

# Hot New CWSP-208 Test Duration | Easy To Study and Pass Exam at first attempt & Free Download CWSP-208: Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

## CWSP Final Exam 2023 Latest Test Questions With Correct Verified Answers

In an effort to optimize WLAN performance ABC Company has already upgraded their infrastructure from 802.11b/g to 802.11n. ABC has always been highly security conscious but they are concerned with security threats introduced by incompatibilities between 802.11n and 802.11a/g in the past. ABC has performed manual and automated scans with products that were originally designed for use in 802.11a/g networks. Including laptop-based spectrum and protocol analyzers as well as an overlay 802.11a/g WIPS solution. ABC has sought your input to understand and respond to potential security threats. In ABC's network environment, what type of devices would be capable of identifying rogue APs that use HT Greenfield 40 MHz channels? (Choose 3) - Answer A. 802.11n WPS sensor with a single 2x2 radio B. The company's current laptop-based protocol analysis tools C. WIPS solution that is integrated in the company's AP infrastructure

Given: A new Access point is connected to an authorized network segment and is detected wirelessly by a WIPS. By what method does the WIPS apply a security classification to newly discovered AP? - Answer B. According to the SNMP MIB table

What elements should be addressed by a WLAN security policy? (Choose 2 - Answer D. End user training for password selection and acceptable network use E. Social engineering recognition and mitigation technique

Role-based access control (RBAC) allows a WLAN administrator to perform that network function? - Answer D. Provide differing levels of management access to a WLAN controller based on the user account.

The following numbered items show the contents of the four frames exchanged during the 4-way handshake - Answer A. 3, 4, 1, 2

What 802.11 WLAN security problem is addressed by 802.1X/EAP mutual authentication. - Answer F. Wireless hijacking attacks

What disadvantage does EAP-TLS have when compared with PEAPv0 EAP/MSCHAPv2 as an 802.11 WLAN security solution? - Answer A. EAP-TLS requires a PKI to create X.509 certificates for both the server and client, which increases administrative overhead.

Given: The illustration shows a WLAN protocol analyzer decoding an 802.11 beacon frame. What statement about the access points BSSID is true and can be confirmed with this illustration? - Answer E. The BSS is an RSN, but the only cipher suite supported in BSS is TKIP

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### CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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 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>• 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>

### CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Given: You are the WLAN administrator in your organization and you are required to monitor the network and ensure all active WLANs are providing RSNs. You have a laptop protocol analyzer configured.

In what frame could you see the existence or non-existence of proper RSN configuration parameters for each BSS through the RSN IE?

- A. Probe request
- B. Beacon

- C. CTS
- D. RTS
- E. Data frames

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The RSN (Robust Security Network) Information Element (IE) is used to advertise the security capabilities of a wireless network, particularly for WPA2 and WPA3 networks. This RSN IE is contained in Beacon and Probe Response management frames, not in Probe Request, RTS, CTS, or Data frames. The Beacon frame is sent periodically by an AP to announce its presence and includes critical information about the BSS, including security settings like the RSN IE.

You would use a protocol analyzer to capture Beacon frames and inspect the RSN IE field to confirm if a BSS is properly configured to use RSN protections such as WPA2-Enterprise or WPA2-Personal.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - WLAN Discovery & Enumeration

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "802.11 Frame Analysis" and "Understanding RSN Information Element Fields"

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) provide what network security services? (Choose 2)

- A. Configuration distribution for autonomous APs
- **B. Wireless vulnerability assessment**
- C. Analysis and reporting of AP CPU utilization
- D. Application-layer traffic inspection
- **E. Policy enforcement and compliance management**

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

WIPS systems provide proactive security by continuously scanning for threats and ensuring WLAN policy compliance. Their capabilities include:

B). Wireless vulnerability assessment: Scanning for misconfigured APs, weak encryption, and unauthorized devices.

E). Policy enforcement and compliance: Ensuring security settings adhere to enterprise or regulatory requirements and alerting on deviations.

Other options like application-layer inspection and AP CPU monitoring are outside the WIPS function scope.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Services and Capabilities

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "WIPS Threat Mitigation and Enforcement"

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

For a WIPS system to identify the location of a rogue WLAN device using location patterning (RF fingerprinting), what must be done as part of the WIPS installation?

- A. All WIPS sensors must be installed as dual-purpose (AP/sensor) devices.
- B. A location chipset (GPS) must be installed with it.
- **C. The RF environment must be sampled during an RF calibration process.**
- D. At least six antennas must be installed in each sensor.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

For a WIPS system to perform location patterning (also called RF fingerprinting), it must first perform an RF calibration or RF site survey. This process involves sampling signal strengths from known locations to develop a model of how signals propagate in the environment. This "fingerprint" is then used to triangulate or estimate the positions of rogue devices.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Given: AAA is an architectural framework used to provide three separate security components in a network.

Listed below are three phrases that each describe one aspect of the AAA framework.

Option-1 - This AAA function is performed first and validates user identity prior to determining the network resources to which they will be granted access.

Option-2 - This function is used for monitoring and auditing purposes and includes the collection of data that identifies what a user has done while connected.

Option-3 - This function is used to designate permissions to a particular user.

What answer correctly pairs the AAA component with the descriptions provided above?

- **A. Option-1 - Authentication**  
Option-2 - Accounting  
Option-3 - Authorization
- B. Option-1 - Authentication  
Option-2 - Accounting  
Option-3 - Association
- C. Option-1 - Authorization  
Option-2 - Access Control  
Option-3 - Association
- D. Option-1 - Access Control  
Option-2 - Authorization  
Option-3 - Accounting

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AAA stands for:

Authentication: Validates user identity (Option 1).

Authorization: Grants access to specific resources based on policy (Option 3).

Accounting: Tracks user activity (Option 2).

This ordering matches standard network security architecture:

Who are you? # Authentication

What are you allowed to do? # Authorization

What did you do? # Accounting

Incorrect:

A-C. Misplace or mislabel AAA functions.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (AAA Framework)

CWNP AAA and WLAN Policy Documents

## NEW QUESTION # 47

What statement is true regarding the nonces (ANonce and SNonce) used in the IEEE 802.11 4 Way Handshake?

- A. Nonces are sent in EAPoL frames to indicate to the receiver that the sending station has installed and validated the encryption keys.
- B. The Supplicant uses the SNonce to derive its unique PTK and the Authenticator uses the ANonce to derive its unique PTK, but the nonces are not shared.
- **C. Both nonces are used by the Supplicant and Authenticator in the derivation of a single PTK.**
- D. The nonces are created by combining the MAC addresses of the Supplicant, Authenticator, and Authentication Server into a mixing algorithm.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The PTK derivation requires:

PMK

ANonce (generated by the Authenticator)

SNonce (generated by the Supplicant)

MAC addresses of both Authenticator and Supplicant

Both the Supplicant and Authenticator derive the same PTK using identical inputs during the 4-Way Handshake.

Incorrect:

B). The nonces are shared-each party uses both ANonce and SNonce.

C). Nonces indicate no such validation message.

## IEEE 802.11i Key Management Process

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