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CWNP PW0-250

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is a valid 40 MHz channel configuration in the 2.4 GHz ISM band where channels 1-11 are permitted? (Choose three.)

A. 4 (primary), +1 (secondary)

B. 4 (primary), -1 (secondary)

C. 8 (primary), +1 (secondary)

D. 1 (primary), 6 (secondary)

E. 11 (primary), 6 (secondary)

F. 1 (primary), 5 (secondary)

ANSWER: A F

QUESTION NO: 2

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

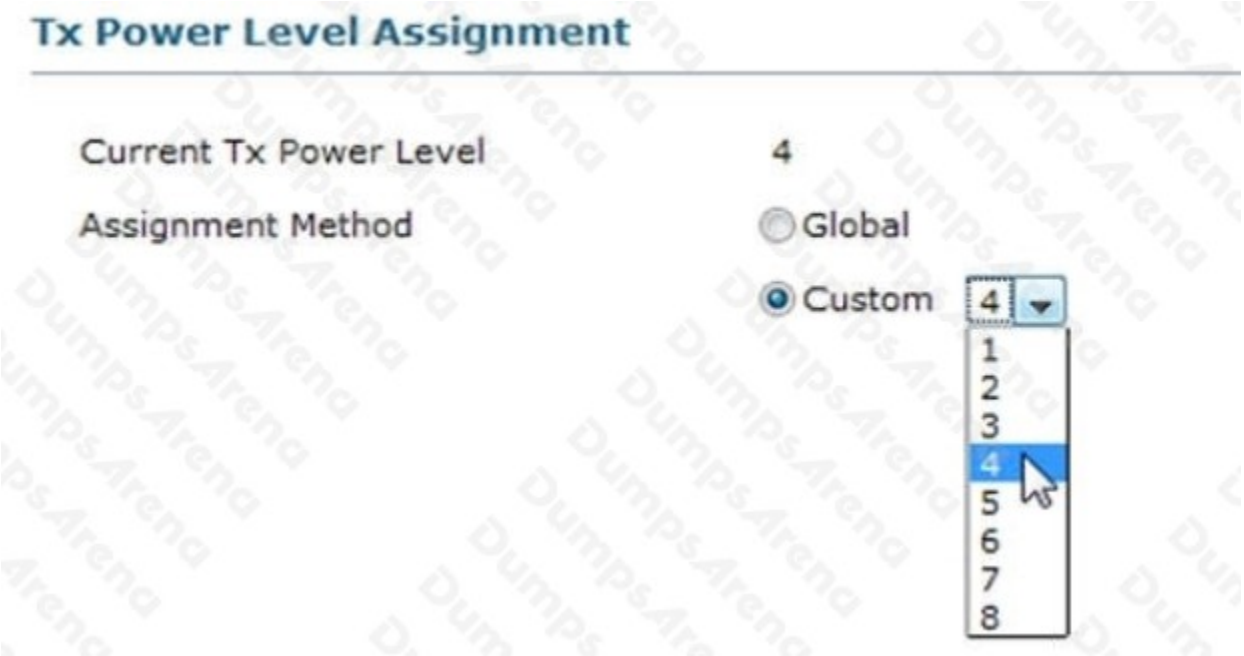
D. Solution 4

E. Solution 5

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 3

Use the exhibit as a reference.



Given:

- In your regulatory domain, a Tx Power Level of “1” is equivalent to 17 dBm.
- For every integer increment (e.g. from 1 to 2) to the Tx Power Level, the AP’s transmit power is halved.

In units of mW, what is the actual transmit power for an AP configured at a Tx Power Level of “4”?

A. 200 mW

B. 50 mW

C. 12.5 mW

D. 8 mW

E. 6.25 mW

F. 2.5 mW

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 4

When preparing a floor plan graphic for use in predictive and manual site surveying, what calibration method will lead to the most accurate and reliable RF data?

A. Use the known size of a small object, such as a ceiling tile, and use a single instance of this object (e.g. a single ceiling tile) to scale the floor plan.

B. Measure the width of an actual office doorway with a tape measure and use this value to calibrate against a doorway graphic.

C. Use the longest available measurement (like a straight exterior wall) to calibrate the graphic's scale.

D. Calibrate the ceiling height of the floor plan first, then the survey software should be able to auto-calibrate the X and Y planes of the graphic.

E. With properly formatted .bmp and .png graphics, the site survey software should be able to extract the scale directly from the graphic data during import.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 5

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.

