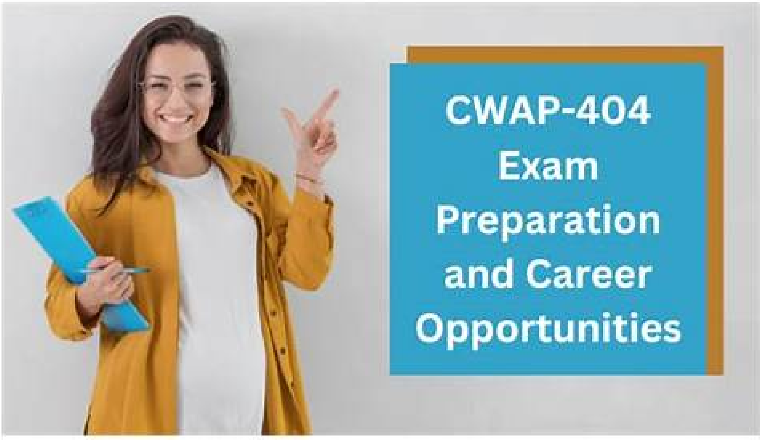
Exam CWAP-404 Bootcamp - Pass Guaranteed 2025 CWNP CWAP-404 First-grade Exam Registration



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CWNP CWAP-404 Exam Topics:

Section	Objectives
Protocol Analysis - 15%	
Capture 802.11 frames using the appropriate methods	- Select capture devices • Laptop protocol analyzers • APs, controllers, and other management solutions • Specialty devices (hand-held analyzers and custom-built devices) - Install monitor mode drivers - Select capture location(s) - Capture sufficient data for analysis - Capture all channels or capture on a single channel as needed - Capture roaming events
Understand and apply the common capture configuration parameters available in protocol analysis tools	- Save to disk - Packet slicing - Event triggers - Buffer options - Channels and channel widths - Capture filters - Channel scanning and dwell time

Analyze 802.11 frame captures to discover problems and find solutions	- Use appropriate display filters to view relevant frames and packets - Use colorization to highlight important frames and packets - Configure and display columns for analysis purposes - View frame and packet decodes while understanding the information shown and applying it to the analysis process - Use multiple adapters and channel aggregation to view captures from multiple channels - Implement protocol analyzer decryption procedures - View and use a capture's statistical information for analysis - Use expert mode for analysis - View and understand peer maps as they relate to communications analysis
Utilize additional tools that capture 802.11 frames for analysis and troubleshooting	- WLAN scanners and discovery tools - Protocol capture visualization and analysis tools - Centralized monitoring, alerting, and forensic tools
Ensure appropriate troubleshooting methods are used with all analysis types	- Define the problem - Determine the scale of the problem - Identify probable causes - Capture and analyze the data - Observe the problem - Choose appropriate remediation steps - Document the problem and resolution
Spectrum Analysis - 10%	
Capture RF spectrum data and understand the common views available in spectrum analyzers	- Install, configure, and use spectrum analysis software and hardware - Capture RF spectrum data using handheld, laptop-based, and infrastructure spectrum capture solutions - Understand and use spectrum analyzer views • Real-time FFT • Waterfall, swept spectrogram, density, and historic views • Utilization and duty cycle • Detected devices • WLAN integration views
Analyze spectrum captures to identify relevant RF information and issues	- RF noise floor in an environment - Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) for a given signal - Sources of RF interference and their locations - RF channel utilization - Non-Wi-Fi transmitters and their impact on WLAN communications - Overlapping and non-overlapping adjacent channel interference - Poor performing or faulty radios

Analyze spectrum captures to identify various device signatures	- Identify various 802.11 PHYs • DSSS • OFDM • OFDMA • Channel widths • Primary channel - Identify non-802.11 devices based on RF behaviors and signatures • Frequency hopping devices • IoT devices • Microwave ovens • Video devices • RF Jammers • Cordless phones
Use centralized spectrum analysis solutions	- AP-based spectrum analysis - Sensor-based spectrum analysis

PHY Layers and Technologies - 10%

Understand and describe the functions of the PHY layer and the PHY protocol data units (PPDUs)	- DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) - HR/DSSS (High Rate/Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) - OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) - ERP (Extended Rate PHY) - HT (High Throughput) - VHT (Very High Throughput) - HE (High Efficiency) • HE SU PPDU • HE MU PPDU • HE ER SU PPDU • HE TB PPDU • HE NULL data packets
Apply the understanding of PHY technologies, including PHY headers, preambles, training fields, frame aggregation, and data rates, to captured data	
Identify and use PHY information provided within pseudo-headers in protocol analyzers	- Pseudo-Header formats • Radiotap • Per Packet Information (PPI) - Key pseudo-header content • Guard intervals • Resource units allocation • PPDU formats • Signal strength • Noise • Data rate and MCS index • Length information • Channel center frequency or received channel • Channel properties
Recognize the limits of protocol analyzers to capture PHY information including NULL data packets and PHY headers	

