



# CWAP-404<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

What is the function of the PHY layer?

- A. Convert PPDUs to PSDUs for transmissions and PSDUs to PPDUs for receptions
- B. Convert MSDUs to PPDUs for transmissions and PPDUs to MSDUs for receptions
- C. Convert PPDUs to MSDUs for transmissions and MSDUs to PPDUs for receptions
- D. Convert PSDUs to PPDUs for transmissions and PPDUs to PSDUs for receptions

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The function of the PHY layer is to convert PSDUs to PPDUs for transmissions and PPDUs to PSDUs for receptions. A PSDU (PHY Service Data Unit) is the data unit that is passed from the MAC layer to the PHY layer for transmission, or from the PHY layer to the MAC layer for reception. 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 and a PHY header, which contains information such as modulation, coding, and data rate. The PHY layer adds or removes the PHY header to or from the PSDU during the conversion process. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 97-98

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### QUESTION 2

When would you expect to see a Reassociation Request frame?

- A. Every time a STA associates to an AP to which it has previously been associated
- B. Only when a STA is using FT roaming
- C. Only when a STA roams back to an AP it has previously been associated with
- D. Every time a STA roams

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A Reassociation Request frame is sent every time a STA roams from one AP to another within the same ESS. A Reassociation Request frame is similar to an Association Request frame, but it also contains the BSSID of the current AP that the STA is leaving. This allows the new AP to coordinate with the old AP and transfer the STA's context information, such as security keys, QoS parameters, and buffered frames. This way, the STA can maintain its connectivity and session continuity during roaming. References: CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 195; CWAP-404 Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Study and Reference Guide, Chapter 6: MAC Sublayer Frame Exchanges, page 196.

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### QUESTION 3

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 strength are 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 4

Given a protocol analyzer can decrypt WPA2-PSK data packets providing the PSK and SSID are configured in the analyzer software. When performing packet capture (in a non-FT environment) which frames are required in order for PSK frame decryption to be possible?

- A. Authentication
- B. 4-Way Handshake
- C. Reassociation
- D. Probe Response

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The 4-way handshake is the process that establishes the pairwise transient key (PTK) between the client and the AP in WPA2-PSK. The PTK is derived from the PSK, the SSID, and some random numbers exchanged in the handshake frames. The PTK is used to encrypt and decrypt the data frames between the client and the AP. Therefore, in order to decrypt WPA2-PSK data packets, a protocol analyzer needs to capture the 4-way handshake frames and have the PSK and SSID configured in the analyzer software. References: CWAP-404 Study Guide, Chapter 3: 802.11 MAC Layer Frame Formats and Technologies, page 87 CWAP-404 Objectives, Section 3.5: Analyze security exchanges

#### QUESTION 5

When performing protocol analysis, you capture an 802.11ac data frame on channel 52, transmitted at MCS 8. At what data rate was the PHY Preamble transmitted?

- A. 54 Mbps
- B. 86.7 Mbps
- C. 6 Mbps
- D. 78 Mbps

Correct Answer: C



Explanation: The data rate at which the PHY preamble was transmitted is 6 Mbps. The PHY preamble is a part of the PPDU that is transmitted before the PHY header and the PSDU. The PHY preamble consists of a series of training fields that help the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal. The PHY preamble is always transmitted at a fixed data rate that depends on the type of PPDU (e.g., OFDM, HT, VHT, HE). For an 802.11ac data frame on channel 52, which uses VHT PPDUs, the data rate for the PHY preamble is 6 Mbps. This data rate does not depend on MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme), which only affects the data rate for the PSDU. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4: 802.11 Physical Layer, page 99-100

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