# PW0-270 Q&As

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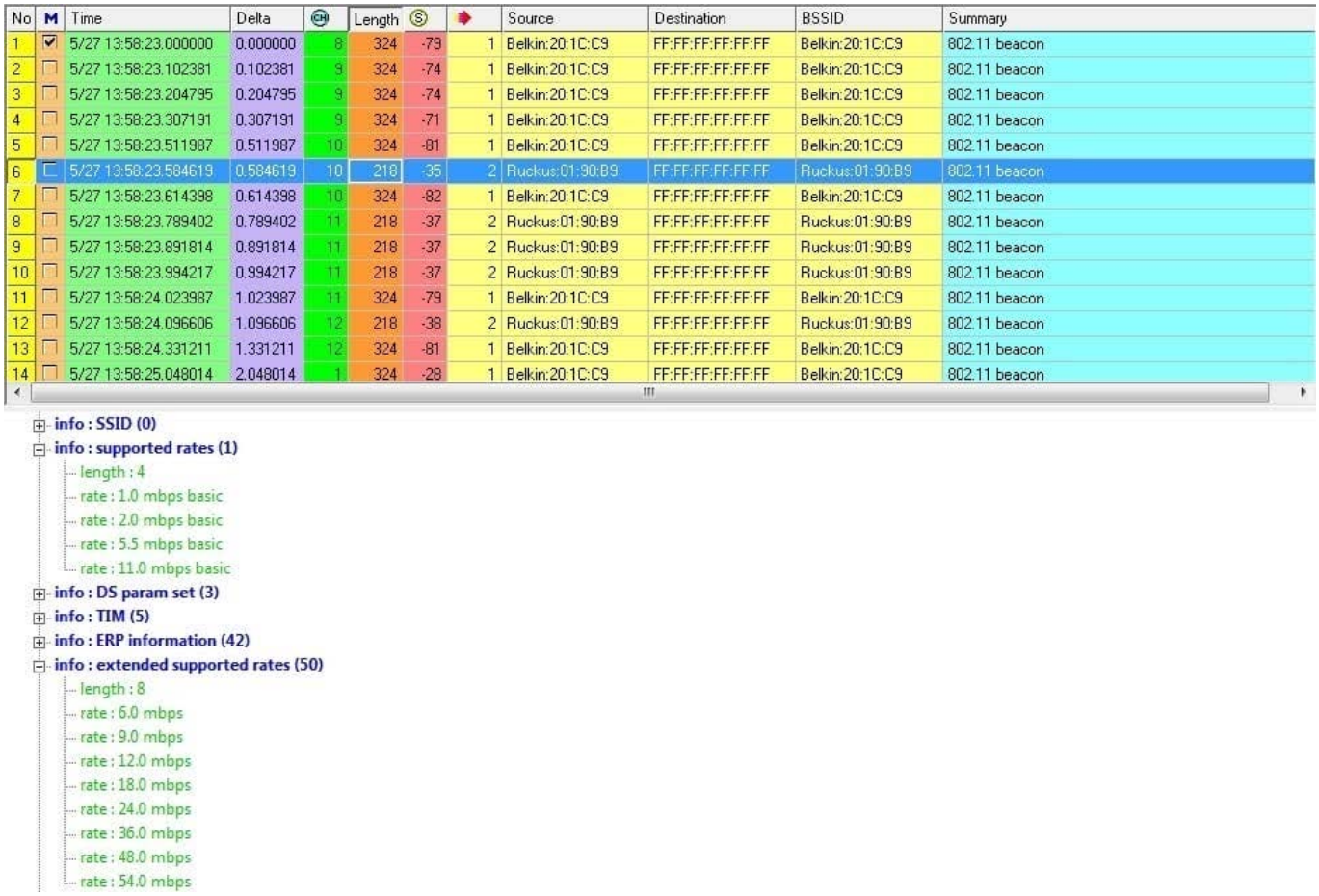
**QUESTION 1**

