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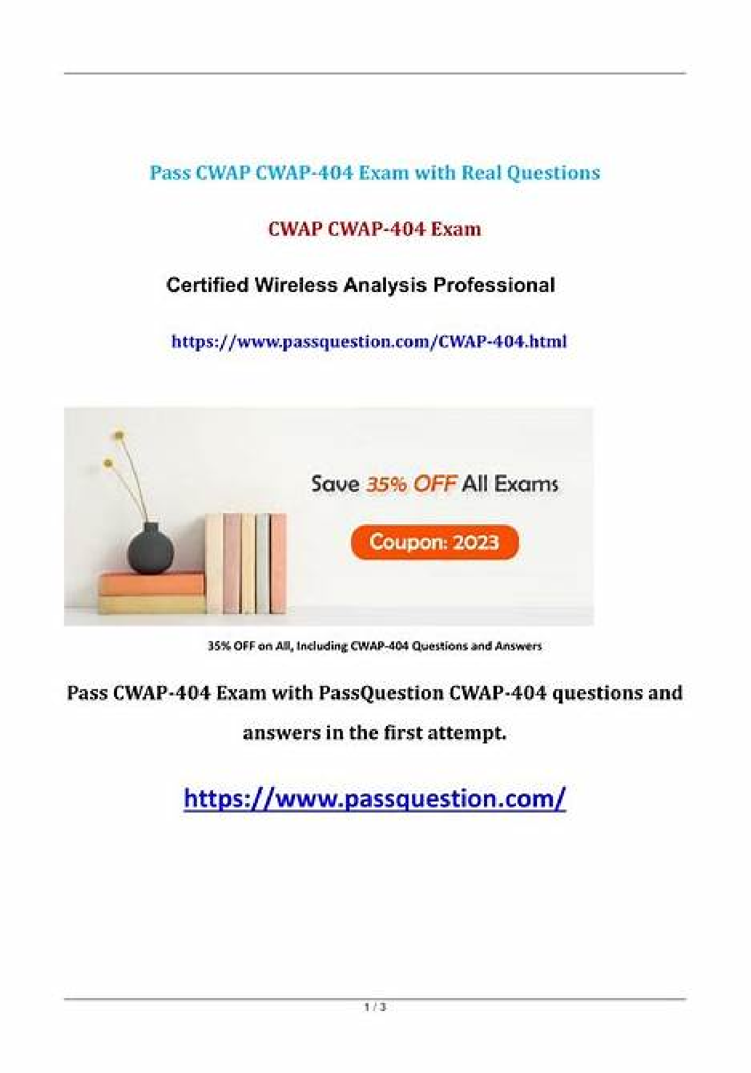

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CWNP CWAP-404 Exam Topics:

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	
Use appropriate capture devices based on proper understanding of PHY types	- Supported PHYs - Supported spatial streams
MAC Sublayer and Functions - 25%	
Understand frame encapsulation and frame aggregation	- Frame aggregation (A-MSDU and A-MPDU)
Identify and use MAC information in captured data for analysis	- 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

Validate BSS configuration through protocol analysis	- 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
Identify and analyze CRC error frames and retransmitted frames	
WLAN Medium Access - 10%	
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

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CWNP Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118
What is the difference between a Data frame and a QoS-Data frame?

- A. QoS Data frames include a QoS information element
- B. QoS Data frames include a QoS control field
- C. QoS Data frames include a DSCP control field
- D. QoS Data frames include an 802.1Q VLAN tag

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The difference between a Data frame and a QoS-Data frame is that QoS Data frames include a QoS control field. A Data frame is a

type of data frame that is used to carry user data or upper layer protocol data between STAs and APs. A QoS Data frame is a type of data frame that is used to carry user data or upper layer protocol data between STAs and APs that support QoS (Quality of Service) features. QoS features allow different types of traffic to be prioritized and handled differently according to their QoS requirements, such as delay, jitter, throughput, etc. QoS Data frames include a QoS control field in their MAC header, which contains information such as traffic identifier (TID), queue size (TXOP), acknowledgment policy (ACK), etc., that are used for QoS purposes. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe the difference between Data and QoS Data frames. QoS Data frames do not include a DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) control field, which is part of the IP header in the network layer, not the MAC header in the data link layer. QoS Data frames do not include a QoS information element (IE), which is part of some management frames that indicate QoS capabilities or parameters, not data frames. QoS Data frames do not include an 802.1Q VLAN tag, which is part of some Ethernet frames that indicate VLAN membership or priority, not wireless frames. References: [Wireless Analysis Professional Study Guide CWAP-404], Chapter 5: 802.11 MAC Sublayer, page 118-119

NEW QUESTION # 119
According to the IEEE 802.11 standard, what is one structural difference between a MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) and a MAC Management Protocol Data Unit (MMPDU)?

