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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

Given: ABC Company is implementing a secure 802.11 WLAN at their headquarters (HQ) building in New York and at each of the 10 small, remote branch offices around the United States. 802.1X/EAP is ABC's preferred security solution, where possible. All access points (at the HQ building and all branch offices) connect to a single WLAN controller located at HQ. Each branch office has only a single AP and minimal IT resources.

What security best practices should be followed in this deployment scenario?

- A. Remote management of the WLAN controller via Telnet, SSH, HTTP, and HTTPS should be prohibited across the WAN link.
- B. An encrypted VPN should connect the WLAN controller and each remote controller-based AP, or each remote site should provide an encrypted VPN tunnel to HQ.
- C. APs at HQ and at each branch office should not broadcast the same SSID; instead each branch should have a unique ID for user accounting purposes.
- D. RADIUS services should be provided at branch offices so that authentication server and supplicant credentials are not sent over the Internet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Because all APs (even those at branch offices) connect to a central controller:

Their control/data traffic must traverse the public internet or WAN.

VPNs (IPSec, GRE, or similar) ensure confidentiality and integrity of authentication traffic and user data over insecure links.

Incorrect:

B). Using different SSIDs complicates management and user experience unnecessarily.

C). Remote RADIUS at small branches contradicts the goal of centralized management.

D). Remote access protocols (SSH, HTTPS) should be secured, not entirely prohibited, to allow remote management.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 110

Given: In a security penetration exercise, a WLAN consultant obtains the WEP key of XYZ Corporation's wireless network. Demonstrating the vulnerabilities of using WEP, the consultant uses a laptop running a software AP in an attempt to hijack the authorized user's connections. XYZ's legacy network is using 802.11 n APs with 802.11b, 11g, and 11n client devices. With this setup, how can the consultant cause all of the authorized clients to establish Layer 2 connectivity with the software access point?

- A. A higher SSID priority value configured in the Beacon frames of the consultant's software AP will take priority over the SSID in the authorized AP, causing the clients to reassociate.
- B. If the consultant's software AP broadcasts Beacon frames that advertise 802.11g data rates that are faster rates than XYZ's current 802.11b data rates, all WLAN clients will reassociate to the faster AP.
- C. All WLAN clients will reassociate to the consultant's software AP if the consultant's software AP provides the same SSID on any channel with a 10 dB SNR improvement over the authorized AP.
- D. When the RF signal between the clients and the authorized AP is temporarily disrupted and the consultant's software AP is using the same SSID on a different channel than the authorized AP, the clients will reassociate to the software AP.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Clients seek connectivity when their connection is lost. If the attacker broadcasts a matching SSID on a different channel and the client is disconnected (via RF jamming or deauthentication), the client will often reassociate with the stronger signal or first-responding AP broadcasting the same SSID, even if it's rogue.

Incorrect:

- A). SNR alone doesn't force reassociation-clients consider multiple factors.
- B). SSID priority is not a standardized field influencing client behavior.
- D). Clients won't reassociate based purely on advertised data rates unless connectivity is disrupted and other AP parameters are more attractive.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Hijacking and Evil Twin Attacks)
CWNP Roaming Behavior and Signal Loss Analysis
IEEE 802.11-2016 Standard (Association and Reassociation Behavior)

NEW QUESTION # 111

ABC Company uses the wireless network for highly sensitive network traffic. For that reason, they intend to protect their network in all possible ways. They are continually researching new network threats and new preventative measures. They are interested in the security benefits of 802.11w, but would like to know its limitations.

What types of wireless attacks are protected by 802.11w? (Choose 2)

- A. Social engineering attacks
- B. Robust management frame replay attacks
- C. RF DoS attacks
- D. Layer 2 Disassociation attacks

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

802.11w, also known as Protected Management Frames (PMF), is designed to protect specific types of 802.11 management frames such as disassociation and deauthentication frames. These frames were previously sent unencrypted and could be spoofed by attackers to disconnect clients (DoS attacks). With 802.11w, these frames are cryptographically protected, mitigating such attacks. PMF also includes replay protection for these management frames, preventing attackers from capturing and replaying them to disrupt network connectivity.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Wireless LAN Security Solutions)
IEEE 802.11w-2009 amendment
CWNP Whitepapers on PMF and Management Frame Protection

NEW QUESTION # 112

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 113

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

- A. Sharing cached keys between controllers during inter-controller roaming created vulnerabilities that exposed the keys to attackers.
- 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. Key exchanges during fast roams required processor-intensive cryptography, which was prohibitive for legacy devices supporting only TKIP.
- D. Because OKC is not defined by any standards or certification body, client support was delayed and sporadic early on.

Answer: D

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 # 114

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We now need to draw on the experiences of those doing it already to find the CWSP-208 best way forward, and that even machines that come from a vendor preloaded with an OS should be wiped and re-installed with the standard configuration.

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