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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">• 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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113

The IEEE 802.11 Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) is derived from what cryptographic element?

- A. Phase Shift Key (PSK)
- B. Group Temporal Key (GTK)
- C. Key Confirmation Key (KCK)
- D. Group Master Key (GMK)
- E. PeerKey (PK)
- F. Pairwise Master Key (PMK)

Answer: F

Explanation:

The PTK (Pairwise Transient Key) is derived during the 4-Way Handshake using:
PMK (from PSK or EAP authentication)
ANonce and SNonce (nonces from authenticator and supplicant)
MAC addresses of client and AP
The PTK is then split into keys used for encryption and integrity protection.

Incorrect:

- A). PSK can derive the PMK, but not the PTK directly.
- B). GMK is used to derive the GTK, not PTK.
- D). GTK is for group traffic encryption.
- E & F. PK and KCK are components of PTK or alternate key usage-not used to derive PTK.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (PTK Derivation and Usage)

IEEE 802.11i-2004 Key Hierarchy

NEW QUESTION # 114

A WLAN is implemented using WPA-Personal and MAC filtering.

To what common wireless network attacks is this network potentially vulnerable? (Choose 3)

- A. MAC Spoofing
- B. Offline dictionary attacks
- C. ASLEAP
- D. DoS

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

This network uses WPA-Personal (Pre-Shared Key) and MAC filtering. While it does offer some basic protections, it is still vulnerable to several well-known attack vectors:

- A). Offline dictionary attacks: An attacker can capture the 4-way handshake and perform offline dictionary or brute-force attacks to guess the PSK.
- B). MAC Spoofing: Since MAC filtering is based on easily observed MAC addresses, attackers can spoof an authorized MAC address.
- D). DoS: Attacks such as deauthentication floods or RF jamming can deny users access without needing to break encryption.

Incorrect:

C). ASLEAP: This is specific to LEAP (a weak EAP type), which is not used in WPA-Personal.

References:

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

CWNP Exam Objectives: WLAN Authentication and Encryption

CWNP Whitepaper on WPA/WPA2 vulnerabilities

NEW QUESTION # 115

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

Answer: F

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 # 116

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

Answer: C,D,E

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 # 117

Given: ABC Hospital wishes to create a strong security policy as a first step in securing their 802.11 WLAN.

Before creating the WLAN security policy, what should you ensure you possess?

- A. End-user training manuals for the policies to be created
- B. Security policy generation software
- C. Management support for the process
- D. Awareness of the exact vendor devices being installed

Answer: C

Explanation:

Developing a robust WLAN security policy requires buy-in from executive or senior management. Without management support, it's difficult to enforce compliance, allocate resources, or prioritize security among other organizational objectives. This foundational step ensures that policy creation and enforcement are feasible and aligned with organizational goals.

Incorrect:

A). Device/vendor specifics are addressed later during implementation.

C). End-user training materials are created after the policy is finalized.

D). Security policy software can assist, but is not essential compared to management support.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 2 (Policy Development and Implementation) CWNP WLAN Lifecycle Framework

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