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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
You are using a protocol analyzer for random checks of activity on the WLAN. In the process, you notice two different EAP authentication processes. One process (STA1) used seven EAP frames (excluding ACK frames) before the 4-way handshake and the other (STA2) used 11 EAP frames (excluding ACK frames) before the 4- way handshake.
Which statement explains why the frame exchange from one STA required more frames than the frame exchange from another STA when both authentications were successful? (Choose the single most probable answer given a stable WLAN.)

- A. STA1 is a TSN, and STA2 is an RSN.
- B. STA1 and STA2 are using different cipher suites.

- C. STA1 is a reassociation and STA2 is an initial association.
- D. STA2 has retransmissions of EAP frames.
- E. STA1 and STA2 are using different EAP types.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Different EAP types involve varying numbers of exchanges:
EAP-TLS, for example, involves more exchanges due to certificate negotiation.
EAP-MD5 or PEAP might involve fewer steps.
Thus, the most likely reason for different frame counts during successful authentication is the use of different EAP types.
Incorrect:
A). Cipher suites are negotiated after EAP, not during it.
B). Retransmissions would typically cause noticeable delay and not result in exactly 11 frames.
C). Reassociation does not significantly reduce EAP frame count.
D). RSN/TSN differences are not directly related to EAP exchange length.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Protocol Operation)
IEEE 802.1X and EAP Behavior Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 59
Given: WLAN attacks are typically conducted by hackers to exploit a specific vulnerability within a network.
What statement correctly pairs the type of WLAN attack with the exploited vulnerability? (Choose 3)

- A. Social engineering attacks are performed to collect sensitive information from unsuspecting users
- B. Association flood attacks are Layer 3 DoS attacks performed against authenticated client stations
- C. Management interface exploit attacks are attacks that use social engineering to gain credentials from managers.
- D. Zero-day attacks are always authentication or encryption cracking attacks.
- E. RF DoS attacks prevent successful wireless communication on a specific frequency or frequency range.
- F. Hijacking attacks interrupt a user's legitimate connection and introduce a new connection with an evil twin AP.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
C). RF DoS attacks use signal jamming or interference to prevent communication.
D). Hijacking uses deauthentication and re-association to force users onto rogue APs.
E). Social engineering uses manipulation to acquire credentials or sensitive information.
Incorrect:
A). Management interface exploit attacks typically involve web or CLI interface vulnerabilities, not social engineering.
B). Zero-day attacks are based on unknown vulnerabilities, not just limited to authentication or encryption.
F). Association flood attacks occur at Layer 2, not Layer 3.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Types of Wireless Attacks)
CWNP Security Essentials - WLAN Threat Matrix
CWNP Whitepapers on Rogue APs and Social Engineering

NEW QUESTION # 60
Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) are used for what purposes? (Choose 3)

- A. Security monitoring and notification
- B. Classifying wired client devices
- C. Preventing physical carrier sense attacks
- D. Enforcing wireless network security policy
- E. Performance monitoring and troubleshooting
- F. Detecting and defending against eavesdropping attacks

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

WIPS provides multiple functionalities:
B). Policy enforcement - detects and responds to wireless threats such as rogue APs and misconfigurations.
D). Security monitoring - alerts staff when threats like deauth attacks or malware-hosting APs are detected.
A). Performance monitoring - supports diagnostics by capturing information on channel conditions, interference, and device behavior.
Incorrect options:
C). Detecting eavesdropping isn't feasible-passive listening cannot be identified by sensors.
E). Carrier sense DoS and F. Wired device classification are outside WIPS's scope.
References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapters 5-6 (WIPS Capabilities)

NEW QUESTION # 61
Given: ABC Company secures their network with WPA2-Personal authentication and AES-CCMP encryption.
What part of the 802.11 frame is always protected from eavesdroppers by this type of security?

- A. All PPDU contents
- B. All MPDU contents
- C. All PSDU contents
- D. All MSDU contents

Answer: D

Explanation:
In WPA2-Personal with AES-CCMP:
The MSDU (MAC Service Data Unit), which includes the payload from Layer 3 and above, is encrypted.
This protects the actual application data (e.g., web content, email).
Frame headers (MAC headers) are not encrypted.
Incorrect:
B). MPDU includes MAC headers, which are not encrypted.
C). PPDU includes preamble and physical-layer components, which are never encrypted.
D). PSDU includes the MAC header and frame body; again, headers are not encrypted.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Frame Protection)
IEEE 802.11 Frame Structure Guide

NEW QUESTION # 62
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 will be the authenticator in this scenario.
- B. The client STAs may communicate over the controlled port in order to authenticate as soon as the Open System authentication completes.
- C. The client STAs may communicate over the uncontrolled port in order to authenticate as soon as Open System authentication completes.
- D. The client STAs must use a different, but complementary, EAP type than the AP STAs.

Answer: C

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:
A). The AP or controller is the authenticator, not the client.
B). EAP types must match between supplicant and server.
D). Controlled port remains blocked until full authentication and key negotiation completes.
References:

NEW QUESTION # 63

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