



Free Questions for CWAP-404 by vceexamstest

Shared by Terrell on 13-03-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

802.11k Neighbor Requests and Neighbor Reports are sent in what type of Management Frames?

Options:

- A- RRM
- B- Action
- C- Beacon
- D- Reassociation Request and Reassociation Response

Answer:

B

Explanation:

802.11k Neighbor Requests and Neighbor Reports are sent in Action frames. An Action frame is a Management frame that is used to perform various operations or functions related to the operation or maintenance of a wireless network. An Action frame consists of a Category field that indicates the type of action being performed, and a variable-length Action Details field that contains specific

information related to the action. For example, an Action frame with a Category field value of 5 indicates a Radio Measurement action, and the Action Details field may contain a Neighbor Request or a Neighbor Report subelement . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 207; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 208; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 12: 802.11k/v/r/u/w/ai Amendments, page 434.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why would a STA that supports 802.11k Radio Measurement send a Neighbor Request to an AP?

Options:

- A-** To learn about neighboring interference sources and tune its RF radio accordingly
- B-** To inform the current AP about the STA's intent to roam to a neighboring AP, ensuring a seamless handover
- C-** To request a list of neighboring APs which the STA can use as roaming candidates
- D-** To request a list of neighboring STAs which enables the STA to better pick the right protection mechanisms

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A STA that supports 802.11k Radio Measurement would send a Neighbor Request to an AP to request a list of neighboring APs which the STA can use as roaming candidates. A Neighbor Request is an Action frame that contains a subelement specifying the type of information that the STA wants to receive from the AP. A Neighbor Report is an Action frame that contains a subelement with a list of neighboring APs that match the criteria specified in the Neighbor Request. The Neighbor Report provides information such as BSSID, channel, operating class, and PHY type of each neighboring AP. This information helps the STA to perform intelligent roaming decisions based on signal quality, load, and compatibility . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 12: 802.11k/v/r/u/w/ai Amendments, page 434; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 12: 802.11k/v/r/u/w/ai Amendments, page 435.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When would you expect to see a Reassociation Request frame'

Options:

- A- Every time a STA associates to an AP to which it has previously been associated
- B- Only when a STA is using FT roaming
- C- Only when a STA roams back to an AP it has previously been associated with
- D- Every time a STA roams

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A Reassociation Request frame is sent every time a STA roams from one AP to another within the same ESS. A Reassociation Request frame is similar to an Association Request frame, but it also contains the BSSID of the current AP that the STA is leaving. This allows the new AP to coordinate with the old AP and transfer the STA's context information, such as security keys, QoS parameters, and buffered frames. This way, the STA can maintain its connectivity and session continuity during roaming . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 195; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 196.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is not a valid acknowledgement frame?

Options:

- A- RTS
- B- CTS
- C- Ack
- D- Block Ack

Answer:

A

Explanation:

RTS is not a valid acknowledgement frame. RTS stands for Request To Send, and it is a control frame that is used to initiate an RTS/CTS exchange before sending a data frame. The purpose of an RTS/CTS exchange is to reserve the medium for a data transmission and avoid collisions with hidden nodes. An acknowledgement frame is a control frame that is used to confirm the successful reception of a data frame or a block of data frames. The valid acknowledgement frames are CTS (Clear To Send), Ack (Acknowledgement), and Block Ack (Block Acknowledgement) . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 186; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional

Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 187; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 189; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 190.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following statements is not true concerning DTIMs?

Options:

- A- Buffered Broadcast and Multicast traffic will be transmitted following a DTIM
- B- The DTIM interval can dictate when an STA will wake up to listen to beacon frames
- C- DTIM stands for Delivery Traffic Indication Map
- D- Every Beacon frame must contain a DTIM

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Every Beacon frame must contain a DTIM is not a true statement concerning DTIMs. DTIM stands for Delivery Traffic Indication Message, and it is a subfield within the TIM (Traffic Indication Map) element in a Beacon frame. The DTIM indicates how many Beacon frames (including the current one) will appear before the next DTIM. For example, if the DTIM interval is set to 3, it means that every third Beacon frame will contain a DTIM. Buffered broadcast and multicast traffic will be transmitted following a DTIM, so that STAs in power save mode can wake up and receive them. The DTIM interval can also dictate when an STA will wake up to listen to Beacon frames, as some STAs may choose to only listen to Beacon frames that contain a DTIM . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 200; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 201.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many frames make up the Group Key Handshake excluding any Ack frames that may be required?

