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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">• 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.
Topic 2	<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 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">• 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Given: You have a Windows laptop computer with an integrated, dual-band, Wi-Fi compliant adapter. Your laptop computer has protocol analyzer software installed that is capable of capturing and decoding 802.11ac data.

What statement best describes the likely ability to capture 802.11ac frames for security testing purposes?

- A. Only Wireshark can be used to capture 802.11ac frames as no other protocol analyzer has implemented the proper frame decodes.
- B. The only method available to capture 802.11ac frames is to perform a remote capture with a compatible access point.
- C. All integrated 802.11ac adapters will work with most protocol analyzers for frame capture, including the Radio Tap Header.
- D. Integrated 802.11ac adapters are not typically compatible with protocol analyzers in Windows laptops. It is often best to use a USB adapter or carefully select a laptop with an integrated adapter that will work.

- E. Laptops cannot be used to capture 802.11ac frames because they do not support MU-MIMO.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Most integrated Wi-Fi adapters in Windows laptops are not capable of entering "monitor mode" or capturing 802.11ac frames properly. Compatibility with protocol analyzers like Wireshark or Omnipeek requires special drivers or specific USB adapters. Therefore, it is recommended to use a USB adapter known to support monitor mode and frame capture on 802.11ac for accurate and complete data capture.

Incorrect:

- A). Not all adapters support protocol analyzer features.
- C). MU-MIMO support is irrelevant for frame capture.
- D). Other analyzers besides Wireshark can decode 802.11ac (e.g., Omnipeek).
- E). Remote capture is not the only method-local USB adapters are effective too.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 (WLAN Analysis Tools)

CWNP Protocol Analyzer Guide

Vendor documentation: Riverbed, Omnipeek, Wireshark Adapter Support Lists

NEW QUESTION # 66

You perform a protocol capture using Wireshark and a compatible 802.11 adapter in Linux. When viewing the capture, you see an auth req frame and an auth rsp frame. Then you see an assoc req frame and an assoc rsp frame. Shortly after, you see DHCP communications and then ISAKMP protocol packets. What security solution is represented?

- A. 802.1X/EAP-TTLS
- B. 802.1X/PEAPv0/MS-CHAPv2
- C. WPA2-Personal with AES-CCMP
- D. EAP-MD5
- E. Open 802.11 authentication with IPSec

Answer: E

Explanation:

The frame sequence described shows:

802.11 Open System authentication and association

DHCP communication (for IP configuration)

ISAKMP packets, which are part of IPSec (used for key exchange and tunnel negotiation) This indicates that link-layer authentication is not used, but instead, higher-layer encryption (IPSec VPN) secures communications.

Incorrect:

- A and C. Would show EAP negotiation and 802.1X authentication frames.
- D). WPA2-Personal would include a 4-Way Handshake before DHCP.
- E). EAP-MD5 does not involve ISAKMP and is used within 802.1X authentication.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (IPSec and Upper-Layer Security)

Wireshark Frame Analysis of IPSec Tunnels

NEW QUESTION # 67

Select the answer option that arranges the numbered events in the correct time sequence (first to last) for a client associating to a BSS using EAP-PEAPv0/MSCHAPv2.

1. Installation of PTK
2. Initiation of 4-way handshake
3. Open system authentication
4. 802.11 association
5. 802.1X controlled port is opened for data traffic
6. Client validates server certificate
7. AS validates client credentials

- A. 6-1-3-4-2-7-5
- B. 4-3-5-2-7-6-1

- C. 3-4-6-7-2-1-5
- D. 5-3-4-2-6-7-1
- E. 3-4-7-6-5-2-1
- F. 4-3-2-7-6-1-5

Answer: B

Explanation:

When compliance reporting and forensic analysis are required and the WLAN vendor's centralized management system does not provide it, deploying a dedicated overlay WIPS is the most effective solution.

Overlay WIPS uses dedicated sensors independent of the WLAN's operational radios, offering detailed threat detection, compliance logging, and reporting capabilities that often surpass native WLAN features.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - Overlay vs Integrated WIPS

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Compliance Monitoring and Forensics"

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which one of the following is a valid reason to avoid the use of EAP-MD5 in production WLANs?

- A. It does not support a RADIUS server.
- B. It does not support the outer identity.
- **C. It does not support mutual authentication.**
- D. It is not a valid EAP type.

Answer: C

Explanation:

EAP-MD5:

Only authenticates the client.

Does not provide mutual authentication, making it vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks.

It also does not protect the user's identity or credentials in a secure tunnel.

Incorrect:

A). The outer identity concept is not relevant to EAP-MD5 since it doesn't support tunneling.

B). EAP-MD5 is a valid EAP type, just insecure.

D). It can be used with a RADIUS server, but security is insufficient.

References:

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

CWNP EAP Implementation Considerations

NEW QUESTION # 69

Given: Your organization is using EAP as an authentication framework with a specific type that meets the requirements of your corporate policies.

Which one of the following statements is true related to this implementation?

- A. The client STAs may communicate over the controlled port in order to authenticate as soon as the Open System authentication completes.
- B. The client will be the authenticator in this scenario.
- C. The client STAs must use a different, but complementary, EAP type than the AP STAs.
- **D. The client STAs may communicate over the uncontrolled port in order to authenticate as soon as Open System authentication completes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

In 802.1X/EAP-based authentication:

After Open System authentication, clients send EAP messages via the uncontrolled port.

The Controlled Port remains blocked until the 802.1X/EAP and 4-Way Handshake processes are complete.

Incorrect:

- References:

NEW QUESTION # 70

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