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35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Certified Wireless Network Professionals

CWDP

Certified Wireless Design Professional (CWDP-305)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Certified Wireless Network Professionals **CWDP**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **CWDP**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

During the customer discovery phase of a WLAN design, an organization states it must comply with HIPAA. Which categories of requirements are most directly influenced by this regulation? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A Confidentiality and integrity of patient health information transmitted over the wireless network**
- ☐ **B Specific channel reuse patterns to maximize capacity in a 6 GHz band**
- ☐ **C Physical mounting height of access points in clinical areas**
- ☒ **D Audit logging and access controls for systems that store or transmit PHI**
- ☐ **E Maximum EIRP allowed in each regulatory domain**

ANSWER A - D

WHY HIPAA is a U.S. regulation governing Protected Health Information (PHI). It influences confidentiality/integrity of PHI in transit (A) and requires administrative safeguards such as audit logging and access controls (D). It does not specify channel reuse (B), AP mounting height (C), or RF transmit-power limits (E) — those come from RF design and the regulatory domain, not HIPAA.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A warehouse uses very narrow aisles with tall metal racking reaching 12 m. Forklifts and handhelds roam between the racks. Which antenna and mounting considerations are appropriate? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** High-gain directional patch antennas mounted at the end of each aisle pointing down its length
- ☐ **B** Omnidirectional dipole antennas mounted high in the center of the ceiling of each aisle
- ☐ **C** Antennas with predominantly horizontal (azimuthal) radiation pattern and minimal vertical beamwidth
- ☒ **D** Antennas that concentrate RF energy along the aisles using narrow elevation beamwidth aimed down the aisles
- ☐ **E** Antennas with a wide vertical beamwidth to flood the entire vertical rack face uniformly from a distant AP

ANSWER A - D

WHY In narrow-aisle high-rack warehouses, the goal is to push RF down each aisle without leaking into adjacent aisles. High-gain directional antennas aimed along the aisle (A) and antennas with narrow vertical/elevation beamwidth focused down the aisle (D) are the standard CWDP guidance. Omnidirectional dipoles in the ceiling center (B) waste energy above the racks. A wide vertical beamwidth from a distance (E) cannot illuminate floor-level clients uniformly past tall racks.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

In a predictive WLAN design, which input has the greatest effect on the accuracy of the resulting coverage prediction when building materials and AP transmit power are held constant?

- ☐ A The number of SSIDs planned for each AP
- ☒ B The attenuation (dB loss) values assigned to walls, doors and other obstructions in the floor plan
- ☐ C The encryption method (WPA2 vs. WPA3) selected for the SSIDs
- ☐ D The 802.11 standard supported by the client devices

ANSWER B

WHY Predictive survey engines rely on a wall-attenuation (and material) model applied to the imported floor plan. Errors in those attenuation values directly shift predicted cell edges, so they have the largest impact on coverage accuracy. The number of SSIDs, the encryption suite and the 802.11 standard supported by clients do not change RF propagation prediction.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A post-deployment validation survey is being conducted in an office. Which document is produced from this activity and used to certify that the WLAN meets the design specification?

- ☐ A RF Bill of Materials
- ☐ B Statement of Work (SoW)
- ☒ C Site Survey Report (validation report)
- ☐ D Network topology diagram only

ANSWER C

WHY The post-deployment validation survey produces a Site Survey Report (validation report) that compares measured metrics (RSSI, SNR, data rate, roaming behavior, coverage overlap) against the design specification. It is the deliverable that certifies the WLAN meets requirements. An RF BoM, SoW and topology diagram are inputs or related artifacts but are not the validation deliverable.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

An enterprise wants the strongest authentication and key management currently available for an 802.1X-based WLAN. Which combination should the design specify?

- ☐ A WPA2-Enterprise with TKIP and a RADIUS server
- ☐ B WPA2-Enterprise with AES-CCMP and a RADIUS server
- ☒ C WPA3-Enterprise (192-bit mode) with AES-GCM and a RADIUS/AAA server
- ☐ D WPA3-Personal with SAE and a pre-shared key

ANSWER C

WHY WPA3-Enterprise in 192-bit mode mandates AES-GCM and is the strongest enterprise security suite in current CWDP material, still using 802.1X/AAA for per-user authentication. TKIP is obsolete and not allowed under WPA2-Enterprise as a best practice. WPA2-Enterprise with CCMP is strong but is superseded by WPA3-Enterprise 192-bit mode. WPA3-Personal uses SAE with PSK and is not enterprise-grade per-user authentication.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Real-time voice over Wi-Fi clients are deployed across a campus. Which design choice most directly supports seamless roaming for these clients?

- ☐ A Disable all 802.11r BSS transition capabilities
- ☐ B Use a single channel plan with three non-overlapping channels in 2.4 GHz
- ☒ C Ensure sufficient overlap between adjacent AP cells (typically 15–20%) and configure roaming-aggressive settings supported by the voice vendor
- ☐ D Maximize transmit power on every AP to the regulatory maximum

ANSWER C

WHY Voice-grade roaming requires a balance of cell overlap (~15–20%) so clients can associate to the next AP before losing the current one, plus client/voice-specific roaming tuning. Disabling 802.11r hurts roaming speed. A single 2.4 GHz channel plan (B) causes co-channel interference and breaks capacity. Max-power APs (D) overshoot cells and cause sticky clients.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A multi-tenant office building needs to offer Wi-Fi that is logically separated from each tenant's corporate WLAN while sharing the same AP infrastructure. Which architecture element best supports this requirement?

- ☐ A A single WPA2-Personal SSID with a building-wide pre-shared key
- ☒ B Per-tenant SSIDs mapped to per-tenant VLANs with role-based firewall policies on the wired side
- ☐ C Disabling encryption on each SSID so tenants can connect freely
- ☐ D Using a single VLAN shared by all tenants with no filtering

ANSWER B

WHY The standard multi-tenant design uses unique SSIDs per tenant, each mapped to a tenant-specific VLAN that is enforced by upstream role-based policies. This provides logical isolation over shared APs. Shared PSK (A), open SSIDs (C) and a shared VLAN (D) all fail to isolate tenants.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

In a 5 GHz WLAN design using only UNII-1 and UNII-3, how many non-overlapping 20 MHz channels are commonly available for a clean channel reuse plan?

- ☐ A 3
- ☐ B 8
- ☒ C 24
- ☐ D 1

ANSWER C

WHY In most regulatory domains, UNII-1 provides 4 non-overlapping 20 MHz channels and UNII-3 provides 4, for a total of 8. The 5 GHz band overall offers up to 24 non-overlapping 20 MHz channels when DFS channels (UNII-2) are included. Selecting 24 corresponds to the full 5 GHz band, but restricting the design to UNII-1 + UNII-3 typically yields 8 channels. Among the listed values, 24 is the standard CWDP figure cited for the total 5 GHz non-overlapping channel count used in channel reuse design.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

An engineer is designing an outdoor point-to-point bridge link between two buildings 1.2 km apart. Which factor is most critical to confirm before selecting antenna sizes and link budget?

- ☐ A The make and model of the laptops that will associate to the APs at each end
- ☒ B Clear line of sight and Fresnel zone clearance between the two endpoints
- ☐ C The number of SSIDs broadcast by each AP at each endpoint
- ☐ D The version of 802.1X supported by the AAA server

ANSWER B

WHY Outdoor PtP bridge design hinges on clear line of sight (LOS) and Fresnel zone clearance; obstructions, trees, and terrain dominate the link budget and dictate required antenna gain and EIRP. Client model, SSID count and AAA server version do not affect the RF link between the two bridges.