Options:

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- 4

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Group Key Handshake consists of two frames excluding any Ack frames that may be required. The Group Key Handshake is used to distribute and update the Group Temporal Key (GTK) for encrypting broadcast and multicast traffic. The AP initiates the Group Key Handshake by sending a Group Key Message 1 frame to a STA, which contains the new GTK and other information. The STA responds with a Group Key Message 2 frame to the AP, which confirms the receipt of the GTK and other information. After this, both the AP and the STA can use the new GTK for encryption and decryption of broadcast and multicast traffic . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 7: 802.11 Security, page 246; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 7: 802.11 Security, page 247.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where, in a protocol analyzer, would you find an indication that a frame was transmitted as part of an A-MPDU?

Options:

- A- The HT Operation Element
- B- A-MPDU flag in the QoS Control Field
- C- A-MPDU flag in the Frame Control Field
- D- The Aggregation flag in the Radio Tap Header

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In a protocol analyzer, you would find an indication that a frame was transmitted as part of an A-MPDU by looking at the Aggregation flag in the Radio Tap Header. The Radio Tap Header is a pseudo-header that is added by some wireless capture devices to provide additional information about the physical layer characteristics of a frame. The Aggregation flag is one of the fields in this header, and it indicates whether the frame belongs to an A-MPDU or not. If the flag is set to 1, it means that the frame is part of an A-MPDU; if it is set to 0, it means that the frame is not part of an A-MPDU . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 9: PHY Layer Frame Formats and Technologies, page 303; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When performing protocol analysis, you notice a high number of RTS/CTS frames being transmitted on an HT network. You suspect this may be due to HT protection mechanisms. Where in the Beacon frame would you look to determine which one of the four HT protection modes the AP is operating in?

Options:

- A- HT Protection Element
- B- HT Information Element
- C- HT Operation Element
- D- Non-HT Present Element

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When performing protocol analysis, you would look at the HT Information Element in the Beacon frame to determine which one of the four HT protection modes the AP is operating in. The HT Information Element contains various subfields that provide information about the HT network configuration and operation. One of these subfields is the HT Protection field, which indicates whether any protection mechanisms are required for mixed-mode operation with non-HT STAs. The four possible values for this field are:

No Protection: No protection mechanisms are required.

Non-member Protection: RTS/CTS or CTS-to-self protection is required for all HT transmissions.

20 MHz Protection: RTS/CTS or CTS-to-self protection is required for all HT transmissions using a 40 MHz channel.

Non-HT Mixed Mode: All HT transmissions must use a non-HT preamble and header . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 11: 802.11n/ac/ax PHYsical Layer Frame Exchanges, page 378; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 11: 802.11n/ac/ax PHYsical Layer Frame Exchanges, page 379.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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

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 . Reference: 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 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the default 802.11 authentication method for a STA when using Pre-RSNA?

Options:

- A- Open System
- B- Shared Key
- C- 4-Way Handshake
- D- PSK

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The default 802.11 authentication method for a STA when using Pre-RSNA is Open System. This is the simplest and most common authentication method, which does not provide any security or encryption. In Open System authentication, the STA sends an Authentication Request frame to the AP, and the AP responds with an Authentication Response frame with a status code of success. After this, the STA can proceed to association with the AP. Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 181; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 183.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are analyzing a packet decode of a Probe Request and notice the SSID element has a length of zero. What do you conclude about the transmitting STA?

Options:

- A- The WLAN adaptor is configured in promiscuous mode
- B- The STA is operating in Ad-Hoc mode
- C- The STA's WLAN adaptor is disabled

D- The STA is discovering a list of available BSSs

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The STA is discovering a list of available BSSs by sending a Probe Request with an empty SSID element. This is also known as a broadcast Probe Request, as it does not specify any particular SSID to probe for. Any AP that receives this Probe Request will respond with a Probe Response containing its own SSID and other information about its BSS. This way, the STA can learn about all the BSSs in its vicinity and choose which one to associate with . Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 191; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 193.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During a VHT Transmit Beamforming sounding exchange, the beamformee transmits a Compressed Beamforming frame to the beamformer. What is communicated within this Compressed Beamforming frame?

Options:

- A- Steering Matrix
- B- Beamforming Matrix
- C- Feedback Matrix
- D- Beamformee Matrix

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The beamformee transmits a Feedback Matrix within the Compressed Beamforming frame to the beamformer. The Feedback Matrix contains information about the channel state between the beamformee and each spatial stream of the beamformer. This information is used by the beamformer to adjust its transmit weights and optimize its signal for the beamformee³⁴. Reference: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 11: 802.11n/ac/ax PHYsical Layer Frame Exchanges, page 4033; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 11: 802.11n/ac/ax PHYsical Layer Frame Exchanges, page 4064.

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