

CWSP-208 Simulationsfragen - CWSP-208 Exam Fragen

Question: 3

What 802.11 WLAN security problem is directly addressed by mutual authentication?

- A. Wireless hijacking attacks
- B. Weak password policies
- C. MAC spoofing
- D. Disassociation attacks
- E. Offline dictionary attacks
- F. Weak Initialization Vectors

Answer: A

Question: 4

ABC Company uses the wireless network for highly sensitive network traffic. For that reason, they intend to protect their network in all possible ways. They are continually researching new network threats and new preventative measures. They are interested in the security benefits of 802.11w, but would like to know its limitations.

What types of wireless attacks are protected by 802.11w? (Choose 2)

- A. RF DoS attacks
- B. Layer 2 Disassociation attacks
- C. Robust management frame replay attacks
- D. Social engineering attacks

Answer: B, C

Question: 5

You are configuring seven APs to prevent common security attacks. The APs are to be installed in a small business and to reduce costs, the company decided to install all consumer-grade wireless routers. The wireless routers will connect to a switch, which connects directly to the Internet connection providing 50 Mbps of Internet bandwidth that will be shared among 53 wireless clients and 17 wired clients. To ensure the wireless network is as secure as possible from common attacks, what security measure can you implement given only the hardware referenced?

- A. WPA-Enterprise
- B. 802.1X/EAP-PEAP
- C. WPA2-Enterprise
- D. WPA2-Personal

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>> CWSP-208 Simulationsfragen <<

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CWNP CWSP-208 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) CWSP-208 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q50-Q55):

50. Frage

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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"

51. Frage

What statement is true regarding the nonces (ANonce and SNonce) used in the IEEE 802.11 4 Way Handshake?

- **A. Both nonces are used by the Supplicant and Authenticator in the derivation of a single PTK.**
- B. The Supplicant uses the SNonce to derive its unique PTK and the Authenticator uses the ANonce to derive its unique PTK, but the nonces are not shared.
- C. The nonces are created by combining the MAC addresses of the Supplicant, Authenticator, and Authentication Server into a mixing algorithm.
- D. Nonces are sent in EAPoL frames to indicate to the receiver that the sending station has installed and validated the encryption keys.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The PTK derivation requires:

PMK

ANonce (generated by the Authenticator)

SNonce (generated by the Supplicant)

MAC addresses of both Authenticator and Supplicant

Both the Supplicant and Authenticator derive the same PTK using identical inputs during the 4-Way Handshake.

Incorrect:

B). The nonces are shared-each party uses both ANonce and SNonce.

C). Nonces indicate no such validation message.

D). The MACs are part of the PTK input but not used to generate the nonces themselves.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (4-Way Handshake)

IEEE 802.11i Key Management Process

52. Frage

What is the purpose of the Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) in IEEE 802.11 Authentication and Key Management?

- A. The PTK is used to encrypt the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) for distribution to the 802.1X Authenticator prior to the 4-Way Handshake.
- B. The PTK is a type of master key used as an input to the GMK, which is used for encrypting multicast data frames.
- **C. The PTK contains keys that are used to encrypt unicast data frames that traverse the wireless medium.**
- D. The PTK is XOR'd with the PSK on the Authentication Server to create the AAA key.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) is derived during the 4-Way Handshake and is used to generate:

The EAPoL-Key Confirmation Key (KCK)

The EAPoL-Key Encryption Key (KEK)

The Temporal Key (TK), which encrypts unicast traffic

Incorrect:

A). The Group Master Key (GMK) is used to derive the GTK, not the PTK.

C). PTK is not XOR'd with the PSK-PTK is derived from PMK + other session parameters.

D). PMK is never encrypted or transmitted; it is pre-shared or derived and remains local.

References:

53. Frage

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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

54. Frage

What security vulnerabilities may result from a lack of staging, change management, and installation procedures for WLAN infrastructure equipment? (Choose 2)

- A. AES-CCMP encryption keys may be decrypted
- B. Management interface exploits due to the use of default usernames and passwords for AP management
- C. The WLAN system may be open to RF Denial-of-Service attacks
- D. Authentication cracking of 64-bit Hex WPA-Personal PSK
- E. WIPS may not classify authorized, rogue, and neighbor APs accurately

Antwort: B,E

Begründung:

Without proper staging, change management, and installation procedures, significant vulnerabilities may arise:

(B) WIPS relies on a known database of authorized APs and clients. If devices are deployed without proper registration and staging, WIPS cannot accurately classify devices as authorized, rogue, or neighbor.

(D) If APs are installed without changing default credentials, attackers can exploit them through common web or SNMP-based management interfaces.

This undermines both operational visibility and network security posture.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 8 - WLAN Security Design and Architecture CWNP CWSP-208 Official Objectives: "Security Design and Policy Implementation"

55. Frage

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