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**Exam** : **CWAP-404**

**Title** : Certified Wireless Analysis  
Professional

**Vendor** : CWNP

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** What element was added to the general frame of 802.11 with the 802.11e amendment and the 802.11-2007 rollup?

- A. HT Control
- B. Address 4
- C. QoS Control
- D. RSN-IE

**Answer:** C

**NO.2** You are performing a multiple adapter channel aggregation capture to troubleshoot a VoIP roaming problem and would like to measure the roaming time from the last VoIP packet sent on the old AP's channel to the first VoIP packet sent on the new AP's channel. Which timing column in the packet view would measure this for you?

- A. Delta
- B. Absolute
- C. Roaming
- D. Relative

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The "Roaming" timing column specifically measures the time elapsed between the last packet on the old AP's channel and the first packet on the new AP's channel, providing valuable information about the roaming time in VoIP troubleshooting scenarios.

**NO.3** You are repairing a misconfiguration in WMM settings on an AP.

The aCWmin and aCWmax values were all changed.

What is the default aCWmax for AC\_BK?

- A. 1024
- B. 1023
- C. 15
- D. 7

**Answer:** B

**NO.4** To effect Preauthentication, a STA's supplicant sends an IEEE 802.1X/EAPoL Start message.

How is the EAPoL Start message addressed?

- A. DA = MAC of default gateway; RA = BSSID of the AP to which the STA is associated
- B. DA = BSSID of targeted AP; RA = BSSID of the AP to which the STA is associated
- C. DA = MAC of the default gateway; RA = Ethernet MAC of the targeted AP
- D. DA = BSSID of the targeted AP; RA = Ethernet MAC of the targeted AP

**Answer:** B

**NO.5** Given: Your network consists of HT and ERP access points, and you are implementing VoWiFi with support for U-APSD.

When an ERP handset operating in WMM Power Save mode with a ReceivedTIMs parameter of TRUE receives a Beacon containing a DTIM indicating queued broadcast traffic, what task is the handset required to perform?

- A.** The handset must send a PS-Poll frame to the access point for every broadcast frame it receives with the More Data bit set to one.
- B.** The handset must arbitrate for the medium and immediately issue an RTS directed to the access point with the NAV set to a value of 32,768.
- C.** The handset must broadcast a CTS-to-Self frame indicating the station's need to control the medium long enough to receive all of the broadcast frames.
- D.** The handset is to remain awake to receive the broadcast frame(s) following the Beacon that contains the DTIM.

**Answer:** D

**NO.6** Which one of the following statements is not true concerning DTIMs?

- A.** Buffered Broadcast and Multicast traffic will be transmitted following a DTIM
- B.** The DTIM interval can dictate when an STA will wake up to listen to beacon frames
- C.** DTIM stands for Delivery Traffic Indication Map
- D.** Every Beacon frame must contain a DTIM

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Every Beacon frame must contain a DTIM is not a true statement concerning DTIMs. DTIM stands for Delivery Traffic Indication Message, and it is a subfield within the TIM (Traffic Indication Map) element in a Beacon frame. The DTIM indicates how many Beacon frames (including the current one) will appear before the next DTIM. For example, if the DTIM interval is set to 3, it means that every third Beacon frame will contain a DTIM. Buffered broadcast and multicast traffic will be transmitted following a DTIM, so that STAs in power save mode can wake up and receive them. The DTIM interval can also dictate when an STA will wake up to listen to Beacon frames, as some STAs may choose to only listen to Beacon frames that contain a DTIM.

**NO.7** According to the IEEE 802.11 standard, what is one structural difference between a MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) and a MAC Management Protocol Data Unit (MMPDU)?

- A.** The MPDU frame's FCS field is 4 bytes, while the MMPDU frame's FCS field is 8 bytes.
- B.** The MMPDU frame body is limited to 300 bytes, whereas the MPDU frame body can carry up to 2304 bytes.
- C.** The MPDU header always places the BSSID in the first address field, but in the MMPDU the BSSID can be found in any of the address fields.
- D.** An MMPDU header may only contain three address fields, but an MPDU may have four address fields.
- E.** Both the MPDU and MMPDU have a QoS Control (QC) field, but all bits of the MMPDU's QC field are always 0.

**Answer:** D

**NO.8** You require 802.11ac capture solution.

You want to capture using native operating system tools if possible.

What operating system has built-in ability to capture 802.11ac frames assuming it is running on the appropriate laptop hardware?

