Free Questions for CWAP-404

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You're the WLAN administrator for a large retailer based at the HQ in New York. The London-based office has been complaining about WLAN disconnections around lunch time each day. You suspect this might be interference from the staff microwave, how might you test your theory from the New York office?

Options:

A- Ask a local member of staff to change the frequency of the microwave and see if the disconnections stop

B- Ask a local member of staff to take some pictures of the microwave, including some close-ups of the door seal so that you can assess it

C- Access the microwave remotely and run a diagnostic check

D- Place one of the London APs into spectrum analyzer mode and monitor the situation over lunch time

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The best way to test the theory of microwave interference from the New York office is to use a remote spectrum analyzer. By placing one of the London APs into spectrum analyzer mode, you can capture and analyze the RF spectrum in the London office over lunch time. You can then look for any signs of microwave interference, such as high duty cycle, high amplitude, or frequency hopping on the 2.4 GHz band. This method does not require any physical access to the microwave or any changes to its frequency.Reference:[Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 64

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which one of the following is required for Wi-Fi integration in laptop-based Spectrum Analyzer software in addition to the spectrum analysis adapter?

Options:

A- An 802.11 wireless adaptor

B- A firmware upgrade for the spectrum analysis adapter

C- A directional antenna

D- SNMP read credentials to the WLAN controller or APs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An 802.11 wireless adaptor is required for Wi-Fi integration in laptop-based spectrum analyzer software in addition to the spectrum analysis adapter. The spectrum analysis adapter is a hardware device that captures the RF signals in the wireless environment and sends them to the spectrum analyzer software for analysis and display. The 802.11 wireless adapter is a hardware device that connects the laptop to the wireless network and allows the spectrum analyzer software to correlate the RF data with the Wi-Fi data, such as SSID, channel, and BSSID. This enables the spectrum analyzer software to provide more context and insight into the spectrum activity and its impact on the Wi-Fi network. A firmware upgrade for the spectrum analysis adapter is not required for Wi-Fi integration, but it may be needed to fix bugs or add features to the device. A directional antenna is an antenna that focuses the RF energy in a specific direction and has a high gain and a narrow beamwidth. A directional antenna can be used with a spectrum analysis adapter to pinpoint the location or source of interference or noise in the wireless environment, but it is not required for Wi-Fi integration. SNMP read credentials to the WLAN controller or APs are not required for Wi-Fi integration, but they may be useful for obtaining additional information about the wireless network configuration and performance from the network devices. Reference:

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Spectrum Analysis and Troubleshooting, page 123

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 4.2: Integrate Wi-Fi data with spectrum analysis data

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Spectrum Analysis and Troubleshooting, page 131

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is used to respond with an uplink transmission to an MU-RTS trigger frame in the 802.11ax PHY?

Options:

A- HE SU PPDU

B- HE MU PPDU

C- HE TB PPDU

D- VHT PPDU

Answer:

C

Explanation:

An HE TB PPDU (High Efficiency Trigger-Based Packet Data Unit) is used to respond with an uplink transmission to an MU-RTS trigger frame in the 802.11ax PHY (Physical Layer). An MU-RTS trigger frame is a frame that initiates a multi-user transmission opportunity (MU-TXOP) by requesting multiple stations (STAs) to send clear-to-send (CTS) frames on different spatial streams or resource units

(RUs). An HE TB PPDU is a frame that contains data from multiple STAs that have been allocated RUs by an MU-RTS trigger frame or another type of trigger frame. An HE SU PPDU (High Efficiency Single User Packet Data Unit) is a frame that contains data from a single STA using all available spatial streams or RUs. An HE MU PPDU (High Efficiency Multi User Packet Data Unit) is a frame that contains data from multiple STAs using different spatial streams or RUs without being triggered by another frame. A VHT PPDU (Very High Throughput Packet Data Unit) is a frame that uses the 802.11ac PHY and does not support multi-user transmissions. Reference:

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 3: 802.11 MAC Layer Frame Formats and Technologies, page 101

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 3.4: Analyze multi-user transmissions

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 3: 802.11 MAC Layer Frame Formats and Technologies, page 99

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The network administrator at ABC Engineering has taken a large packet capture from one of their APs running in monitor mode. She has very little knowledge of 802.11 protocols but would like to use the capture file to evaluate the overall health and performance of their wireless network. When she asks your advice, which tool do you recommend she opens the packet capture file with?

