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QUESTION 1 Multicast video applications typically require special treatment on the Wi-Fi network due to the nature of multicast traffic. Many vendors implement proprietary multicast-to-unicast conversion for this reason. Which of the following is NOT a valid reason for special unicast conversion of downlink multicast traffic? A. In QoS WLANs, multicast traffic is always assigned to the best effort (AC_BE) transmit queue. B. Group addressed downlink frames are not acknowledged on the wireless medium. C. Multicast traffic must always be transmitted via omnidirectional antennas. D. Frames with a group receiver address must always be sent at a rate in the Basic Rate Set. Answer: C

QUESTION 2 Given: Assume that music on hold (MOH) features are unicast only. What VoWiFi implementations require multicast packet delivery support by the WLAN infrastructure? A. All VoWiFi implementations B. Push-to-Talk VoWiFi phones C. VoWiFi soft phones D. FMC phones E. Flat (non-VLAN) VoWiFi implementations Answer: B

QUESTION 3 As you plan a WLAN upgrade, you have assessed the network requirements and data signatures of your applications. One of the popular applications used on your network requires high bandwidth and low to medium Wi-Fi loss, but can tolerate moderate latency and jitter. What application matches this description? A. Voice B. Email C. Skype chat D. Video-on-demand E. Video conferencing F. FTP Answer: D

QUESTION 4 Given: The 802.11n APs you have selected for your public access deployment support many of the PHY and MAC enhancements offered by the 802.11n standard. The AP is single-band (2.4 GHz) and only allows 20 MHz channels. The WLAN radio in the AP is a 3x3 802.11n chip that supports two spatial streams. What is the maximum MCS rate that could be supported by this AP? A. 54 Mbps B. 65 Mbps C. 108 Mbps D. 144 Mbps E. 150 Mbps F. 300 Mbps Answer: D

QUESTION 5 As an implementation engineer, you have just received initial design specs from a network designer for your dual-band 802.11n deployment. The network design documents prescribe the following data rate configuration for the 2.4 GHz radio: Basic Rates -- 5.5, 6, 11, 12 Mbps Supported Rates -- 9, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54 Mbps as well as MCS 0-15 What will result from this design strategy? A. By disabling support for 1 and 2 Mbps while allowing 5.5 and 11 Mbps, the network will force 802.11b clients to use these higher data rates. B. Protection mechanisms will always be in use on this network to support 5.5 and 11 Mbps as basic rates. C. HR/DSSS (802.11b) stations will not be able to associate to the service set. D. This configuration violates the IEEE specification that defines 6, 12, and 24 Mbps as mandatory data rates for 802.11g/n. E. MCS 0 will represent the lowest data rate that can be used in the service set. Answer: C

QUESTION 6 Given: As the wireless network administrator for XYZ Company, you are planning to upgrade your aging wireless network infrastructure, as well as some clients, to support 802.11n. In your research, you have discovered that your new wireless client devices and infrastructure are 802.11n, WMM, and WMM-PS certified by the Wi-Fi Alliance. Some of your existing client devices are 802.11a/b/g devices that do not support WMM. Given this information, what scenario is possible when your company's employees begin using both types of client devices on the new WLAN? A. All WMM-PS certified client devices will be prevented from utilizing WMM-PS features until all stations in use on the wireless medium are WMM-PS certified. B. The WLAN infrastructure will set the dozing times of the WMM-PS certified client devices based upon their WMM access category, while the non-WMM-PS client devices will continue to use PS-Poll frames. C. Performance and battery life will be inconsistent between WMM-PS and non-WMM-PS client devices when used with applications that support WMM-PS. D. WMM-PS enabled APs will allow both WMM-PS and non-WMM-PS stations to use the trigger- and-delivery mechanism, but WMM-PS stations will get priority. E. When all STAs are using Power Save features, WMM-PS STAs will experience poor performance due to PS protection mechanisms. Answer: C

QUESTION 7 To achieve a 450 Mbps MCS, what 802.11n features (from the numbered list below) are required? 1. Frame aggregation 2. Short GI 3. 40 MHz channels 4. 2 spatial streams 5. 3 spatial streams 6. Transmit beamforming (TxBF) A. 1, 2, 3, 4 B. 1, 2, 3, 5 C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 E. 2, 3, 4 F. 2, 3, 5 Answer: F

QUESTION 8 You are tasked with designing the WLAN to accommodate certain high density areas on your university campus where users are highly transient (frequently come and go). With a limited DHCP pool size (subnet mask = 255.255.252.0) for this WLAN subnet, you want to ensure that your DHCP addresses are used efficiently and are not exhausted, which would prevent new client associations. The DHCP server is a Windows Server 2008 machine. Your design task is to determine the best configuration to allow as many users as possible while avoiding WLAN service interruptions and also to use the available addresses as efficiently as possible. What setting would be most effective at achieving this design task? A. Set the RTS threshold to 2346 bytes B. Set the inactive wireless client timeout (client age-out) to 5 minutes C. Set the maximum client limit per radio to 64 D. Set the DHCP lease for this pool to 20 minutes E. Enable WLAN Controller DHCP relay F. Enable mandatory admission control G. Set the AES rekey interval to 5 minutes H. Set the 802.1X re-authentication timer to 10 minutes Answer: D

QUESTION 9 What is the DSCP Per Hop Behavior equivalent classification of the 802.11e AC_VO priority level? A. AF31 B. CS3 C. VOD. EFE. AF12 Answer: D

QUESTION 10 You are working on a VoWLAN design with your customer's wired networking team. How many distinct priority levels do you expect for the voice applications? A. 1 priority level, but 2 queues (one for uplink traffic, one for downlink traffic) B. 1 priority level per client and AP pair, so the total number depends on the expected number of clients C. 1 priority level for voice RTP, 1 priority level for voice control and RTCPD. 1 priority level for VoWLAN client traffic, 1 priority level for wired VoIP client traffic Answer: C If you want to pass the CWNP PW0-250 exam successfully, recommend to read latest CWNP [PW0-250 Dumps](#) full version.

