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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

ABC Company requires the ability to identify and quickly locate rogue devices. ABC has chosen an overlay WIPS solution with sensors that use dipole antennas to perform this task. Use your knowledge of location tracking techniques to answer the question. In what ways can this 802.11-based WIPS platform determine the location of rogue laptops or APs? (Choose 3)

- A. RF Fingerprinting
- B. Time Difference of Arrival (TDoA)
- C. Trilateration of RSSI measurements
- D. GPS Positioning
- E. Angle of Arrival (AoA)

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

WIPS platforms with multiple sensors can locate rogue devices using:

A). TDoA: Measures the time difference a signal takes to reach multiple sensors; requires synchronized clocks.

C). Trilateration using RSSI: Estimates distance based on signal strength from three or more known sensor positions.

E). RF Fingerprinting: Matches received signals to known RF patterns in the environment for device positioning.

AoA requires directional antennas (not typical with dipoles), and GPS is used for locating mobile sensors or vehicles, not indoor rogues.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - Location Tracking Techniques

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Rogue Device Location via RSSI, TDoA, and Fingerprinting"

NEW QUESTION # 12

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. Directive 8500.01
- C. HIPAA
- 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 # 13

When using a tunneled EAP type, such as PEAP, what component is protected inside the TLS tunnel so that it is not sent in clear

text across the wireless medium?

- A. User credentials
- B. Server credentials
- C. X.509 certificates
- D. RADIUS shared secret

Answer: A

Explanation:

In tunneled EAP types (e.g., PEAP, EAP-TTLS):

A secure TLS tunnel is first established using the server's certificate.

Then, user credentials (e.g., username/password) are sent through the encrypted tunnel to ensure confidentiality.

Incorrect:

A). Certificates are exchanged during tunnel establishment, not protected within it.

C). Server credentials are used to establish the tunnel, not protected inside it.

D). The RADIUS shared secret secures communication between AP/controller and RADIUS server-not sent via the tunnel.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (Tunneled EAP Methods)

IEEE 802.1X and EAP Specifications

NEW QUESTION # 14

What is the purpose of the Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) in IEEE 802.11 Authentication and Key Management?

- A. The PTK contains keys that are used to encrypt unicast data frames that traverse the wireless medium.
- B. The PTK is XOR'd with the PSK on the Authentication Server to create the AAA key.
- C. The PTK is a type of master key used as an input to the GMK, which is used for encrypting multicast data frames.
- D. The PTK is used to encrypt the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) for distribution to the 802.1X Authenticator prior to the 4-Way Handshake.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) is derived during the 4-Way Handshake and is used to generate:

The EAPOL-Key Confirmation Key (KCK)

The EAPOL-Key Encryption Key (KEK)

The Temporal Key (TK), which encrypts unicast traffic

Incorrect:

A). The Group Master Key (GMK) is used to derive the GTK, not the PTK.

C). PTK is not XOR'd with the PSK-PTK is derived from PMK + other session parameters.

D). PMK is never encrypted or transmitted; it is pre-shared or derived and remains local.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (PTK and 4-Way Handshake)

IEEE 802.11i-2004 Specification

NEW QUESTION # 15

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. 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.
- B. Because WPA2-Personal uses Open System authentication followed by a 4-Way Handshake, hijacking attacks are easily performed.
- C. An unauthorized wireless client device cannot associate, but can eavesdrop on some data because WPA2-Personal does not encrypt multicast or broadcast traffic.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: E

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 # 16

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