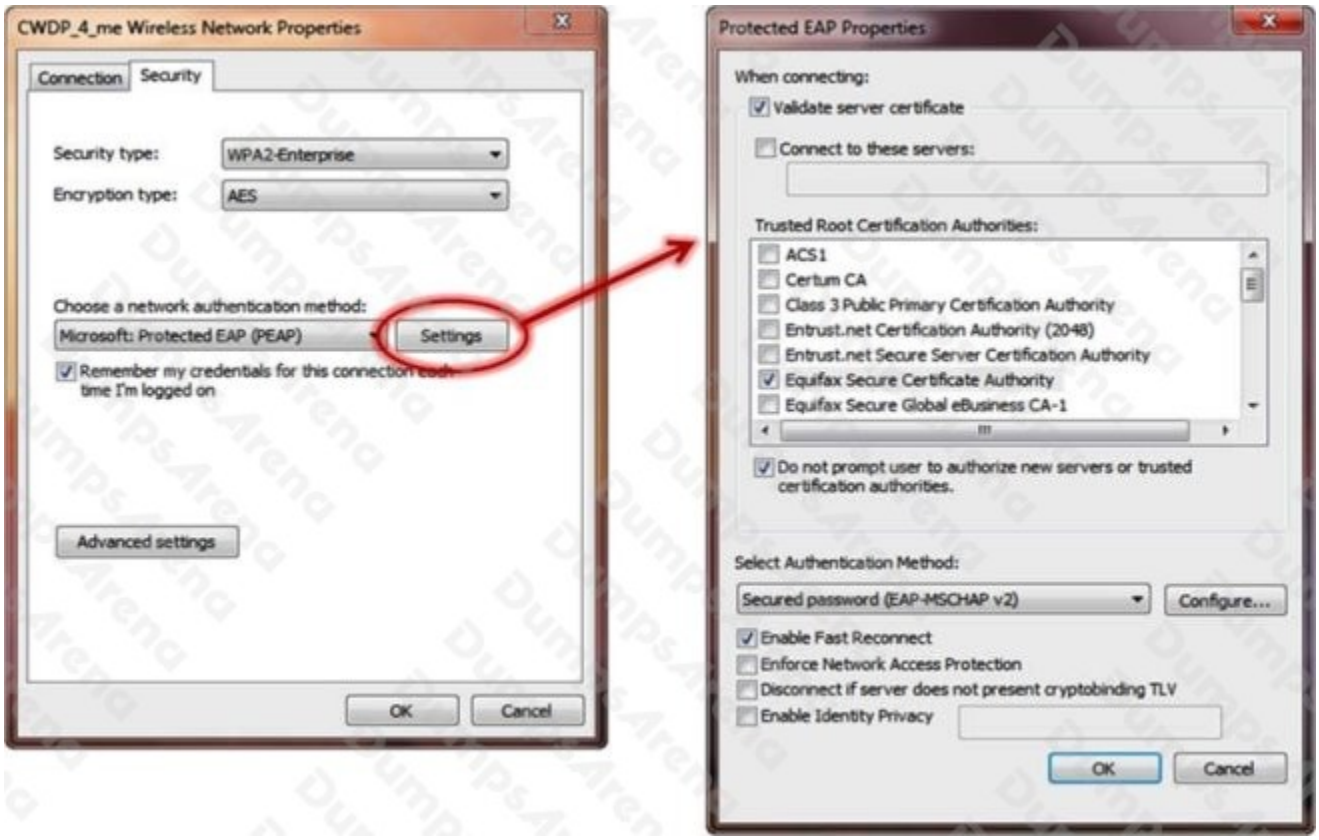
E. Active tags transmit directly to the APs and may not require 802.11 authentication and association to pass data traffic to the RTLS engine.

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: 6

According to WLAN security design best practices, what is true of the EAP properties shown in the exhibit?



A. The “Validate server certificate” checkbox should be checked if you purchased a third-party SSL certificate for the AS, but left unchecked if you have a self-signed certificate for the AS.

B. The “Validate server certificate” checkbox should always be checked to prevent MITM attacks from rogue authentication servers.

C. The “Trusted Root Certification Authorities” list is provided to identify the certificate that the client should send to the AS for client authentication.

D. The “Do not prompt user to authorize new servers or trusted certification authorities” box should be checked only for administrative users.

E. The “Enable Identity Privacy” checkbox and anonymous name field are only useful for networks supporting EAP-LEAP.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 7

In a multiple channel architecture (MCA) network supporting 802.1X authentication, what aspects of WLAN design affect client roaming efficiency and effectiveness? (Choose three.)

A. Channels supported by infrastructure

B. Key caching protocols

C. Cipher suite

D. PHY standard used by client

E. Supported uplink and downlink MCS rates

F. The infrastructure's roaming algorithm

G. Channels supported and scanned by client

ANSWER: A B G

QUESTION NO: 8

In this question, you will compare the mobility processes of a network that supports WPA2-Personal and WPA2-Enterprise. Assume the use of a 15-character ASCII passphrase for WPA2-Personal and EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2 with WPA2-Enterprise. Also, assume that proprietary roaming protocols are not supported.

When a device transitions from one BSS to another within the same ESS, what steps must be performed in the WPA2-Enterprise transition that are not performed in the WPA2-Personal transition? (Choose two.)

A. Open System Authentication

B. 802.11 Reassociation

C. 802.1X authentication

D. 4-Way Handshake

E. Transfer of PMK from AAA server to authenticator

F. Conversion of passphrase to PMK

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 9

Given: For this fill-in the blank question, each answer option contains an answer for the first and second blanks, separated by a dash "—". Choose the answer option that correctly fills in both blanks in the following sentence.

A WLAN may use 802.11 admission control to _____, and admission control requirements are configured separately for each _____.

A. Block stations with inadequate security parameters — SSID

B. Identify voice-enabled wireless devices — AP radio (that is, 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz)

C. Regulate the available bandwidth resources — Access Category

D. Mark ingress and egress frames with priority values — TCP/IP port

E. Administer VoWiFi use policy — VLAN

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 10

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. – 72 dBm

C. – 67 dBm

D. – 62 dBm

E. – 58 dBm

ANSWER: C