



Free Questions for CWAP-404 by ebraindumps

Shared by Castaneda on 24-05-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is not an 802.11 Management frame?

Options:

- A- PS-Poll
- B- Action
- C- Beacon
- D- Authentication

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A PS-Poll (Power Save Poll) frame is not an 802.11 management frame. A PS-Poll frame is a type of control frame that is used by a STA in power save mode to request data frames from an AP. A STA in power save mode can conserve battery power by periodically sleeping and waking up. When a STA sleeps, it cannot receive any data frames from the AP, so it informs the AP of its power save status by

setting a bit in its MAC header. The AP then buffers any data frames destined for the sleeping STA until it wakes up. When a STA wakes up, it sends a PS-Poll frame to the AP, indicating its association ID and requesting any buffered data frames. The AP then responds with one or more data frames, followed by an ACK or BA frame from the STA. The other options are not correct, as they are types of 802.11 management frames. An Action frame is used to perform various management actions, such as spectrum management, QoS management, radio measurement, etc. A Beacon frame is used to advertise the presence and capabilities of an AP or BSS. An Authentication frame is used to establish or terminate an authentication relationship between a STA and an AP. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 6: 802.11 Frame Exchanges, page 169-170

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An RTS frame should be acknowledged by which frame?

Options:

A- CTS

B- Ack

C- RTS-Ack

D- Block Ack

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An RTS (Request to Send) frame should be acknowledged by a CTS (Clear to Send) frame. An RTS and CTS frame are types of control frames that are used to implement a virtual carrier sense mechanism called RTS/CTS. RTS/CTS is a technique that helps to avoid collisions and hidden node problems in wireless transmissions. When a STA (station) wants to send a data frame, it first sends an RTS frame to the intended receiver, indicating the duration of the transmission. The receiver then responds with a CTS frame, also indicating the duration of the transmission. The other STAs in the vicinity hear either the RTS or the CTS frame and update their NAV (Network Allocation Vector) timers accordingly, deferring their access to the medium until the transmission is over. The sender then sends the data frame, followed by an ACK (Acknowledgement) frame from the receiver. The other options are not correct, as they are not used to acknowledge an RTS frame. An ACK frame is used to acknowledge a data frame, not an RTS frame. An RTS-Ack frame does not exist, as there is no such type of control frame in 802.11. A Block Ack (BA) frame is used to acknowledge multiple data frames in a single frame, not an RTS frame. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 6: 802.11 Frame Exchanges, page 166-167

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What should the To DS and From DS flags be set to in an Association Response frame?

Options:

- A- To DS = 1, From DS = 1
- B- To DS = 1, From DS = 0
- C- To DS = 0, From DS = 0
- D- To DS = 0, From DS = 1

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The To DS and From DS flags should be set to 0 in an Association Response frame. An Association Response frame is a type of management frame that is transmitted by an AP to accept or reject an association request from a STA. The To DS (To Distribution System) and From DS (From Distribution System) flags are two bits in the Frame Control field of the MAC header that indicate whether a frame is destined for or originated from the DS (Distribution System), which is a system that connects multiple BSSs together. The To DS and From DS flags can have four possible combinations: 00, 01, 10, or 11. For an Association Response frame, which is sent from an AP to a STA within a BSS, both flags should be set to 0. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function of 802.11 Management frames?

Options:

- A- Prioritize network administration traffic
- B- Communicate configuration changes between WLAN controller and APs
- C- Manage the BSS
- D- Manage the flow of data

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The function of 802.11 management frames is to manage the BSS. A BSS (Basic Service Set) is a group of STAs (stations) that share a common SSID (Service Set Identifier) and communicate with each other through an AP (access point) or directly in an ad hoc mode. Management frames are one of the three types of 802.11 frames, along with control and data frames. Management frames are used to establish, maintain, and terminate associations between STAs and APs, as well as to advertise and discover BSSs, exchange security information, report errors, and perform other management functions. The other options are not correct, as they are not functions of 802.11 management frames. Prioritizing network administration traffic, communicating configuration changes between WLAN controller and APs, and managing the flow of data are functions of other types of frames or protocols. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 120-121

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The PHY layer provides framing by adding a header to create what type of data unit?

Options:

A- MPDU

B- PSDU

C- MSDU

D- PPDU

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The PHY layer provides framing by adding a header to create a PPDU. 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 (PHY Service Data Unit) and a PHY header, which contains information such as modulation, coding, and data rate. The PHY layer adds the PHY header to the PSDU to create a PPDU for transmission, or removes the PHY header from the PPDU to extract the PSDU for reception. The other options are not correct, as they are not created by adding a header at the PHY layer. An MPDU (MAC Protocol Data Unit) is created by adding a MAC header and FCS to an MSDU (MAC Service Data Unit) at the MAC layer. An MSDU is the data unit that is passed from the LLC sublayer to the MAC sublayer or vice versa. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 97-98

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are troubleshooting a client that is experiencing slow WLAN performance. As part of the troubleshooting activity, you start a packet capture on your laptop close to the client device. While analyzing the packets, you suspect that you have not captured all packets transmitted by the client. By analyzing the trace file, how can you confirm if you have missing packets?

