

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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CWNP

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Enterprise Wi-Fi Design



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QUESTION: 50

Given: In a site survey deliverable report, you are expected to explain the spectrum measurements taken at the customer's site. The exhibit shows a representative sample capture of the RF environment at one of the customer sites.



What best explains the data presented in this exhibit?

- A. The Real Time FFT chart shows a high noise floor across the entire 2.4 GHz band.
- B. Channel 1 is being heavily utilized by Wi-Fi and channel 11 also has some moderate Wi-Fi activity.
- C. As indicated by the data in the Active Devices list, the spectrum analysis chipset is also reporting 802.11 information.
- D. Although some access points are present in a nearby area, they are not being heavily used.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 51

You are testing a VoWLAN deployment, and your communication measurements show a certain amount of lost packets. What would be an acceptable packet error rate value to still provide acceptable call quality?

- A. There should be 0% error in a VoWLAN type of deployment
- B. No more than 1% PER max should be acceptable

- C. No more than 4% PER max should be acceptable
- D. No more than 8% PER max should be acceptable
- E. No more than 12% PER max should be acceptable

Answer: B

QUESTION: 52

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

QUESTION: 53

What statement is true of a WLAN design that supports Real-Time Location Services (RTLS) with 802.11 RFID asset tags? (Choose 2)

- 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: 54

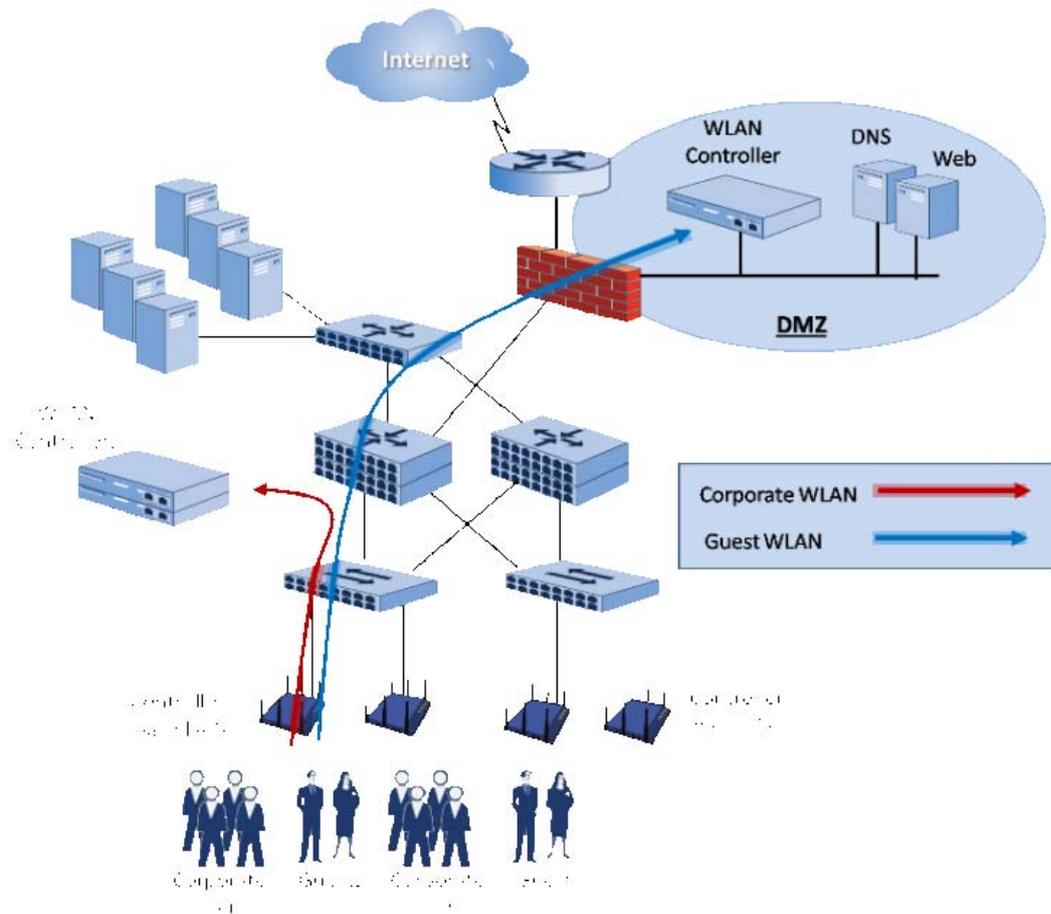
At a university, the WLAN has been successfully deployed for ubiquitous access for faculty, students, and guests. Many student computer labs are available throughout the campus with wired network connectivity, but there are also a few smaller lab areas and workstations where Ethernet cabling is not available. For student wireless use, the students must authenticate against RADIUS/Active Directory using PEAP. Also, the network administrators at this university would like administrative access to these workstations when they are not in use by students so that the administrators can manage group policies, update OS patches, and perform other routine software maintenance. What deployment options are available and recommended for both student use and remote administration of these workstations? (Choose 2)

