



CWNP CWDP-304

CWNP Wi-Fi Design Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

CWDP-304

[CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional](#)

60 Questions Exam – 70% Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

Table of Contents:

Know Your CWDP-304 Certification Well:	2
CWNP CWDP-304 Wi-Fi Design Certification Details:	2
CWDP-304 Syllabus:.....	3
• Define Specifications for the WLAN - 25%	3
• Design the WLAN - 40%.....	4
• Deploy the WLAN - 10%.....	6
• Validate and Optimize the WLAN - 25%.....	7
CWNP CWDP-304 Sample Questions:	8
Study Guide to Crack CWNP Wi-Fi Design CWDP-304 Exam:	11

Know Your CWDP-304 Certification Well:

The CWDP-304 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the CWNP Wireless Network. Before you start your CWDP-304 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Wi-Fi Design materials like CWDP-304 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the CWDP-304 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the CWDP-304 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the CWDP-304 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the CWDP-304 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the CWDP-304 exam makes you CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional. Having the Wi-Fi Design certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

CWNP CWDP-304 Wi-Fi Design Certification Details:

Exam Name	Wireless Design Professional
Exam Code	CWDP-304
Exam Price	\$325 USD
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	60
Passing Score	70%
Recommended Training	CWDP self-paced training kit , Live Wi-Fi Design Training Class
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Sample Questions	CWNP CWDP-304 Sample Questions
Practice Exam	CWNP Certified Wireless Design Professional Practice Test

CWDP-304 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives
Define Specifications for the WLAN - 25%	
Collect business requirements and constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business use cases and justification - User requirements - Regulatory compliance - Industry compliance - Budget - Aesthetics - Architectural constraints - Mounting restrictions - Access restrictions - Time constraints - Building codes and safety codes
Collect and define technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vendor selection - Location services such as RTLS - Latency requirements - Signal strength requirements - Capacity requirements - Security requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BYOD and guest access • Roaming • Monitoring • Authentication and encryption - Applications and their specific requirements - WLAN upgrade requirements, when applicable - Bridge link requirements, when applicable - Voice over WLAN (VoWLAN), when applicable - Client devices including most important and least capable device - Requirement areas
Collect project documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validated floor plans - Network infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network diagrams • AP locations

Section	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing network services including DNS, DHCP, NTP, and authentication servers Switch capabilities and capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabling infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabling maps and plans Wiring closet locations Power availability and PoE capabilities Existing wireless systems Previous design/survey documentation
Define requirement areas including essential metrics for each requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client device types and capabilities Applications and their requirements User and device density SSIDs Security settings Understand common vertical markets
Gather information on environmental factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials Attenuation values Ceiling heights Site annotations (photos, notes, plans) Wireless environment scan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packet captures Spectrum captures Wi-Fi scanners
Design the WLAN - 40%	
Define WLAN architectures and select the appropriate architecture for a design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controller-based (physical and virtual) architectures Distributed (cloud-based and local WNMS) Standalone/Autonomous APs Dynamic vs. static channel assignment Dynamic radio management Software defined radios RF profiles Select and/or recommend the appropriate equipment for the design and selected architecture (APs, antennas, controllers, managed services)

Section	Objectives
Produce a design to meet requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select and use the appropriate design tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and survey software and hardware • Spectrum analysis software and hardware • Access points and antennas • Portable power source • Tripods • Measuring tools • Cameras • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Select and use the appropriate design methodologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLAN predictive design (new builds/site or area not accessible) • Validated RF modeling • AP-on-a-Stick (APoS) measurements • Bridge and mesh planning - Understand and use the common features of wireless design software <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import and scale floor plans • Model attenuation of the site (including calibration) • Select and place APs and antennas • Adjust AP and antenna settings • Define requirement areas and parameters • Define channel and power settings - Select and use common vendor features and make configuration recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band steering • Automatic/static channel selection • Load balancing • RF/AP templates - Design for different client and application types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VoIP handsets

Section	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laptops • Handheld scanners • Smartphones and tablets • IoT and smart devices • Location tracking systems • Voice and video systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure end-to-end QoS is properly implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMM • Wired and wireless QoS mappings • QoS markings, classifications, and queues - Define and recommend security solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring (detection and prevention) • Authentication servers • EAP methods • Authentication types • Encryption types - Design for secure roaming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure BSS transition (roaming) • Vendor roaming solutions • Client support issues
Create, distributed, and communicate design documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bill of Materials (BoM) - Design reports - Physical installation guide
Deploy the WLAN - 10%	
Ensure proper understanding and implementation of the design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain design decisions to implementers • Ensure understanding of design deployment - Distribute required documentation
Recommend or perform essential deployment tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand and perform installation procedures for different WLAN architectures (cloud-based, controller-based, WNMS, autonomous)