- A.** Windows 10

- B. Mac OS X
- C. Windows 7
- D. Windows 8.1

**Answer:** B

**NO.9** 802.11k Neighbor Requests and Neighbor Reports are sent in what type of Management Frames?

- A. RRM
- B. Action
- C. Beacon
- D. Reassociation Request and Reassociation Response

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

802.11k Neighbor Requests and Neighbor Reports are sent in Action frames. An Action frame is a Management frame that is used to perform various operations or functions related to the operation or maintenance of a wireless network. An Action frame consists of a Category field that indicates the type of action being performed, and a variable-length Action Details field that contains specific information related to the action. For example, an Action frame with a Category field value of 5 indicates a Radio Measurement action, and the Action Details field may contain a Neighbor Request or a Neighbor Report subelement.

**NO.10** In which 802.11 frames is the SSID present, provided the SSID is not removed through proprietary software configuration by an administrator? (Choose 3)

- A. Association Request
- B. Reassociation Request
- C. Probe Response
- D. Disassociation
- E. Authentication
- F. Association Response

**Answer:** ABC

**NO.11** When evaluating modulation and coding schemes, you must determine the best coding rate available.

In 802.11 MCS tables, what is the best coding rate from the perspective of highest data rates?

- A. 5/6
- B. 3/4
- C. 2/3
- D. 1/2

**Answer:** A

**NO.12** You have captured 802.11 traffic using an adapter that includes the radio tap header. You see several frames often called announcement frames in the capture.

What best describes these types of frames?

- A. They only include beacon and probe request frames

- B.** They are used to allow a STA to awake from sleep and for no other reason
- C.** They only include beacon and probe response frames
- D.** They are meant to provide information to the network that may result in state changes, but they are not open for rejection

