CWSP-208合格資料 & CWSP-208受験記

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CWNP CWSP-208 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.

トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 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.

CWSP-208受験記 & CWSP-208模試エンジン

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) 認定 CWSP-208 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

質問 # 24
While performing a manual scan of your environment using a spectrum analyzer on a laptop computer, you notice a signal in the real time FFT view. The signal is characterized by having peak power centered on channel 11 with an approximate width of 20 MHz at its peak. The signal widens to approximately 40 MHz after it has weakened by about 30 dB.
What kind of signal is displayed in the spectrum analyzer?

- A. A frequency hopping device is being used as a signal jammer in 5 GHz
- B. An 802.11g AP operating normally in 2.4 GHz
- C. An 802.11a AP operating normally in 5 GHz
- D. A low-power wideband RF attack is in progress in 2.4 GHz, causing significant 802.11 interference

正解：B

解説：
An 802.11g AP uses a 20 MHz-wide channel centered around a specific frequency (e.g., channel 11 at 2.462 GHz). On a spectrum analyzer:
The signal will peak at the center frequency with high power.
The width of approximately 20 MHz at peak and extending to 40 MHz as it drops 30 dB is typical for OFDM- based transmissions

(802.11g uses OFDM).
Incorrect:
A). Frequency hopping is characteristic of Bluetooth and looks different on the spectrum (bursty, narrow signals that shift rapidly).
B). A wideband attack would appear more constant and not centered like a normal AP.
D). 802.11a operates in the 5 GHz band, not channel 11 (which is 2.4 GHz).
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (RF Analysis and Interference)
CWNP RF Spectrum Interpretation Guide

質問 # 25
You are using a protocol analyzer for random checks of activity on the WLAN. In the process, you notice two different EAP authentication processes. One process (STA1) used seven EAP frames (excluding ACK frames) before the 4-way handshake and the other (STA2) used 11 EAP frames (excluding ACK frames) before the 4- way handshake.
Which statement explains why the frame exchange from one STA required more frames than the frame exchange from another STA when both authentications were successful? (Choose the single most probable answer given a stable WLAN.)

- A. STA1 and STA2 are using different cipher suites.
- B. STA1 is a reassociation and STA2 is an initial association.
- C. STA1 is a TSN, and STA2 is an RSN.
- D. STA1 and STA2 are using different EAP types.
- E. STA2 has retransmissions of EAP frames.

正解：D

解説：
Different EAP types involve varying numbers of exchanges:
EAP-TLS, for example, involves more exchanges due to certificate negotiation.
EAP-MD5 or PEAP might involve fewer steps.
Thus, the most likely reason for different frame counts during successful authentication is the use of different EAP types.
Incorrect:
A). Cipher suites are negotiated after EAP, not during it.
B). Retransmissions would typically cause noticeable delay and not result in exactly 11 frames.
C). Reassociation does not significantly reduce EAP frame count.
D). RSN/TSN differences are not directly related to EAP exchange length.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Protocol Operation)
IEEE 802.1X and EAP Behavior Documentation

質問 # 26
Given: You must implement 7 APs for a branch office location in your organization. All APs will be autonomous and provide the same two SSIDs (CORP1879 and Guest).
Because each AP is managed directly through a web-based interface, what must be changed on every AP before enabling the WLANs to ensure proper staging procedures are followed?

- A. Administrative password
- B. Fragmentation threshold
- C. Cell radius
- D. Output power

正解：A

解説：
For security and proper management, each autonomous AP must have:
A unique, non-default administrative password.
This ensures attackers cannot guess login credentials and access AP settings.
Especially critical when managing via web interface, which may expose login portals to the local network.
Incorrect:
A). Fragmentation threshold is rarely adjusted except for special performance tuning.
C & D. Output power and cell radius settings are adjusted during RF design, but they don't relate to staging

/security directly.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 (AP Deployment Security)
CWNP WLAN Deployment Hardening Best Practices

質問 # 27
Given: You have implemented strong authentication and encryption mechanisms for your enterprise 802.11 WLAN using 802.1X/EAP with AES-CCMP.
For users connecting within the headquarters office, what other security solution will provide continuous monitoring of both clients and APs with 802.11-specific tracking?

- A. RADIUS proxy server
- B. WLAN endpoint agent software
- C. Wireless intrusion prevention system
- D. Internet firewall software
- E. IPSec VPN client and server software

正解：C

解説：
In integrated WIPS systems, radios are shared between client servicing and security scanning. To maintain quality of service for latency-sensitive applications such as VoWiFi (Voice over Wi-Fi), scanning operations may be temporarily suspended or deprioritized, potentially reducing security monitoring during those periods.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - Integrated WIPS Tradeoffs
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Integrated WIPS Behavior and Performance Impact"

質問 # 28
Given: Mary has just finished troubleshooting an 802.11g network performance problem using a laptop-based WLAN protocol analyzer. The wireless network implements 802.1X/PEAP and the client devices are authenticating properly. When Mary disables the WLAN protocol analyzer, configures her laptop for PEAP authentication, and then tries to connect to the wireless network, she is unsuccessful. Before using the WLAN protocol analyzer, Mary's laptop connected to the network without any problems.
What statement indicates why Mary cannot access the network from her laptop computer?

- A. The protocol analyzer's network interface card (NIC) drivers are still loaded and do not support the version of PEAP being used.
- B. The PEAP client's certificate was voided when the protocol analysis software assumed control of the wireless adapter.
- C. Mary's supplicant software is using PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2, and the access point is using PEAPv1 /EAP-GTC.
- D. The nearby WIPS sensor categorized Mary's protocol analyzer adapter as a threat and is performing a deauthentication flood against her computer.

正解：A

解説：
Many protocol analyzers require special drivers or place the NIC into monitor/promiscuous mode. When used this way, the original driver stack may be altered or replaced. Afterward, if not correctly reloaded, the adapter may lack full 802.1X support or required encryption features. This is likely the case here - Mary's WLAN adapter is still under the control of or affected by the analyzer's NIC driver, which doesn't support PEAP properly.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Protocol Analysis Limitations and NIC Driver Issues CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Troubleshooting WLAN Authentication and Driver Conflicts"

質問 # 29
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CWSP-208受験記: https://www.certjuken.com/CWSP-208-exam.html

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