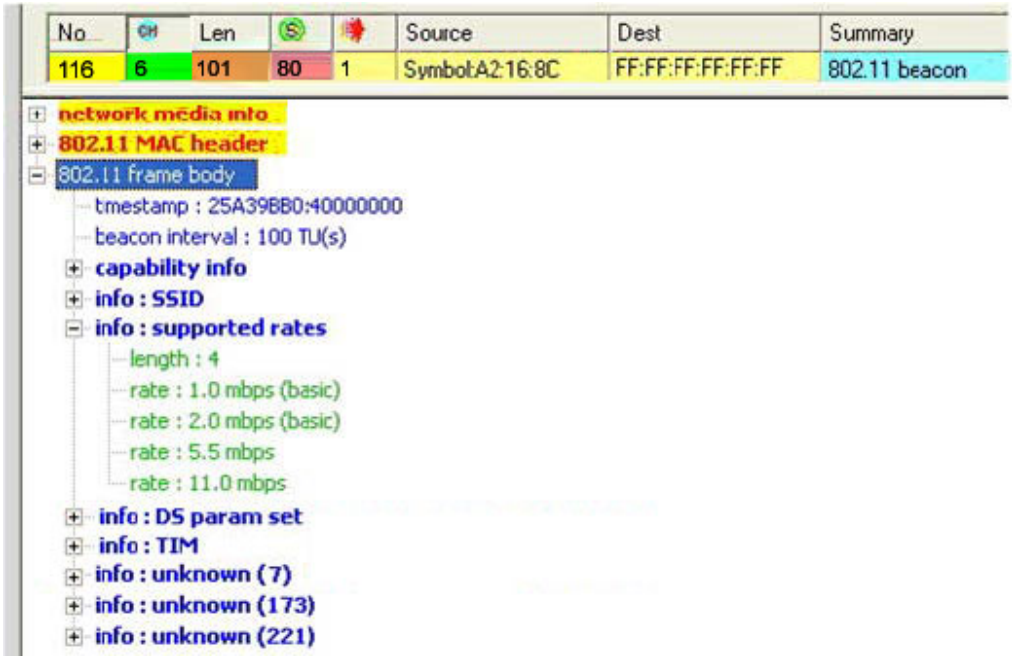
Exam : PW0-205
Wireless LAN Analysis

QUESTION 1



For which reason is "(basic)" not illustrated beside 5.5 and 11 Mbps data rates in the exhibited 802.11b frame decode by the protocol analyzer?

A. 5.5 and 11 Mbps data rates are required data rates on this access point.
B. 5.5 and 11 Mbps data rates are not required by this BSS
C. 5.5 and 11 Mbps data rates are not supported on this access point.
D. Only two data rates may be configured as "basic" rates, and the administrator has chosen to select 1 and 2 Mbps as basic rates.
E. 5.5 and 11 Mbps data rates may only be used when all client stations associated to the access point are connected at a data rate of at least 5.5 Mbps.

Answer: B

QUESTION 2 What statement in relation to the 802.11g access point responsibilities in the Basic Service Set is true when working in an 802.11b/g mixed mode environment where both 802.11b and 802.11g client stations are present and transmitting data on the network?

A. The access point may transmit beacons using a short preamble only if all of the client stations in the BSS have indicated support for short preambles.
B. If beacons are transmitted using short preambles, all associated client stations are required to transmit all data frames using short preambles.
C. The access must transmit beacons using a short preamble in a mixed mode environment. Client stations not supporting short preambles will not be able to associate.

D. The access point will alternate transmitting beacons using long and short preambles so that client stations using either preamble length can associate.

Answer: A

QUESTION 3 Which are the two most important mechanisms employed by an 802.11 BSS to cause stations that are not the Point Coordinator to defer during a contention-free period? (Choose two)

A. CF Parameter Set elements in the Beacons
B. Point Coordination Function Interframe Space (PIFS)
C. Contention-Free Polling List broadcasts
D. Null Function data frames using SIFS
E. All frames transmitted during the CFP have a Duration field value of 32,768
F. The Pseudorandom Backoff Timer in each station

Answer: A,B

QUESTION 4
Which is an accurate description of IEEE 802.11 compliant Power Save mode operation, in a DCF Basic Service Set?

A. After waking from a low power state, client stations listen for the next beacon to determine if sending a PS-Poll frame to the access point is necessary.
B. When the access point's buffer is full, the access point wakes all client stations using a PS-Poll frame so that they can receive the data.
C. Following a period of time in a low power state, client stations wake themselves and automatically poll the access point for traffic using a PS-Poll frame.
D. After waking at a schedule TBTT, client stations automatically send Null Function frames to the access point with the Power Management bit cleared.
E. Upon receiving traffic for a dozing station, the access point wakes the client station using a PS-Poll frame so that the client station can receive the data.

Answer: A

QUESTION 5 The 802.11b standard can judge an 802.11b PPDU's preamble that consists of two fields to be "long" or "short" collectively. Which two statements concerning the PLCP preamble are true? (Choose two)

A. A long preamble uses a Sync field of 128 bits, and both stations and access points may have configurable preamble lengths.
B. An 802.11b access point that supports both long and short preambles may allow stations that are using different preamble lengths to communicate through it simultaneously.
C. When short preambles are being used, the Sync and SFD fields both consist of 16 bits.

Only access points have configurable preamble lengths.
D. A short preamble uses a Sync field of 40 bits, and stations and access points must have matching preamble lengths in order to communicate.
E. 802.11g stations associating to 802.11b access points must use the DSSS preamble length specified by the access point.
F. Long and short preamble lengths are both variable depending on the modulation in use on the network, and access points always inform stations of the preamble length in use on the network.

