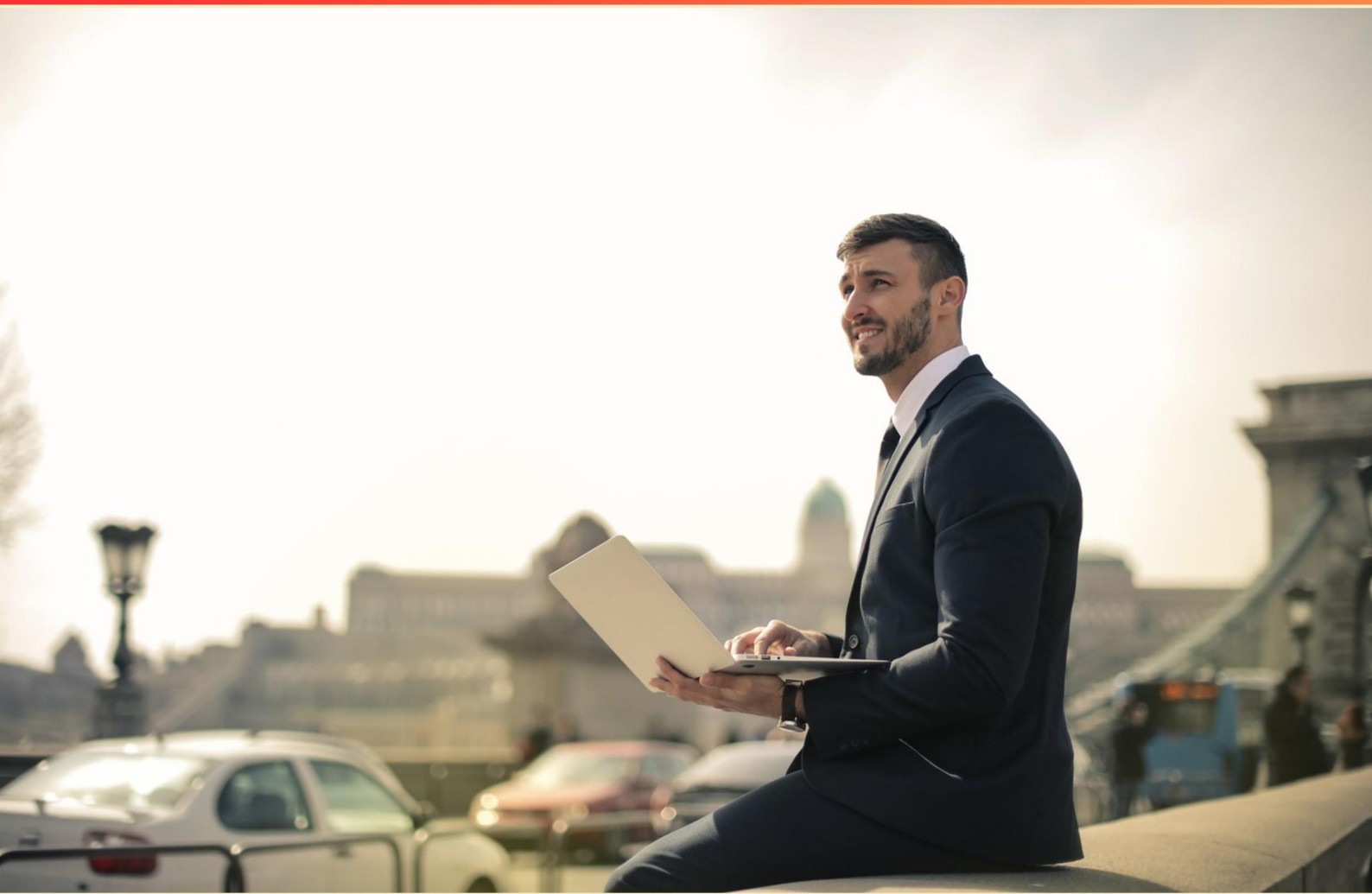


CERTIFIED WIRELESS DESIGN PROFESSIONAL (CWDP) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. 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.