Options:

- A- The missing packets will be shown as CRC errored packets
- B- Protocol Analyzers show the number of missing packets in their statistics view
- C- Look for gaps in the sequence number in MAC headers.
- D- Retransmission are an indication of missing packets

Answer:

C

Explanation:

One way to confirm if you have missing packets in your packet capture is to look for gaps in the sequence number in MAC headers. The sequence number is a 12-bit field in the MAC header that is used to identify and order data frames within a traffic stream. The sequence number is incremented by one for each new data frame transmitted by a STA, except for retransmissions, fragments, and control frames. The sequence number can range from 0 to 4095, and then wraps around to 0. If you see a jump or a gap in the sequence number between two consecutive data frames from the same STA, it means that you have missed some packets in between. The other

options are not correct, as they do not confirm if you have missing packets in your packet capture. CRC errored packets are packets that have been corrupted during transmission and have failed the error detection check. Protocol analyzers may show the number of CRC errored packets in their statistics view, but not the number of missing packets. Retransmissions are an indication of packet loss or collision, but not necessarily of missing packets in your capture. Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 114-115

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the 2.4 GHZ band, what data rate are Probe Requests usually sent at from an unassociated STA?

Options:

- A- 1 Mbps
- B- The minimum basic rate
- C- MCS 0
- D- 6 Mbps

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In the 2.4 GHz band, probe requests are usually sent at the minimum basic rate from an unassociated STA. A probe request is a type of management frame that is transmitted by a STA to discover available BSSs in its vicinity. A probe request can be sent on one or more channels in either passive or active scanning mode. In passive scanning mode, a STA listens for beacon frames from APs on each channel. In active scanning mode, a STA sends probe requests on each channel and waits for probe responses from APs. A probe request is usually sent at the minimum basic rate, which is the lowest data rate among the supported rates that is required for all STAs to join and communicate with a BSS. The minimum basic rate can vary depending on the configuration of each BSS, but it is typically one of these values: 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps, 5.5 Mbps, or 11 Mbps in the 2.4 GHz band. The other options are not correct, as they do not reflect how probe requests are usually sent in the 2.4 GHz band. MCS 0 is a modulation and coding scheme used by 802.11n/ac devices in either band, but it is not a data rate per se. 6 Mbps is a data rate used by OFDM devices in either band, but it is not usually configured as a minimum basic rate in the 2.4 GHz band. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 123-124

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When a data frame is encrypted with WPA2, to which portion of the frame is the encryption applied?

Options:

- A- Frame body and MAC Header
- B- Frame body excluding the LLC PDU
- C- Frame body including the LLC PDU
- D- The whole MPDU

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When a data frame is encrypted with WPA2, the encryption is applied to the frame body including the LLC PDU. The LLC PDU (Logical Link Control Protocol Data Unit) is a part of the frame body that contains information such as protocol type, source and destination service access points (SAPs), and control fields. The LLC PDU is added by the LLC (Logical Link Control) sublayer to provide multiplexing and flow control functions for different upper layer protocols. When a data frame is encrypted with WPA2, which uses AES-CCMP as its encryption algorithm, both the payload and the LLC PDU are encrypted as a single unit. The MAC header and FCS are not encrypted, as they are needed for addressing and error detection purposes. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 115-116

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which element of a Beacon frame would you look to identify the current HT protection mode in which an AP is operating?

Options:

- A- HT Protection Element
- B- HT Operations Element
- C- ERP Information Element
- D- HT Capabilities Element

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The HT protection mode in which an AP is operating can be identified by looking at the HT Operations element in a Beacon frame. The HT Operations element is a part of the Beacon frame that contains information about the High Throughput (HT) capabilities and operation of an 802.11n BSS. The HT Operations element has a field called HT Protection, which indicates how the BSS protects its HT transmissions from interference or collisions with non-HT devices or BSSs. The HT Protection field can have four values: No Protection, Nonmember Protection, 20 MHz Protection, or Non-HT Mixed Mode. The other options are not correct, as they do not contain information about the HT protection mode. The HT Protection element does not exist, the ERP Information element is used for Extended Rate PHY (ERP) protection mode for 802.11g devices, and the HT Capabilities element is used for indicating the supported HT features of an individual device. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 125-126

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A client is operating in an unstable RF environment. Out of five data frames transmitted to the client it only receives four. The client sends a Block Ack to acknowledge the receipt of these four frames but due to frame corruption the Block Ack is not received by the AP. Which frames will be retransmitted?

Options:

- A- All data frames
- B- Both the corrupted data and Block Ack
- C- Only the data frame which was corrupted
- D- Only the Block Ack

Answer:

A

Explanation:

All data frames will be retransmitted in this scenario. This is because the AP uses a Block Ack (BA) mechanism to acknowledge the receipt of multiple data frames from a client in a single frame. The BA contains a bitmap that indicates which data frames were received correctly and which were not. If the BA is not received by the AP due to frame corruption, the AP will assume that none of the data frames were received by the client and will retransmit all of them. The other options are not correct, as they do not account for the loss of the BA or the use of the bitmap. Reference: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 6: 802.11 Frame Exchanges, page 167-168

To Get Premium Files for CWAP-404 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/cwap-404>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/cwnp/pdf/cwap-404>