- A. Due to the architecture of 802.1X port-based access control, it is not possible for a wireless- only computer to access network services required by network administrators in this scenario.
- B. Machine authentication accounts should be enabled to provide persistent machine network connectivity when student users are not associated.
- C. The WLAN infrastructure vendor is responsible for providing proprietary client connectivity options to facilitate device connectivity without user interaction.
- D. These workstations should be Ethernet-connected to a wireless client bridge, which will maintain network connectivity independent of student connectivity status.
- E. These stations should be deployed with dual WLAN adapters. One adapter would be used for consistent network connectivity for administrative purposes and the second adapter should be used for student access.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 55

What are some advantages of designing guest access as it is shown in the exhibit?



- A. Allows a single SSID with different authentication/encryption models to be used for all WLAN services for corporate users and guests
- B. Minimizes configuration requirements for segmentation and filtering of guest traffic across internal LAN
- C. The border firewall configuration will not require any additional rules to pass guest traffic to the DMZ controller
- D. Enhances performance of web proxy servers in the DMZ for guest Internet traffic
- E. Allows simple and secure guest collaboration (file/print sharing) with corporate users

Answer: B

QUESTION: 56

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 2)

- 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: 57

ABC Manufacturing has a heavily-used dual-band (2.4 / 5 GHz) WLAN, but sporadic RF interference across the 2.4 GHz band is causing dropped VoWiFi calls and leading to data connectivity and throughput problems.

Solution 1

- A. Implement TPC and DFS on all WLAN devices in the network to avoid interference.
- B. Change omni-directional antennas on APs to semi-directional where possible.
- C. Reduce the number of APs to only the number required for proper coverage and no more in all areas of the facility.
- D. Install a wireless intrusion prevention system (WIPS) to monitor performance across the entire WLAN.

Solution 2

- A. Move all corporate data clients and VoWiFi devices to the 5 GHz channels appropriate for their regulatory domain.
- B. Have only guest access on 2.4 GHz channels, using a captive portal for authentication.
- C. Install a distributed spectrum analyzer to locate sources of RF interference, and try to remove the RF interference sources.
- D. Avoid using 2.4 GHz channels that conflict with RF interference sources that cannot be removed.

Solution 3

- A. Reduce the output power on all APs and add more APs if necessary to maintain proper coverage.
- B. Configure all WLAN devices for low fragmentation and RTS/CTS threshold values.
- C. Configure the WLAN controller to perform periodic RF calibrations so that it will continue to reconfigure each AP for the optimum channel and power settings.
- D. Configure the WLAN controller to have the entire WLAN system use long preambles for 2.4 GHz transmissions for higher reliability.

Solution 4

- A. Move all VoWiFi devices to 5 GHz channels, and leave the corporate data clients on the 2.4 GHz channels.
- B. Implement Mandatory Access Control on the WLAN controller for the VoWiFi WLAN profile.
- C. Implement low fragmentation and RTS/CTS threshold values on client stations only.
- D. Configure the WLAN controller to have each AP decide on its own channel and output power based on its measured RF environment.

What steps should ABC Manufacturing take to most effectively remedy this problem?

