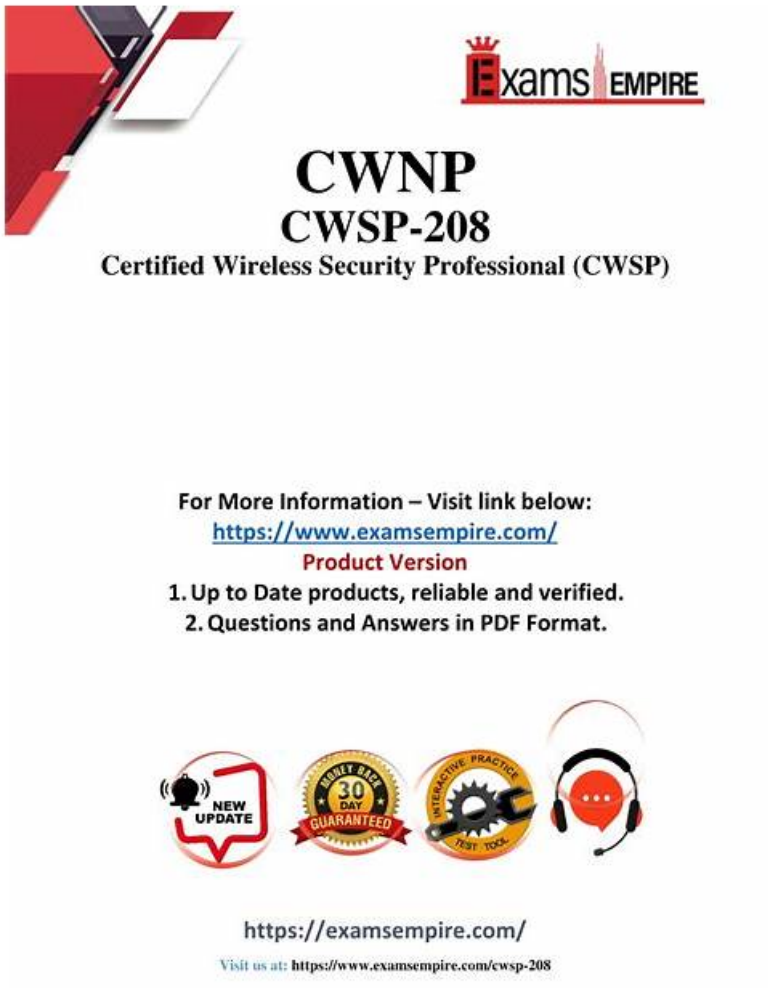
最新CWSP-208試題 & CWSP-208真題



現在有許多IT培訓機構都能為你提供CWNP CWSP-208 認證考試相關的培訓資料，但通常考生通過這些網站得不到詳細的資料。因為他們提供的關於CWNP CWSP-208 認證考試資料都比較寬泛，不具有針對性，所以吸引不了考生的注意力。

CWNP CWSP-208 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Security Policy: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Wireless Security Analyst and covers how WLAN security requirements are defined and aligned with organizational needs. It emphasizes evaluating regulatory and technical policies, involving stakeholders, and reviewing infrastructure and client devices. It also assesses how well high-level security policies are written, approved, and maintained throughout their lifecycle, including training initiatives to ensure ongoing stakeholder awareness and compliance.
主題 2	• Security Lifecycle Management: This section of the exam assesses the performance of a Network Infrastructure Engineer in overseeing the full security lifecycle—from identifying new technologies to ongoing monitoring and auditing. It examines the ability to assess risks associated with new WLAN implementations, apply suitable protections, and perform compliance checks using tools like SIEM. Candidates must also demonstrate effective change management, maintenance strategies, and the use of audit tools to detect vulnerabilities and generate insightful security reports. The evaluation includes tasks such as conducting user interviews, reviewing access controls, performing scans, and reporting findings in alignment with organizational objectives.

