Free Questions for CWAP-404 by dumpshq

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After examining a Beacon frame decode you see the SSID Element has a length of 0. What do you conclude about this frame?

Options:

A- The frame is corrupted

B- SSID elements always have a length of 0

C- This is a common attack on WISP backend SQL databases

D- The beacon is from a BSS configured to hide the SSID

Answer:

D

Explanation:

If the SSID element has a length of 0 in a Beacon frame decode, it means that the beacon is from a BSS configured to hide the SSID. The SSID element is a part of the Beacon frame that contains the name or identifier of the BSS. The SSID element has two fields: length and value. The length field indicates how many bytes are used for the value field, which contains the actual SSID string. If the length

field is 0, it means that there is no value field or SSID string in the element. This is a common technique used by some APs to hide their SSID from passive scanning clients or potential attackers. However, this technique does not provide much security, as there are other ways to discover or reveal the hidden SSID, such as active scanning or capturing probe response or association frames.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 122-123

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where would you look in a packet trace file to identify the configured Minimum Basic Rate (MBR) of a BSS?

Options:

A- Supported Rates & Extended Supported Rates elements in a Beacon frame

B- In the MBR Action frame

C- In the MBR Information Element in an Association Response frame

D- In the Minimum Basic Rate Element in a Beacon frame

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The configured Minimum Basic Rate (MBR) of a BSS can be identified by looking at the Supported Rates and Extended Supported Rates elements in a Beacon frame. A Beacon frame is a type of management frame that is transmitted by an AP to advertise its presence and capabilities to potential clients. A Beacon frame contains various information elements (IEs) that provide details about the BSS configuration and operation. The Supported Rates and Extended Supported Rates IEs list the data rates that are supported by the AP for data transmission. The MBR is the lowest data rate among these supported rates that is required for all clients to join and communicate with the BSS. The MBR is usually marked with a flag bit in these IEs to indicate its mandatory status. The other options are not correct, as they do not exist or do not indicate the MBR of a BSS.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 123-124

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given: The Frame Check Sequence (FCS) is a 32 CRC used for error detection.

The CRC is calculated over what?

Options:

A- Mac Header and Frame Body only

B- Frame Body only

C- PHY Header, MAC Header and Frame Body

D- PHY Header and Mac Header only

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The CRC is calculated over the MAC Header and Frame Body only. The CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) is a 32-bit value that is used for error detection in wireless transmissions. The CRC is calculated over the MAC Header and Frame Body of a PSDU, which are the parts of the data unit that contain information such as source and destination addresses, frame type, frame control, sequence number, payload, etc. The CRC is appended to the end of the PSDU as a FCS (Frame Check Sequence) field. The CRC is not calculated over the PHY Header or PHY Preamble, which are parts of the PPDU that contain information such as modulation, coding, data rate, etc. The PHY Header and PHY Preamble are added or removed by the PHY layer during the conversion between PSDU and PPDU.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 97-98

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which piece of information is not transmitted in an HT PPDU header?

Options:

A- Number of Spatial Streams

B- PPDU length

C- MCS index

D- Channel number

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The channel number is not transmitted in an HT PPDU header. An HT PPDU header is a part of the PPDU that contains information such as modulation, coding, data rate, and number of spatial streams for an 802.11n transmission. The channel number is not included in the HT PPDU header, as it is determined by the frequency band and channel width that are used by the transmitter and receiver. The channel number can be inferred from the frequency band and channel width, which are indicated by bits in different fields of the HT

PPDU header, such as HT-SIG and HT-LTF. The other options are not correct, as they are transmitted in an HT PPDU header. The number of spatial streams, PPDU length, and MCS index are indicated by bits in the HT-SIG field of the HT PPDU header.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 108-109

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When performing protocol analysis, you capture an 802.1 lac data frame on channel 52, transmitted at MCS 8. At what data rate was the PHY Preamble transmitted?

Options:

A- 54 Mbps

B- 86.7 Mbps

C- 6 Mbps

D- 78 Mbps

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The data rate at which the PHY preamble was transmitted is 6 Mbps. The PHY preamble is a part of the PPDU that is transmitted before the PHY header and the PSDU. The PHY preamble consists of a series of training fields that help the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal. The PHY preamble is always transmitted at a fixed data rate that depends on the type of PPDU (e.g., OFDM, HT, VHT, HE). For an 802.1 lac data frame on channel 52, which uses VHT PPDUs, the data rate for the PHY preamble is 6 Mbps. This data rate does not depend on MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme), which only affects the data rate for the PSDU.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 99-100

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following portions of information is communicated by bits in the PHY Header?

Options:

A- SNR

B- Noise

C- Data rate

D- Signal strength

Answer:

C

Explanation:

One of the information that is communicated by bits in the PHY header is data rate. Data rate is the speed at which data is transmitted or received over the wireless medium. Data rate depends on factors such as modulation, coding, channel width, spatial streams, and guard interval. Data rate is indicated by bits in different fields of the PHY header, depending on the type of PPDU (e.g., OFDM, HT, VHT, HE). The receiver uses these bits to determine how to decode and demodulate the rest of the PPDU. The other options are not correct, as they are not communicated by bits in the PHY header. SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio), noise, and signal strength are measured by the receiver based on its own capabilities and environment.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 101-105

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A PHY Header is added to the PSDU at which layer?

Options:

A- LLC

B- Network

C- PHY

D- MAC

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A PHY header is added to the PSDU at the PHY layer. A PHY header is a part of the PPDU that contains information such as modulation, coding, and data rate. The PHY header is added by the PHY layer when it converts a PSDU to a PPDU for transmission, or removed by the PHY layer when it converts a PPDU to a PSDU for reception. The other layers do not add or remove a PHY header.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 97-98