

CWSP-208 Fragen Antworten - CWSP-208 PDF



Antworten!



- Wie heißt du? Wie ist dein Name?
Ich heiße _____. Mein Name ist _____.
- Wie alt bist du?
Ich bin _____ Jahre alt.
- Wo wohnst du?
Ich wohne in _____.
- Woher kommst du?
Ich komme aus _____.
- Welche Farbe haben deine Augen?
Meine Augen sind _____.
- Welche Farbe haben deine Haare?
Meine Haare sind _____.
- Welche Tiere sind deine Lieblingstiere?
Meine Lieblingstiere sind _____ und _____.
- Was magst du am liebsten essen?
Am liebsten mag ich _____ essen.
- In welcher Klasse bist du?
Ich bin in der _____ Klasse.
- Hast du ein Haustier?
Ja, ich habe ein Haustier/ Nein, ich habe kein Haustier.
- Was ist dein Hobby?
Mein Hobby ist _____.
- Welchen Sport treibst du?
Ich treibe _____.
- Wie heißen deine Freunde und Freundinnen?
Meine Freunde und Freundinnen heißen _____.
- Wohnst du in einem Einfamilienhaus oder in einem Wohnblock?
Ich wohne in einem _____.









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Obwohl es auch andere Online- Prüfungsmaterialien zur CWNP CWSP-208 Zertifizierungsprüfung auf dem Markt gibt, sind die Schulungsunterlagen zur CWNP CWSP-208 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung am besten. Weil wir ständig die genauen Materialien zur CWNP CWSP-208 Zertifizierungsprüfung aktualisieren. Außerdem bietet ZertPruefung Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service. Sie können die neuesten Prüfungsunterlagen zur CWNP CWSP-208 Zertifizierung bekommen.

CWNP CWSP-208 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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 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.
Thema 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.
Thema 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.

>> CWSP-208 Fragen Antworten <<

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Mit langjähriger Forschung im Gebiet der IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung spielen wir ZertPruefung eine führende Rolle in diesem Gewerbe. Die Software, die wir entwickeln, sind umfassend und enthalten große Menge Prüfungsaufgaben. CWNP CWSP-208 Prüfungssoftware ist eine der Bestseller. Sie hilft gut die Prüfungsteilnehmer, die CWNP CWSP-208 zu bestehen. Und es ist allgemein bekannt, dass mit die CWNP CWSP-208 Zertifizierung wird Ihre Karriere im IT-Gewerbe leichter sein!

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) CWSP-208 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q106-Q111):

106. Frage

A WLAN is implemented using WPA-Personal and MAC filtering.

To what common wireless network attacks is this network potentially vulnerable? (Choose 3)

- A. MAC Spoofing
- B. Offline dictionary attacks
- C. DoS
- D. ASLEAP

Antwort: A,B,C

Begründung:

This network uses WPA-Personal (Pre-Shared Key) and MAC filtering. While it does offer some basic protections, it is still vulnerable to several well-known attack vectors:

A). Offline dictionary attacks: An attacker can capture the 4-way handshake and perform offline dictionary or brute-force attacks to guess the PSK.

B). MAC Spoofing: Since MAC filtering is based on easily observed MAC addresses, attackers can spoof an authorized MAC address.

D). DoS: Attacks such as deauthentication floods or RF jamming can deny users access without needing to break encryption.

Incorrect:

C). ASLEAP: This is specific to LEAP (a weak EAP type), which is not used in WPA-Personal.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Threats and Attacks)

CWNP Exam Objectives: WLAN Authentication and Encryption

CWNP Whitepaper on WPA/WPA2 vulnerabilities

107. Frage

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 3 peer-to-peer
- C. Session hijacking
- D. Layer 1 DoS
- E. Encryption cracking
- F. Application eavesdropping

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

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

108. Frage

What attack cannot be detected by a Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS)?

- A. MAC Spoofing
- B. Deauthentication flood
- C. Hot-spotter
- D. EAP flood
- E. Eavesdropping
- F. Soft AP

Antwort: E

Begründung:

WIPS (Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems) monitor the RF environment and detect unauthorized activities. However, eavesdropping involves passive listening to wireless communications without transmitting any signals. Because the attacker is not transmitting or generating any detectable activity, a WIPS has no RF signal to detect and is thus unable to identify or prevent this attack.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 - Threats and Attacks

CWNP CWSP-208 Official Exam Objectives: "WLAN Threats", "WIPS Capabilities and Limitations"

109. Frage

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

Antwort: C,D,F

Begründung:

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

110. Frage

A single AP is configured with three separate WLAN profiles, as follows:

1. SSID: ABCData - BSSID: 00:11:22:00:1F:C3 - VLAN 10 - Security: PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 with AES-CCMP - 3 current clients
2. SSID: ABCVoice - BSSID: 00:11:22:00:1F:C4 - VLAN 60 - Security: WPA2-Personal with AES-CCMP - 2 current clients
3. SSID: Guest - BSSID: 00:11:22:00:1F:C5 - VLAN 90 - Security: Open with captive portal authentication - 3 current clients

Three STAs are connected to ABCData. Three STAs are connected to Guest. Two STAs are connected to ABCVoice.

How many unique GTKs and PTKs are currently in place in this scenario?

- **A. 3 GTKs - 8 PTKs**
- B. 2 GTKs - 5 PTKs
- C. 2 GTKs - 8 PTKs
- D. 1 GTK - 8 PTKs

Antwort: A

Begründung:

PTK (Pairwise Transient Key) is established per-client, so:

ABCData: 3 clients = 3 PTKs

ABCVoice: 2 clients = 2 PTKs

Guest: 3 clients = 3 PTKs

Total: 8 PTKs

GTK (Group Temporal Key) is shared per SSID, so:

One GTK per SSID (ABCData, ABCVoice, Guest)

Total: 3 GTKs

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Key Hierarchy)

IEEE 802.11 Key Management Architecture

111. Frage

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