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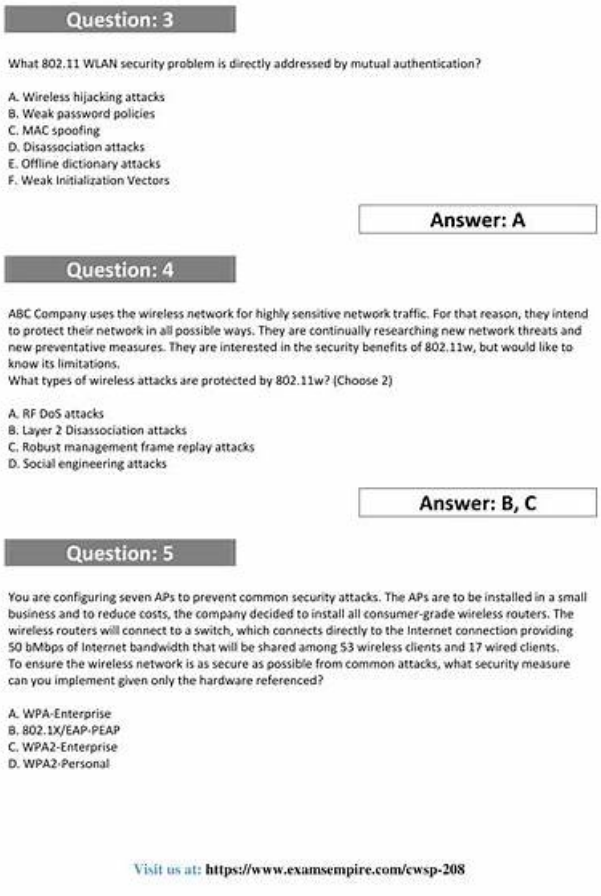

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
What statements are true about 802.11-2012 Protected Management Frames? (Choose 2)

- A. Management frame protection protects disassociation and deauthentication frames.
- B. Authentication, association, and acknowledgment frames are protected if management frame protection is enabled, but deauthentication and disassociation frames are not.
- C. When frame protection is in use, the PHY preamble and header as well as the MAC header are encrypted with 256- or 512-bit AES.
- D. 802.11w frame protection protects against some Layer 2 denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, but it cannot prevent all types of Layer 2 DoS attacks.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
A). 802.11w (now part of 802.11-2012) introduces protection for management frames, especially disassociation and deauthentication frames, helping prevent spoofing-based DoS attacks. However, it cannot prevent all types of Layer 2 DoS (e.g., RF jamming).
D). Specifically, 802.11w protects disassociation and deauthentication frames by signing them with cryptographic keys.
Incorrect:
B). The MAC header and PHY preamble are not encrypted under any standard.

C). Authentication and association frames are not protected by 802.11w; only certain management frames are.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (802.11w Management Frame Protection)
IEEE 802.11w and 802.11-2012 Standards

NEW QUESTION # 20
Given: The Marketing department's WLAN users need to reach their file and email server as well as the Internet, but should not have access to any other network resources.
What single WLAN security feature should be implemented to comply with these requirements?

- A. Role-based access control
- B. Group authentication
- C. Captive portal
- D. Mutual authentication
- E. RADIUS policy accounting

Answer: A

Explanation:
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) allows administrators to define user roles and enforce network access permissions based on the user's identity. By implementing RBAC in the WLAN, you can:
Grant the Marketing group access only to the file/email server and the Internet Prevent access to other internal resources This single feature enables fine-grained restriction without needing multiple SSIDs or ACLs.
Other options don't provide the necessary flexibility:
A). Mutual authentication ensures secure identity verification but doesn't control network access scope B & D & E do not provide targeted resource-level access control References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Access Control Policy and RBAC)

NEW QUESTION # 21
Given: A WLAN consultant has just finished installing a WLAN controller with 15 controller-based APs.
Two SSIDs with separate VLANs are configured for this network, and both VLANs are configured to use the same RADIUS server. The SSIDs are configured as follows:
SSID Blue - VLAN 10 - Lightweight EAP (LEAP) authentication - CCMP cipher suite SSID Red - VLAN 20 - PEAPv0/EAP-TLS authentication - TKIP cipher suite The consultant's computer can successfully authenticate and browse the Internet when using the Blue SSID.
The same computer cannot authenticate when using the Red SSID.
What is a possible cause of the problem?

