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CWNP PW0-250

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QUESTION NO: 1

When deploying long-distance 802.11 bridge links (10 miles / 16 km), what parameter may be critical for improving data flow by reducing retries caused by the long distances?

A. The sequence control field value

B. The acknowledgement timeout threshold

C. The minimum transmit data rate value

D. The CTS-to-self threshold

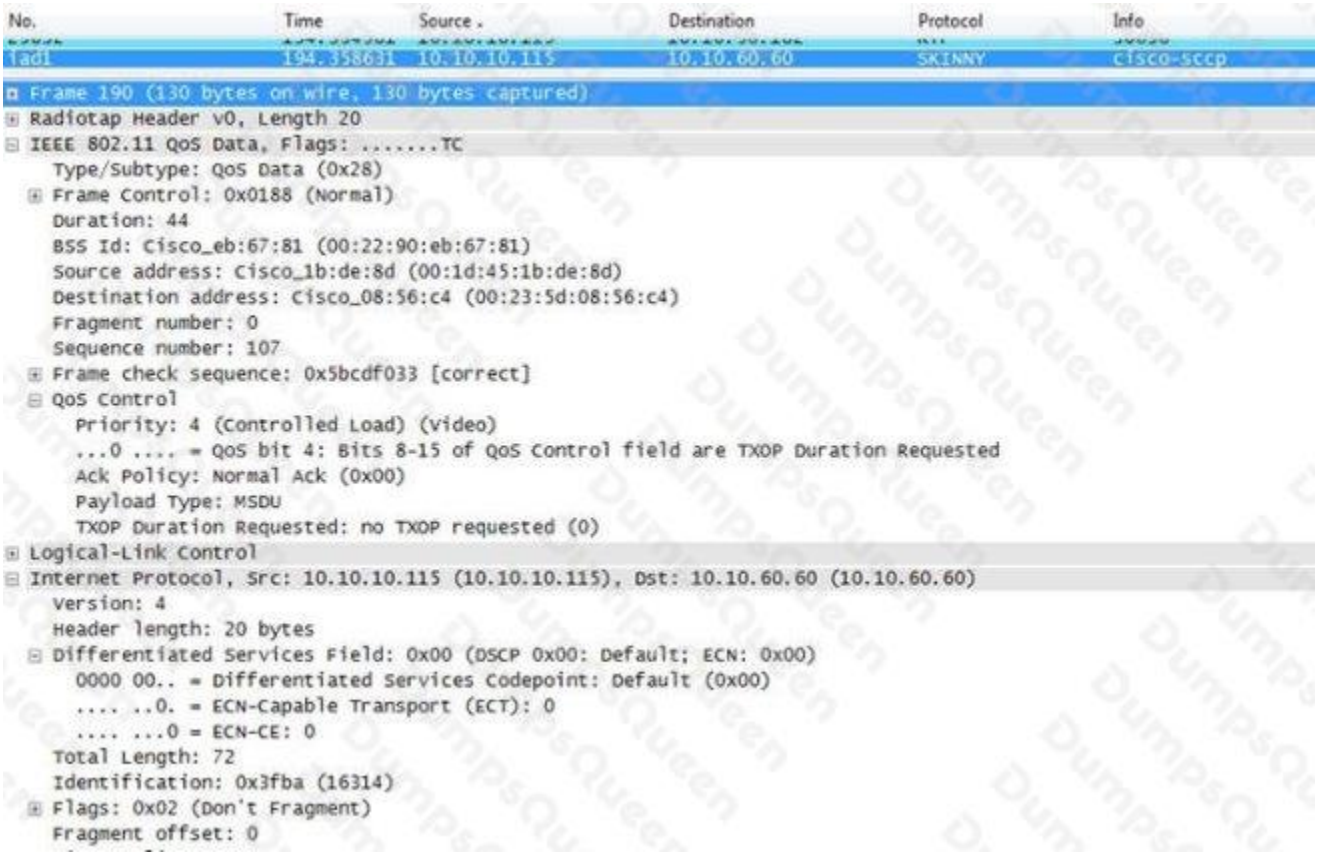
E. The Beacon interval

F. The PHY parameter set field

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 2

You captured the wireless frame shown in the exhibit during a post-deployment verification site survey.



What can you tell the customer about this network?

A. This is a video stream packet, and there is a QoS marking issue on the wired side, because the DSCP value should not be set to 0.

B. This is a voice control packet, and the configuration looks normal, as voice control may or may not have a DSCP tag.

C. This is a video stream packet, and the configuration looks normal, as DSCP is always set to 0 when 802.11e QoS is specified at Layer 2.

