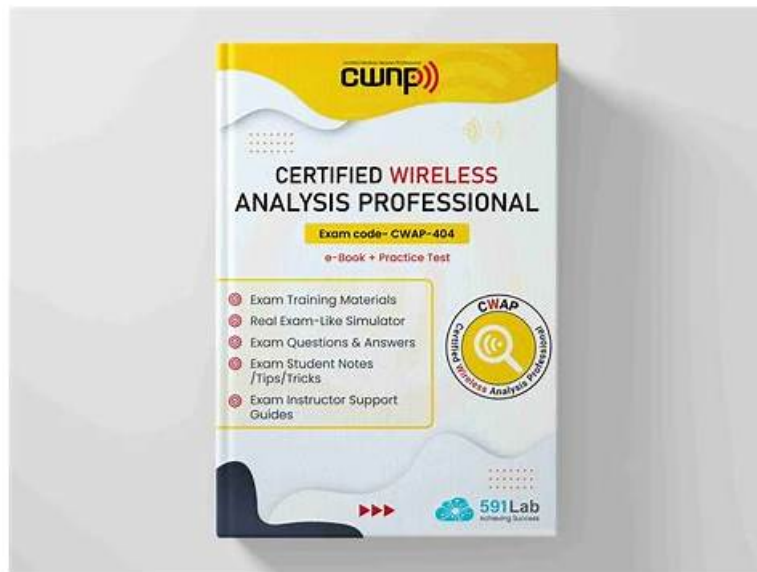


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CWNP CWAP-404 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Frame Exchanges: The topic evaluates the skills of a wireless network professional in capturing, understanding, and analyzing various frame exchanges, including BSS discovery, joining, roaming, and data frames. The CWAP-404 exam targets the ability of candidates to troubleshoot and resolve issues related to MAC layer operations, ensuring they can maintain robust and efficient WLAN communications.
Topic 2	• Spectrum Analysis: The topic assesses the ability of a wireless network professional to capture and interpret RF spectrum data. The exam targets the skills in identifying device signatures and RF issues through spectrum analyzers.
Topic 3	• PHY Layers and Technologies: In the topic, the CWAP-404 Exam Tests the understanding of a wireless network professional about the Physical (PHY) layer functions and technologies. Wireless analysts need to describe and apply knowledge of PHY headers, PPDU's, and other PHY-related data. This topic ensures that analysts are proficient in interpreting PHY information within protocol analyzers and can select appropriate capture devices for different PHY types.

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CWNP CWAP-404 Exam Certification Details:

Exam Name	Wireless Analysis Professional
Exam Price	\$275 USD
Sample Questions	CWNP CWAP-404 Sample Questions
Number of Questions	60
Exam Code	CWAP-404 CWAP
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Duration	90 minutes
Recommended Training	CWAP self-paced training kit, Training Class

CWNP Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

NEW QUESTION # 127

You are troubleshooting a client that is experiencing slow WLAN performance. As part of the troubleshooting activity, you start a packet capture on your laptop close to the client device. While analyzing the packets, you suspect that you have not captured all packets transmitted by the client. By analyzing the trace file, how can you confirm if you have missing packets?

- A. Look for gaps in the sequence number in MAC header
- B. Protocol Analyzers show the number of missing packets in their statistics view
- C. Retransmission are an indication of missing packets
- D. The missing packets will be shown as CRC errored packets

Answer: A

Explanation:

One way to confirm if you have missing packets in your packet capture is to look for gaps in the sequence number in MAC headers. The sequence number is a 12-bit field in the MAC header that is used to identify and order data frames within a traffic stream. The sequence number is incremented by one for each new data frame transmitted by a STA, except for retransmissions, fragments, and control frames. The sequence number can range from 0 to 4095, and then wraps around to 0. If you see a jump or a gap in the sequence number between two consecutive data frames from the same STA, it means that you have missed some packets in between. The other options are not correct, as they do not confirm if you have missing packets in your packet capture. CRC errored packets are packets that have been corrupted during transmission and have failed the error detection check. Protocol analyzers may show the number of CRC errored packets in their statistics view, but not the number of missing packets. Retransmissions are an indication of packet loss or collision, but not necessarily of missing packets in your capture.

NEW QUESTION # 128

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

- A. Noise
- B. Data rate
- C. Signal strength
- D. SNR

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 129

What should the To DS and From DS flags be set to in an Association Response frame?

- A. To DS = 0, From DS = 0
- B. To DS = 1, From DS = 0
- C. To DS = 1, From DS = 1
- D. To DS = 0, From DS = 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

In an Association Response frame, both the To DS and From DS flags should be set to 0 because this frame is used for communication between a station and an access point (AP) in the same wireless local area network (WLAN), not involving the distribution system (DS).

NEW QUESTION # 130

What is the function of the PHY Preamble?

- A. To set the modulation method for the MPDU
- B. Allows the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal
- C. To terminate a conversation between transmitter and receiver
- D. Carries the NDP used in Transmit Beamforming and MU-MIMO

Answer: B

Explanation:

The function of the PHY preamble is to allow the receiver to detect and synchronize with the signal. 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 adjust its parameters, such as frequency, timing, and gain, to match the incoming signal. The PHY preamble also helps the receiver to estimate the channel conditions and noise level.

NEW QUESTION # 131

What is an AIFS?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

An AIFS is a variable interframe space introduced by 802.11e to help prioritize medium access for different Access Categories (ACs). An interframe space is a period of time that a STA (station) has to wait before attempting to access the medium. An AIFS is a type of interframe space that varies depending on the AC of the traffic. An AC is a logical queue that corresponds to a QoS (Quality of Service) level for different types of traffic. There are four ACs defined by 802.11e: AC_VO (Voice), AC_VI (Video), AC_BE (Best Effort), and AC_BK (Background). Each AC has a different AIFSN (Arbitration Interframe Space Number) value, which determines how long it has to wait before attempting to access the medium. A lower AIFSN value means a higher priority and a shorter waiting time. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe what an AIFS is. An AIFS is not a medium access method introduced by 802.11n, but never implemented, as it is part of the 802.11e standard and widely used in QoS-enabled WLANs. An AIFS is not a form of aggregation performed at the PHY layer based on 802.11e UP values interpreted from DSCP values, as aggregation is a technique that combines multiple frames into one larger frame to improve efficiency and throughput, not

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