- A. The client does not have a proper certificate installed for the tunneled authentication within the established TLS tunnel.
- B. The TKIP cipher suite is not a valid option for PEAPv0 authentication.
- C. The Red VLAN does not use server certificate, but the client requires one.
- D. The consultant does not have a valid Kerberos ID on the Blue VLAN.

Answer: A

Explanation:
PEAPv0/EAP-TLS is a tunneled EAP method that requires:
The server to present a certificate for TLS tunnel establishment.
The client to present a valid client certificate within the tunnel (in the case of EAP-TLS).
If the client does not have a valid X.509 certificate installed, authentication will fail.
Incorrect:
A). The server certificate is required for the TLS tunnel, and it is typically present; the issue here lies with the client cert.
B). TKIP is technically compatible with PEAPv0, although AES-CCMP is preferred.
D). Kerberos is unrelated to EAP authentication and VLAN use.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (PEAP and EAP-TLS Authentication)
IEEE 802.1X and TLS Frameworks

NEW QUESTION # 22
What field in the RSN information element (IE) will indicate whether PSK- or Enterprise-based WPA or WPA2 is in use?

- A. AKM Suite List
- B. RSN Capabilities
- C. Pairwise Cipher Suite List
- D. Group Cipher Suite

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AKM (Authentication and Key Management) Suite List field within the RSN Information Element defines which authentication methods are supported by the AP. This field distinguishes between PSK (Pre- Shared Key) and Enterprise (802.1X) modes:
AKM Suite OUI 00-0F-AC:1 = WPA2-Personal (PSK)
AKM Suite OUI 00-0F-AC:2 = WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X)
By examining this field in Beacon or Probe Response frames, a protocol analyzer can determine the authentication method enforced by the BSS.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - RSN IE Fields and Analysis
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "RSN IE Analysis" and "Authentication Methods Identification"

NEW QUESTION # 23
Given: In XYZ's small business, two autonomous 802.11ac APs and 12 client devices are in use with WPA2- Personal.
What statement about the WLAN security of this company is true?

- A. A successful attack against all unicast traffic on the network would require a weak passphrase dictionary attack and the capture of the latest 4-Way Handshake for each client.
- B. An unauthorized wireless client device cannot associate, but can eavesdrop on some data because WPA2-Personal does not encrypt multicast or broadcast traffic.
- C. Because WPA2-Personal uses Open System authentication followed by a 4-Way Handshake, hijacking attacks are easily performed.
- D. Intruders may obtain the passphrase with an offline dictionary attack and gain network access, but will be unable to decrypt the data traffic of other users.
- E. An unauthorized WLAN user with a protocol analyzer can decode data frames of authorized users if he captures the BSSID, client MAC address, and a user's 4-Way Handshake.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In WPA2-Personal, each client derives its Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) based on a shared Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and values exchanged during the 4-Way Handshake. Therefore, even if the passphrase is cracked, an attacker must still capture the 4-Way Handshake for each target client in order to decrypt their unicast traffic.
Incorrect:
A). Incorrect because cracking the passphrase allows decrypting data traffic after capturing the 4-Way Handshake.
C). WPA2 encrypts multicast and broadcast traffic using the GTK, which unauthorized clients cannot derive.
D). Capturing BSSID and MAC isn't enough without knowing the passphrase and the full 4-Way Handshake.
E). Hijacking is harder in WPA2-Personal due to the dynamic PTK derived per session.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (WPA2-PSK Key Management)
CWNP Learning: WLAN Encryption and PTK Derivation

NEW QUESTION # 24
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