

CWAP-404<sup>Q&As</sup>

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#### **QUESTION 1**

What is the function of the PHY Preamble?

- A. To terminate a conversation between transmitter and receiver
- B. To set the modulation method for the MPDU
- C. Carries the NDP used in Transmit Beamforming and MU-MIMO
- D. Allows the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The function of the PHY preamble is to allow the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal. The PHY preamble is a part of the PPDU that is transmitted before the PHY header and the PSDU. The PHY preamble consists of a series of training fields that help the receiver to adjust its parameters, such as frequency, timing, and gain, to match the incoming signal. The PHY preamble also helps the receiver to estimate the channel conditions and noise level. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 99-100

## **QUESTION 2**

What does the value of the Listen Interval field in an Association Request frame indicate?

- A. How long a STA performing active scanning will listen for Probe Responses before changing channels
- B. How often a STA will go off channel to look for other BSSs
- C. How often a STA in power save mode wakes up to listen to Beacon frames
- D. How long a STA waits for an Ack before retransmitting the frame

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The value of the Listen Interval field in an Association Request frame indicates how often a STA in power save mode wakes up to listen to Beacon frames. The Listen Interval is expressed in units of Beacon Intervals (typically 100 TU or 102.4 ms). For example, if the Listen Interval is set to 10, it means that the STA will wake up every 10 Beacon Intervals (or about 1 second) to check for buffered frames at the AP. The Listen Interval is used by the AP to determine how long it can hold frames for a STA in power save mode before discarding them . References: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 197; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 198.

## **QUESTION 3**

Which one of the following portions of information is communicated by bits in the PHY Header?

A. SNR

B. Noise



- C. Data rate
- D. Signal strength

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: One of the information that is communicated by bits in the PHY header is data rate. Data rate is the speed at which data is transmitted or received over the wireless medium. Data rate depends on factors such as modulation, coding, channel width, spatial streams, and guard interval. Data rate is indicated by bits in different fields of the PHY header, depending on the type of PPDU (e.g., OFDM, HT, VHT, HE). The receiver uses these bits to determine how to decode and demodulate the rest of the PPDU. The other options are not correct, as they are not communicated by bits in the PHY header. SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio), noise, and signal strengthare measured by the receiver based on its own capabilities and environment. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 101-105

#### **QUESTION 4**

When performing protocol analysis, you capture an 802.1 lac data frame on channel 52, transmitted at MCS 8. At what data rate was the PHY Preamble transmitted?

- A. 54 Mbps
- B. 86.7 Mbps
- C. 6 Mbps
- D. 78 Mbps
- Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The data rate at which the PHY preamble was transmitted is 6 Mbps. The PHY preamble is a part of the PPDU that is transmitted before the PHY header and the PSDU. The PHY preamble consists of a series of training fields that help the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal. The PHY preamble is always transmitted at a fixed data rate that depends on the type of PPDU (e.g., OFDM, HT, VHT, HE). For an 802.1 lac data frame on channel 52, which uses VHT PPDUs, the data rate for the PHY preamble is 6 Mbps. This data rate does not depend on MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme), which only affects the data rate for the PSDU. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 99-100

#### **QUESTION 5**

What is the function of 802.11 Management frames?

- A. Prioritize network administration traffic
- B. Communicate configuration changes between WLAN controller and APs
- C. Manage the BSS
- D. Manage the flow of data

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The function of 802.11 management frames is to manage the BSS. A BSS (Basic Service Set) is a group



of STAs (stations) that share a common SSID (Service Set Identifier) and communicate with each other through an AP (access point) or directly in an ad hoc mode. Management frames are one of the three types of 802.11 frames, along with control and data frames. Management frames are used to establish, maintain, and terminate associations between STAs and APs, as well as to advertise and discover BSSs, exchange security information, report errors, and perform other management functions. The other options are not correct, as they are not functions of 802.11 management frames. Prioritizing network administration traffic, communicating configuration changes between WLAN controller and APs, and managing the flow of data are functions of other types of frames or protocols. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 120-121

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