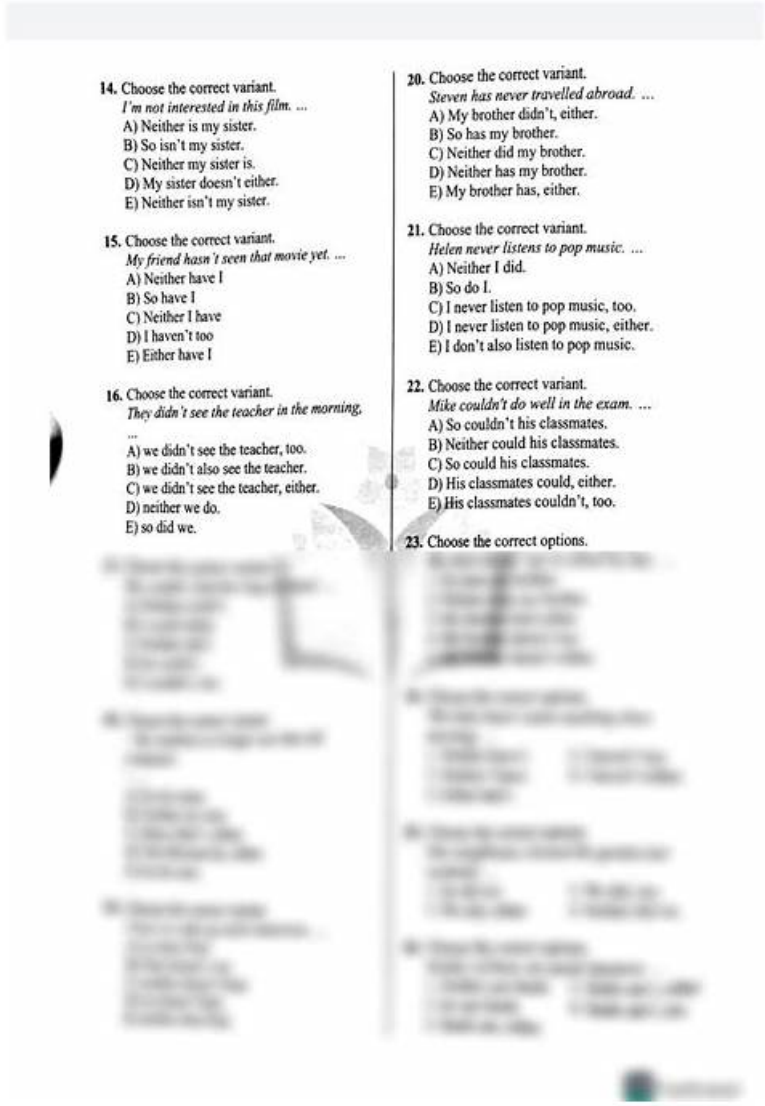
CWNP CWSP-208 Latest Practice Questions | CWSP-208 Reliable Study Notes



14. Choose the correct variant.
I'm not interested in this film. ...
A) Neither is my sister.
B) So isn't my sister.
C) Neither my sister is.
D) My sister doesn't either.
E) Neither isn't my sister.

15. Choose the correct variant.
My friend hasn't seen that movie yet. ...
A) Neither have I
B) So have I
C) Neither I have
D) I haven't too
E) Either have I

16. Choose the correct variant.
They didn't see the teacher in the morning. ...
A) we didn't see the teacher, too.
B) we didn't also see the teacher.
C) we didn't see the teacher, either.
D) neither we do.
E) so did we.

20. Choose the correct variant.
Steven has never travelled abroad. ...
A) My brother didn't, either.
B) So has my brother.
C) Neither did my brother.
D) Neither has my brother.
E) My brother has, either.

21. Choose the correct variant.
Helen never listens to pop music. ...
A) Neither I did.
B) So do I.
C) I never listen to pop music, too.
D) I never listen to pop music, either.
E) I don't also listen to pop music.

22. Choose the correct variant.
Mike couldn't do well in the exam. ...
A) So couldn't his classmates.
B) Neither could his classmates.
C) So could his classmates.
D) His classmates could, either.
E) His classmates couldn't, too.

23. Choose the correct options.

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• 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 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	• 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.

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You should also keep in mind that to get success in the CWNP CWSP-208 exam is not an easy task. The CWNP CWSP-208 certification exam always gives a tough time to their candidates. So you have to plan well and prepare yourself as per the recommended CWSP-208 Exam study material.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
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 and STA2 are using different cipher suites.
- B. STA1 is a reassociation and STA2 is an initial association.