- A. Solution 1
- B. Solution 2
- C. Solution 3
- D. Solution 4

Answer: B

QUESTION: 58

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

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
190	194.358631	10.10.10.115	10.10.60.60	SKINNY	Cisco-sccp
n Frame 190 (130 bytes on wire, 130 bytes captured)					
+ Radiotap Header v0, Length 20					
+ IEEE 802.11 QoS Data, Flags:TC					
Type/Subtype: QoS Data (0x28)					
+ Frame Control: 0x0188 (Normal)					
Duration: 44					
BSS Id: cisco_eb:67:81 (00:22:90:eb:67:81)					
Source address: cisco_1b:de:8d (00:1d:45:1b:de:8d)					
Destination address: cisco_08:56:c4 (00:23:5d:08:56:c4)					
Fragment number: 0					
Sequence number: 107					
+ Frame check sequence: 0x5bcd033 [correct]					
+ QoS control					
Priority: 4 (Controlled Load) (video)					
...0 = Qos bit 4: Bits 8-15 of Qos Control field are TXOP Duration Requested					
Ack Policy: Normal Ack (0x00)					
Payload Type: MSDU					
TXOP Duration Requested: no TXOP requested (0)					
+ Logical-Link Control					
+ Internet Protocol, Src: 10.10.10.115 (10.10.10.115), Dst: 10.10.60.60 (10.10.60.60)					
Version: 4					
Header length: 20 bytes					
+ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00)					
0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0x00)					
.... ..0. = ECN-Capable Transport (ECT): 0					
.... ...0 = ECN-CE: 0					
Total Length: 72					
Identification: 0x3fba (16314)					
+ Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)					
Fragment offset: 0					

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: 59

During a post-deployment verification, you are requested to troubleshoot an area where users are experiencing poor throughput. They are using data communication only, mainly from laptops. You captured the frame displayed in the exhibit from the location where problems are reported. This frame is typical of those that were captured by the analyzer.

```

# Frame 14887 (59 bytes on wire, 59 bytes captured)
  Radiotap Header v0, Length 20
    Header revision: 0
    Header pad: 0
    Header length: 20
    Present flags: 0x000018ee
    Flags: 0x10
      Data Rate: 6.0 Mb/s
      Channel frequency: 2412 [BG 1]
    Channel type: 802.11g (pure-g) (0x00c0)
      SSI signal: -80 dBm
      SSI Noise: -100 dBm
      signal quality: 10
      Antenna: 0
      SSI signal: 20 dB
  IEEE 802.11 QoS CF-Ack + CF-Poll (No data), Flags: .pmP.MFT.
    Type/subtype: QoS CF-Ack + CF-Poll (No data) (0x2f)
    Frame Control: 0x77f9 (Normal)
      Version: 1
      Type: Data frame (2)
      subtype: 15
    Flags: 0x77
    Duration: 39687
    Receiver address: 7a:a2:40:d5:49:be (7a:a2:40:d5:49:be)
    Transmitter address: ef:20:6f:0d:da:a7 (ef:20:6f:0d:da:a7)
    Destination address: 7c:b9:f8:1a:39:dd (7c:b9:f8:1a:39:dd)
    Fragment number: 15
    Sequence number: 890
    Source address: b7:97:16:50:00:7b (b7:97:16:50:00:7b)
    Frame check sequence: 0x0a348121 [incorrect, should be 0x09615e51]
  QoS Control
    Priority: 5 (video) (video)
    ...1 .... = EOSP: End of service period
    Ack Policy: Block Ack (0x03)
    TXOP Limit: 2
  
```

What does this frame reveal about the RF network in this area?

- A. One station seems to be streaming video, thus may have reserved significant bandwidth via admission control
- B. Contention Free is in place in this network, which may starve some non-QoS stations from access
- C. Multipath or excessive collisions seem to be an issue in this area
- D. The AP seems to be too far to provide enough coverage to this area
- E. Stations are using null data frames as protection mechanisms to reserve the medium
- F. The station that sent this frame is causing a DoS attack by using extended Duration values

Answer: C

QUESTION: 60

Excessive uplink RTP frame retransmissions can result in _____. (Choose 3)

- A. Deauthentication of the transmitter by the receiver
- B. Lowering of the data transmission rate by the transmitting station
- C. MOS scores in excess of 5
- D. Head-of-Line blocking at the receiver
- E. Shortened battery life of a transmitting station
- F. Increased jitter in a VoWiFi connection

Answer: B, E, F

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