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. 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

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- 1. Which architecture suffers the biggest limitation for sharing control information across APs?**
 - A. Independent autonomous
 - B. Centralized
 - C. Cooperative autonomous
 - D. Distributed
- 2. What is the actual transmit power for an AP configured at a Tx Power Level of "4" if a Level of "1" is equivalent to 17 dBm?**
 - A. 6.25 mW
 - B. 50 mW
 - C. 12.5 mW
 - D. 8 mW
- 3. How can a museum ensure that Wi-Fi access points blend into their environment?**
 - A. Use a plastic cover that fits the decor.
 - B. Lock the AP inside of a metal box.
 - C. Place the APs in between walls and I-beams.
 - D. Use vintage-looking APs that appear historic.
- 4. According to best practices in WLAN security, what feature should be enabled when configuring an EAP type?**
 - A. The "Use WEP if RADIUS server unavailable" option
 - B. The "Trusted Root Certification Authorities" list
 - C. The "Do not prompt user to authorize new servers" option
 - D. The "Validate server certificate" option
- 5. Which configuration should be avoided during an indoor predictive site survey?**
 - A. Setting all simulated APs to 20 MHz channels
 - B. Using a standard antenna pattern
 - C. Using simplified modeling software
 - D. Ignoring client device levels during simulations

- 6. What is the purpose of DHCP Option 43 in WLANs?**
- A. To provide clients with temporary IP addresses
 - B. To support vendor-specific IP attributes for discovery
 - C. To bind specific network nodes to long-term IP addresses
 - D. To integrate a DHCP server with AAA servers
- 7. What should you do to proceed with a site survey in restricted areas of a meat processing company?**
- A. Gain appropriate access and clearance to perform the site survey.
 - B. Gain meat processing access certification from the FDA.
 - C. Ensure that you and your team use food industry approved USB adapters.
 - D. Just begin the survey, they will understand.
- 8. What is the likely cause of frames on the downlink not being transmitted with the correct UP value for voice frames during a voice call?**
- A. Bad client driver
 - B. AP is not receiving enough PoE, thus not using QoS features
 - C. Somewhere on the wired network QoS markings aren't being trusted
 - D. Faulty antenna on the AP
- 9. When configuring an EAP type, which feature should be enabled to ensure WLAN security?**
- A. Validate server certificate
 - B. User prompt for new servers
 - C. Trusted Root Certification Authorities list
 - D. Use WEP if RADIUS server is unavailable
- 10. After an upgrade from 802.11n APs to 802.11ac APs, what most likely caused no improvement in throughput?**
- A. APs are transmitting at a low transmit power.
 - B. The clients were not upgraded.
 - C. APs are mounted on the wall.
 - D. The APs are still using the 5 GHz lower band.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which architecture suffers the biggest limitation for sharing control information across APs?

- A. Independent autonomous**
- B. Centralized
- C. Cooperative autonomous
- D. Distributed

The independent autonomous architecture suffers the biggest limitation for sharing control information across access points (APs). In this architecture, each AP operates independently and is responsible for its own management functions, such as user authentication, security measures, and traffic handling. This autonomy means that while each AP can provide basic connectivity, they do not share control information or collaborate with one another. This lack of inter-AP communication leads to several challenges, such as difficulties in managing seamless handoffs for mobile devices moving between coverage areas, inefficient resource utilization, and inconsistent policy enforcement across the network. Without a centralized or cooperative mechanism for sharing control information, each AP lacks awareness of the overall network state and connected clients, which can significantly impede network performance and user experience. In contrast, other architectures have mechanisms for sharing control and management information. In centralized architectures, a central controller manages the APs and facilitates communication and coordination between them. Cooperative autonomous architectures allow APs to share information and collaborate to some extent while still retaining some degree of independence. Distributed architectures, while independent in certain ways, still provide more opportunity to share control information compared to an independent autonomous setup. Hence, the independent autonomous approach clearly faces the greatest challenge in terms of control information sharing among APs.

2. What is the actual transmit power for an AP configured at a Tx Power Level of "4" if a Level of "1" is equivalent to 17 dBm?

- A. 6.25 mW
- B. 50 mW
- C. 12.5 mW**
- D. 8 mW

To determine the actual transmit power for an access point (AP) configured at a Tx Power Level of "4," knowing that Level "1" equals 17 dBm is essential. Each increment in the Tx Power Level typically corresponds to a pre-defined increase in dBm. Given that we know the starting point (Level 1 = 17 dBm), we must ascertain how much the power increases at each successive level. In many systems, each level may represent a consistent dB increase; for example, if each level increment represents 3 dBm, then: - Level 2 would be 20 dBm (17 dBm + 3 dBm). - Level 3 would be 23 dBm (20 dBm + 3 dBm). - Level 4 would then conclude at 26 dBm (23 dBm + 3 dBm). Thus, with Level 4 configured at 26 dBm, we can convert this into mW using the formula for converting dBm to mW: $\text{Power (mW)} = 10^{(\text{Power (dBm)} / 10)}$. So, calculating the power for 26 dBm gives: $\text{Power} = 10^{(26 / 10)} = 10$

3. How can a museum ensure that Wi-Fi access points blend into their environment?

- A. Use a plastic cover that fits the decor.
- B. Lock the AP inside of a metal box.
- C. Place the APs in between walls and I-beams.
- D. Use vintage-looking APs that appear historic.

