CWAP-404 Q&As

Certified Wireless Analysis Professional

Pass CWNP CWAP-404 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/cwap-404.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by CWNP Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

How does a VoIP Phone, using WMM Power Save, request data frames buffered at the AP?

A. The VoIP phone transmits a PS-Poll frame

B. The VoIP phone sets the More Data bit in the MAC Header to 1

C. The VoIP phone transmits a WMM Action frame

D. The VoIP phone transmits a trigger frame, which is a QoS Null frame or a QoS Data frame

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A VoIP phone, using WMM Power Save, requests data frames buffered at the AP by transmitting a trigger frame, which is a QoS Null frame or a QoS Data frame. WMM Power Save is a power saving mode that allows a STA (station) to conserve battery power by periodically sleeping and waking up. WMM Power Save is based on WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia), which is a QoS (Quality of Service) enhancement that provides prioritized and differentiated access to the medium fordifferent types of traffic. 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 trigger frame to the AP, indicating its AC (Access Category), which is a logical queue that corresponds to its QoS level. A trigger frame can be either a QoS Null frame or a QoS Data frame, depending on whether it has any payload or not. The AP then responds with one or more data frames from the same AC as the trigger frame, followed by an ACK or BA (Block Acknowledgement) frame from the STA. The other options are not correct, as they are not used by a VoIP phone using WMM Power Save to request data frames buffered at the AP. A PS-Poll (Power Save Poll) frame is used by a STA using legacy power save mode, not WMM Power Save mode, to request data frames buffered at the AP. A PS-Poll frame does not indicate any AC or QoS information. Setting the More Data bit in the MAC header to 1 does not request any data frames from the AP, but indicates that there are more data frames to be sent by the STA or received by the STA. Transmitting a WMM Action frame does not request any data frames from the AP, but performs various management actions related to WMM features, such as admission control, parameter update, etc. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 7: QoS Analysis, page 198-199

QUESTION 2

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

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

Correct 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 . References: 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 3

Prior to a retransmission what happens to the CWmax value?

A. Increases by 1

B. Reset to 0

C. Set to the value of the AIFSN

D. Doubles and increases by 1

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Before a retransmission, the CWmax (Contention Window maximum) value doubles and increases by 1. The CWmax is a parameter that determines the upper limit of the random backoff time that a STA (station) has to wait before attempting to access the medium. The random backoff time is chosen from a range of values between CWmin (Contention Window minimum) and CWmax. The CWmin and CWmax values depend on the AC (Access Category) of the traffic and the PHY type of the STA. If a transmission fails due to a collision or an error, the STA has to retransmit the frame after waiting for another random backoff time. However, to reduce the probability of another collision, the STA increases its CWmax value by doubling it and adding 1. This increases the range of possible backoff values and spreads out the STAs more evenly. The STA resets its CWmax value to its original value after a successful transmission or after reaching a predefined limit. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 7: QoS Analysis, page 196-197

QUESTION 4

Which one of the following should be the first step when troubleshooting a WLAN issue?

A. Identify probable causes

B. Identify capture locations

C. Perform an initial WLAN scan and see if any obvious issues stand out

D. Define the problem

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The first step in any troubleshooting process is to define the problem. This involves gathering information from various sources, such as users, network administrators, network documentation, and network monitoring tools.

Defining the problem helps to narrow down the scope of the issue and identify the symptoms, causes, and effects of the problem12 References:

CWAP-403 Study Guide, Chapter 1: Troubleshooting Methodology, page 7 CWAP-403 Objectives, Section 1.1: Define the problem

QUESTION 5

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?

A. Steering Matrix

B. Beamforming Matrix

C. Feedback Matrix

D. Beamformee Matrix

Correct 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. References: 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.