAN architectures is responsible for managing and optimizing various network functions to ensure efficient and reliable wireless communication. Key functions include:

Channel Reuse Plans: Determining optimal channel assignments to minimize interference and maximize spectrum efficiency.

Mobility Management: Facilitating seamless client roaming between access points without service interruption.

Transmit Power: Adjusting the power levels of access points to ensure adequate coverage while reducing interference.

Load Balancing: Distributing client connections across multiple access points to prevent overloading and maintain performance.

These functions are critical in both centralized and distributed WLAN architectures to maintain optimal network performance and user experience.

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

NEW QUESTION # 91

Your customer requires fast secure roaming. Which two types of roaming are specified in 802.11-2016 FT roaming that will help meet this goal?

- A. Over-the-Air and Over-the-DS
- B. Over-the-Air and Over-the-Wire
- C. FT and TKIP
- D. FT and OKC

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11-2016 standard specifies two methods for Fast BSS Transition (FT) to facilitate fast and secure roaming: Over-the-Air (OTA): The client communicates directly with the target AP to perform the authentication exchange during roaming.

Over-the-Distribution System (Over-the-DS): The client communicates with the current AP, which then communicates with the target AP over the distribution system to perform the authentication exchange.

These methods are designed to reduce the time required for re-authentication during roaming, ensuring minimal disruption to ongoing sessions.

The CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide states:

"802.11r defines two methods for fast BSS transition: Over-the-Air and Over-the-DS, both aimed at reducing latency during client roaming." Reference: CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide, Chapter on Protocol and Spectrum Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 92

When deploying a new WLAN infrastructure using PoE to power the APs, you realize that a known good AP is not powering up. You use the same cable to connect your laptop and connect without any trouble. What is the most likely reason the AP did not power up?

- A. Missing AP licenses in the controller
- B. Lack of PoE budget on the switch
- C. Spanning-tree convergence
- D. Layer 3 routing

Answer: B

Explanation:

If an access point (AP) fails to power up via Power over Ethernet (PoE), but the Ethernet cable functions correctly with other

Each PoE switch has a maximum power capacity, and exceeding this limit can prevent additional devices from receiving power. Extreme Networks The CWDP-305 Official Study and Reference Guide discusses the importance of monitoring PoE budgets during WLAN deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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