主題 3	• Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Attacks: This section of the exam evaluates a Network Infrastructure Engineer in identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities and threats within WLAN systems. Candidates are expected to use reliable information sources like CVE databases to assess risks, apply remediations, and implement quarantine protocols. The domain also focuses on detecting and responding to attacks such as eavesdropping and phishing. It includes penetration testing, log analysis, and using monitoring tools like SIEM systems or WIPS • WIDS. Additionally, it covers risk analysis procedures, including asset management, risk ratings, and loss calculations to support the development of informed risk management plans.
主題 4	• WLAN Security Design and Architecture: This part of the exam focuses on the abilities of a Wireless Security Analyst in selecting and deploying appropriate WLAN security solutions in line with established policies. It includes implementing authentication mechanisms like WPA2, WPA3, 802.1X • EAP, and guest access strategies, as well as choosing the right encryption methods, such as AES or VPNs. The section further assesses knowledge of wireless monitoring systems, understanding of AKM processes, and the ability to set up wired security systems like VLANs, firewalls, and ACLs to support wireless infrastructures. Candidates are also tested on their ability to manage secure client onboarding, configure NAC, and implement roaming technologies such as 802.11r. The domain finishes by evaluating practices for protecting public networks, avoiding common configuration errors, and mitigating risks tied to weak security protocols.

最好的的最新CWSP-208試題，覆蓋全真Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) CWSP-208考試考題

CWNP CWSP-208是IT專業人士的首選，特別是那些想晉升的IT職員。CWNP的CWSP-208是一個可以給你的職業生涯帶來重大影響的考試，而獲得CWSP-208認證是作為IT職業發展的有力保證。CWSP-208考古題已經幫助了成千上萬的考生獲得成功，這是一個高品質的題庫資料。我們提供給您最近更新的CWSP-208題庫資料，來確保您通過認證考試，如果您一次沒有通過考試，我們將給您100%的退款保證。

最新的 CWNP CWSP CWSP-208 免費考試真題 (Q45-Q50):

問題 #45
What preventative measures are performed by a WIPS against intrusions?

- A. Deauthentication attack against a classified neighbor AP
- B. Uses SNMP to disable the switch port to which rogue APs connect
- C. ASLEAP attack against a rogue AP
- D. Evil twin attack against a rogue AP
- E. EAPoL Reject frame flood against a rogue AP

答案：B

解題說明：
Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) can proactively respond to detected threats using various techniques. One such preventative measure is integration with the wired infrastructure to mitigate rogue APs by disabling the switch port they are connected to. This is typically done through SNMP or other switch management interfaces.
This form of wired-side containment is more secure and compliant than wireless-side attacks (e.g., deauthentication), which can violate regulations in some jurisdictions.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Architecture and Countermeasures CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Objectives: "WIPS Prevention and Containment Techniques"

問題 #46
Given: WLAN attacks are typically conducted by hackers to exploit a specific vulnerability within a network.
What statement correctly pairs the type of WLAN attack with the exploited vulnerability? (Choose 3)

- A. Hijacking attacks interrupt a user's legitimate connection and introduce a new connection with an evil twin AP.
- B. Zero-day attacks are always authentication or encryption cracking attacks.
- C. Management interface exploit attacks are attacks that use social engineering to gain credentials from managers.
- D. Association flood attacks are Layer 3 DoS attacks performed against authenticated client stations
- E. Social engineering attacks are performed to collect sensitive information from unsuspecting users
- F. RF DoS attacks prevent successful wireless communication on a specific frequency or frequency range.

答案：A,E,F

解題說明：
C). RF DoS attacks use signal jamming or interference to prevent communication.
D). Hijacking uses deauthentication and re-association to force users onto rogue APs.
E). Social engineering uses manipulation to acquire credentials or sensitive information.
Incorrect:
A). Management interface exploit attacks typically involve web or CLI interface vulnerabilities, not social engineering.
B). Zero-day attacks are based on unknown vulnerabilities, not just limited to authentication or encryption.
F). Association flood attacks occur at Layer 2, not Layer 3.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Types of Wireless Attacks)
CWNP Security Essentials - WLAN Threat Matrix
CWNP Whitepapers on Rogue APs and Social Engineering

