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Q&A

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Exam : **CWDP-302**

Title : Certified Wireless Design Professional

Version : DEMO

1.You have determined the best mounting locations for APs in a given installation. The facilities manager has asked you to change the locations for several APs due to aesthetic concerns. You suggest mounting the APs in the ideal locations and painting them so they go unnoticed in the environment.
What is a valid recommendation or consideration when painting APs?
A. Always use paints with metallic dye in them to prevent potential RF propagation impact.
B. Painting APs will significantly reduce the output power.
C. Painting APs may void the product manufacturer's warranty.
D. Most AP models for indoor environments come in a variety of form factors and colors. Painting is never recommended.
Answer: C

2.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
Answer: B

3.One of your customers plans on providing wireless coverage to a warehouse facility.
After performing an initial walkthrough, you collect the following information:
- The central part of the warehouse is between 400 and 600 feet (122 to 183 meters) from the warehouse switches mounted on the walls.
- The warehouse storage is composed of metallic racks with varying inventory levels and contents, from electronics and plastic toys to food pallets and juice bottles.
- Workers need basic data coverage from their working location, and are not highly mobile. They usually work from one single aisle, and their laptop is on a cart with wheels.
What would be your one recommendation to provide coverage to the central area of the warehouse?
A. Equip workers laptops with a directional antenna and install APs less than 328 feet (100m) away from the switch.
B. In this case, extend the cable length just beyond 328 feet (100 m) and position APs as close as possible to the central area of the warehouse.
C. Position APs along the walls, and equip the APs with Yagi antennas to cover the central area.
D. Install APs for client access in the central area and use a mesh backhaul link to connect to the DS.
Answer: D

4.Which definition correctly describes the "local MAC" variation of the centralized WLAN architecture?
A. All MAC functions are performed by the AP. A minimal subset of network control is offloaded to the WLAN controller along with management and monitoring functions.
B. PHY functions are performed directly by the AP. MAC functions are divided almost equally between the WLAN controller and the AP, according to the time sensitivity of the feature or service.
C. The AP provides the RF termination point for the WLAN, but performs very few of the WLAN functions or services. The WLAN controller performs all MAC functions and the AP is very simple and lightweight.
D. All RF-, data-, and control-related WLAN functions are performed by the AP. APs coordinate network

services with one another and are managed by a WNMS, so no WLAN controller is used in this architecture.
Answer: A

5.When a WLAN controller sends an 802.11 frame to a lightweight AP for transmission on the wireless medium, how does it mark the frame for 802.11 QoS priority?
A. The WLAN controller will place the user priority (UP) value in the QoS Control field of the 802.11 frame header before passing it to the lightweight AP.
B. The WLAN controller does not mark 802.11 frames with priority values only the APs can do this.
C. The WLAN controller does not mark the 802.11 frames with priority values only the Layer 3 switches can do this.
D. The WLAN controller does not mark the 802.11 frames with priority values only the Layer 3 routers can do this.
Answer: A