D. This is a voice RTP packet, and its marking was downgraded from Voice to Video which is a sign of congestion issues.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 3

An associated STA detects a new BSS with the same SSID as the STA's current BSS. The new BSS uses a different IP subnet than the current BSS. If the STA is configured to use 802.1X/EAP preauthentication, what is likely to occur?

A. The STA will not attempt to preauthenticate because the new BSS uses a different IP subnet.

B. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate, but fail because the new BSS uses a different data-link broadcast domain.

C. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate and succeed if DHCP is supported on the new subnet.

D. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate and succeed if IP Mobility is enabled on the AP or WLAN controller.

E. The STA will attempt to preauthenticate and succeed if the current AP has shared its cached PMK.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4

In a manufacturing facility with highly reflective materials, you are planning an upgrade to your existing 802.11b solution. You have chosen a dual-band 802.11n infrastructure product for this purpose. Your client applications include:

Handheld scanners — for inventory management

Toughbooks (laptops) — mounted on forklifts for inventory and workflow management VoWiFi phones — used by select employees throughout the facility

You are evaluating all of the 802.11n enhancements and determining which features to enable for your environment and applications.

In this scenario, what 802.11n enhancements should NOT be enabled on the 2.4 GHz radio of the new APs? (Choose two.)

A. 40 MHz channels

B. Short guard intervals

C. Block Acknowledgments

D. Frame aggregation

E. MRC

F. STBC

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 5

What exhibit reflects the recommended life-cycle steps for successfully designing and deploying an enterprise WLAN from start to finish? (Choose two.)

Solution 1

1. Gather/define the network requirements
2. Conduct a visual site inspection
3. Create the predictive site survey
4. Fine-tune the network design
5. Deploy the network infrastructure
6. Conduct a verification survey
7. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
8. Create documentation
9. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

Solution 2

1. Gather/define the network requirements
2. Perform a predictive site survey
3. Create documentation
4. Deploy the network infrastructure
5. Conduct a verification survey
6. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
7. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

Solution 3

1. Conduct a visual site inspection
2. Define the network requirements
3. Perform a thorough pre-deployment manual site survey
4. Create the predictive site survey
5. Create documentation
6. Deploy the Network Infrastructure
7. Conduct a verification survey
8. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
9. Troubleshooting, Monitoring, Maintenance, Expansion

Solution 4
1. Conduct a visual site inspection
2. Gather/define the network requirements
3. Create the high-level network plan
4. Perform the pre-deployment manual site survey
5. Deploy the network infrastructure
6. Perform a predictive site survey
7. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
8. Create documentation
9. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

Solution 5
1. Gather/define the network requirements
2. Conduct a visual site inspection
3. Create the high-level network plan
4. Perform the pre-deployment manual site survey
5. Deploy the network infrastructure
6. Conduct a verification survey
7. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
8. Create documentation
9. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, expansion

