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**QUESTION 1**

Which information elements (IE) are contained in an IEEE 802.11 Probe Request frame? (Choose 2)

- A. RSN IE
- B. SSID
- C. Status code
- D. Association ID
- E. Supported rates

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which statements are true regarding wireless network discovery and scanning processes for an HT network? (Choose 2)

- A. Client stations may continually send Probe Request frames on all HT channels in the 2.4 GHz ISM band in a consecutive manner, regardless of their association state.
- B. Access points send Beacon frames on all HT channels in the 2.4 GHz ISM band in a consecutive manner including the channel for which the access point is configured.
- C. Client stations send Probe Request frames on all HT channels in the 2.4 GHz ISM band in a consecutive manner until they associate with an access point. After associating to an access point, they no longer transmit Probe Request frames.



D. Access points send Beacon frames only on the HT channel in the 2.4 GHz ISM band for which the access point is configured, and only after scanning that channel to discover existing BSSs.

E. Client stations send Probe Request frames on all HT channels in the 2.4 GHz ISM band in a consecutive manner until they receive at least 3 Probe Response frames.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 4

Which statements accurately describe IEEE 802.11 EDCA collision handling in a WMM-compliant infrastructure WLAN? (Choose 2)

A. When frames collide within a QoS STA, data frames from lower priority ACs behave (as it relates to contention) as if there were an external collision on the wireless medium.

B. Collisions between contending EDCAFs within a QoS STA are resolved within the QoS STA

C. When a frame transmission on the wireless medium fails, the transmitter may not transmit another frame from any AC or to any destination until the frame experiencing a failure is successfully transmitted or the max retry count for that frame is reached.

D. The WMM specification requires use of RTS/CTS as part of the EDCAF within each QoS STA to avoid internal collisions between ACs.

E. After frames collide within a QoS STA and the lower priority AC subsequently gains a TXOP, the retry bit in the MAC header must be set to 1 to indicate a retry.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

As it pertains to HT L-SIG TXOP Protection, what statement is true?

A. Support for L-SIG TXOP Protection is indicated by HT stations in the L-SIG field of the PLCP header of HT-mixed format frames.

B. Support for L-SIG TXOP Protection is indicated in the HT Capabilities Info field of (re)association request frames sent by ERP, OFDM, and HT-OFDM stations.

C. An L-SIG TXOP protected frame exchange sequence always begins with an RTS/CTS or a CTS-to-Self.

D. L-SIG TXOP Protection is specified for the purpose of protecting OFDM (802.11a/g) and HT-OFDM (802.11n) transmissions from HR/DSSS stations.

Correct Answer: C

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