Certified Wireless Design Professional (CWDP) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. What is the chip rate of 1 Mbps for 802.11b?

A. 1 Mchip/s

B. 2 Mchips/s

C. 11 Mchips/s

D. 22 Mchips/s

2. What action should be taken after implementing a WLAN based on the design developed from the site survey?

A. Post-installation survey

B. Requirements analysis

C. Gathering facility documentation

D. Design the infrastructure services

3. How much more power can a 1 Mbps 802.11b signal have than a 54 Mbps 802.11g signal if sent through a saturated amplifier?

A. 5 dBm

B. 2 dBm

C. 2 dB

D. 5 dB

4. When deploying an Enterprise-class VoWLAN infrastructure, which Access Category should voice packets utilize?

A. AC_VI.

B. AC_VO.

C. AC_BE.

D. AC_BK.

5. What are the two types of WLAN discovery/scanning?

A. Manual and Hidden

B. Active and Passive

C. Probe and Automatic

D. Active and Manual

6. What is a radome?

A. A weatherproof piece of plastic covering an antenna or antenna system.

B. A type of semi-circular ceiling found in atriums that is a heavy cause of RF reflection.

C. The unit used to measure the signal reflected backward by the end of a cable.

D. A piece of metal positioned behind APs mounted on outdoor poles designed to limit the butterfly effect.

7. What can be inferred about an RF signal with a very low duty cycle?

A. The signal affects the entire spectrum and must be removed

B. The signal is likely to have a major impact on the Wi-Fi network

C. The signal should not be of major impact on the wireless network

D. The signal is indicative of high background noise

8. What is a best practice for indoor predictive site survey configuration?

A. Always use the default 2.2 dBi antenna patterns

B. Set AP transmit power to an average level of expected client devices

C. All simulated APs should be configured to 20 MHz channels only

D. Use only pre-configured vendor APs

9. During installation, APs were mounted above the ceiling for aesthetic reasons. What should you do about this situation?

A. Advise the stakeholder that WLAN performance requirements will not be met and a new design process will be needed to meet the requirements.

B. Leave it as it is and allow automatic channel management to correct any issues.

C. Increase the output power on all APs by 6 dB immediately.

D. Remove all external antennas and use only the internal antennas to reduce multipath.

10. Which factors are considered key features when designing a guest network for a large enterprise?

A. 802.11n

B. Rate limiting

C. 802.1X security

D. SSID segmentation

Answers

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B

Explanations

1. What is the chip rate of 1 Mbps for 802.11b?

A. 1 Mchip/s

B. 2 Mchips/s

C. 11 Mchips/s

D. 22 Mchips/s

The chip rate for 802.11b is correctly identified as 11 Mchips/s. This is because 802.11b uses a modulation technique called Complementary Code Keying (CCK), which allows for higher data rates by encoding data in such a way that it requires a chip rate of 11 million chips per second to support its maximum data throughput of 11 Mbps. The relationship between chip rate and data rate is essential in understanding how wireless communication works. In 802.11b, the higher chip rate of 11 Mchips/s enables the encoding and transmission of more information packets within the same time frame, thus allowing for efficient use of the available bandwidth. This design is crucial for maintaining robust communications in environments with potential interference. In this context, other rates that were presented (such as 1 Mchip/s, 2 Mchips/s, and 22 Mchips/s) do not align with the specifications and operational parameters of the 802.11b standard. The variations in chip rates reflect different levels of data encoding and rates present in other communication standards, but for 802.11b, 11 Mchips/s is the definitive rate necessary to achieve its maximum data transmission capabilities effectively.

2. What action should be taken after implementing a WLAN based on the design developed from the site survey?

A. Post-installation survey

B. Requirements analysis

C. Gathering facility documentation

D. Design the infrastructure services

After implementing a WLAN based on the design developed from the site survey, conducting a post-installation survey is crucial to ensure that the deployment meets the originally defined requirements and performance expectations. This survey involves evaluating the coverage, capacity, and performance of the network after installation, allowing for the assessment of signal strength, interference levels, and the overall user experience in the real-world environment. The post-installation survey helps to identify any potential issues that may not have been apparent during the initial site survey, and it allows for fine-tuning of the WLAN configuration to optimize performance. This step is essential in confirming that the WLAN meets the goals set during the planning phase and operates reliably under actual conditions. While conducting a requirements analysis and gathering facility documentation are important phases that precede and support the WLAN design process, they do not assess the deployed network's functionality. Similarly, designing the infrastructure services is part of the planning and design stages, not a follow-up action after implementation. Thus, the post-installation survey directly addresses the need for validation of the network's performance and user satisfaction post-deployment.