- A. The MPDU header always places the BSSID in the first address field, but in the MMPDU the BSSID can be found in any of the address fields.
- B. The MMPDU frame body is limited to 300 bytes, whereas the MPDU frame body can carry up to 2304 bytes.
- C. An MMPDU header may only contain three address fields, but an MPDU may have four address fields.
- D. The MPDU frame's FCS field is 4 bytes, while the MMPDU frame's FCS field is 8 bytes.
- E. Both the MPDU and MMPDU have a QoS Control (QC) field, but all bits of the MMPDU's QC field are always 0.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 120
A manufacturing facility has installed a new automation system which incorporates an 802.11 wireless network. The automation system is controlled from tablet computers connected via the WLAN. However, the automation system has not gone live due to problem with the tablets connecting to the WLAN. The WLAN vendor has been onsite to perform a survey and confirmed good primary and secondary coverage across the facility. As a CWAP you are called in to perform Spectrum Analysis to identify any interference sources. From the spectrum analysis, you did not identify any interference sources but were able to correctly identify the issue. Which of the following issues did you identify from the spectrum analysis?

- A. A high noise floor has resulted in a SNR of less than 20%
- B. The tablets are connecting to the wrong SSID
- C. There is a power mismatch between the APs and the clients
- D. The tablets are entering power save mode and failing to wake up to receive the access points transmissions

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most likely issue that can be identified from the spectrum analysis is a power mismatch between the APs and the clients. A power mismatch occurs when the APs transmit at a higher power level than the clients, or vice versa. This can cause asymmetric communication, where one side can hear the other, but not vice versa. This can result in poor performance, disconnections, or packet loss. A spectrum analysis can reveal a power mismatch by showing different signal amplitudes or RSSI values for the APs and the clients on the same channel or frequency. The other options are not correct, as they cannot be identified from the spectrum analysis alone. The tablets' SSID, power save mode, and noise floor can be determined by using other tools or methods, such as protocol analysis, site survey, or device configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 121
What is the purpose of a PHY preamble?

- A. It communicates important information about the PSDU's length, rate, and upper layer protocol- related parameters.
- B. It provides the receiver(s) with an opportunity for RF channel synchronization prior to the start of the PLCP header.
- C. It provides a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) for the receiving station to validate that the PLCP header was received correctly.

- D. It indicates to the PHY the modulation that shall be used for transmission (and reception) of the PSDU.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 122
ABC International has installed a new smart ZigBee controlled lighting system. However, the network team is concerned that this new system will interface with the existing WLAN and has asked you to investigate the impact of the two systems operating simultaneously in the 2.4 GHz band. When performing Spectrum Analysis, which question could you answer by looking at the FFT plot?

- A. Is the ZigBee system causing an increase in WLAN retries?
- B. Is the WLAN corrupting ZigBee system messages?
- C. Is the ZigBee system using more the 50% of the available airtime?
- D. Do the ZigBee channels used by the lightning system overlap with the WLAN channels?

Answer: D

Explanation:
The FFT plot is a spectrum analysis plot that shows the RF power present at a particular frequency over a short period of time. It can help identify the sources and characteristics of RF signals in the spectrum. By looking at the FFT plot, you can determine which ZigBee channels are used by the lighting system and whether they overlap with the WLAN channels in the 2.4 GHz band. ZigBee channels are 5 MHz wide and WLAN channels are 20 MHz or 40 MHz wide, so there is a possibility of overlap and interference between them. The other questions cannot be answered by looking at the FFT plot alone, as they require other types of plots or analysis tools, such as duty cycle plot, airtime utilization plot, or protocol analyzer.

NEW QUESTION # 123
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