

# CWSP-208 Valid Vce - Valid CWSP-208 Exam Dumps

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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"><li>• 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</li><li>• WIDS. Additionally, it covers risk analysis procedures, including asset management, risk ratings, and loss calculations to support the development of informed risk management plans.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Security Policy:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WLAN Security Design and Architecture:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Security Lifecycle Management:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

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## Professional CWSP-208 Valid Vce & The Best Guide to help you pass CWSP-208: Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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### CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

Given: A large enterprise is designing a secure, scalable, and manageable 802.11n WLAN that will support thousands of users. The enterprise will support both 802.1X/EAP-TTLS and PEAPv0/MSCHAPv2. Currently, the company is upgrading network servers as well and will replace their existing Microsoft IAS implementation with Microsoft NPS, querying Active Directory for user authentication.

For this organization, as they update their WLAN infrastructure, what WLAN controller feature will likely be least valuable?

- A. SNMPv3 support
- **B. Internal RADIUS server**
- C. WIPS support and integration
- D. 802.1Q VLAN trunking
- E. WPA2-Enterprise authentication/encryption

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In a large enterprise:

A central RADIUS (like Microsoft NPS) connected to Active Directory is preferred for scalability and centralized policy control.

WLAN controller internal RADIUS servers are minimal and not scalable for thousands of users.

Incorrect:

- A). WPA2-Enterprise is essential for strong security.
- C). WIPS support is vital for intrusion detection/prevention.
- D). VLAN trunking is needed for network segmentation.
- E). SNMPv3 is important for secure device monitoring and management.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (WLAN Controller Capabilities and Scalability) CWNP Enterprise WLAN Design

### NEW QUESTION # 18

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. RF DoS attacks
- C. Layer 2 Disassociation attacks
- D. Robust management frame replay attacks

**Answer: C,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 # 19

Given: Your network includes a controller-based WLAN architecture with centralized data forwarding. The AP builds an encrypted tunnel to the WLAN controller. The WLAN controller is uplinked to the network via a trunked 1 Gbps Ethernet port supporting all necessary VLANs for management, control, and client traffic.

What processes can be used to force an authenticated WLAN client's data traffic into a specific VLAN as it exits the WLAN controller interface onto the wired uplink? (Choose 3)

- A. In the WLAN controller's local user database, create a static username-to-VLAN mapping on the WLAN controller to direct data traffic from a specific user to a designated VLAN.
- B. On the Ethernet switch that connects to the AP, configure the switch port as an access port (not trunking) in the VLAN of supported clients.
- C. Configure the WLAN controller with static SSID-to-VLAN mappings; the user will be assigned to a VLAN according to the SSID being used.
- D. During 802.1X authentication, RADIUS sends a return list attribute to the WLAN controller assigning the user and all traffic to a specific VLAN.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

Client VLAN assignment at the controller can be achieved through:

- B). RADIUS attributes (e.g., Tunnel-Private-Group-ID) for dynamic VLAN assignment.
- C). Static mappings in the WLAN controller's local user DB.
- D). SSID-to-VLAN bindings assign traffic from specific SSIDs to specific VLANs.

Incorrect:

A). The AP connects to the controller over a tunneled link. VLAN configuration at the AP's Ethernet port does not impact client VLAN assignment in centralized forwarding mode.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Dynamic VLAN Assignment)  
CWNP WLAN Controller Configuration Guides

**NEW QUESTION # 20**

Given: An 802.1X/EAP implementation includes an Active Directory domain controller running Windows Server 2012 and an AP from a major vendor. A Linux server is running RADIUS and it queries the domain controller for user credentials. A Windows client is accessing the network.

What device functions as the EAP Supplicant?

- A. An unlisted switch
- B. Windows server
- C. Windows client
- D. Access point
- E. An unlisted WLAN controller
- F. Linux server

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In an 802.1X/EAP authentication model:

Supplicant: The device requesting access (the Windows client).

Authenticator: The AP or switch enforcing access decisions.

Authentication Server: The RADIUS server (Linux in this case), which communicates with a backend credential database (Active Directory).

The Windows client runs the EAP supplicant software to initiate authentication.

Incorrect:

A). The Linux server is the Authentication Server (not Supplicant).

C). The AP acts as the Authenticator.

D). The Windows Server is the credential store, not the supplicant.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X Roles and Communication)  
CWNP 802.1X Architecture Diagram

**NEW QUESTION # 21**

Given: ABC Company has a WLAN controller using WPA2-Enterprise with PEAPv0/MS-CHAPv2 and AES-CCMP to secure their corporate wireless data. They wish to implement a guest WLAN for guest users to have Internet access, but want to implement some security controls. The security requirements for the hot-spot include:

- \* Cannot access corporate network resources
- \* Network permissions are limited to Internet access
- \* All stations must be authenticated

What security controls would you suggest? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Implement separate controllers for the corporate and guest WLANs.
- B. Configure access control lists (ACLs) on the guest WLAN to control data types and destinations.
- C. Force all guest users to use a common VPN protocol to connect.
- D. Use a WIPS to deauthenticate guest users when their station tries to associate with the corporate WLAN.
- E. Require guest users to authenticate via a captive portal HTTPS login page and place the guest WLAN and the corporate WLAN on different VLANs.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

This solution meets all the requirements:

Captive portals allow simple authentication for guest users.

VLAN separation enforces network segmentation.

HTTPS ensures authentication is encrypted.

Incorrect:

A). Separate controllers are unnecessary and costly.

