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QUESTION 1

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

A. 1 Mbps

B. The minimum basic rate

C. MCS 0

D. 6 Mbps

Correct 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. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP- 404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 123-124

QUESTION 2

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

A. 0x

B. 16x

C. %

D. HEX

Correct 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.References: CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Protocol Analysis, page 35 CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 2.2: Analyze field values

QUESTION 3

What is the default 802.11 authentication method for a STA when using Pre-RSNA?

A. Open System

B. Shared Key

C. 4-Way Handshake

D. PSK

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The default 802.11 authentication method for a STA when using Pre-RSNA is Open System. This is the simplest and most common authentication method, which does not provide any security or encryption. In Open System authentication, the STA sends an Authentication Request frame to the AP, and the AP responds with an Authentication Response frame with a status code of success. After this, the STA can proceed to association with the AP . References: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 181; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter

6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 183.

QUESTION 4

When configuring a long-term, forensic packet capture and saving all packets to disk which of the following is not a consideration?

A. Real-time packet decodes

B. Analyzer location

C. Total capture storage space

D. Individual trace file size

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Real-time packet decodes are not a consideration when configuring a long- term, forensic packet capture and saving all packets to disk. Real-time packet decodes are useful for live analysis and troubleshooting, but they consume CPU and memory resources that could affect the performance of the capture process. For a long-term, forensic packet capture, it is more important to consider the analyzer location, the total capture storage space, and the individual trace file size. These factors affect the quality and quantity of the captured packets and the ease of post-capture analysis34 References: CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Protocol Analysis, page 49 CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 2.1: Configure protocol analyzers

QUESTION 5

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 area. 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?

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

Correct 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. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide], Chapter 3: Spectrum Analysis, page 74-75