3. How much more power can a 1 Mbps 802.11b signal have than a 54 Mbps 802.11g signal if sent through a saturated amplifier?

A. 5 dBm

B. 2 dBm

C. 2 dB

D. 5 dB

A 1 Mbps 802.11b signal can have more power than a 54 Mbps 802.11g signal when both are sent through a saturated amplifier due to the differences in modulation technologies and signal processing. The IEEE 802.11b standard utilizes complementary code keying (CCK) modulation, which is less efficient at higher data rates compared to the orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) used by the 802.11g standard. In a situation where both signals are being amplified to their maximum capacity, the 1 Mbps signal can maintain a higher effective signal strength. Amplifiers react differently based on the input signals; lower data rate signals like 802.11b can yield higher output power levels due to their greater signal-to-noise ratio compared to higher data rate signals. The specific value of 5 dB indicates a significant difference in power levels. This value represents a practical outcome of the characteristics of each modulation technique, confirming that, under similar conditions, the lower data rate (1 Mbps) can indeed be amplified to a greater extent compared to the higher data rate (54 Mbps). Understanding this concept is crucial for wireless network design, as it impacts the decisions made regarding signal strength, coverage

4. When deploying an Enterprise-class VoWLAN infrastructure, which Access Category should voice packets utilize?

A. AC_VI.

B. AC_VO.

C. AC_BE.

D. AC_BK.

The correct choice for voice packets in an Enterprise-class Voice over WLAN (VoWLAN) infrastructure is AC_VO, which stands for Access Category Voice. This access category is specifically prioritized to handle the unique requirements of voice traffic, which is sensitive to latency and jitter. Voice communications demand low delay and consistent delivery to maintain call quality. The AC_VO category provides the highest priority for access to the wireless medium, ensuring that voice packets are transmitted with minimal delay compared to other types of traffic. This enables smoother communication and better overall quality for voice calls over the wireless network. In contrast, the other categories, such as AC_VI (Video), AC_BE (Best Effort), and AC_BK (Background), are designed for different types of traffic with varying priority levels. AC_VI addresses video traffic that is also sensitive to delay but not as critical as voice, while AC_BE is for general data traffic and AC_BK is for background tasks that are least sensitive to latency. Hence, if voice packets were assigned to those categories, it could lead to increased delays and degraded call quality, undermining the effectiveness of the VoWLAN deployment.

5. What are the two types of WLAN discovery/scanning?

A. Manual and Hidden

B. Active and Passive

C. Probe and Automatic

D. Active and Manual

The correct choice identifies the two types of WLAN discovery/scanning as Active and Passive. In an Active scanning approach, the device sends out probe requests to discover available wireless networks. These requests compel nearby access points to respond, allowing the scanning device to gather details about the networks in range. This method typically results in faster network discovery since the device is actively seeking responses. In contrast, Passive scanning doesn't send out requests. Instead, the scanning device listens for beacons and other management frames sent by access points. This method can take longer to discover networks, as it relies solely on the emitted signals from the networks that are nearby. Both scanning methods are vital in the context of wireless networking, as they serve different purposes and can be used depending on the specific needs of a network deployment. Understanding these two methodologies enables network professionals to optimize their WLAN discovery processes effectively.

6. What is a radome?

A. A weatherproof piece of plastic covering an antenna or antenna system.

B. A type of semi-circular ceiling found in atriums that is a heavy cause of RF reflection.

C. The unit used to measure the signal reflected backward by the end of a cable.

D. A piece of metal positioned behind APs mounted on outdoor poles designed to limit the butterfly effect.

A radome is primarily defined as a weatherproof cover, typically made from materials like plastic or fiberglass, that protects an antenna or antenna system from environmental elements while allowing RF signals to pass through with minimal interference. This is significant for maintaining the performance and longevity of the antenna in outdoor applications, especially in harsh weather conditions. While one of the choices refers incorrectly to a radome as a type of ceiling, the correct function of a radome is focused on its ability to shield antennas rather than being related to architectural elements such as ceilings. Understanding the protective role of radomes can also highlight their importance in wireless communication systems, where reliable performance is paramount, especially in outdoor deployments.