- C. STA1 is a TSN, and STA2 is an RSN.
- D. STA1 and STA2 are using different EAP types.
- E. STA2 has retransmissions of EAP frames.

Answer: D

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 # 70
The IEEE 802.11 standard defined Open System authentication as consisting of two auth frames and two assoc frames. In a WPA2-Enterprise network, what process immediately follows the 802.11 association procedure?

- A. DHCP Discovery
- B. 4-Way Handshake
- C. RADIUS shared secret lookup
- D. Passphrase-to-PSK mapping
- E. Group Key Handshake
- F. 802.1X/EAP authentication

Answer: F

Explanation:
In WPA2-Enterprise:
After successful Open System authentication and 802.11 association, the next step is 802.1X/EAP authentication via EAPOL frames.
This phase establishes user identity and derives the PMK.
Incorrect:
A). Group Key Handshake comes after the 4-Way Handshake.
C). DHCP occurs after authentication and key negotiation.
D). 4-Way Handshake follows successful 802.1X authentication.
E). PSK mapping applies to WPA2-Personal, not Enterprise.
F). The RADIUS shared secret is pre-configured between authenticator and RADIUS server-not part of real- time negotiation.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Authentication and Association Flowchart) IEEE 802.11-2012 Standard

NEW QUESTION # 71
A single AP is configured with three separate WLAN profiles, as follows:
1. SSID: ABCData - BSSID: 00:11:22:00:1F:C3 - VLAN 10 - Security: PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 with AES-CCMP - 3 current clients
2. SSID: ABCVoice - BSSID: 00:11:22:00:1F:C4 - VLAN 60 - Security: WPA2-Personal with AES-CCMP - 2 current clients
3. SSID: Guest - BSSID: 00:11:22:00:1F:C5 - VLAN 90 - Security: Open with captive portal authentication - 3 current clients
Three STAs are connected to ABCData. Three STAs are connected to Guest. Two STAs are connected to ABCVoice.
How many unique GTKs and PTKs are currently in place in this scenario?

- A. 1 GTK - 8 PTKs

- B. 3 GTKs - 8 PTKs
- C. 2 GTKs - 8 PTKs
- D. 2 GTKs - 5 PTKs

Answer: B

Explanation:
PTK (Pairwise Transient Key) is established per-client, so:
ABCData: 3 clients = 3 PTKs
ABCVoice: 2 clients = 2 PTKs
Guest: 3 clients = 3 PTKs
Total: 8 PTKs
GTK (Group Temporal Key) is shared per SSID, so:
One GTK per SSID (ABCData, ABCVoice, Guest)
Total: 3 GTKs
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Key Hierarchy)
IEEE 802.11 Key Management Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 72
You are implementing a wireless LAN that will be used by point-of-sale (PoS) systems in a retail environment. Thirteen PoS computers will be installed. To what industry requirement should you ensure you adhere?

- A. Directive 8500.01
- B. PCI-DSS
- C. ISA99
- D. HIPAA

Answer: B

Explanation:
PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) applies to all entities that process, store, or transmit credit card data. Since Point-of-Sale (PoS) systems handle such transactions in retail environments, the wireless network supporting them must comply with PCI-DSS. This includes encrypting wireless transmissions, segmenting network traffic, and implementing WIPS for rogue detection and logging.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 - WLAN Policy & Regulatory Compliance
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Industry Standards & Compliance (e.g., PCI-DSS, HIPAA)"

NEW QUESTION # 73
In the basic 4-way handshake used in secure 802.11 networks, what is the purpose of the ANonce and SNonce? (Choose 2)

- A. They allow the participating STAs to create dynamic keys while avoiding sending unicast encryption keys across the wireless medium.
- B. The IEEE 802.11 standard requires that all encrypted frames contain a nonce to serve as a Message Integrity Check (MIC).
- C. They are used to pad Message 1 and Message 2 so each frame contains the same number of bytes.
- D. They are added together and used as the GMK, from which the GTK is derived.
- E. They are input values used in the derivation of the Pairwise Transient Key.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
In the 802.11 4-Way Handshake:
D: The ANonce (from the AP) and SNonce (from the STA) are critical entropy values used along with the PMK, MAC addresses, etc., to derive the PTK securely.
E: This process ensures both parties derive the same PTK without ever transmitting the key over the air, mitigating interception risk.
Incorrect:
A). Nonces are not padding bytes.

B). Nonces are not the MIC; MIC is a separate integrity mechanism.
C). GMK and GTK are for group keys, not derived from nonces.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (4-Way Handshake Mechanics)
IEEE 802.11i Specification

NEW QUESTION # 74
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