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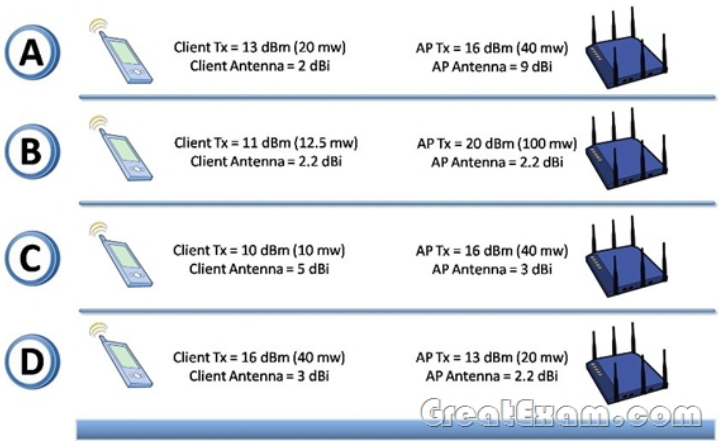
QUESTION 31Assuming an identical RF environment,



Which one of these scenarios is most likely to lead to a client-to-AP link imbalance in which one-way communication results? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: B QUESTION 32You are on site, planning a network at a freight shipping company on a busy harbor. Since the preliminary WLAN design specifies support for the 5 GHz spectrum, you would like to test for radar pulses to determine if DFS channels should be supported at this facility. As a part of your spectral survey with a laptop-based analyzer, you include DFS testing to identify the presence of radar. This is done by manually observing Real-time FFT, Duty Cycle, and Active Devices charts of the spectrum analyzer software. What potential drawback is present with this DFS test method? (Choose 3) A. Many WLAN products that support DFS channels report several false positives. Ideally, the actual WLAN equipment used in the deployment should be used to test for DFS.B. Some sources of 5 GHz radar, such as military ships, are mobile in nature. A longer, automated test setup should be used to identify the presence or absence of radar.C. Manual identification of radar pulses using spectrum analysis charts can be very difficult due to radar's low amplitude at the Wi-Fi receiver. D. Modern spectrum analyzer adapters do not provide the necessary bandwidth resolution required to detect and measure radar signatures. Answer: ABC QUESTION 33What exhibit reflects the recommended life-cycle steps for successfully designing and deploying an enterprise WLAN from start to finish? (Choose 2)

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

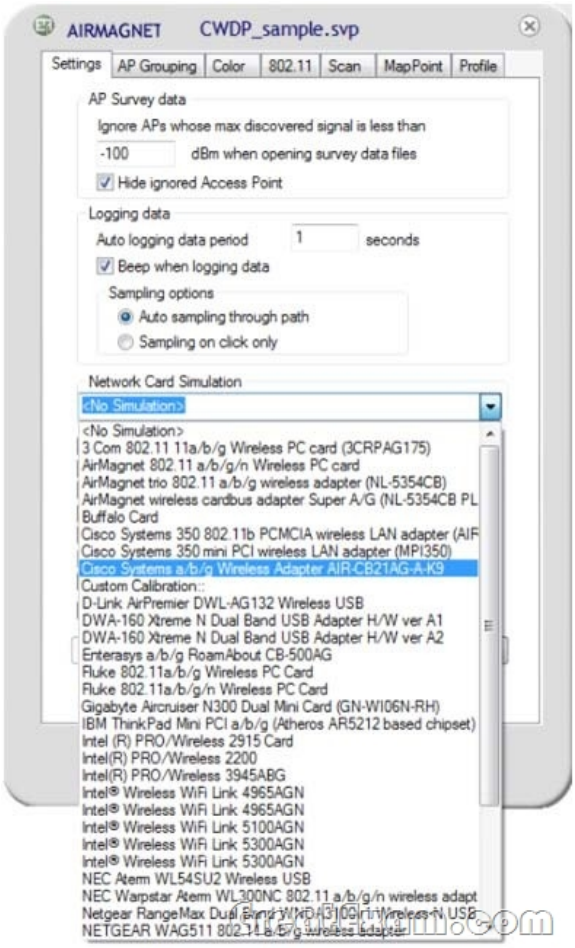
Solution 2
1. Gather/define the network requirements
2. Perform a predictive site survey
3. Create documentation
4. Deploy the network infrastructure
5. Conduct a verification survey
6. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
7. Troubleshooting, monitoring, maintenance, 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

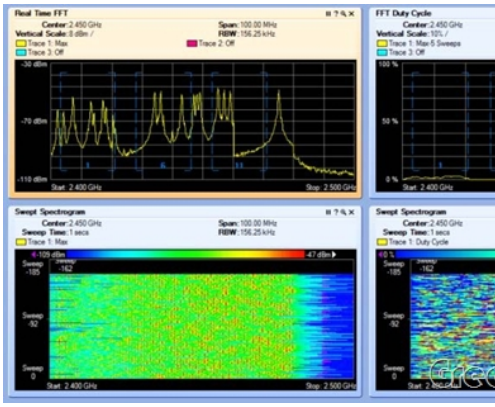
Solution 4
1. Conduct a visual site inspection
2. Gather/define the network requirements
3. Create the high-level network plan
4. Perform the pre-deployment manual site survey
5. Deploy the network infrastructure
6. Perform a predictive site survey
7. If necessary, analyze, fine-tune, and resurvey to finalize the network design
8. Create documentation