Options:

A- Spectrum analyzer

B- Python

C- Capture visualization tool

D- WLAN scanner

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A capture visualization tool is a software application that can open a packet capture file and display various graphs, charts, tables, and statistics that illustrate the characteristics and behavior of the wireless network. A capture visualization tool can help a network administrator with little knowledge of 802.11 protocols to evaluate the overall health and performance of their wireless network by providing a visual and intuitive representation of the captured data. A spectrum analyzer is a hardware device that measures the radio frequency signals in a given frequency range and displays their amplitude, frequency, and modulation. A spectrum analyzer can help identify sources of interference and noise in the wireless environment, but it cannot open a packet capture file. Python is a programming language that can be used to write scripts or applications that manipulate or analyze packet capture files, but it requires coding skills and knowledge of 802.11 protocols. A WLAN scanner is a software application that scans for available wireless networks and displays information such as SSID, BSSID, channel, signal strength, security type, and vendor.A WLAN scanner can help discover wireless networks and their basic parameters, but it cannot open a packet capture file345Reference:

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Protocol Analysis, page 63

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 2.5: Use capture visualization tools

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Spectrum Analysis and Troubleshooting, page 117

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 4.1: Use spectrum analysis tools

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Protocol Analysis, page 33

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 2.2: Analyze field values

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the these is the most important in the WLAN troubleshooting methodology among those listed?

Options:

A- Obtain detailed -knowledge of the wireless vendors debug and logging options

B- Interview the network manager about the issues being experienced

C- Observe the problem

D- Talk to the end users about their experiences

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Observing the problem is the most important step in the WLAN troubleshooting methodology among those listed. This step involves capturing and analyzing the relevant data from the wireless network, such as packets, frames, spectrum, and performance metrics. Observing the problem helps to verify the existence and scope of the issue, identify the root cause and possible solutions, and validate the results of any actions taken.The other steps are also important, but they are not as critical as observing the problem12Reference:

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 1: Troubleshooting Methodology, page 15

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 1.2: Observe the problem

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Protocol analyzers may present field values in either binary, decimal or hexadecimal. What preceeds a hexadecimal value to indicate it is hexadecimal?

Options:

A- 0x

B- 16x

C- %

D- HEX

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A hexadecimal value is a value that uses base 16 notation, which means it can have digits from 0 to 9 and letters from A to F. A hexadecimal value is usually preceded by 0x to indicate that it is hexadecimal and not decimal or binary. For example, 0x0A is hexadecimal for 10 in decimal or 00001010 in binary. The other options are not valid prefixes for hexadecimal values. Reference:

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Protocol Analysis, page 35

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 2.2: Analyze field values

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are performing a multiple adapter channel aggregation capture to troubleshoot a VoIP roaming problem and would like to measure the roaming time from the last VoIP packet sent on the old AP's channel to the first VoIP packet sent on the new AP's channel. Which timing column in the packet view would measure this for you?

Options:

A- Roaming

B- Relative

C- Absolute

D- Delta

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Delta is the timing column in the packet view that measures the time difference between two consecutive packets in a capture file. Delta can be used to measure the roaming time from the last VoIP packet sent on the old AP's channel to the first VoIP packet sent on the new AP's channel by selecting these two packets and looking at their delta values. The other timing columns are not suitable for this measurement because they do not show the time difference between two specific packets. Roaming is a column that shows whether a packet belongs to a roaming event or not. Relative is a column that shows the time elapsed since the beginning of the capture file.Absolute is a column that shows the date and time when a packet was captured5Reference:

CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Protocol Analysis, page 57

CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 2.4: Analyze timing values