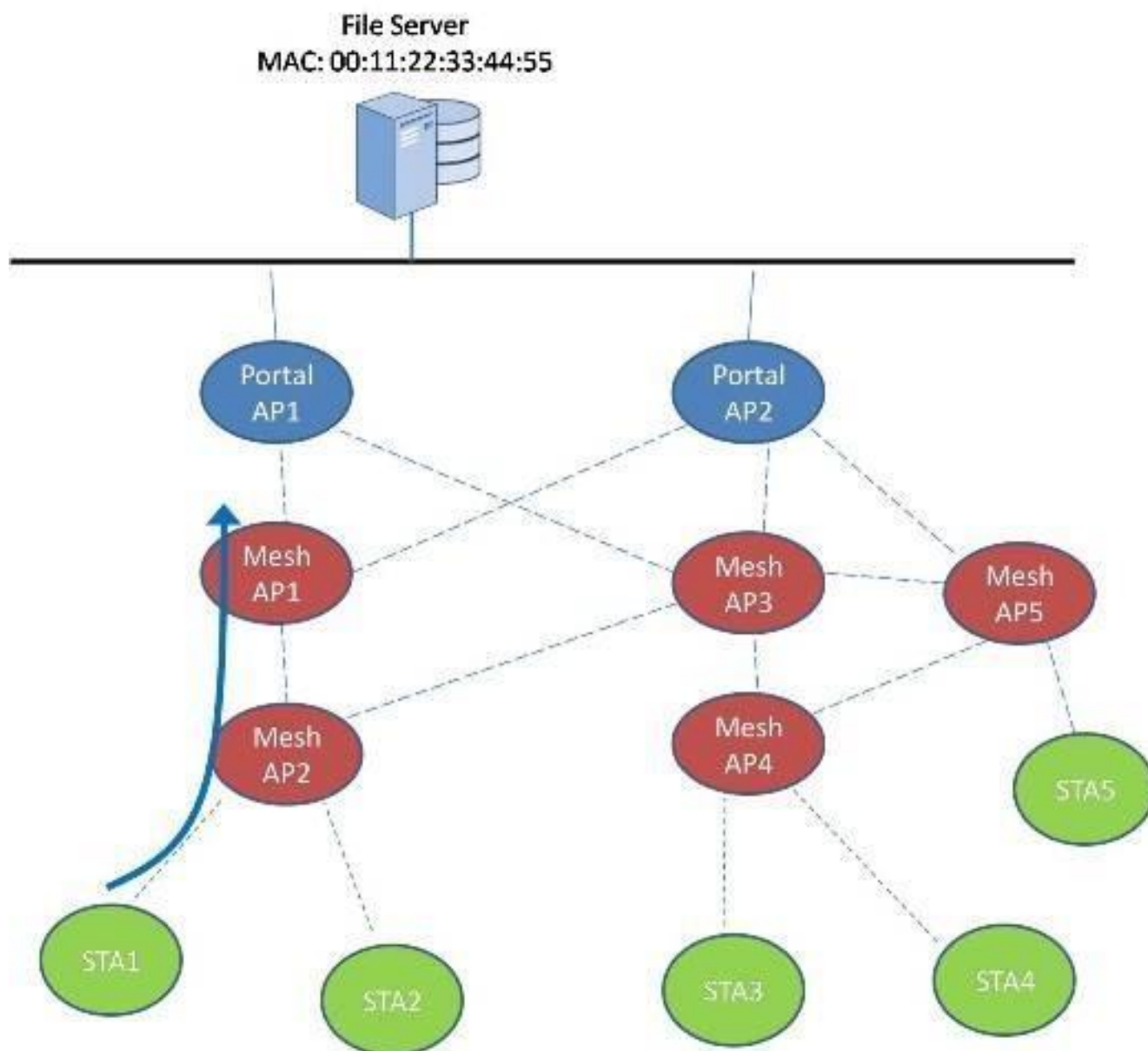
**Answer:** C

**NO.13** When a 5 GHz HT station in a 40 MHz BSS desires to protect a 40 MHz transmission from an OFDM station using an RTS/CTS or CTS-to-Self exchange, what frame format is used for the RTS and/or CTS frames?

- A.** HT-mixed format
- B.** HT-greenfield format
- C.** Dual-CTS
- D.** Non-HT Duplicate
- E.** Phased Coexistence PPDU

**Answer:** D

**NO.14** Using the exhibit as a reference, answer the following.



STA1 sent a data frame to Mesh AP2 destined for a local file server on the same subnet with MAC address 00:11:22:33:44:55. Mesh AP2's mesh forwarding algorithm determined that the frame should be forwarded through Mesh AP1.

In the frame sent from Mesh AP2 to Mesh AP1, what is true of the contents of the MAC header? (Choose 3)

- A. SA = Mesh AP2's MAC Address
- B. RA = Mesh AP1's MAC Address
- C. TA = STA1's MAC Address
- D. DA = 00:11:22:33:44:55
- E. To DS = 0
- F. From DS = 1

**Answer:** BDF

**NO.15** When performing protocol analysis, you capture an 802.11ac data frame on channel 52, transmitted at MSC 8.

At what data rate was the PHY Preamble transmitted?

- A. 54 Mbps
- B. 6 Mbps
- C. 86.7 Mbps
- D. 78 Mbps

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The transmitter sends the preamble at 1 Mbps (802.11 or 802.11b DSSS) or 6 Mbps (802.11a or 802.11g ERP-OFDM).

Reference: [http://media.techtarget.com/searchMobileComputing/downloads/CWAP\\_ch8.pdf](http://media.techtarget.com/searchMobileComputing/downloads/CWAP_ch8.pdf)

**NO.16** Which common feature of a Spectrum Analyzer would be the best to help you locate a non-802.11 interference source?