In the frame decode shown, there are two sets of supported data rates. 1, 2, 5.5, and 11 Mbps are all shown as "basic" data rates, and 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54 Mbps are shown simply as supported data rates.



| No | M | Time | Delta | CH | Length | S | | Source | Destination | BSSID | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☑ | 5/27 13:58:23.000000 | 0.000000 | 8 | 324 | -79 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 2 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.102381 | 0.102381 | 9 | 324 | -74 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 3 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.204795 | 0.204795 | 9 | 324 | -74 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 4 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.307191 | 0.307191 | 9 | 324 | -71 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 5 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.511987 | 0.511987 | 10 | 324 | -81 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 6 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.584619 | 0.584619 | 10 | 218 | -35 | 2 | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 7 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.614398 | 0.614398 | 10 | 324 | -82 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 8 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.789402 | 0.789402 | 11 | 218 | -37 | 2 | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 9 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.891814 | 0.891814 | 11 | 218 | -37 | 2 | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 10 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:23.994217 | 0.994217 | 11 | 218 | -37 | 2 | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 11 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:24.023987 | 1.023987 | 11 | 324 | -79 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 12 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:24.096606 | 1.096606 | 12 | 218 | -38 | 2 | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Ruckus:01:90:B9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 13 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:24.331211 | 1.331211 | 12 | 324 | -81 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |
| 14 | ☐ | 5/27 13:58:25.048014 | 2.048014 | 1 | 324 | -28 | 1 | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF | Belkin:20:1C:C9 | 802.11 beacon |



What is true of "basic" data rates in this context?

A. The AP requires all client stations to support Basic rates in order to associate to its BSS.

B. The highest data rate set to Basic is automatically used to send broadcast traffic such as Beacon frames.

C. Basic rates are optional data rates for the BSS, often used for assuring connectivity for legacy stations.

D. Basic rates are only used for multicast traffic, and do not affect unicast traffic.

E. Basic rates are defined in an AP\\'s service set to specify mandatory data rates for all retry frames.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 2**

Which parameters accurately describe the Beacon Interval field in the Beacon frame? (Choose 2)

A. Value can range from 0 to 2007

B. 4-octet length

C. Indicates the exact time interval between Beacon transmissions

D. Indicates the desired time interval between TBTTs

E. Measured in time units of 1024 ?

Correct Answer: DE

**QUESTION 3**

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.

