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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function of the PHY Preamble?

Options:

A- To terminate a conversation between transmitter and receiver

B- To set the modulation method for the MPDU

C- Carries the NDP used in Transmit Beamforming and MU-MIMO

D- Allows the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The function of the PHY preamble is to allow the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal. 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 adjust its parameters, such as frequency, timing, and gain, to match the incoming signal. The PHY preamble also helps the

receiver to estimate the channel conditions and noise level.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 99-100

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function of the PHY layer?

Options:

A- Convert PPDUs to PSDUs for transmissions and PSDUs to PPDUs for receptions

B- Convert MSDUs to PPDUs for transmissions and PPDUs to MSDUs for receptions

C- Convert PPDUs to MSDUs for transmissions and MSDUs to PPDUs for receptions

D- Convert PSDUs to PPDUs for transmissions and PPDUs to PSDUs for receptions

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The function of the PHY layer is to convert PSDUs to PPDUs for transmissions and PPDUs to PSDUs for receptions. A PSDU (PHY Service Data Unit) is the data unit that is passed from the MAC layer to the PHY layer for transmission, or from the PHY layer to the MAC layer for reception. A PPDU (PHY Protocol Data Unit) is the data unit that is transmitted or received over the wireless medium by the PHY layer. A PPDU consists of a PSDU and a PHY header, which contains information such as modulation, coding, and data rate. The PHY layer adds or removes the PHY header to or from the PSDU during the conversion process.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 97-98

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Finish the statement:

It is possible to distinguish between_____22 MHz transmissions and_____20 MHz transmissions when looking at an FFT plot.

Options:

A- HR/DSSS and ERP

B- OFDM and HT

C- ERP and VHT

D- HT and VHT

Answer:

B

Explanation:

It is possible to distinguish between OFDM 20 MHz transmissions and HT 20 MHz transmissions when looking at an FFT plot. OFDM and HT are two different modulation schemes used by 802.11 WLANs. OFDM is used by legacy 802.11a/g devices, while HT is used by newer 802.11n/ac devices. OFDM and HT have different spectral characteristics that can be observed on an FFT plot. OFDM transmissions have a flat spectrum with sharp edges, while HT transmissions have a tapered spectrum with rounded edges. This is because HT uses guard intervals and cyclic prefixes to reduce inter-symbol interference and improve performance. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe different modulation schemes or channel widths that can be distinguished on an FFT plot.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 70-71

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A manufacturing facility has installed a new automation system which incorporates an 802.11 wireless network. The automation system is controlled from tablet computers connected via the WLAN. However, the automation system has not gone live due to problem with the tablets connecting to the WLAN. The WLAN vendor has been onsite to perform a survey and confirmed good primary and secondary coverage across the facility. As a CWAP you are called in to perform Spectrum Analysis to identify any interference sources. From the spectrum analysis, you did not identify any interference sources but were able to correctly identify the issue. Which of the following issues did you identify from the spectrum analysis?

Options:

A- The tablets are connecting to the wrong SSID

B- The tablets are entering power save mode and failing to wake up to receive the access points transmissions

C- A high noise floor has resulted in a SNR of less than 20dB

D- There is a power mismatch between the APs and the clients

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The most likely issue that can be identified from the spectrum analysis is a power mismatch between the APs and the clients. A power mismatch occurs when the APs transmit at a higher power level than the clients, or vice versa. This can cause asymmetric

communication, where one side can hear the other, but not vice versa. This can result in poor performance, disconnections, or packet loss. A spectrum analysis can reveal a power mismatch by showing different signal amplitudes or RSSI values for the APs and the clients on the same channel or frequency. The other options are not correct, as they cannot be identified from the spectrum analysis alone. The tablets' SSID, power save mode, and noise floor can be determined by using other tools or methods, such as protocol analysis, site survey, or device configuration.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 79-80

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which common feature of a Spectrum Analyzer would be the best to help you locate a non-802.11 interference source?

Options:

A- Max hold

B- Min hold

C- Location filter

D- Device finder

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The device finder is a common feature of a spectrum analyzer that helps locate a non-802.11 interference source. The device finder uses a directional antenna to measure the signal strength of a specific frequency or signal source. By pointing the antenna in different directions, the device finder can indicate the direction and distance of the interference source. The device finder can also filter out other signals that are not related to the interference source. The other options are not correct, as they do not help locate a non-802.11 interference source. Max hold and min hold are features that show the maximum and minimum RF power levels over time, respectively. Location filter is a feature that filters out signals that are not from a specific location or area.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 77-78

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have installed a new 802.1 lac WLAN configured with 80 MHz channels. Users in one area are complaining about poor performance. This area is currently served by a single AP. You take a spectrum analysis capture in the poor performing are

a. While examining the waterfall plot you notice the airtime utilization is higher on the first 20 MHz of the 80 MHz channel when compared to the rest of the channel. What do you conclude?

Options:

A- The AP is misconfigured and needs to be reconfigured to 80 MHz operation

B- Non-Wi-Fi interference is preventing the APs 80 MHz operation

C- The first 20 MHz is the AP's primary channel and higher airtime utilization on the primary channel is normal when an AP is configured for 80 MHz operation

D- RRM is enabled and has dynamically picked a 20 MHz channel

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The most likely cause of higher airtime utilization on the first 20 MHz of the 80 MHz channel is non-Wi-Fi interference. Non-Wi-Fi interference can prevent an AP from using its full channel width, as it will degrade the signal quality and increase the noise floor on some parts of the channel. This will force the AP to fall back to a narrower channel width, such as 20 MHz or 40 MHz, to maintain communication with its clients. The waterfall plot can help identify non-Wi-Fi interference by showing spikes or bursts of RF energy on specific frequencies or sub-channels. The other options are not correct, as they do not explain why only the first 20 MHz of the channel has higher airtime utilization.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 74-75

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a Spectrum Analyzer the Swept Spectrogram plot displays what information?

Options:

A- RF power present at a particular frequency over the course of time

B- Reductions in frame transmissions

C- Wi-Fi Device information

D- The RF time domain

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Swept Spectrogram plot is a spectrum analysis plot that shows the RF power present at a particular frequency over the course of time. It can help identify trends and patterns in the RF spectrum over a longer period of time. It can also show how the RF environment changes over time and how different sources of RF signals affect each other. The other options are not correct, as they describe different types of plots or information that are not related to the Swept Spectrogram plot.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 72-73

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

ABC International has installed a new smart ZigBee controlled lighting system. However, the network team is concerned that this new system will interfere with the existing WLAN and has asked you to investigate the impact of the two systems operating simultaneously in the 2.4 GHz band. When performing Spectrum Analysis, which question could you answer by looking at the FFT plot?

Options:

A- Do the ZigBee channels used by the lighting system overlap with the WLAN channels?

B- Is the ZigBee system using more than 50% of the available airtime?

C- Is the WLAN corrupting ZigBee system messages?

D- Is the ZigBee system causing an increase in WLAN retries?

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The FFT plot is a spectrum analysis plot that shows the RF power present at a particular frequency over a short period of time. It can help identify the sources and characteristics of RF signals in the spectrum. By looking at the FFT plot, you can determine which ZigBee channels are used by the lighting system and whether they overlap with the WLAN channels in the 2.4 GHz band. ZigBee channels are 5 MHz wide and WLAN channels are 20 MHz or 40 MHz wide, so there is a possibility of overlap and interference between them. The other questions cannot be answered by looking at the FFT plot alone, as they require other types of plots or analysis tools, such as duty cycle plot, airtime utilization plot, or protocol analyzer.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 69-70

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