



Vendor: CWNP

Exam Code: CWAP-405

Exam Name: Certified Wireless Analysis Professional
(CWAP)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

You are exploring the packet decode of an 802.11 data frame and notice the To DS and From DS bits of the Frame Control field are both set to 1. Assuming the frame does not have a CRC error, what can you conclude about this frame?

- A. The frame is a retransmission.
- B. The frame has been transmitted on an Ad-Hoc network.
- C. This is non-standard 802.11 behavior and this frame must be part of the proprietary feature.
- D. The frame was transmitted between two WLAN infrastructure devices such as WLAN bridges or Mesh APs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When both To DS and From DS bits are set to 1, it indicates a wireless distribution system (WDS) frame. These are used when frames are forwarded between infrastructure devices like APs in a mesh network or wireless bridge, not between clients and APs.

QUESTION 2

Which is not a valid interpretation for one of the 4 address fields in the MAC header?

- A. Source address
- B. Receiver address
- C. Transmitter address
- D. Sender address

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 802.11 MAC header can contain up to four addresses: source address (SA), transmitter address (TA), receiver address (RA), and destination address (DA). "Sender address" is not a defined field in the standard, making it invalid.

QUESTION 3

In an infrastructure network, which statement is true concerning the "Power Management" bit and "More Data" bit in the Frame Control field of the MAC header?

- A. The "Power Management" bit should only be set by a client STA and the "More Data" bit should only be set by the AP.
- B. The "Power Management" bit should only be set by the AP and the "More Data" bit should only be set by a client STA.
- C. The "Power Management" bit and the "More Data" bit should only be set by the AP.
- D. The "Power Management" bit and the "More Data" bit should only be set by a client STA.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In an infrastructure WLAN, the client STA sets the Power Management bit to signal when it is entering or exiting power save mode. The AP sets the More Data bit to indicate that additional buffered frames are waiting for a client STA, allowing proper coordination of frame delivery.

QUESTION 4

Which one of the following protocol analyzer features do not make protocol trace files easier to read?

- A. Filtering
- B. Colorization
- C. Naming nodes
- D. Packet slicing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Packet slicing reduces the captured frame size to protect sensitive data but does not improve readability of the trace. Features like filtering, colorization, and naming nodes directly help analysts focus on relevant frames and understand communication patterns more easily.

QUESTION 5

A Management frame body is made up on which two components?

- A. Fields and elements
- B. Flags and fields
- C. Preambles and headers
- D. Headers and footers

Answer: A

Explanation:

A management frame body in 802.11 is composed of fixed fields (mandatory, consistent structure) and information elements (variable-length, optional or protocol-specific data). This structure allows flexible communication of network information.

QUESTION 6

A STAs Network Allocation Vector (NAV) is updated by which field in RTS and CTS frames?

- A. NAV
- B. Length
- C. Timestamp
- D. Duration

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Duration field in RTS and CTS frames specifies the amount of time the medium will be reserved for the ensuing transmission. Other STAs use this value to update their Network Allocation Vector (NAV) to avoid transmitting during that period.

QUESTION 7

Where, in an 802.11 Beacon frame, will you see the parameters used for QoS in the BSS?

- A. QoS Control field in the MAC Header
- B. QoS field in PHY header
- C. WMM Information Element
- D. EDCA Information field in the MAC Header

Answer: C

Explanation:

The WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia) Information Element in a Beacon frame advertises the QoS parameters of the BSS, including EDCA settings for different access categories. This allows clients to understand and use the QoS capabilities of the network.

QUESTION 8

The ABC organization has recently installed an 802.11ac wave 2 network. They have seen no improvement in the WLAN performance. The network administrator has noticed that his Wi-Fi client is not using 802.11ac data rates and has asked you to troubleshoot the issue. After examining the Beacon frames from the APs, you are able to explain the problem. Which part of the beacon frame allowed you to troubleshoot this problem?

- A. The RSN element in the beacon frame indicates that TKIP is the cipher suite used on this network.
- B. The Supported Data Rates element indicates clients only support lower data rates.
- C. The Country Code element indicates that only OFDM data rates are available in this region.
- D. The SSID element is hidden, so client stations are unable to correctly identify the supported data rates.