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

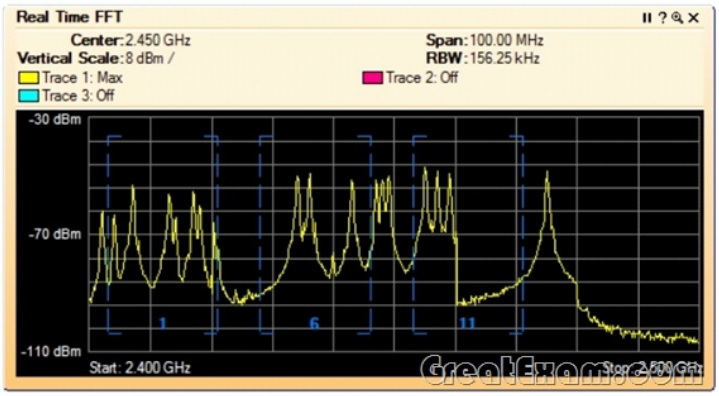
A. Solution 1B. Solution 2C. Solution 3D. Solution 4E. Solution 5 Answer: AE QUESTION 34When performing an indoor predictive site survey to make the WLAN planning and design cycle more efficient, what is a best practice for configuration of the simulated APs in the predictive modeling software? A. All simulated APs should be set to 20 MHz channels only.B. Always use the default 2.2 dBi omnidirectional antenna patterns for simulated APs.C. If dynamic RRM will be used, AP transmit power should be set to an estimated average level of the expected client devices, such as 25 mW.D. Defining custom AP and antenna patterns will yield more accurate prediction data than the pre- configured vendor AP/antenna combinations. Answer: C QUESTION 35When 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 36While configuring your site survey software for an upcoming manual survey project, you notice the configuration option for "Network Card Simu-lation" as shown in the exhibit.



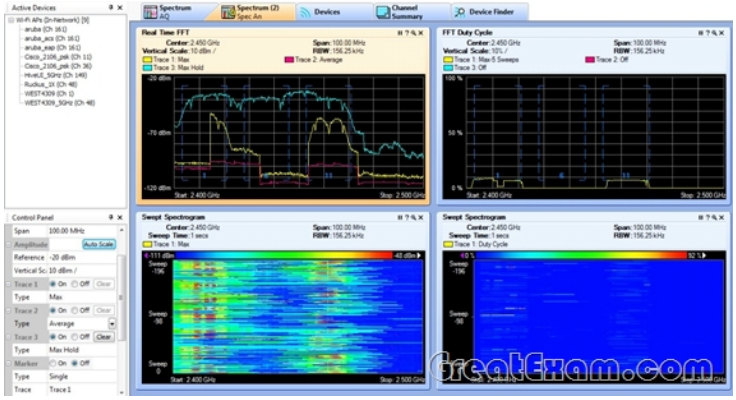
What is the purpose of this feature and when would you use it? A. This setting allows the site survey software to convert the AP's measured downlink RF data into a simulated data set as if the same data were transmitted by a specific client station. It is useful for determining uplink client performance when clients are located far from APs as well as projecting cell size for ad hoc networks.B. Since WLAN adapters are not typically calibrated by manufacturers, this setting is a form of software calibration in which you can calibrate an (uncalibrated) adapter to match one of the calibrated adapters shown in the list. This process improves the reliability of RF data collection and reporting when uncalibrated adapters are used.C. This is the configuration area in which you specify the adapter type that will be used for the site survey so that the survey software can interpret that adapter's reported metrics (based on proprietary formulas) into an RF measurement that is standardized by the survey software and known to its users. This is done for every survey.D. The site survey software manufacturer allows you to view the collected RF data as if it were collected by a different type of adapter. This functionality allows you to review survey data to determine how the RF environment will likely look based on the receive sensitivity and other RF capabilities of a specific client adapter. Answer: D QUESTION 37A wireless engineer from your company performed a site survey in an office building where a wireless network extension was needed. He reports that while performing a Layer 1 sweep near a meeting room full of people, he detected the RF environment displayed in the exhibit. He is unsure how to interpret what he recorded to determine its impact on a future Wi-Fi network.



What is true about this RF environment and its potential impact on the WLAN? A. The signal affects the entire spectrum and will render the wireless network unusable. It must be located and removed.B. The signal has a low duty cycle and should not be of major impact on the wireless network.C. The signal is alternating between peaks (high interference level) and valleys (low interference level). The network channel design must be built to avoid the affected peak frequencies.D. The signal is typical of a high radio card background noise. It shows that the card used for the Layer 1 sweep should be replaced and the Layer 1 sweep re-done.E. The Real Time FFT shows a high amplitude, narrowband jammer pulsing across the entire 2.4 GHz band. This will cause significant, intermittent interference to the WLAN. Answer: B QUESTION 38A Layer 1 sweep was performed at a customer location, and you are asked to review a capture taken during the survey.



What is the meaning of the chart shown in the exhibit and how should it be interpreted? A. Real Time FFT means Real Time First Fundamental Trace and shows the value of the first signal detected on each frequency at each sweep interval.B. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Frequency Timing and shows the RF pulses measured by the Layer 1 sweep tool.C. Real Time FFT means Real Time Fast Fourier Transform and shows the max value of the signal detected on each frequency in real time.D. Real Time FFT means Real Time Frequency Fundamental Texture and shows the value of the noise background generated by the card used to perform the Layer 1 sweep. Answer: C QUESTION 39In a PC-based spectrum analyzer, what data chart identifies the overall RF utilization of a specific frequency in the environment being surveyed? A. FFT Max HoldB. FFT AverageC. Swept SpectrogramD. Duty cycleE. Sweep TimeF. Bandwidth resolution Answer: D QUESTION 40Given: 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 If you want to pass the CWNP PW0-250 exam sucessfully, recommend to read latest CWNP PW0-250 Dumps full version