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Exam : CWSP-208

Title : Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

What drawbacks initially prevented the widespread acceptance and use of Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC)?

- A. Key exchanges during fast roams required processor-intensive cryptography, which was prohibitive for legacy devices supporting only TKIP.
- B. The Wi-Fi Alliance continually delayed the creation of a client certification for OKC, even though it was defined by IEEE 802.11r.
- C. Because OKC is not defined by any standards or certification body, client support was delayed and sporadic early on.
- D. Sharing cached keys between controllers during inter-controller roaming created vulnerabilities that exposed the keys to attackers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) is a non-standardized fast roaming method that allows clients to roam between APs without repeating the full 802.1X/EAP authentication process.

OKC was proposed by vendors (not the IEEE or Wi-Fi Alliance), so there was no formal certification early on.

This led to inconsistent and delayed client support, preventing widespread adoption.

Incorrect:

- A). OKC does not involve inter-controller roaming in most scenarios; it's a local caching method.
- C). The cryptographic overhead was not a significant barrier compared to lack of standardization.
- D). OKC was not defined in IEEE 802.11r-Fast BSS Transition (FT) was.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Fast Secure Roaming)

CWNP Wireless Mobility Standards Overview

NEW QUESTION # 74

You must support a TSN as you have older wireless equipment that will not support the required processing of AES encryption. Which one of the following technologies will you use on the network so that a TSN can be implemented that would not be required in a network compliant with 802.11-2012 non-deprecated technologies?

- A. RC4
- B. WEP
- C. CCMP
- D. WPA2

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Transitional Security Network (TSN) allows legacy stations to interoperate by using older encryption methods. If AES (CCMP) is unsupported by older equipment, the network can fall back to TKIP, which uses RC4 as its encryption algorithm. TKIP enables AES encryption on newer devices while accommodating legacy clients.

Options A, C, D are current or deprecated standards with AES; only RC4 matches the transitional need.

References:

CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (TSN, TKIP, AES-CCMP)

NEW QUESTION # 75

What type of WLAN attack is prevented with the use of a per-MPDU TKIP sequence counter (TSC)?

- A. Replay
- B. Weak-IV
- C. Forgery
- D. Bit-flipping
- E. Session hijacking

Answer: A

Explanation:

TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) was introduced with WPA to enhance WEP security. One of the security mechanisms used in TKIP is a per-MPDU (MAC Protocol Data Unit) sequence counter called the TSC (TKIP Sequence Counter). The TSC acts as a form of replay protection by assigning a unique sequence number to each transmitted frame. If a packet is received with a sequence number lower than or equal to a previously received number, it is discarded. This directly prevents replay attacks, where a malicious actor resends previously captured frames in an attempt to spoof the session or extract data.

References:

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

CWNP Exam Objectives: WLAN Encryption and Key Management

IEEE 802.11i-2004 standard (Replay protection mechanisms in TKIP)

NEW QUESTION # 76

You are implementing a wireless LAN that will be used by point-of-sale (PoS) systems in a retail environment. Thirteen PoS computers will be installed. To what industry requirement should you ensure you adhere?

- A. PCI-DSS
- B. HIPAA
- C. Directive 8500.01
- D. ISA99

Answer: A

Explanation:

PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) applies to all entities that process, store, or transmit credit card data. Since Point-of-Sale (PoS) systems handle such transactions in retail environments, the wireless network supporting them must comply with PCI-DSS. This includes encrypting wireless transmissions, segmenting network traffic, and implementing WIPS for rogue detection and logging.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 - WLAN Policy & Regulatory Compliance

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Industry Standards & Compliance (e.g., PCI-DSS, HIPAA)"

NEW QUESTION # 77

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

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

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

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 78

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