A. Solution 1

B. Solution 2

C. Solution 3

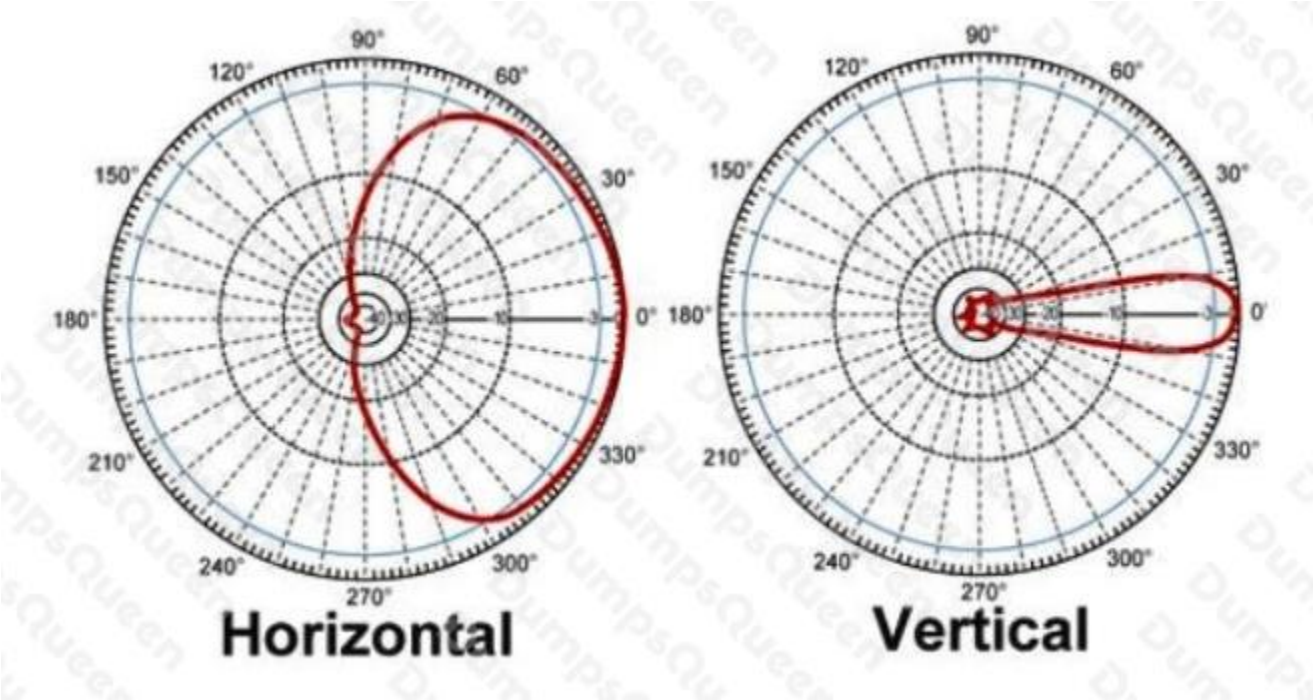
D. Solution 4

E. Solution 5

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 6

The exhibit illustrates the azimuth and elevation for what type of antenna?



A. Omni-directional

B. 20 degree vertical yagi

C. 120 degree horizontal sector

D. 60 degree horizontal patch

E. 10 degree vertical grid

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 7

Assume that your network operates in a regulatory domain that allows use of UNII-1, UNII-2, UNII-2e, UNII-3, and the 5.8 GHz ISM band for indoor Wi-Fi. In your upcoming 802.11n deployment, you would like to take advantage of the performance improvements that result from channel bonding. However, after extensive testing, you have determined that your mission-critical WLAN should not use channels requiring DFS support.

Given those two criteria (enable channel bonding and disable DFS channels), in the 5 GHz spectrum, how many non-overlapping channels will your system be able to use?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

E. 11

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 8

In a large enterprise (5000+ wireless users), by what recommended methods are IP addresses and VLANs assigned to different clients associated to the same AP? (Choose three.)

A. Each SSID is mapped to a static VLAN assignment

B. Upstream AAA servers dynamically assign VLANs to each user or group profile

C. Radio signal metrics (RSSI, SNR, etc.) of WLAN clients are triangulated for location-based VLAN assignment during association

D. Each BSSID is assigned a unique VLAN to help manage the size of broadcast domains on the wired network

E. Multiple VLAN pools are designated for an SSID and user IP addresses are selected in a round-robin fashion from the associated pools.

F. In a centralized data forwarding model, clients automatically receive an IP address on the native VLAN of the AP's Ethernet access port.

G. The configuration profile of the client supplicant is hard-coded with a VLAN ID.

ANSWER: A B E

QUESTION NO: 9

What statement is true of a WLAN design that supports Real-Time Location Services (RTLS) with 802.11 RFID asset tags? (Choose two.)

A. When passive tags are implemented, the AP density should be increased by 25% to make up for the shorter transmit range of passive tags as compared to active tags.

B. Active RFID tags periodically transmit 802.11 beacon management frames that must be synchronized with the AP for proper location of the tagged asset.

C. With passive tags, AP transmit gain should be increased to supply extra power for near-field coupling or backscatter modulation from the tag to the AP since the passive tag lacks an internal power source.

D. Passive tags do not communicate directly with the WLAN infrastructure, but instead they rely on the tag interrogator to communicate tag information to the infrastructure's location tracking server/ database.

E. Active tags transmit directly to the APs and may not require 802.11 authentication and association to pass data traffic to the RTLS engine.

F. When tracking assets with passive RFID tags, some APs should be moved, or additional APs be added, to provide more accurate triangulation and location services.

ANSWER: D E

QUESTION NO: 10

When a WLAN controller transmits an Ethernet frame that has an IEEE 802.11 frame as its payload to a lightweight AP, what type of QoS marks can be applied to the Ethernet frame and/or its payload?

(Choose three.)

A. IEEE 802.1Q PCP marks in the Ethernet frame header

B. User Priority marks in the IEEE 802.11 frame header

C. Throughput subscription marks in the Ethernet frame header

D. MPLS tags from the Label Edge Router (LER)

E. DSCP marks to the ToS bits in the encapsulating IP packet header

F. RSVP tag if RTP is the payload of the IEEE 802.11 frame

ANSWER: A B E