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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"> 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	<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 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"> 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

What EAP type supports using MS-CHAPv2, EAP-GTC or EAP-TLS for wireless client authentication?

- A. H-REAP
- B. LEAP
- C. EAP-GTC
- D. EAP-TTLS**
- E. PEAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security) supports flexible inner authentication methods including:

MS-CHAPv2

EAP-GTC (Generic Token Card)

EAP-TLS (in some configurations)

This versatility allows EAP-TTLS to be used with a wide range of back-end authentication systems, while only requiring a server-side certificate.

Incorrect:

- A). H-REAP (now FlexConnect) is a Cisco AP deployment mode, not an EAP type.
- B). EAP-GTC is a simple authentication method and not a tunnel or container for others.
- D). PEAP typically supports MS-CHAPv2 but not EAP-GTC or EAP-TLS as inner methods.
- E). LEAP uses MS-CHAPv1 and is considered deprecated and insecure.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 46

What is a primary criteria for a network to qualify as a Robust Security Network (RSN)?

- A. WLAN controllers and APs must not support SSHv1.
- B. Token cards must be used for authentication.
- **C. WEP may not be used for encryption.**
- D. Dynamic WEP-104 encryption must be enabled.
- E. WPA-Personal must be supported for authentication and encryption.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Robust Security Network (RSN) is defined by the IEEE 802.11i standard and is designed to provide a framework for secure wireless LAN communications. One of the primary criteria for a network to qualify as an RSN is that WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) must not be used for encryption, as WEP has well-known vulnerabilities and is considered insecure. RSN-compliant networks must use either CCMP (AES) or GCMP for encryption and 802.1X/EAP or WPA2-Personal for authentication.

Incorrect:

- A). Token cards are not part of RSN criteria.
- B). Dynamic WEP is still WEP and disqualifies RSN status.
- D). WPA-Personal may be supported, but alone does not define an RSN.
- E). SSHv1 concerns device management security, not RSN qualification.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Robust Security Networks)

IEEE 802.11i Standard

CWNP Exam Objectives: Security Standards and Protocols

NEW QUESTION # 47

Given: Your company has just completed installation of an IEEE 802.11 WLAN controller with 20 controller-based APs. The CSO has specified PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 as the only authorized WLAN authentication mechanism. Since an LDAP-compliant user database was already in use, a RADIUS server was installed and is querying authentication requests to the LDAP server.

Where must the X.509 server certificate and private key be installed in this network?

- A. Supplicant devices
- B. WLAN controller
- C. Controller-based APs
- **D. RADIUS server**
- E. LDAP server

Answer: D

Explanation:

With PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2:

The TLS tunnel is created between the supplicant and the RADIUS server.

Therefore, the RADIUS server must have the X.509 server certificate and private key to authenticate itself and establish the tunnel.

Incorrect:

- A). Supplicants verify the server's certificate, not hold it.
- B). LDAP server is used for querying, not for EAP termination.
- C). APs and
- D). Controllers pass the authentication info but don't require certificates for PEAP termination.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Types and TLS Tunnel Establishment) CWNP EAP Deployment Guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 48

As the primary security engineer for a large corporate network, you have been asked to author a new security policy for the wireless network. While most client devices support 802.1X authentication, some legacy devices still only support passphrase/PSK-based security methods.

When writing the 802.11 security policy, what password-related items should be addressed?

- A. Static passwords should be changed on a regular basis to minimize the vulnerabilities of a PSK-based authentication.
- B. Password complexity should be maximized so that weak WEP IV attacks are prevented.
- C. Certificates should always be recommended instead of passwords for 802.11 client authentication.
- D. EAP-TLS must be implemented in such scenarios.
- E. MSCHAPv2 passwords used with EAP/PEAPv0 should be stronger than typical WPA2-PSK passphrases.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In environments where PSK-based authentication (like WPA2-Personal) is still in use due to legacy device constraints:

C). Regularly changing static passwords helps limit exposure from credential leaks or previous employees retaining access.

Incorrect:

- A). MSCHAPv2 is vulnerable to offline attacks; recommending strong passwords is good, but that alone isn't sufficient.
- B). WEP is insecure regardless of password strength due to IV reuse.
- D). Certificates are stronger, but not always feasible for legacy systems.
- E). EAP-TLS is ideal but not always compatible with all devices; policies should be flexible to device capabilities.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 3 and 4 (WPA2-PSK and 802.1X Considerations) CWNP WLAN Security Lifecycle and Policy Development

NEW QUESTION # 49

Given: The Aircrack-ng WLAN software tool can capture and transmit modified 802.11 frames over the wireless network. It comes pre-installed on Kali Linux and some other Linux distributions.

What are three uses for such a tool? (Choose 3)

- A. Probing the RADIUS server and authenticator to expose the RADIUS shared secret
- B. Auditing the configuration and functionality of a WIPS by simulating common attack sequences
- C. Cracking the authentication or encryption processes implemented poorly in some WLANs
- D. Transmitting a deauthentication frame to disconnect a user from the AP.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Aircrack-ng is a versatile toolset commonly used for WLAN penetration testing and security auditing. Its capabilities include:

- A). Injecting deauth frames to simulate or test disconnection scenarios.
- B). Testing WIPS responsiveness by simulating common attack frames.
- D). Performing dictionary and brute-force attacks against weakly protected networks (e.g., WPA2-PSK with a weak passphrase).

Incorrect:

- C). Aircrack-ng does not probe or test RADIUS shared secrets.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 (Tools and Wireless Attacks)

Aircrack-ng Documentation (<https://www.aircrack-ng.org/>)

NEW QUESTION # 50

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