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## CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul> |
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| Topic 2 | <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>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Attacks:</b> 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>• <b>WIDS.</b> 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 4 | <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</li> <li>• <b>EAP, and guest access strategies,</b> 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> |

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## CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

### NEW QUESTION # 103

You have an AP implemented that functions only using 802.11-2012 standard methods for the WLAN communications on the RF side and implementing multiple SSIDs and profiles on the management side configured as follows:

1. SSID: Guest - VLAN 90 - Security: Open with captive portal authentication - 2 current clients
2. SSID: ABCData - VLAN 10 - Security: PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 with AES-CCMP - 5 current clients
3. SSID: ABCVoice - VLAN 60 - Security: WPA2-Personal - 2 current clients Two client STAs are connected to ABCData and can access a media server that requires authentication at the Application Layer and is used to stream multicast video streams to the clients.

What client stations possess the keys that are necessary to decrypt the multicast data packets carrying these videos?

- A. All clients that are associated to the AP with a shared GTK, which includes ABCData and ABCVoice.
- **B. All clients that are associated to the AP using the ABCData SSID**
- C. All clients that are associated to the AP using any SSID
- D. Only the members of the executive team that are part of the multicast group configured on the media server

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The GTK (Group Temporal Key) is used to encrypt multicast/broadcast traffic.

Each SSID has a unique GTK.

Only clients on the same SSID (ABCData) will receive and be able to decrypt multicast traffic encrypted with ABCData's GTK.

Incorrect:

A). Application-layer authentication does not affect GTK distribution.

C). Clients on other SSIDs (e.g., Guest, ABCVoice) have different GTKs and cannot decrypt ABCData's multicast traffic.

D). Each SSID uses a unique GTK; GTKs are not shared across SSIDs.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (GTK Usage in Multicast)

IEEE 802.11i and CCMP Specifications

#### **NEW QUESTION # 104**

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. Configure the WLAN controller with static SSID-to-VLAN mappings; the user will be assigned to a VLAN according to the SSID being used.
- B. 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.
- C. During 802.1X authentication, RADIUS sends a return list attribute to the WLAN controller assigning the user and all traffic to a specific VLAN.
- D. 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.

**Answer: A,B,C**

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 # 105**

You work as the security administrator for your organization. In relation to the WLAN, you are viewing a dashboard that shows security threat, policy compliance and rogue threat charts. What type of system is in view?

- A. Wireshark Protocol Analyzer
- B. WLAN Emulation System
- C. Wireless VPN Management Systems
- D. Distributed RF Spectrum Analyzer
- E. Wireless Intrusion Prevention System

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

A WIPS (Wireless Intrusion Prevention System) is designed to monitor WLAN activity and provide visualization and reporting related to:

Security threats (e.g., DoS attacks, rogue devices)

Policy compliance (e.g., allowed SSIDs, encryption types)

Rogue threat classification (e.g., rogue, neighbor, ad hoc)

The dashboard displaying this type of security-centric overview is characteristic of a WIPS platform.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Visualization and Monitoring

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Threat Visualization and Reporting"

### NEW QUESTION # 106

What attack cannot be detected by a Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS)?

- A. EAP flood
- B. Hot-spotter
- C. Eavesdropping
- D. Deauthentication flood
- E. Soft AP
- F. MAC Spoofing

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

WIPS (Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems) monitor the RF environment and detect unauthorized activities. However, eavesdropping involves passive listening to wireless communications without transmitting any signals. Because the attacker is not transmitting or generating any detectable activity, a WIPS has no RF signal to detect and is thus unable to identify or prevent this attack.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 - Threats and Attacks

CWNP CWSP-208 Official Exam Objectives: "WLAN Threats", "WIPS Capabilities and Limitations"

### NEW QUESTION # 107

When monitoring APs within a LAN using a Wireless Network Management System (WNMS), what secure protocol may be used by the WNMS to issue configuration changes to APs?

- A. SNMPv3
- B. IPSec/ESP
- C. PPTP
- D. TFTP
- E. 802.1X/EAP

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A Wireless Network Management System (WNMS) often uses SNMP to manage APs. SNMPv3 is the secure version of SNMP because it supports authentication, encryption, and message integrity. Unlike SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, which transmit data (including community strings) in plaintext, SNMPv3 provides secure management communications.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 8 - Secure WLAN Management

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "WLAN Management Security Protocols"

### NEW QUESTION # 108

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