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Topic 1, Main Exam

QUESTION NO: 1

In an effort to optimize WLAN performance ABC Company has already upgraded their infrastructure from 802.11b/g to 802.11n. ABC has always been highly security conscious but they are concerned with security threats introduced by incompatibilities between 802.11n and 802.11a/g in the past. ABC has performed manual and automated scans with products that were originally designed for use in 802.11a/g networks. Including laptop-based spectrum and protocol analyzers as well as an overlay 802.11a/g WIPS solution. ABC has sought your input to understand and respond to potential security threats.

In ABC's network environment, what type of devices would be capable of identifying rogue APs that use HT Greenfield 40 MHz channels? (Choose 3)

- A. 802.11n WPS sensor with a single 2x2 radio
- B. The company's current laptop-based protocol analysis tools
- C. WIPS solution that is integrated in the company's AP infrastructure
- D. The company's current overlay WIPS solution
- E. The company's current laptop-based spectrum analysis tools

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

HT GreenfieldThe Greenfield PHY header is not backward compatible with legacy 802.11a/g radios and can only be interpreted by 802.11n HT radios

0470438916.pdf,Page 410

Laptop Analyzer automatically identifies hundreds of performance problems, such as 11b/g conflicts, 802.11e problems, and QoS, as well as dozens of wireless intrusions and hacking strategies, including Rogue devices. With the Laptop Analyzer, users can classify and decode Non-HT (legacy), HT mixed format and HT greenfield format traffic and identify backward compatibility issues with legacy 802.11a/b/g devices operating in the same environment.

<http://www.njbo.net/tools/Laptop%20Analyzer%20-%20WLAN%20Monitoring%20and%20Troubleshooting%20Tool%20-%20AirMagnet.htm>

The HT Greenfield PHY header cannot be detected by a WIPS that is using legacy 802.11a/g sensors. The solution to this problem is to upgrade the WIPS with new sensors that also have 802.11n HT radios. **(the company has already upgraded to 802.11n so**

C is correct)

0470438916.pdf,Page 411

QUESTION NO: 2

Given: A new Access point is connected to an authorized network segment and is detected wirelessly by a WIPS.

By what method does the WIPS apply a security classification to newly discovered AP?

- A. According to the location service profile
- B. According to the SNMP MIB table
- C. According to the RADIUS radius attribute
- D. According to the site survey template
- E. According to the default security policy

Answer: B

Explanation: <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:E-xehyw9ijwJ:www.nhbook.com/exam/PW0-200.pdf+A+new+Access+point+is+connected+to+an+authorized+network+segment+and+is+detected+wirelessly+by+a+WIPS.+WIPS+uses+location+service+profile&cd=9&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=in&source=www.google.co.in>

QUESTION NO: 3

What elements should be addressed by a WLAN security policy? (Choose 2)

- A. Verification that administrative passwords are unique to each infrastructure device
- B. Enabling encryption to prevent MAC addresses from being sent in clear text
- C. Security policy details should be safeguarded from non IT employees to prevent vulnerability exposure
- D. End user training for password selection and acceptable network use
- E. Social engineering recognition and mitigation technique.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A proper password security policy for wireless access should be ensured, and the baseline for secure password and secret key selection should be enforced.

As part of a more general corporate security policy, users should be informed about social engineering attacks and not disclosing information about the network to potential attackers.

<http://e-articles.info/e/a/title/Wireless-Security-Policy/>

QUESTION NO: 4

Role-based access control (RBAC) allows a WLAN administrator to perform that network function?

- A.** Allows access to specific files and applications based on the user's WMM AC.
- B.** Provide admission control to VoWiFi clients on selected access points.
- C.** Allows one user group to access an internet gateway while denying internet access gateway to another group
- D.** Provide differing levels of management access to a WLAN controller based on the user account.
- E.** Allow simultaneous support of multiple EAP types on a single Access point.

Answer: D

Explanation: <http://dnscoinc.com/bradfordidentity.pdf>

QUESTION NO: 5

The following numbered items show the contents of the four frames exchanged during the 4-way handshake.

- Encrypted GTK sent
- Confirmation of temporal key installation
- Announce sent from authenticator to supplicant, unprotected by MIC
- Snonce sent from applicant to authenticator, protected by MIC.