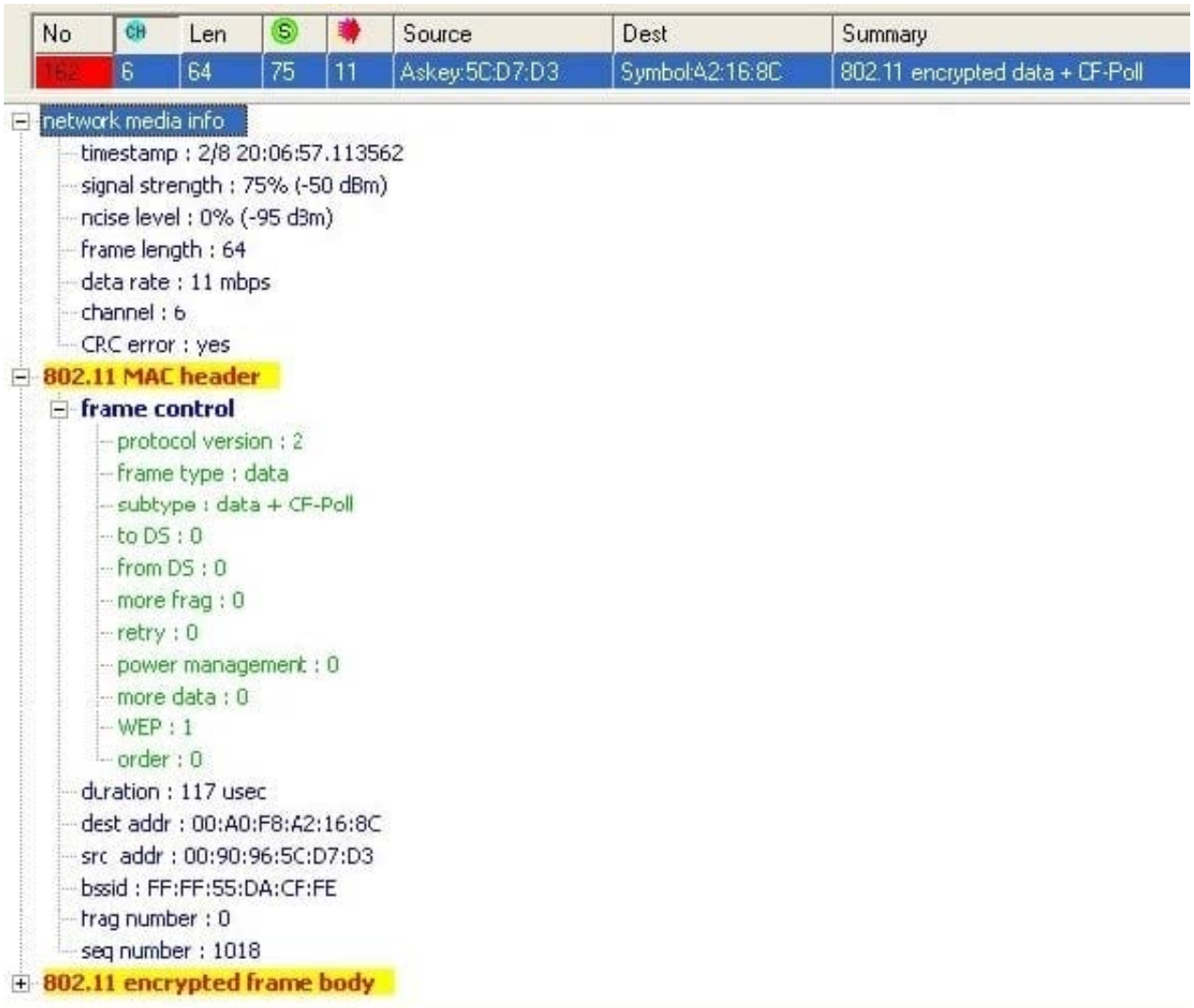
D. An MMPDU header may only contain three address fields, but an MPDU may have four address fields.

E. Both the MPDU and MMPDU have a QoS Control (QC) field, but all bits of the MMPDU\\'s QC field are always 0.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 4**

Shown is a screenshot of a wireless protocol analyzer displaying the decode information for a single 802.11 encrypted data + CF-Poll frame. The infrastructure BSS on which this information was captured is using WEP and this particular frame was sent from a client station (STA) to an access point (AP).




As a protocol analyst, how would you explain the existence of this frame on the wireless medium given the information in the decode?

A. The IEEE 802.11 network is using both version 1 and version 2 protocols simultaneously. This unexpected frame is from the version 2 protocol set.

B. The frame was sent by a client station that does not comply with IEEE HR/DSSS standard to an access point that is Wi-Fi certified.

C. The access point is operating as a repeater, and clients must poll repeater access points in order to transmit data frames through them.

D. The frame was misinterpreted because of insufficient information received by the analyzer due to frame corruption.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 5**

Which statement is true regarding the Association Identifier (AID) used in IEEE 802.11 WLANs?

A. The AID has a maximum value of 2048, and is used to uniquely identify a wireless client station associated with an access point.

B. The AID has a maximum value of 2007, and resides in the duration/ID field of a PS-Poll frame.

C. The client station is assigned an AID value in the 802.11 authentication response frame.

D. The AID field is present only in Beacons frames.

E. The AID is used by the access point in EDCA mode to reduce duplicate transmissions when sending multicasts.

Correct Answer: B