CWDP-304 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

During a validation site survey, you realize that the installers mounted some of the APs above the ceiling. They said that this was a request from the building architect due to aesthetics constraints. During the requirements gathering, you weren\\'t advised about any aesthetics constraints from the main stakeholder of the project. What should you do in this case?

A. Advise the stakeholder that WLAN performance requirements will not be met and a new design process will be needed to meet the requirements.

B. Leave it as it is and allow automatic channel management to correct any issues.

C. Increase the output power on all APs by 6 dB immediately.

D. Remove all external antennas and use only the internal antennas to reduce multipath.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Given: You are evaluating the theoretical and real-world RF gain benefits of transmit and receive features introduced by 802.11 with MIMO. This exercise allows you to quantify the features value in a real-world environment. What is the maximum theoretical signal gain of chip-based TxBF and MRC (as features) when compared to the same AP using only a single antenna for transmit and receive (effectively simulating a 1x1 chip)?

A. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = approx 5 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = 6 dBi gain

B. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 1 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = 2 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain

C. 2 Rx or Tx chains = 3 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = 6 dBi gain 4 Rx or Tx chains = 9 dBi gain

D. 2 Rx or Tx chains = approx 4-6.5 dBi gain 3 Rx or Tx chains = approx 7-10 dBi gain

Correct Answer: D

The maximum theoretical signal gain of chip-based TxBF and MRC depends on the number of antennas and the channel conditions. TxBF (transmit beamforming) is a technique that focuses the transmitted signal in the direction of the

intended receiver, resulting in higher signal strength and less interference. MRC (maximum ratio combining) is a technique that combines the signals received by multiple antennas in an optimal way, resulting in higher signal-to-noise ratio and

better performance. The theoretical gain of TxBF and MRC can be calculated as

$G_{TxBF}=10\log_{10}(N)$

and

$G_{MRC}=10\log_{10}(N)$

where N is the number of antennas. Therefore, the total gain of TxBF and MRC is Gtotal=GTxBF+GMRC=20log10(N)

However, this is the ideal case and assumes perfect channel conditions and alignment. In reality, the gain is lower due to factors such as channel fading, antenna spacing, and feedback delay.According to the CWDP study guide1, the typical

gain of TxBF and MRC is about 4-6.5 dBi for 2 antennas, 7-10 dBi for 3 antennas, and 10-13 dBi for 4 antennas.Therefore, the answer is D.References:1: CWDP Certified Wireless Design Professional Official Study Guide: Exam PW0-250,

Chapter 8, page 267.

QUESTION 3

Which document provided to your customer should include all devices and parts that are going to be used during the deployment of their WLAN infrastructure?

A. SoW

B. BoM

C. Design report

D. Project plan

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

What functions may be performed by a WIPS?(Choose all that apply.)

A. Distributed protocol analysis

B. Performance monitoring and response

C. Data forensics and analysis

D. Automated threat mitigation

E. Client access to the distribution system

Correct Answer: ABCD

QUESTION 5

In the enterprise, when is WPA/WPA2-Personal generally a recommended solution?(Choose all that apply.) Response:

A. When client devices do not support 802.1X/EAP

B. When mobile device applications require high-latency roaming times between APs

C. When client devices are provisioned in bulk and would otherwise share 802.1X credentials

D. When the network security policy demands that each user have unique access credentials

Correct Answer: AC