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QUESTION 1

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 2

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

A. SNR

B. Noise

C. Data rate

D. Signal strength

Correct 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 strengthare measured by the receiver based on its own capabilities and environment. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 101-105

QUESTION 3

Finish the statement:

It is possible to distinguish between_____22 MHz transmissions and_____20 MHz transmissions when looking at

an FFT plot.

A. HR/DSSS and ERP

B. OFDM and HT

C. ERP and VHT

D. HT and VHT

Correct 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. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 70-71

QUESTION 4

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

A. LLC

B. Network

C. PHY

D. MAC

Correct 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. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 97-98

QUESTION 5

As a wireless network consultant you have been called in to troubleshoot a high-priority issue for one of your customers. The customer\\'s office is based on two floors within a multi- tenant office block. On one of these floors (floor 5) users cannot connect to the wireless network. During their own testing the customer has discovered that users can connect on floor 6 but not when they move to the floor 5. This issue is affecting all users on floor 5 and having a negative effect on productivity.

To troubleshoot this issue, you perform both Spectrum and Protocol Analysis. The Spectrum Analysis shows the presence of Bluetooth signals which you have identified as coming from wireless mice. In the protocol analyzer you see the top frame on the network is Deauthentication frames. On closer investigation you see that the Deauthentication frames\\' source addresses match the BSSIDs of your customers APs and the destination address is

FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF.

What do you conclude from this troubleshooting exercise?

A. The customer should replace all their Bluetooth wireless mice as they are stopping the users on floor 5 from connecting to the wireless network

B. The users on floor 5 are being subjected to a denial of service attack, as this is happening across the entire floor it is likely to be a misconfigured WIPS solution belonging to the tenants on the floor below

C. The customers APs are misbehaving and a technical support case should be open with the vendor

D. The CCI from the APs on the floor 4 is the problem and you need to ask the tenant below to turn down their APs Tx power

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The users on floor 5 are being subjected to a denial of service attack, as this is happening across the entire floor it is likely to be a misconfigured WIPS solution belonging to the tenants on the floor below. This is because the

Deauthentication frames have a source address that matches the BSSIDs of the customer\'s APs and a destination address that is a broadcast address (FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF). This indicates that someone is sending spoofed Deauthentication

frames to all STAs associated with the customer\'s APs, causing them to disconnect from the wireless network. This is a common type of DoS attack on wireless networks, and it could be caused by a rogue device or a WIPS solution that is

configured to protect the wireless network of another tenant on the floor below12. References: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 13: Troubleshooting Common Wi-Fi Issues, page 4961;

CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 14:

Troubleshooting Tools, page 5272.

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