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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

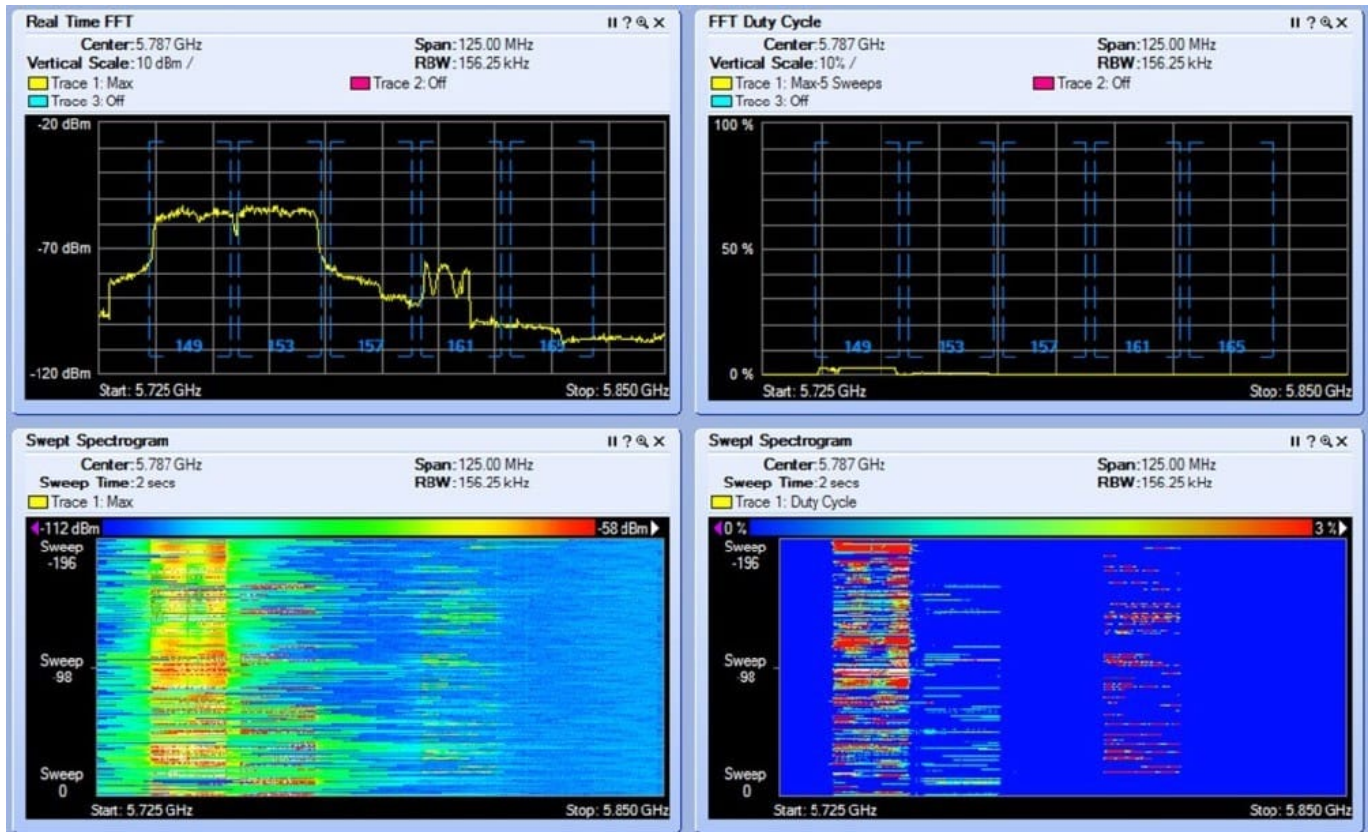
Which statements are true regarding Beacons from an AP in an HT infrastructure BSS that is configured with multiple WLAN profiles? (Choose 3)

- A. Beacons can be disabled for security purposes.
- B. The BSSID and Source Address are always the same.
- C. The Destination Address is always FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF.
- D. The Receiver address and the BSSID are always the same.
- E. When the SSID is "hidden," the ESS subfield of the Capability Information field distinguishes one BSS from another.
- F. All Beacons generated by APs contain a TIM information element.
- G. The Beacon interval must be the same for all WLANs (SSIDs) supported by a single AP

Correct Answer: BCF

QUESTION 3

Given: The exhibit shows a small network environment with dual-band APs.



What is true of the network shown in this spectrum analyzer trace?

- A. There are at least three APs operating in this environment. They are operating on channels 149, 153, and 161.
- B. There are two 40 MHz BSSs in this environment. One AP has some 40 MHz traffic while the other AP has no client traffic.
- C. Only one AP in this network is configured to use the upper UNII band (UNII-3). All other APs are in lower 5 GHz channels.
- D. Two 802.11a APs are near the spectrum analyzer and are heavily utilized on channels 149 and 153.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

What must occur before an HT STA operating in an EDCA BSS can transmit a data frame over the wireless medium? (Choose 3)

- A. Its NAV must be equal to one.
- B. The STA must receive a BlockAck, resetting the NAV to zero.
- C. The appropriate interframe space must expire.
- D. The backoff timer for the AC must equal zero.
- E. Its CCA must report that the medium is idle.
- F. The AP must issue the STA a TXOP.



Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 5

In the analyzer trace shown, the TBTT is nominally 102.5 milliseconds.

No	M	Time	Delta	Length	Source	Destination	BSSID	Summary		
8		8/16 15:54:26.115825	1.148915	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
9		8/16 15:54:26.220274	1.253364	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
10		8/16 15:54:26.324708	1.357798	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
11		8/16 15:54:26.429175	1.462265	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
12		8/16 15:54:26.533609	1.566699	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
13		8/16 15:54:26.638064	1.671154	258	-27	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
14		8/16 15:54:26.742568	1.775658	258	-27	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
15		8/16 15:54:26.846991	1.880081	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
16		8/16 15:54:26.951386	1.984476	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
17		8/16 15:54:27.055851	2.088941	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
18		8/16 15:54:27.160282	2.193372	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
19		8/16 15:54:27.264744	2.297834	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
20		8/16 15:54:27.369177	2.402267	258	-28	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
21		8/16 15:54:27.473646	2.506736	258	-28	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
22		8/16 15:54:27.578071	2.611161	258	-25	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
23		8/16 15:54:27.682529	2.715619	258	-25	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
24		8/16 15:54:27.786975	2.820065	258	-25	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
25		8/16 15:54:27.89142	2.924502	258	-28	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon
26		8/16 15:54:27.995873	3.028963	258	-30	1	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	04:FE:7F:48:DB:80	802.11 beacon

Why does the Beacon transmission interval vary?

- A. The access point must arbitrate to gain access to the RF medium in order to transmit a Beacon.
- B. The DCF Interframe space (DIFS) is nominally 50 μ s, but typically varies by as much as 10 μ s, which causes delays in Beacons.
- C. This trace shows an HT network where HR/DSSS nodes are active on the network. The access point is changing slot times from short to long as needed.
- D. Beacon frames vary in size, and therefore some take slightly longer to send than others.

Correct Answer: A

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