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## CWNP CWSP-208

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>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<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 3	<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>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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>

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## CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

What policy would help mitigate the impact of peer-to-peer attacks against wireless-enabled corporate laptop computers when the laptops are also used on public access networks such as wireless hot-spots?

- A. Require Port Address Translation (PAT) on each laptop.
- B. Require secure applications such as POP, HTTP, and SSH.
- C. Require WPA2-Enterprise as the minimal WLAN security solution.
- **D. Require VPN software for connectivity to the corporate network.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

EAP-TLS requires both server and client-side digital certificates, which adds complexity in client certificate management.

EAP-TTLS uses a server certificate to establish a secure TLS tunnel, after which user credentials (e.g., username/password) are sent inside the encrypted tunnel. No client certificate is needed.

Incorrect:

- A). EAP-TLS also encrypts credentials using TLS.
- B). EAP-TLS supports client certificates (it's the core requirement).
- C). Both EAP methods require an authentication server.

References:

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

CWNP EAP-TTLS Deployment Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 93

Given: A WLAN protocol analyzer trace reveals the following sequence of frames (excluding the ACK frames):

- 1) 802.11 Probe Req and 802.11 Probe Rsp
- 2) 802.11 Auth and then another 802.11 Auth
- 3) 802.11 Assoc Req and 802.11 Assoc Rsp
- 4) EAPOL-KEY
- 5) EAPOL-KEY
- 6) EAPOL-KEY
- 7) EAPOL-KEY

What security mechanism is being used on the WLAN?

- A. WEP-128
- B. WPA-Enterprise
- C. EAP-TLS
- **D. WPA2-Personal**
- E. 802.1X/LEAP

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The key clue in this sequence is the four EAPOL-Key frames, which indicate a 4-way handshake - a hallmark of WPA and WPA2 authentication processes. There is no EAP exchange preceding the 4-way handshake, which eliminates WPA/WPA2-Enterprise and 802.1X/EAP methods. This points directly to WPA2-Personal, where PSK (Pre-Shared Key) is used and there is no EAP exchange before key generation.

Also, the second "Auth" frame suggests Open System Authentication was used, which is typical for RSN- based networks (not Shared Key as in WEP).

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Frame Analysis and 4-Way Handshake

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Identify WPA/WPA2 Operation from Frame Traces"

### NEW QUESTION # 94

What statement accurately describes the functionality of the IEEE 802.1X standard?

- A. Port-based access control with support for authenticated-user VLANs only
- **B. Port-based access control with EAP encapsulation over the LAN (EAPoL)**
- C. Port-based access control, which allows three frame types to traverse the uncontrolled port: EAP, DHCP, and DNS.
- D. Port-based access control with mandatory support of AES-CCMP encryption
- E. Port-based access control with dynamic encryption key management and distribution

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

IEEE 802.1X is a port-based Network Access Control (PNAC) protocol that:

Provides authentication at the edge of the LAN (such as a wireless access point or switch port).

Encapsulates EAP messages over the LAN using the EAPoL (EAP over LAN) protocol.

This standard defines how devices are granted or denied access based on authentication status.

Incorrect:

B). Key management is part of 802.11i (not 802.1X directly).

C). VLAN assignment may occur, but it's not limited to authenticated-user VLANs.

D). AES-CCMP is a function of WPA2/802.11i, not 802.1X.

E). Only EAP is allowed over the uncontrolled port; DHCP/DNS pass only after authentication.

References:

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

Given: A network security auditor is preparing to perform a comprehensive assessment of an 802.11ac network's security. What task should be performed at the beginning of the audit to maximize the auditor's ability to expose network vulnerabilities?

- A. Identify the IP subnet information for each network segment.
- B. Identify the manufacturer of the wireless intrusion prevention system.
- C. Identify the wireless security solution(s) currently in use.
- D. Identify the manufacturer of the wireless infrastructure hardware.
- E. Identify the skill level of the wireless network security administrator(s).

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Before conducting a security audit of an 802.11ac WLAN, it is essential to know the current security implementations-such as the use of WPA2-Enterprise, 802.1X, or MAC filtering. This helps the auditor tailor tests to identify gaps, weaknesses, or misconfigurations in the existing system. Understanding the security solutions provides the most immediate insight into potential vulnerabilities.

#### NEW QUESTION # 96

You are implementing an 802.11ac WLAN and a WIPS at the same time. You must choose between integrated and overlay WIPS solutions. Which of the following statements is true regarding integrated WIPS solutions?

- A. Integrated WIPS use special sensors installed alongside the APs to scan for threats.
- B. Many integrated WIPS solutions that detect Voice over Wi-Fi traffic will cease scanning altogether to accommodate the latency sensitive client traffic.
- C. Integrated WIPS is always more expensive than overlay WIPS.
- D. Integrated WIPS always perform better from a client throughput perspective because the same radio that performs the threat scanning also services the clients.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In integrated WIPS systems, radios are shared between client servicing and security scanning. To maintain quality of service for latency-sensitive applications such as VoWiFi (Voice over Wi-Fi), scanning operations may be temporarily suspended or deprioritized, potentially reducing security monitoring during those periods.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - Integrated WIPS Tradeoffs

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Integrated WIPS Behavior and Performance Impact"

#### NEW QUESTION # 97

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