

PW0-270^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

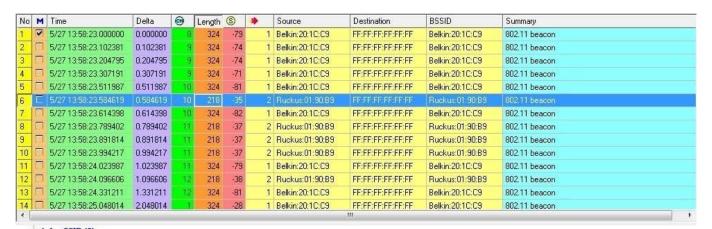
The IEEE 802.11 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) service is capable of performing what functions? (Choose 2)

- A. Establishing an interference baseline on all 2.4 GHz channels
- B. Using modulation switching techniques to avoid interfering with radar systems
- C. Testing channels for radar before using a channel and while operating in a channel
- D. Suspending operations on a channel with high IEEE 802.11 co-channel interference
- E. Requesting and reporting of measurements in the current and other channels

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 2

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.





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

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- 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 3

ABC Company\\'s WLAN administrator is getting complaints from one user that his WLAN throughput is sluggish compared to other users in his area. The administrator takes his diagnostics laptop, which has a wireless protocol analyzer installed, to the area where the complaining user works. The administrator uses the PING utility to test connectivity from the complaining user\\'s wireless client station to another wireless client station across the closest access point, while capturing the wireless frames. The administrator sees what is displayed in this screenshot.

Packet	Source Physical	Dest. Physical	BSSID	Channel	Data Rate	Size	Protocol
59	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon
60	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon
61	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon
62	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon
63	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	11.0	260	PING Req
64	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:80		6	11.0	14	802.11 Ack
65	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	11.0	260	802.11 Frag
66	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:80		6	11.0	14	802.11 Ack
67	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	11.0	260	802.11 Frag
68	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:80		6	11.0	14	802.11 Ack
69	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	11.0	260	802.11 Frag
70	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:80		6	11.0	14	802.11 Ack
71	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	11.0	136	802.11 Frag
72	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:80		6	11.0	14	802.11 Ack
73	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:08		6	11.0	20	802.11 RTS
74	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70		6	11.0	14	802.11 CTS
75	00:09:5B:66:E6:60	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	б	54.0	1064	PING Req
76	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70		6	24.0	14	802.11 Ack
77		00:09:5B:66:E6:08		6	11.0	14	802.11 CTS
78	00:09:5B:66:E6:90	23:BD:1D:66:E6:80	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	54.0	1064	PING Reply
79		00:09:5B:66:E6:08		6	24.0	14	802.11 Ack
80	00:09:5B:66:E6:08	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	11.0	1064	PING Reply
81	00:09:5B:66:E6:80	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70		6	11.0	14	802.11 Ack
02	00:0D:ED:A5:47:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	107	002.11 Deacon
83	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon
84	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon
85	00:0D:ED:A5:47:70	FF: FF: FF: FF: FF	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	6	1.0	137	802.11 Beacon

From this screenshot, which statements can you conclude to be TRUE that are related to the complaining user\\'s throughput problem? (Choose 2)

- A. The complaining user\\'s WLAN client utilities are configured with a small fragmentation threshold.
- B. The complaining user\\'s station is retransmitting fragments many times likely due to nearby RF interference.
- C. The access point and other stations are using ERP-OFDM modulation, and the complaining user\\'s wireless client station is using HR/DSSS modulation.

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- D. The complaining user\\'s wireless client station should be using RTS/CTS as a protection mechanism, but it is not.
- E. The access point is not signaling for protection (Protection = no) in the Beacons, but it should be.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

Your wireless network troubleshooting kit includes an antenna with the following specifications:

Gain: 5 dBi Azimuth Beamwidth: 55 degrees Elevation Beamwidth: 50 degrees Frequency Range: 2.4 - 2.5 GHz and 4.9 - 5.9 GHz Polarization: Linear Impedance: 50 Ohms

For what aspect of network troubleshooting would this antenna be most useful?

- A. Capturing BSS-wide CRC error and retry statistics in most indoor WLAN environments
- B. Identifying problems with Fresnel zone clearance in long range (10+ miles / 16+ km) point-to-point links
- C. Finding the physical location of an interfering transmitter to identify and remove the source
- D. Increasing resolution bandwidth (RBW) on a spectrum analyzer to improve signature identification features
- E. Matching transmit and receive capabilities for most client stations to reproduce client reception issues

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

While at a government-operated facility, you are attempting to troubleshoot a WLAN performance problem using a wireless protocol analyzer. When you start capturing frames, you see a proprietary layer 2 protocol running over the ERP network as shown in this screenshot. The facility\\'s WLAN administrator confirms that this protocol is proprietary and used for both data encryption and compression.

Packet	Source Physical	Dest. Physical	BSSID	Data Rate	Size	Protocol
126	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:C0:9F:09:81:32	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	54.0	158	SNAP-00-00-00-88-95
127	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:11		24.0	14	802.11 Ack
128	00:C0:9F:09:81:32	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	54.0	158	SNAP-00-00-00-88-95
129	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70		24.0	14	802.11 Ack
130	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:C0:9F:09:81:32	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	54.0	158	SNAP-00-00-00-88-95
131	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:11		24.0	14	802.11 Ack
132	00:C0:9F:09:81:32	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	54.0	158	SNAP-00-00-00-88-95
133	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70		24.0	14	802.11 Ack
134	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:C0:9F:09:81:32	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	54.0	158	SNAP-00-00-00-88-95
135	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	00:09:5B:66:E6:11		24.0	14	802.11 Ack
136	00:C0:9F:09:81:32	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70	54.0	158	SNAP-00-00-00-88-95
137	00:09:5B:66:E6:11	00:0D:ED:A5:4F:70		24.0	14	802.11 Ack

How will this information affect the steps you take to troubleshoot performance problems on this WLAN?

A. The proprietary encryption protocol will have no effect on your troubleshooting steps because the wireless protocol analyzer can still decode the PLCP and MAC headers of Data frames. This situation is essentially no different than troubleshooting a WLAN that uses WPA2-Personal.



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- B. Troubleshooting will be somewhat limited because only part of the information needed for performance measurements by the analyzer is encrypted. Each Data frame\\'s MAC header will be encrypted, but the PLCP header can still be decoded successfully.
- C. As long as you load the proprietary software codec onto your analyzer computer, you will be able to see all of the Data frame information fully decoded. Loading the proprietary software codec will allow you to troubleshoot the WLAN as though no encryption were in use.
- D. In order to troubleshoot performance problems on a network using proprietary encryption protocols like this one, you must use a wireless protocol analyzer that has integrated support for the protocol in use.

Correct Answer: A

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