The correct approach for a museum to ensure that Wi-Fi access points blend into their environment is to use a plastic cover that fits the decor. This option allows for customization and strategic design to match the aesthetic of the museum space, making the access points less obtrusive and more visually appealing. The aesthetic coherence with the decor can enhance the visitor experience while maintaining functionality. In contrast, locking the access point inside a metal box may significantly hinder the wireless signal, creating connectivity issues which would negatively impact the user experience. Placing access points in between walls and I-beams could also limit signal propagation, making it challenging for users to connect reliably. Meanwhile, while vintage-looking access points may provide a historical appearance, they might not effectively serve the technical requirements of modern Wi-Fi standards, potentially compromising performance and coverage within the museum. Thus, using a plastic cover that aligns with the decor stands out as the most effective and aesthetically pleasing solution.

4. According to best practices in WLAN security, what feature should be enabled when configuring an EAP type?

- A. The "Use WEP if RADIUS server unavailable" option
- B. The "Trusted Root Certification Authorities" list
- C. The "Do not prompt user to authorize new servers" option
- D. The "Validate server certificate" option

Enabling the "Validate server certificate" option is essential in WLAN security when configuring an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) type, as it helps ensure that the client is connecting to a legitimate authentication server. This feature is crucial for protecting against man-in-the-middle attacks, where an unauthorized entity could pose as the RADIUS server. By validating the server certificate, the client verifies that the server's credentials are authentic and trusted, helping to safeguard sensitive user information and authentication processes. Best practices in WLAN security emphasize the need for strong validation mechanisms in the authentication process. The use of server certificates and their validation is a fundamental component of EAP methods like EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, and PEAP, where ensuring the identity of the server prevents unauthorized access and maintains the integrity of the authentication process. Other choices, such as using WEP if a RADIUS server is unavailable or not prompting the user to authorize new servers, may expose the network to potential vulnerabilities. While having a list of trusted root certification authorities is important, it does not directly enforce the security of the connection like validating the server certificate does. Therefore, the option to validate the server certificate is the most effective method of ensuring secure EAP configuration.

5. Which configuration should be avoided during an indoor predictive site survey?

- A. Setting all simulated APs to 20 MHz channels**
- B. Using a standard antenna pattern
- C. Using simplified modeling software
- D. Ignoring client device levels during simulations

Setting all simulated access points (APs) to 20 MHz channels during an indoor predictive site survey should be avoided because this configuration does not accurately reflect the realities of modern wireless environments. In a typical indoor setting, a variety of channel widths—such as 20 MHz, 40 MHz, and possibly even 80 or 160 MHz in certain scenarios—are often used to optimize performance and capacity depending on the specific requirements of the deployment. By limiting all APs to 20 MHz channels, the simulation fails to take into account the potential for higher data rates and improved performance that can be achieved with wider channels when conditions allow. Additionally, this restriction can lead to an overly conservative approach that underestimates the overall capacity and performance of the network. Therefore, to create a more accurate predictive site survey, it is crucial to consider a range of channel bandwidths that reflect the actual deployment strategies that will be used in the environment. Other configurations, such as utilizing a standard antenna pattern or simplified modeling software, can still provide valuable insights into site survey outcomes, assuming they are tailored and adjusted to the unique characteristics of the wireless environment being analyzed. Ignoring client device levels during simulations is also a significant oversight, as these levels determine how well

6. What is the purpose of DHCP Option 43 in WLANs?

- A. To provide clients with temporary IP addresses
- B. To support vendor-specific IP attributes for discovery**
- C. To bind specific network nodes to long-term IP addresses
- D. To integrate a DHCP server with AAA servers

The purpose of DHCP Option 43 in WLANs is to support vendor-specific IP attributes for discovery. This option is particularly useful in wireless environments where access points (APs) need to communicate specific configuration details back to the DHCP servers or network controllers. By utilizing Option 43, network devices can provide essential vendor-specific information that helps clients or APs discover and associate with the necessary configurations, such as vendor-specific directories or bootstrap servers, vital for establishing and maintaining WLANs. Other choices may suggest different DHCP functionalities but do not pertain specifically to the unique role that Option 43 plays. For instance, while temporary IP address provision is handled by DHCP in general, it doesn't capture the specific vendor-focused attributes that Option 43 deals with.

