CWSP-208퍼펙트덤프최신자료 & CWSP-208퍼펙트덤프최신샘플

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네트워크 전성기에 있는 지금 인터넷에서CWNP 인증CWSP-208시험자료를 많이 검색할수 있습니다. 하지만 왜 KoreaDumps덤프자료만을 믿어야 할가요? KoreaDumps덤프자료는 실제시험문제의 모든 유형에 근거하여 예상문제를 묶어둔 문제은행입니다.시험적중율이 거의 100%에 달하여CWNP 인증CWSP-208시험을 한방에 통과하도록 도와드립니다.

>> CWSP-208퍼펙트 덤프 최신자료 <<

CWSP-208퍼펙트 덤프 최신자료 덤프공부문제

IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 작성한 CWNP CWSP-208덤프에 관심이 있는데 선뜻 구매결정을 내릴수없는 분은CWNP CWSP-208덤프 구매 사이트에서 메일주소를 입력한후 DEMO를 다운받아 문제를 풀어보고 구매할수 있습니다. 자격증을 많이 취득하면 좁은 취업문도 넓어집니다. CWNP CWSP-208 덤프로CWNP CWSP-208시험을 패스하여 자격즉을 쉽게 취득해보지 않으실래요?

CWNP CWSP-208 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.

주제 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.

최신 CWNP CWSP CWSP-208 무료샘플문제 (Q31-Q36):

질문 # 31
What drawbacks initially prevented the widespread acceptance and use of Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC)?

- A. Key exchanges during fast roams required processor-intensive cryptography, which was prohibitive for legacy devices supporting only TKIP.
- B. Because OKC is not defined by any standards or certification body, client support was delayed and sporadic early on.
- C. The Wi-Fi Alliance continually delayed the creation of a client certification for OKC, even though it was defined by IEEE 802.11r.
- D. Sharing cached keys between controllers during inter-controller roaming created vulnerabilities that exposed the keys to attackers.

정답：B

설명:
Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) is a non-standardized fast roaming method that allows clients to roam between APs without repeating the full 802.1X/EAP authentication process.
OKC was proposed by vendors (not the IEEE or Wi-Fi Alliance), so there was no formal certification early on.
This led to inconsistent and delayed client support, preventing widespread adoption.
Incorrect:
A). OKC does not involve inter-controller roaming in most scenarios; it's a local caching method.
C). The cryptographic overhead was not a significant barrier compared to lack of standardization.
D). OKC was not defined in IEEE 802.11r-Fast BSS Transition (FT) was.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Fast Secure Roaming)
CWNP Wireless Mobility Standards Overview

질문 # 32
After completing the installation of a new overlay WIPS for the purpose of rogue detection and security monitoring at your corporate headquarters, what baseline function MUST be performed in order to identify security threats?

- A. Separate security profiles must be defined for network operation in different regulatory domains
- B. WLAN devices that are discovered must be classified (rogue, authorized, neighbor, etc.) and a WLAN policy must define how to classify new devices.
- C. Upstream and downstream throughput thresholds must be specified to ensure that service-level agreements are being met.
- D. Authorized PEAP usernames must be added to the WIPS server's user database.

정답：B

설명:
After deploying a WIPS, an essential baseline activity is to classify all detected devices in the RF environment. These classifications allow the system to enforce security policies and detect policy violations.
Classifications include:
Authorized (managed devices)
Rogue (unauthorized, possibly dangerous)
Neighbor (not part of your network but legitimate)
External or Ad hoc devices
Without this initial classification, WIPS cannot properly assess threats or trigger alarms.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Classification and Threat Management CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Device Classification and Policy Enforcement"

질문 # 33
You must locate non-compliant 802.11 devices. Which one of the following tools will you use and why?

- A. A protocol analyzer, because it can be used to view the spectrum energy of non-compliant 802.11 devices, which is always different from compliant devices.
- B. A spectrum analyzer, because it can show the energy footprint of a device using WPA differently from a device using WPA2.
- C. A spectrum analyzer, because it can decode the PHY preamble of a non-compliant device.
- D. A protocol analyzer, because it can be used to report on security settings and regulatory or rule compliance

정답：D

설명:
In a security context, outdated firmware is one of the most critical vulnerabilities. Firmware updates typically patch known security issues, fix bugs, and provide new features or improved encryption support. If the APs have not been updated or checked in over 18 months, they could be running firmware with known exploits or lacking critical security patches, making firmware review a top priority.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 8 - WLAN Security Lifecycle and Maintenance CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Firmware and Security Patch Management"

질문 # 34
Given: Fred works primarily from home and public wireless hot-spots rather than commuting to the office. He frequently accesses the office network remotely from his Mac laptop using the local 802.11 WLAN.
In this remote scenario, what single wireless security practice will provide the greatest security for Fred?

- A. Use WIPS sensor software on the laptop to monitor for risks and attacks
- B. Use enterprise WIPS on the corporate office network
- C. Use only HTTPS when agreeing to acceptable use terms on public networks
- D. Use an IPSec VPN for connectivity to the office network
- E. Use secure protocols, such as FTP, for remote file transfers.
- F. Use 802.1X/PEAPv0 to connect to the corporate office network from public hot-spots

정답：D

설명:
When connecting over untrusted public networks:
An IPSec VPN provides encryption and authentication from the client to the corporate network.

This protects against eavesdropping, man-in-the-middle attacks, and spoofed hotspots.
Incorrect:
B). HTTPS only protects web sessions-not all traffic.
C). Enterprise WIPS at the office won't protect remote users.
D). Laptop-based WIPS software is rare and less effective than using a VPN.
E). 802.1X/PEAP is not designed for remote use over public hotspots.
F). FTP is not secure; secure alternatives include SFTP or FTPS.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (VPNs and Remote Security)
CWNP Remote Access Security Best Practices

질문 # 35
You are implementing a wireless LAN that will be used by point-of-sale (PoS) systems in a retail environment. Thirteen PoS computers will be installed. To what industry requirement should you ensure you adhere?

- A. Directive 8500.01
- B. ISA99
- C. PCI-DSS
- D. HIPAA

정답：C

설명：
PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) applies to all entities that process, store, or transmit credit card data. Since Point-of-Sale (PoS) systems handle such transactions in retail environments, the wireless network supporting them must comply with PCI-DSS. This includes encrypting wireless transmissions, segmenting network traffic, and implementing WIPS for rogue detection and logging.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 - WLAN Policy & Regulatory Compliance
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Industry Standards & Compliance (e.g., PCI-DSS, HIPAA)"

질문 # 36
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