

CWNP CWSP-208考古題更新 - CWSP-208熱門認證



CWNP CWSP-208

Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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CWNP CWSP-208 考試大綱：

主題	簡介

主題 1	<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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 4	<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.

最新的 CWNP CWSP CWSP-208 免費考試真題 (Q74-Q79):

問題 #74

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

答案: A

解題說明:

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

問題 #75

Given: XYZ Company has recently installed an 802.11ac WLAN. The company needs the ability to control access to network services, such as file shares, intranet web servers, and Internet access based on an employee's job responsibilities.

What WLAN security solution meets this requirement?

- A. A WLAN router with wireless VLAN support
- B. An autonomous AP system with MAC filters
- C. A WLAN controller with RBAC features
- D. WPA2-Personal with support for LDAP queries
- E. A VPN server with multiple DHCP scopes

答案: C

解題說明:

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) enables dynamic assignment of permissions and access rights based on a user's job function.

A WLAN controller with RBAC:

Can apply policies post-authentication.

Controls access to internal services (e.g., file shares, apps).

Assigns users to different VLANs or applies firewall rules based on roles.

Incorrect:

A). MAC filtering is not scalable or secure.

B). WPA2-Personal does not support user-based policies or LDAP integration.

C). DHCP scope assignment is not linked to user roles.

E). VLAN assignment via SSID is static and does not consider job function.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Access Control and Role-Based Policies) CWNP Enterprise WLAN Design Practices

問題 #76

What are the three roles of the 802.1X framework, as defined by the 802.1X standard, that are performed by the client STA, the AP (or WLAN controller), and the RADIUS server? (Choose 3)

- A. Registrar
- B. Enrollee
- C. Control Point
- D. Authentication Server
- E. Supplicant
- F. AAA Server
- G. Authenticator

答案: D,E,G

解題說明:

The IEEE 802.1X framework consists of three defined roles:

Supplicant (E): The client device (STA) that requests access to the network.

Authenticator (F): The network device (usually an AP or switch) that enforces access control and acts as an intermediary between the supplicant and the authentication server.

Authentication Server (D): Typically a RADIUS server that validates credentials and responds with access decisions.

Incorrect:

A & B. Enrollee and Registrar are roles in Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS), not 802.1X.

C). AAA Server is a broader term; the specific role in 802.1X is "Authentication Server." G). "Control Point" is not a formal 802.1X role.

References:

問題 #77

Given: ABC Corporation is evaluating the security solution for their existing WLAN. Two of their supported solutions include a PPTP VPN and 802.1X/LEAP. They have used PPTP VPNs because of their wide support in server and desktop operating systems. While both PPTP and LEAP adhere to the minimum requirements of the corporate security policy, some individuals have raised concerns about MS-CHAPv2 (and similar) authentication and the known fact that MS-CHAPv2 has proven vulnerable in improper implementations.

As a consultant, what do you tell ABC Corporation about implementing MS-CHAPv2 authentication?

(Choose 2)

- A. LEAP's use of MS-CHAPv2 is only secure when combined with WEP.
- B. When implemented with AES-CCMP encryption, MS-CHAPv2 is very secure.
- C. MS-CHAPv2 is subject to offline dictionary attacks.
- D. MS-CHAPv2 uses AES authentication, and is therefore secure.
- E. MS-CHAPv2 is compliant with WPA-Personal, but not WPA2-Enterprise.
- F. MS-CHAPv2 is only appropriate for WLAN security when used inside a TLS-encrypted tunnel.

答案: C,F

解題說明:

MS-CHAPv2 is a widely used authentication protocol, but it has notable weaknesses:

B). MS-CHAPv2 is vulnerable to offline dictionary attacks. Attackers can capture authentication exchanges and attempt password guesses offline due to predictable hashing behavior.

D). The only secure use of MS-CHAPv2 is inside a secure tunnel (e.g., EAP-TTLS or PEAP), where credentials are protected during transmission.

Incorrect:

A). MS-CHAPv2 is used in WPA2-Enterprise, not WPA-Personal, and it is allowed under WPA2-Enterprise via PEAP.

C). WEP does not enhance LEAP's security; it compounds vulnerabilities.

E and F. MS-CHAPv2 does not use AES for authentication. Using AES-CCMP for encryption does not fix MS-CHAPv2's weaknesses.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Methods and Authentication Protocols) CWNP MS-CHAPv2 and PEAP Implementation Guidelines Microsoft MS-CHAPv2 Vulnerability Advisories

問題 #78

What statement accurately describes the functionality of the IEEE 802.1X standard?

- A. Port-based access control with support for authenticated-user VLANs only
- B. Port-based access control, which allows three frame types to traverse the uncontrolled port: EAP, DHCP, and DNS.
- C. Port-based access control with dynamic encryption key management and distribution
- D. Port-based access control with mandatory support of AES-CCMP encryption
- E. Port-based access control with EAP encapsulation over the LAN (EAPoL)

答案: E

解題說明:

IEEE 802.1X is a port-based Network Access Control (PNAC) protocol that:

Provides authentication at the edge of the LAN (such as a wireless access point or switch port).

Encapsulates EAP messages over the LAN using the EAPoL (EAP over LAN) protocol.

This standard defines how devices are granted or denied access based on authentication status.

Incorrect:

B). Key management is part of 802.11i (not 802.1X directly).

C). VLAN assignment may occur, but it's not limited to authenticated-user VLANs.

D). AES-CCMP is a function of WPA2/802.11i, not 802.1X.

E). Only EAP is allowed over the uncontrolled port; DHCP/DNS pass only after authentication.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X Framework)

IEEE 802.1X-2010 Standard