問題 #47
Given: You view a protocol analyzer capture decode with the following protocol frames listed in the following order (excluding the ACK frames):
1) 802.11 Probe Request and 802.11 Probe Response
2) 802.11 Auth and another 802.11 Auth
2) 802.11 Assoc Req and 802.11 Assoc Rsp
4) EAPOL-Start
5) EAP Request and EAP Response
6) EAP Request and EAP Response
7) EAP Request and EAP Response
8) EAP Request and EAP Response
9) EAP Request and EAP Response
10) EAP Success
19) EAPOL-Key (4 frames in a row)
What are you seeing in the capture file? (Choose 4)

- A. WPA2-Personal authentication
- B. Wi-Fi Protected Setup with PIN
- C. 802.1X with Dynamic WEP
- D. WPA2-Enterprise authentication
- E. Active Scanning
- F. 802.11 Open System authentication
- G. 4-Way Handshake

答案：D,E,F,G

解題說明：
A). WPA2-Enterprise authentication: The multiple EAP Request/Response exchanges followed by an EAP Success and a 4-Way Handshake (EAPOL-Key frames) indicate 802.1X authentication, characteristic of WPA2-Enterprise.
C). 802.11 Open System authentication: Two Auth frames (request and response) without encryption negotiation signify Open System Authentication - a default in RSN setups.
F). Active Scanning: Begins with Probe Request and Probe Response - part of an active scan process.
G). 4-Way Handshake: Identified by four sequential EAPOL-Key frames, completing the authentication process in WPA2.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Frame Analysis of Enterprise Authentication CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "EAP Authentication Flow" and "4-Way Handshake Analysis"

問題 #48
Given: You manage a wireless network that services 200 wireless users. Your facility requires 20 access points, and you have installed an IEEE 802.11-compliant implementation of 802.1X/LEAP with AES-CCMP as an authentication and encryption solution.
In this configuration, the wireless network is initially susceptible to what type of attacks? (Choose 2)

- A. Offline dictionary attacks
- B. Layer 1 DoS
- C. Layer 3 peer-to-peer
- D. Encryption cracking
- E. Session hijacking
- F. Application eavesdropping

答案：A,B

解題說明：
Though AES-CCMP is secure and 802.1X authentication is strong, LEAP is inherently weak because:
B). LEAP uses MS-CHAPv1, making it vulnerable to offline dictionary attacks once challenge/response exchanges are captured.
F). Layer 1 DoS attacks (such as RF jamming or interference) can be launched regardless of authentication mechanisms.
Incorrect:
A). AES-CCMP resists encryption cracking.
C). Peer-to-peer at Layer 3 is unrelated to LEAP or 802.1X vulnerabilities.
D). Application-layer eavesdropping is mitigated if encryption is properly implemented.
E). Session hijacking is more difficult with proper authentication and encryption in place.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 5 and 6 (LEAP vulnerabilities and DoS)
CWNP Threat Matrix and Attack Vectors
IEEE 802.11i and Cisco LEAP documentation

問題 #49
What TKIP feature was introduced to counter the weak integrity check algorithm used in WEP?

- A. Block cipher support
- B. Michael
- C. Sequence counters
- D. 32-bit ICV (CRC-32)
- E. RC5 stream cipher

答案：B

解題說明：
TKIP (used with WPA) introduced "Michael" as a message integrity check (MIC) algorithm to replace the insecure CRC-32 used in WEP. Michael:
Adds tamper protection to each packet.
Helps detect packet forgery.
Incorrect:
A). CRC-32 was used in WEP and proven weak.
B). Sequence counters help prevent replay attacks, not integrity checking.
C). RC5 is not used in WLAN security.
E). TKIP does not support block ciphers-it uses RC4, a stream cipher.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (TKIP Security Features)

問題 #50
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在IT行業中工作的人們現在最想參加的考試好像是CWNP的認證考試吧。作為被廣泛認證的考試，CWNP的考試越來越受大家的歡迎。其中，CWSP-208認證考試就是最重要的一個考試。這個考試的認證資格可以證明你擁有很高的技能。但是，和考試的重要性一樣，這個考試也是非常難的。要通过考试是有些难，但是不用担心。Fast2test

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