Answer: A,E

QUESTION 6 Which of the following is a structural difference between a MAC Protocol Data Unit (MPDU) and a MAC Management Protocol Data Unit (MMPDU), according to the IEEE 802.11 standard?

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 MPDU frame FCS field is 4 bytes, while the MMPDU frame FCS field is 8 bytes.
C. The MMPDU frame body is limited to 200 bytes, whereas the MPDU frame body can carry up to 2312 bytes.
D. An MMPDU header may only contain three address fields, but an MPDU may have four address fields.

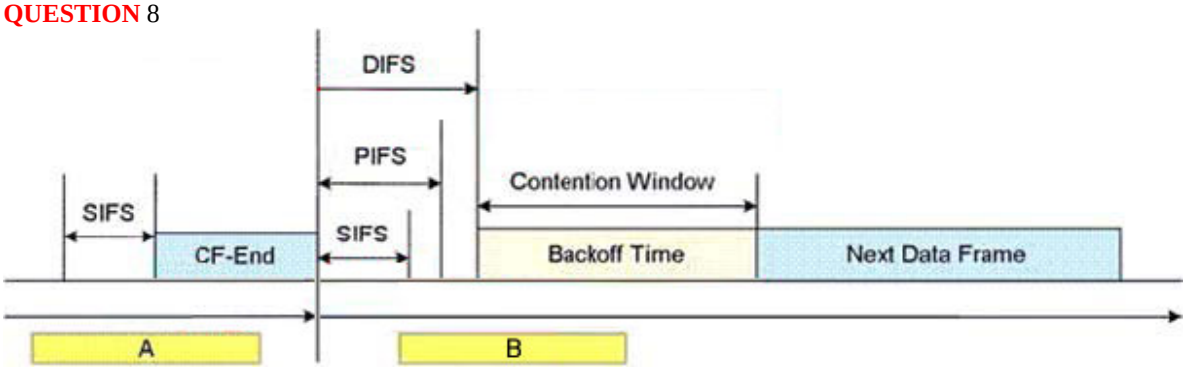
Answer: D

QUESTION 7 Which are two fixed fields in an 802.11 Authentication frame? (Choose two)

A. Contention-free parameter set
B. Supported rates
C. Transaction sequence number
D. Algorithm number
E. Challenge text

Answer: C,D

QUESTION 8



Complete the exhibited diagram by supplying appropriate names for label boxes A and B.

A. A = Data Period, B = Interframe Space Period
B. A = Congestion Control Period, B = Arbitration Window
C. A = ATIM Window, B = Data Window
D. A = Contention-Free Period, B = Contention Period
E. A = Frame Control Period, B = Backoff Window

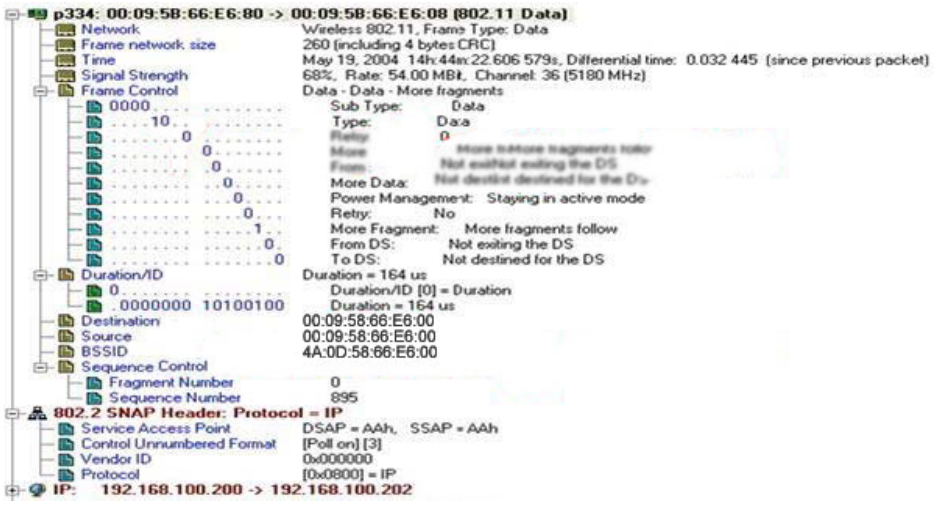
Answer: D

QUESTION 9 You are a consultant hired by Certkiller .com's administrator to test some configuration changes in the hope of improving performance of the wireless LAN. the administrator tells you that he has noticed an intermittently high number of retransmissions on Certkiller .com's purely 802.11g wireless LAN coming from some of the access points near the break room. He says that this occurs mainly when wireless stations are using the FTP protocol to pull down large sales report data files from the Certkiller .com's FTP server. The execution of which of the following would you recommend?

A. Change the DTIM interval in all access points near the break room to a shorter interval.
B. Set all supported data rates on the access points near the break room to Basic
C. Enable support of short preambles on all access points near the break room.
D. Change the fragmentation threshold value on all access points near the break room to a smaller value.
E. Decrease the output power on all access points and stations throughout the ESS to form smaller cells in case there is a hidden node.

Answer: D

QUESTION 10



In compliance with the 802.11g standard, which is a service that access points may provide to increase

overall network performance in an OFDM-only environment?

A. Fast Sleep Recovery
B. Downstream QoS
C. Short PLCP Preamble support
D. Short Slot Time
E. Arbitrary Beacon Spacing

Answer: D