Section	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure configuration supporting the WLAN (DHCP, DNS, NTP, switches, and routers) - Channel assignment, automatic radio management, and transmit power configuration - Installation procedures for cloud-based APs, controller-based APs, WNMS APs, and autonomous APs
Perform an installation audit for quality assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify proper AP and antenna location and orientation - Verify aesthetic requirements are met - Verify physical security of the installation
Validate and Optimize the WLAN - 25%	
Confirm the WLAN system is operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AP Status - Verify PoE provisioning of power requirements are met
Perform an RF validation survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure coverage requirements - Evaluate impacts of contention and interference
Perform client performance testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connectivity testing - Application testing - Roaming testing - Capacity testing - Security testing
Recommend appropriate physical adjustments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AP - Antenna and connectors
Recommend appropriate RF adjustments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RF channel assignment - RF channel bandwidth - RF coverage (transmit power, radio count, antennas) - RF interference issues
Recommend remediation for application issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connectivity issues - Application issues - Roaming issues - Capacity issues - Security issues
Implement knowledge transfer and hand-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System training - Solution documentation and assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation documentation • Digital or physical assets

Section	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guides• Floorplans• Configuration documents - Final meeting (Q&A and hand-off)

CWNP CWDP-304 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

During your first pre-deployment meeting with the deployment team, you hand out the full design documentation to all of them. What's your primary goal during this meeting?

- a) To explain how Wi-Fi works.
- b) To explain design decisions and ensure understanding of design documents.
- c) To discuss AP functionality.
- d) To justify the budget.

Answer: b

Question: 2

When designing a static channel plan for an office using voice devices near an airport, which range of channels should be avoided to ensure optimal performance when implemented?

- a) 1-11
- b) 36-40
- c) 116-124
- d) 44-48

Answer: c

Question: 3

What kind of site survey helps you identify if roaming is working as designed?

- a) Passive
- b) Predictive
- c) Active
- d) Spectrum analysis walkthrough

Answer: a

Question: 4

Who should be in the final meeting from the customer-side after successfully implementing a WLAN infrastructure?

- a) Remote workers
- b) CEO or CFO
- c) The customer's customers
- d) End-users

Answer: d

Question: 5

Using a SCA means that all APs will be using the same channel in a given layer. How is the AP with which the client associates determined?

- a) The client selects the AP based on a known set of MAC to BSSID mappings stored in the clients authorized SSID listing.
- b) All APs share a virtual IP address. A controller will tell the closest AP to the client to communicate with it, since it has a greater RSSI from the client.
- c) All APs share a virtual BSSID. A controller will tell the closest AP to the client to communicate with it, since it has a greater RSSI from the client.
- d) All APs share a virtual Multicast Address. A controller will tell the closest AP to the client to communicate with it, since it has a greater RSSI from the client.

Answer: c

Question: 6

A museum wants to offer Wi-Fi to its visitors. One of their requirements is to have the APs blend into the design of the museum. What should you do to meet this requirement?

- a) Lock the AP inside of a metal box
- b) Use a plastic cover that could blend in with the environment
- c) Use an 802.11b AP, so it looks old enough to be in a museum
- d) Place the APs in between walls and I-beams

Answer: b

Question: 7

Your customer requires fast secure roaming. Which two types of roaming are specified in 802.11-2016 FT roaming that will help meet this goal?

- a) Over-the-Air and Over-the-DS
- b) FT and TKIP
- c) Over-the-Air and Over-the-Wire
- d) FT and OKC

Answer: d**Question: 8**

What is the most suitable antenna option to be used when designing a WLAN infrastructure with APs mounted on a ceiling with a height of more than 20 feet and having all of the client stations used from the floor?

- a) Low-gain dipole
- b) Grid
- c) Dish
- d) Patch

Answer: b**Question: 9**

When installing APs on high ceilings, what should be the most common PPE to be used?

- a) Hardhat, high visibility vest and body belt
- b) Clean suits, masks and glasses
- c) Glasses, gloves and jacket
- d) Clean suits, gloves and jacket

Answer: a**Question: 10**

Which DHCP option, when required, should be configured and enabled to help APs locate their wireless LAN controller?

- a) 150
- b) 62
- c) 43
- d) 22

Answer: c

Study Guide to Crack CWNP Wi-Fi Design CWDP-304 Exam:

- Getting details of the CWDP-304 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the CWDP-304 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the CWNP provided training for CWDP-304 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the CWDP-304 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on CWDP-304 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for CWDP-304 Certification

Make NWExam.com your best friend during your Wireless Design Professional exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the CWDP-304 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual CWDP-304 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the CWDP-304 exam.

Start online practice of CWDP-304 Exam by visiting URL

<https://www.nwexam.com/cwnp/cwdp-304-cwnp-wireless-design-professional-cwdp>