

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Certified Wireless Network Professionals

CWAP

Certified Wireless Analysis Professional (CWAP-405)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

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9 practice questions for Certified Wireless Network Professionals **CWAP**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

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Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are valid types of acknowledgments used in 802.11 data frame exchanges? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Standard ACK (acknowledgment)
- ☐ **B** Selective Repeat ACK
- ☒ **C** Block acknowledgment (Block Ack)
- ☐ **D** Cumulative ACK
- ☐ **E** Piggyback ACK

ANSWER A - C

WHY The 802.11 standard defines the Standard (Normal) ACK and the Block ACK mechanism for acknowledging frames. Selective Repeat and Cumulative ACK are concepts from other link-layer protocols (such as HDLC/TCP), not 802.11. Piggyback ACK is not a defined 802.11 acknowledgment mechanism.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following frame types can be aggregated together using A-MPDU? (Choose two.)

- ☐ **A** Data frames with the same Traffic Identifier (TID)
- ☒ **B** QoS Data frames addressed to the same receiver
- ☐ **C** Beacon management frames
- ☒ **D** QoS Data frames with different Traffic Identifiers (TIDs) under HT-immediate Block Ack agreement
- ☐ **E** RTS/CTS control frames

ANSWER B - D

WHY A-MPDU aggregation is used to bundle QoS Data frames addressed to the same receiver for transmission efficiency. While traditionally limited to the same TID, the HT-immediate Block Ack agreement allows aggregation of QoS Data frames with different TIDs. Beacon management frames and RTS/CTS control frames are not eligible for A-MPDU aggregation.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

In an 802.11 MAC header, which field indicates whether the frame is a To DS, From DS, or mesh frame, and the type/subtype of the frame?

- ☐ A Duration/ID field
- ☐ B Sequence Control field
- ☒ C Frame Control field
- ☐ D QoS Control field

ANSWER C

WHY The Frame Control field is the first field in the 802.11 MAC header and contains multiple subfields including Protocol Version, Type, Subtype, To DS, From DS, More Fragments, Retry, Power Management, More Data, Protected Frame, and Order. The Type and Subtype subfields identify the specific frame type (management, control, or data), while To DS and From DS indicate the frame direction relative to the distribution system.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the HT-immediate Block ACK mechanism, what is the purpose of the Block Ack Request (BAR) frame?

- ☐ A To initiate a new Block Ack agreement
- ☒ B To request immediate acknowledgment of previously transmitted MPDUs
- ☐ C To acknowledge a group of received MPDUs
- ☐ D To reserve the medium for a subsequent Block Ack transmission

ANSWER B

WHY The Block Ack Request (BAR) frame is sent by the originator to request acknowledgment of MPDUs that were previously transmitted using A-MPDU. Upon receiving the BAR, the recipient responds with a BA (Block Ack) frame containing the bitmap indicating which MPDUs were received successfully. The BAR itself does not initiate the Block Ack agreement (that is done via ADDBA) nor does it acknowledge frames.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is NOT an 802.11 Inter-Frame Space (IFS) timing parameter defined in the standard?

- ☐ A SIFS (Short Inter-Frame Space)
- ☐ B PIFS (PCF Inter-Frame Space)
- ☐ C DIFS (DCF Inter-Frame Space)
- ☒ D MIFS (Management Inter-Frame Space)

ANSWER D

WHY The 802.11 standard defines several IFS values: SIFS (Short IFS), PIFS (PCF IFS), DIFS (DCF IFS), EIFS (Extended IFS), and AIFS (Arbitration IFS) used in 802.11e/WMM. MIFS is not a standard IFS defined in 802.11, though some vendors have used similar acronyms for proprietary purposes. RIFS was defined for 802.11n but was later deprecated.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

When capturing wireless frames with a protocol analyzer set to RF channel 36, which statement about the capture is accurate?

- ☐ A The analyzer captures frames from all channels in the 5 GHz band simultaneously
- ☒ B The analyzer captures only frames transmitted on the specific channel to which it is tuned
- ☐ C The analyzer captures only frames from the specified SSID on channel 36
- ☐ D The analyzer captures management frames only on channel 36

ANSWER B

WHY A protocol analyzer configured for a single RF channel captures only those frames transmitted on that specific channel at the time of capture. To capture frames on multiple channels, the analyzer must either use multiple radios or perform channel hopping. There is no mechanism for a single-radio analyzer to capture all channels in a band simultaneously.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which 802.11 frame type and subtype is used by a client to probe for specific SSIDs from access points?

- ☐ A Beacon frame (subtype 8)
- ☒ B Probe Request frame (subtype 4)
- ☐ C Authentication frame (subtype 11)
- ☐ D Association Request frame (subtype 0)

ANSWER B

WHY A Probe Request frame is a management frame (Type 0) with subtype 4, sent by clients to discover available access points. Clients typically include one or more SSIDs in the Probe Request to look for specific networks. APs that hear the Probe Request and match the SSID criteria respond with a Probe Response. Beacon frames are broadcast by APs, not sent by clients.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

During a roaming event, a wireless client uses the 802.11r Fast Transition (FT) mechanism. What is the primary purpose of the FT authentication sequence that occurs before reassociation?

- ☐ A To perform a complete 802.1X/EAP authentication with the new AP
- ☒ B To validate the PMK derived from the original authentication and establish a new PTK
- ☐ C To update the client's MAC address with the new AP
- ☐ D To negotiate new PHY data rates with the target AP

ANSWER B

WHY 802.11r Fast Transition (FT) allows clients to roam between APs without performing a complete 802.1X/EAP authentication each time. Instead, the client and new AP perform a simplified FT authentication that uses the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) derived from the initial authentication (or cached from a previous association) to derive a new Pairwise Transient Key (PTK), significantly reducing roaming latency.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

In an 802.11ac (VHT) transmission using MU-MIMO, what is the maximum number of spatial streams that can be allocated to a single user across all users in a group?

- ☐ A 2 spatial streams
- ☒ B 4 spatial streams
- ☐ C 8 spatial streams
- ☐ D 4 spatial streams for downlink, 1 spatial stream for uplink

ANSWER B

WHY 802.11ac (VHT) supports MU-MIMO for downlink transmissions. The maximum number of spatial streams allocated to a single user in a MU-MIMO group is 4. The AP can transmit to up to 4 users simultaneously, with the total spatial streams across all users not exceeding 8. 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6) extended this capability with uplink MU-MIMO.