<table>
<tr><td>Use appropriate capture devices based on proper understanding of PHY types</td><td>- Supported PHYs
- Supported spatial streams</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><h2>MAC Sublayer and Functions - 25%</h2></td></tr>
<tr><td>Understand frame encapsulation and frame aggregation</td><td>- Frame aggregation (A-MSDU and A-MPDU)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Identify and use MAC information in captured data for analysis</td><td>- Management, Control, and Data frames
- MAC frame formats and contents
Frame Control field
To DS and From DS fields
Address fields
Frame Check Sequence (FCS) field
- 802.11 Management frame formats
Information Elements
Authentication
Association and Reassociation
Beacon
Prove Request and Probe Response
- Data and QoS Data frame formats
- 802.11 Control frame formats
Acknowledgement (ACK)
Request to Send/Clear to Send (RTS/CTS)
Block Acknowledgement and related frames
Trigger frames
VHT/HE NDP announcements
Multiuser RTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Validate BSS configuration through protocol analysis</td><td>- Country code
- Minimum basic rate
- Supported rates and coding schemes
- Beacon interval
- WMM settings
- RSN settings
- HT/VHT/HE operations
- Channel width
- Primary channel
- Hidden or non-broadcast SSIDs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Identify and analyze CRC error frames and retransmitted frames</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><h2>WLAN Medium Access - 10%</h2></td></tr>
</table>

Understand 802.11 contention algorithms in-depth and know how they impact WLANs	- Distributed Coordination Function (DCF) • Carrier Sense (CS) and Energy Detect (ED) • Network Allocation Vector (NAV) • Contention Windows (CW) and random backoff • Interframe spacing - Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) • EDCA Function (EDCAF) • Access Categories and Queues • Arbitration Interframe Space Number (AIFSN) - Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) • WMM parameters • WMM-Power Save • WMM-Admission Control
Analyze QoS configuration and operations	- Verify QoS parameters in capture files - Ensure QoS is implemented end-to-end
802.11 Frame Exchanges - 30%	
Capture, understand, and analyze BSS discovery and joining frame exchanges	- BSS discovery - 802.11 Authentication and Association - 802.1X/EAP exchanges - Pre-Shared Key authentication - Four-way handshake - Group key exchange - Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) - Opportunistic Wireless Encryption (OWE) - WPA2 and WPA3 - Fast secure roaming mechanisms • Fast BSS Transition (FT) roaming exchanges • Pre-FT roaming exchanges - Neighbor discovery (802.11k/v) - Hotspot 2.0 protocols and operations from the client access perspective • ANQP • Initial access
Analyze roaming behavior and resolve problems related to roaming	- Sticky clients - Excessive roaming - Channel aggregation for roaming analysis
Analyze data frame exchanges	- Data frames and acknowledgement frames - RTS/CTS data frame exchanges - QoS Data frame exchanges - Block Acknowledgement exchanges

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CWAP-404 exam quiz is high.

CWNP Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Sample Questions (Q138-Q143):

NEW QUESTION # 138
You have installed a new 802.11ac 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. RRM is enabled and has dynamically picked a 20 MHz channel
- B. The AP is misconfigured and needs to be reconfigured to 80MHz 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. Non Wi-Fi interference is preventing the APs 80 MHz operation

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 139
When a data frame is encrypted with WPA2, to which portion of the frame is the encryption applied?

- A. Frame body and MAC Header
- B. Frame body including the LLC
- C. The whole MPDU
- D. Frame body excluding the LLC

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a data frame is encrypted with WPA2, the encryption is applied to the frame body including the LLCPDU. The LLCPDU (Logical Link Control Protocol Data Unit) is a part of the frame body that contains information such as protocol type, source and destination service access points (SAPs), and control fields. The LLCPDU is added by the LLC (Logical Link Control) sublayer to provide multiplexing and flow control functions for different upper layer protocols. When a data frame is encrypted with WPA2, which uses AES-CCMP as its encryption algorithm, both the payload and the LLCPDU are encrypted as a single unit. The MAC header and FCS are not encrypted, as they are needed for addressing and error detection purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 140
Which one of the statements regarding the Frame Control field in an 802.11 MAC header is true?

- A. The Frame Control field contains subfields, and soma in 1-bit flags
- B. The Frame Control field is used to communicate the duration value
- C. Only Control frames have a Frame Control field
- D. The Frame Control field is always set to 0

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The statement that the Frame Control field contains subfields, and some 1-bit flags is true. The Frame Control field is a 2-byte field in the MAC header that contains information about the type, subtype, and characteristics of a frame. The Frame Control field is

divided into several subfields, each with a specific function and length.
Some of these subfields are 1-bit flags, which can be set to 0 or 1 to indicate a certain condition or status. For example, the To DS and From DS subfields are 1-bit flags that indicate whether a frame is destined for or originated from the DS (Distribution System). The other statements are not true, as they do not describe the Frame Control field correctly. All types of frames (management, control, and data) have a Frame Control field, not just control frames. The Frame Control field is not used to communicate the duration value, which is a separate field in the MAC header. The Frame Control field is not always set to 0, as it varies depending on the type, subtype, and characteristics of each frame. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 113-114

NEW QUESTION # 141
What is the function of the PHY Preamble?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 4:
802.11 Physical Layer, page 99-100

NEW QUESTION # 142
In the 2.4 GHz band, what data rate are Probe Requests usually sent at from an unassociated STA?

- A. MCS 0
- B. 6 Mbps
- C. 1 Mbps
- D. The minimum basic rate

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 143
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