Answer: A

Explanation:

802.11ac requires the use of AES-CCMP for encryption. If the RSN element shows TKIP, clients will not use 802.11ac rates because TKIP is incompatible with the high-throughput PHY features, explaining why no performance improvement is observed.

QUESTION 9

How many address fields does an ACK frame contain?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

An ACK frame is a control frame used to acknowledge receipt of a data or management frame. It contains only a single address field, the Receiver Address (RA), which identifies the station being acknowledged.

QUESTION 10

How is the length of an AIFS calculated?

- A. $AIFSN \times \text{Slot Time} + \text{SIFS}$
- B. $\text{SIFS} \times \text{Slot Time} + AIFSN$
- C. $\text{DIFS} + \text{SIFS} + AIFSN$
- D. $\text{SIFS} + AIFS \times \text{Time Unit}$

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Arbitration Interframe Space (AIFS) is calculated as the Short Interframe Space plus a number of slot times determined by the AIFSN value. The formula is SIFS plus AIFSN multiplied by the slot time, which defines the waiting period before a station may begin contention for the

medium under EDCA.

QUESTION 11

What is an AIFS?

- A. A form of aggregation performed at the PHY layer based on 802.11e UP values interpreted from DSCP values
- B. The shortest period of time a STA can sleep
- C. A medium access method introduced by 802.11n, but never implemented
- D. A variable Interframe Space introduced by 802.11e to help prioritize medium access for different Access Categories

Answer: D

Explanation:

AIFS (Arbitration Interframe Space) is a variable interframe spacing mechanism introduced by 802.11e as part of Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA). It allows different Access Categories to use different waiting times before contending for the medium, enabling prioritization of traffic such as voice and video over lower-priority data.

QUESTION 12

In what scenario is Open Authentication without encryption not allowed based on the 802.11 standard?

- A. When operating a BSS in FIPS mode
- B. When operating a BSS in a government facility
- C. When operating a BSS in the 6 GHz band
- D. When operating a BSS in the CBRS band

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the 6 GHz band, the 802.11 standard mandates the use of robust security mechanisms such as WPA3. Open Authentication without encryption is not permitted in 6 GHz operation, as all BSSs in this band must use protected management frames and modern security protocols to ensure secure operation.

QUESTION 13

Prior to a retransmission what happens to the CWmax value?

- A. Reset to 0
- B. Doubles and increases by 1
- C. Increases by 1
- D. Set to the value of the AIFSN

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before a retransmission, the contention window is increased using the binary exponential backoff algorithm. The window size doubles and increases by one, up to the defined maximum limit, which reduces the probability of repeated collisions during subsequent transmission attempts.

QUESTION 14

What interframe space would be expected between a CTS and a Data frame?

- A. SIFS
- B. DIFS
- C. AIFS
- D. PIFS

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Short Interframe Space is used between control frames and their immediate responses. After a CTS frame is transmitted, the sender waits a SIFS before transmitting the Data frame, ensuring priority access to the medium and preventing other stations from contending during the protected exchange.

QUESTION 15

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 transmits a trigger frame, which is a QoS Null frame or a QoS Data frame
- C. The VoIP phone sets the More Data bit in the MAC Header to 1
- D. The VoIP phone transmits a WMM Action frame

Answer: B

Explanation:

With WMM Power Save (U-APSD), a VoIP phone retrieves buffered frames by sending a trigger frame, which is typically a QoS Null or QoS Data frame. This uplink QoS frame signals the AP to release buffered downlink frames for the corresponding access category, enabling efficient delivery of voice traffic while conserving power.

QUESTION 16

What is encrypted within the third message of the 4-Way Handshake?

- A. PMK
- B. PTK
- C. GMK
- D. GTK

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the third message of the 4-Way Handshake, the Group Temporal Key is encrypted and delivered to the client. It is encrypted using the Key Encryption Key portion of the already derived Pairwise Transient Key, allowing the client to securely receive the key used for broadcast and multicast traffic.

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