7. What should you do to proceed with a site survey in restricted areas of a meat processing company?

- A. Gain appropriate access and clearance to perform the site survey.**
- B. Gain meat processing access certification from the FDA.
- C. Ensure that you and your team use food industry approved USB adapters.
- D. Just begin the survey, they will understand.

Gaining appropriate access and clearance to perform the site survey is crucial in restricted areas, particularly in sensitive environments like a meat processing company. This step ensures compliance with company policies and security protocols, which are typically stringent in such facilities due to health and safety regulations. It is essential to prioritize safety and respect the operational procedures of the facility to prevent any disruptions and maintain a good relationship with the client. Appropriate clearance typically involves consulting with facility management and possibly coordinating with health and safety officers. This includes understanding any specific regulations or restrictions that may apply to the site, ensuring that survey team members are briefed on the environment they will be working in, and that all necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) is acquired and used throughout the survey. This approach emphasizes professionalism and accountability, which are fundamental in maintaining trust and reliability in professional relationships, especially in industries where compliance with health and safety standards is non-negotiable.

8. What is the likely cause of frames on the downlink not being transmitted with the correct UP value for voice frames during a voice call?

- A. Bad client driver
- B. AP is not receiving enough PoE, thus not using QoS features
- C. Somewhere on the wired network QoS markings aren't being trusted**
- D. Faulty antenna on the AP

The chosen answer points to a critical aspect of network quality of service (QoS) management, particularly in environments where voice traffic is involved. The correct answer indicates that the issue likely arises from QoS markings on the wired network not being trusted. In a voice over wireless (VoWLAN) scenario, it's essential that the QoS tags (such as Differentiated Services Code Point - DSCP values) applied to voice frames are preserved throughout the network. When these markings are not trusted, the routers or switches may not prioritize the voice traffic correctly, leading to a situation where frames on the downlink do not carry the correct User Priority (UP) value associated with voice communications. This can result in degraded call quality or delays, undermining the performance expected in voice call scenarios. Maintaining end-to-end QoS is crucial in ensuring that voice packets receive appropriate treatment throughout the entire network path, from the wireless access point (AP) through the wired LAN, and to their destination. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the importance of consistent and trusted QoS configurations across the entire network infrastructure in optimizing voice traffic management.

9. When configuring an EAP type, which feature should be enabled to ensure WLAN security?

- A. Validate server certificate**
- B. User prompt for new servers
- C. Trusted Root Certification Authorities list
- D. Use WEP if RADIUS server is unavailable

When configuring an EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) type for securing a WLAN, enabling the feature to validate the server certificate is crucial for ensuring security. This feature helps to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks, which can occur if an unauthorized server tries to impersonate the legitimate authentication server. By validating the server certificate, the client can ensure that it is communicating with a trusted server that has a valid certificate issued by a recognized Certificate Authority (CA). This verification process adds an essential layer of authentication and security to the wireless network, ensuring that sensitive data is protected during transmission. While the other options may suggest useful practices in a broader security context, they do not specifically address the critical aspect of validating server identity, which is essential for establishing a secure EAP connection. The user prompt for new servers may lead to inconvenience or confusion, and a trusted root CA list is necessary for proper certificate verification but is not a standalone security measure. Lastly, using WEP is not a recommended practice as it is outdated and vulnerable; relying on it, especially in scenarios involving loss of RADIUS server access, compromises security even further. Thus, validating the server certificate remains the most effective and essential feature for ensuring WLAN security.

10. After an upgrade from 802.11n APs to 802.11ac APs, what most likely caused no improvement in throughput?

- A. APs are transmitting at a low transmit power.
- B. The clients were not upgraded.**
- C. APs are mounted on the wall.
- D. The APs are still using the 5 GHz lower band.

The situation where no improvement in throughput occurs after upgrading from 802.11n to 802.11ac APs is most likely due to the clients not being upgraded. While 802.11ac access points provide significant enhancements over 802.11n, including higher throughput, improved modulation techniques, and better spectral efficiency, the true benefits can only be fully realized if the client devices also support these advanced capabilities. If the clients remain on older wireless standards, such as 802.11n or even older versions, they won't be able to take advantage of the enhancements provided by the 802.11ac access points. As a result, the overall network performance will still be constrained by the capabilities of the older clients, leading to no noticeable improvement in throughput despite the upgrade in the infrastructure. Factors like transmit power, AP placement, and the specific frequency band used can all play a role in wireless performance but do not fundamentally limit the improvement that an upgraded AP can provide if the client devices do not support those upgrades. Hence, upgrading client devices to those that support 802.11ac is essential to fully harness the potential increases in throughput from the upgraded APs.

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!

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