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SAP Certified Application Associate - SAP HANA 2.0 SPS06 Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
Which SAP HANA security tasks can be performed in combination with a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. User group assignment
- B. Role assignment
- C. Password policy configuration
- D. User creation

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which technology is utilized by the Performance Warehouse option in the transaction DSACOCKPIT?

- A. SAP Business Intelligence
- B. SAP Analytics Cloud
- C. SAP Data Warehouse Cloud
- D. SAP Intelligent Query (SAP IQ)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 14
You want to perform the database migration option (DMO) procedure.
Which components have to be updated if they are not on the right version level?
Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. ASAP Kernel
- B. ST-PI

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
When using the 802.1X/EAP framework for authentication in 802.11 WLANs, why is the 802.1X Controlled Port still blocked after the 802.1X/EAP framework has completed successfully?

- A. The 4-Way Handshake must be performed before the 802.1X Controlled Port changes to the unblocked state.
- B. The 802.1X Controlled Port remains blocked until an IP address is requested and accepted by the Supplicant.
- C. The 802.1X Controlled Port is always blocked, but the Uncontrolled Port opens after the EAP authentication process completes.
- D. The 802.1X Controlled Port is blocked until Vender Specific Attributes (VSAs) are exchanged inside a RADIUS packet between the Authenticator and Authentication Server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The 802.1X Controlled Port remains blocked after EAP authentication is complete. It is only unblocked once the 4-Way Handshake completes successfully. This handshake:
Confirms that both client and AP have the same PMK.
Derives the PTK and installs keys.
Once encryption keys are in place, the Controlled Port is opened for data.
Incorrect:
A). The Controlled Port is what opens after successful authentication and key establishment.
B). IP addressing (via DHCP) happens after the Controlled Port is open.
D). Vendor-Specific Attributes may play a role in policy assignment but do not govern port control timing.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X and Controlled Port Behavior)
IEEE 802.1X and 802.11i Standards

NEW QUESTION # 94
Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) are used for what purposes? (Choose 3)

- A. Security monitoring and notification
- B. Performance monitoring and troubleshooting
- C. Preventing physical carrier sense attacks
- D. Enforcing wireless network security policy
- E. Classifying wired client devices
- F. Detecting and defending against eavesdropping attacks

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
WIPS provides multiple functionalities:
B). Policy enforcement - detects and responds to wireless threats such as rogue APs and misconfigurations.
D). Security monitoring - alerts staff when threats like deauth attacks or malware-hosting APs are detected.
A). Performance monitoring - supports diagnostics by capturing information on channel conditions, interference, and device behavior.
Incorrect options:
C). Detecting eavesdropping isn't feasible-passive listening cannot be identified by sensors.
E). Carrier sense DoS and F. Wired device classification are outside WIPS's scope.
References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapters 5-6 (WIPS Capabilities)

NEW QUESTION # 95
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. Authorized PEAP usernames must be added to the WIPS server's user database.
- B. Separate security profiles must be defined for network operation in different regulatory domains
- C. WLAN devices that are discovered must be classified (rogue, authorized, neighbor, etc.) and a WLAN policy must define how to classify new devices.
- D. Upstream and downstream throughput thresholds must be specified to ensure that service-level agreements are being met.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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"

NEW QUESTION # 96
The IEEE 802.11 standard defined Open System authentication as consisting of two auth frames and two assoc frames. In a WPA2-Enterprise network, what process immediately follows the 802.11 association procedure?

- A. 802.1X/EAP authentication
- B. RADIUS shared secret lookup
- C. Group Key Handshake
- D. 4-Way Handshake
- E. Passphrase-to-PSK mapping
- F. DHCP Discovery

Answer: A

Explanation:
In WPA2-Enterprise:
After successful Open System authentication and 802.11 association, the next step is 802.1X/EAP authentication via EAPOL frames.
This phase establishes user identity and derives the PMK.
Incorrect:
A). Group Key Handshake comes after the 4-Way Handshake.
C). DHCP occurs after authentication and key negotiation.
D). 4-Way Handshake follows successful 802.1X authentication.
E). PSK mapping applies to WPA2-Personal, not Enterprise.
F). The RADIUS shared secret is pre-configured between authenticator and RADIUS server-not part of real- time negotiation.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Authentication and Association Flowchart) IEEE 802.11-2012 Standard

NEW QUESTION # 97
Given: ABC Corporation's 802.11 WLAN is comprised of a redundant WLAN controller pair (N+1) and 30 access points implemented in 2004. ABC implemented WEP encryption with IPSec VPN technology to secure their wireless communication because it was the strongest security solution available at the time it was implemented. IT management has decided to upgrade the WLAN infrastructure and implement Voice over Wi-Fi and is concerned with security because most Voice over Wi-Fi phones do not support IPSec.
As the wireless network administrator, what new security solution would be best for protecting ABC's data?

- A. Migrate corporate data clients to WPA-Enterprise and segment Voice over Wi-Fi phones by assigning them to a different frequency band.
- B. Migrate to a multi-factor security solution to replace IPSec; use WEP with MAC filtering, SSID hiding, stateful packet inspection, and VLAN segmentation.
- C. Migrate corporate data and Voice over Wi-Fi devices to WPA2-Enterprise with fast secure roaming support, and segment Voice over Wi-Fi data on a separate VLAN.
- D. Migrate all 802.11 data devices to WPA-Personal, and implement a secure DHCP server to allocate addresses from a segmented subnet for the Voice over Wi-Fi phones.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
To support real-time applications like Voice over Wi-Fi:
WPA2-Enterprise ensures robust security using 802.1X and AES-CCMP.
Fast secure roaming (802.11r) is essential to maintain voice session quality.
VLAN segmentation improves network performance and security between voice and data devices.
Incorrect:

A). WPA-Enterprise is less secure than WPA2, and frequency band segmentation doesn't address QoS and security together.
C). WEP is deprecated and insecure even with added measures.
D). WPA-Personal lacks centralized authentication and doesn't support enterprise-grade security or fast roaming.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Voice WLAN Security)
CWNP Guide to Secure WLAN Design

NEW QUESTION # 98
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