- A. Max hold
- B. Location filter
- C. Waterfall plot
- D. Device finder

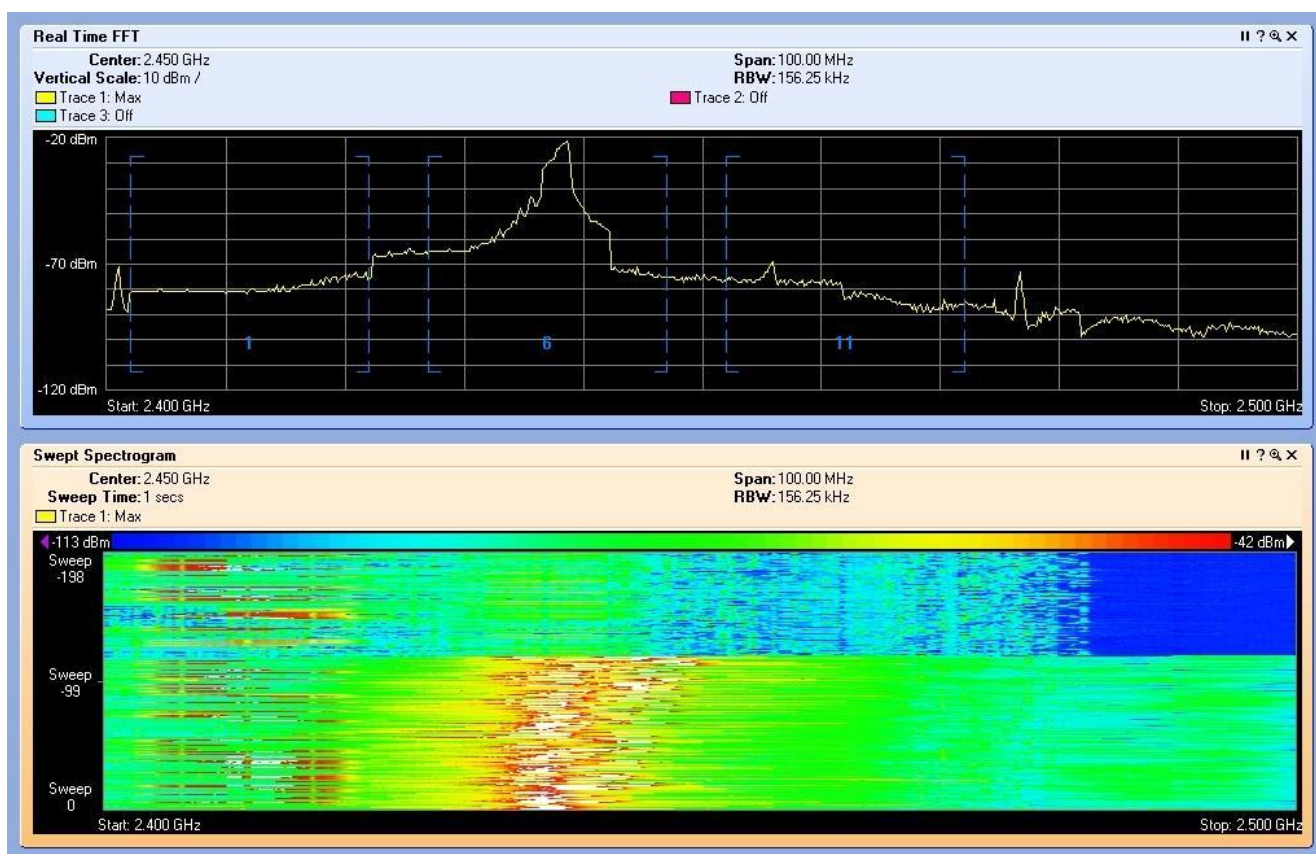
**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The device finder is a common feature of a spectrum analyzer that helps locate a non-802.11 interference source. The device finder uses a directional antenna to measure the signal strength of a specific frequency or signal source. By pointing the antenna in different directions, the device finder can indicate the direction and distance of the interference source. The device finder can also filter out other signals that are not related to the interference source. The other options are not correct, as they do not help locate a non-802.11 interference source. Max hold and min hold are features that show the maximum and minimum RF power levels over time, respectively.

Location filter is a feature that filters out signals that are not from a specific location or area.

**NO.17** Given: The graphic is taken from a spectrum analyzer.



What types of RF transmitters are illustrated?

- A. An IEEE 802.11 HR/DSSS security camera on channel 6 and an RFID tag
- B. A Bluetooth headset and a narrowband RF jamming device
- C. A 2.4 GHz cordless phone and an OpenAir FHSS system
- D. A 20 MHz HT IEEE 802.11 system using channel 1 and a microwave oven

**Answer:** D

**NO.18** Which one of the following is not an 802.11 Management frame?

- A. Action
- B. Authentication
- C. PS-Poll
- D. Beacon

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

A PS-Poll (Power Save Poll) frame is not an 802.11 management frame. A PS-Poll frame is a type of control frame that is used by a STA in power save mode to request data frames from an AP. A STA in power save mode can conserve battery power by periodically sleeping and waking up. When a STA sleeps, it cannot receive any data frames from the AP, so it informs the AP of its power save status by setting a bit in its MAC header. The AP then buffers any data frames destined for the sleeping STA until it wakes up. When a STA wakes up, it sends a PS-Poll frame to the AP, indicating its association ID and requesting any buffered data frames. The AP then responds with one or more data frames, followed by an ACK or BA frame from the STA. The other options are not correct, as they are types of 802.11 management frames. An Action frame is used to perform various management actions, such as spectrum management, QoS management, radio measurement, etc. A Beacon frame is used to

advertise the presence and capabilities of an AP or BSS. An Authentication frame is used to establish or terminate an authentication relationship between a STA and an AP.