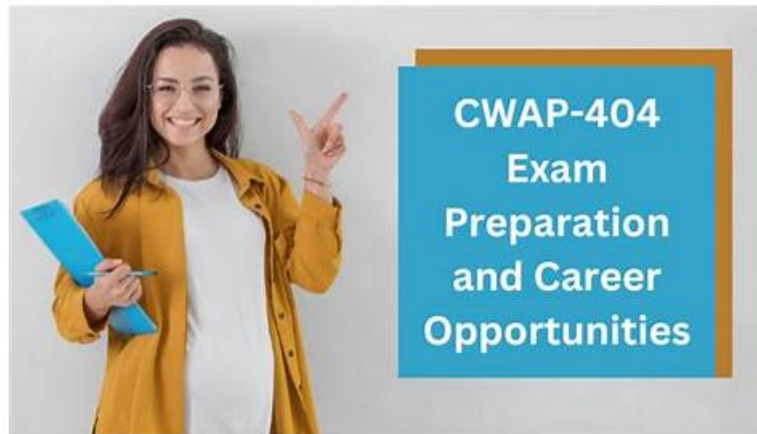


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CWNP CWAP-404 Exam Topics:

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%	

CWNP CWAP-404 Exam Certification Details:

Duration	90 minutes
Exam Price	\$275 USD
Recommended Training	CWAP self-paced training kit, Training Class
Sample Questions	CWNP CWAP-404 Sample Questions
Number of Questions	60
Exam Name	Wireless Analysis Professional
Exam Registration	PEARSON VUE
Passing Score	70%

CWNP Certified Wireless Analysis Professional Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

You have been asked to recommend a protocol analysis solution that uses open source software and works with the Linux platform. It must provide decoding of 802.11ac frames and minimal support for reporting and statistics.

What solution would you recommend?

- A. CommView for Wi-Fi
- B. Wi-Fi Analyzer Pro
- C. Wireshark
- D. OmniPeek

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 25

The IEEE 802.11 Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) service is capable of performing what functions? (Choose 2)

- A. Requesting and reporting of measurements in the current and other channels
- B. Establishing an interference baseline on all 2.4 GHz channels
- C. Using modulation switching techniques to avoid interfering with radar systems
- D. Testing channels for radar before using a channel and while operating in a channel
- E. Suspending operations on a channel with high IEEE 802.11 co-channel interference

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 26

During a VHT Transmit Beamforming sounding exchange, the beamformee transmits a Compressed Beamforming frame to the beamformer. What is communicated within this Compressed Beamforming frame?

- A. Beamformee Matrix
- B. Beamforming Matrix
- C. Feedback Matrix
- D. Steering Matrix

Answer: C

Explanation:

The beamformee transmits a Feedback Matrix within the Compressed Beamforming frame to the beamformer. The Feedback Matrix contains information about the channel state between the beamformee and each spatial stream of the beamformer. This information is used by the beamformer to adjust its transmit weights and optimize its signal for the beamformee.

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is an AIFS?

- A. The shortest period of time a STA can sleep
- B. A form of aggregation performed at the PLCP sub-layer
- 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:

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 prioritization or medium access. An AIFS is not the shortest period of time a STA can sleep, as sleeping is a power saving mode that allows a STA to conserve battery power by periodically turning off its radio, not accessing the medium.

NEW QUESTION # 28

You have implemented an AP at a remote office. It is a single-band AP supporting 802.11ac.

Several users complain that their laptops cannot connect to the WLAN. These laptops are from multiple vendors and range in age from 2 to 4 years. The SSID and security profile settings are correct. All default settings were used on the AP with the exception of the SSID and security settings. What is the most likely issue preventing these STAs from connecting to the AP?

- Answer: B**

Since the AP is a single-band AP supporting 802.11ac, it operates only on the 5 GHz band. If the laptops are 2.4 GHz-only devices, they will not be able to connect because they do not support the 5 GHz band that the AP is operating on. This is likely the issue preventing these older devices from connecting to the WLAN.

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