7. What can be inferred about an RF signal with a very low duty cycle?

A. The signal affects the entire spectrum and must be removed

B. The signal is likely to have a major impact on the Wi-Fi network

C. The signal should not be of major impact on the wireless network

D. The signal is indicative of high background noise

A very low duty cycle in an RF signal indicates that the signal is only active a small percentage of the time. This infers that while the signal may have short bursts of activity, it typically does not sustain a prolonged impact on the communication environment. Therefore, it is reasonable to deduce that a signal with a very low duty cycle should not create a major impact on the overall performance of the wireless network. The characteristics of a low-duty cycle signal suggest that it will primarily be inactive, allowing the wireless network to operate with less interference during the periods when the signal is off. Also, most wireless networks are designed to handle bursty traffic efficiently, which is common in many applications. Thus, a signal that transmits infrequently is less likely to disrupt the Wi-Fi network significantly compared to a high duty cycle signal, which can hog the channel and create congestion. Contextually, the other options either overestimate or misjudge the implications of a low duty cycle signal. For instance, classifying the signal as having a major impact or correlating it with high background noise overlooks the fact that low-duty cycles are generally less disruptive. Therefore, understanding low duty cycle signals is crucial for effectively managing and optimizing wireless network performance.

8. What is a best practice for indoor predictive site survey configuration?

A. Always use the default 2.2 dBi antenna patterns

B. Set AP transmit power to an average level of expected client devices

C. All simulated APs should be configured to 20 MHz channels only

D. Use only pre-configured vendor APs

Setting the access point (AP) transmit power to an average level of expected client devices is a best practice for indoor predictive site survey configuration because it helps to optimize the wireless network performance while minimizing interference and ensuring adequate coverage. By configuring the AP transmit power to align with the typical capabilities of client devices, you can balance the coverage area and signal strength, ensuring that devices maintain a reliable connection without overwhelming them with excessive signal strength, which can lead to issues such as co-channel interference or saturation. This approach also facilitates the proper management of resources in the network; it ensures that cells are appropriately sized to accommodate client density and roaming patterns without creating dead zones or areas of overlapping coverage that may hamper performance. Additionally, it reflects a more realistic environment where devices operate, producing a simulation that is more aligned with real-world conditions. The other options do not provide the same level of effective network optimization. For instance, using default antenna patterns may not be suitable for all environments, given that various indoor settings have unique obstacles and characteristics. Configuring all APs to use only 20 MHz channels may limit the network's capacity and throughput in many situations, and relying solely on pre-configured vendor APs does not allow for the flexibility to adapt to the specific requirements of

9. During installation, APs were mounted above the ceiling for aesthetic reasons. What should you do about this situation?

A. Advise the stakeholder that WLAN performance requirements will not be met and a new design process will be needed to meet the requirements.

B. Leave it as it is and allow automatic channel management to correct any issues.

C. Increase the output power on all APs by 6 dB immediately.

D. Remove all external antennas and use only the internal antennas to reduce multipath.

The correct answer highlights that the installation of access points (APs) above the ceiling may adversely affect WLAN performance. In many scenarios, mounting APs in concealed locations, such as above a ceiling, can significantly degrade the signal quality and coverage area due to obstacles present in the environment, such as ceiling tiles, beams, and insulation. This impediment means that the performance requirements necessary for a reliable wireless network, including adequate coverage, capacity, and client connectivity, may not be achievable. Advising the stakeholder that a new design process is needed focuses on the importance of a systematic approach to wireless network planning. This involves assessing the physical site to determine optimal AP placement to ensure signal integrity and to provide the best user experience. A fresh design consideration could include relocating the APs for better visibility and coverage or integrating additional APs to compensate for any loss in performance caused by their current installation. Choosing to leave the installation as is, rely on automatic channel management, or adjusting the output power do not adequately address the fundamental issues posed by the installation location. These alternatives may lead to further performance issues, highlighting the necessity of approaching the situation with a thorough reassessment and possible redesign to meet the WLAN performance objectives effectively.

10. Which factors are considered key features when designing a guest network for a large enterprise?

A. 802.11n

B. Rate limiting

C. 802.1X security

D. SSID segmentation

When designing a guest network for a large enterprise, rate limiting is a key feature because it controls the amount of bandwidth allocated to guests. This is essential in preventing a few users from consuming excessive resources, which could degrade the performance of the network for other users. It enables the network administrators to manage the traffic effectively by setting limits on download and upload speeds, ensuring that all users have a fair level of access. In a guest network, it is particularly important to manage bandwidth effectively since guests may include a large number of users who are not part of the organization's primary network. By implementing rate limiting, you can maintain a balance and ensure that the network remains functional and responsive, providing a satisfactory experience for all users. Other features such as 802.11n, 802.1X security, and SSID segmentation may also play roles in different aspects of network design. However, the specific focus on rate limiting addresses the crucial need for managing bandwidth and resources effectively in a guest environment, making it a key feature in this context.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://cwdp.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!