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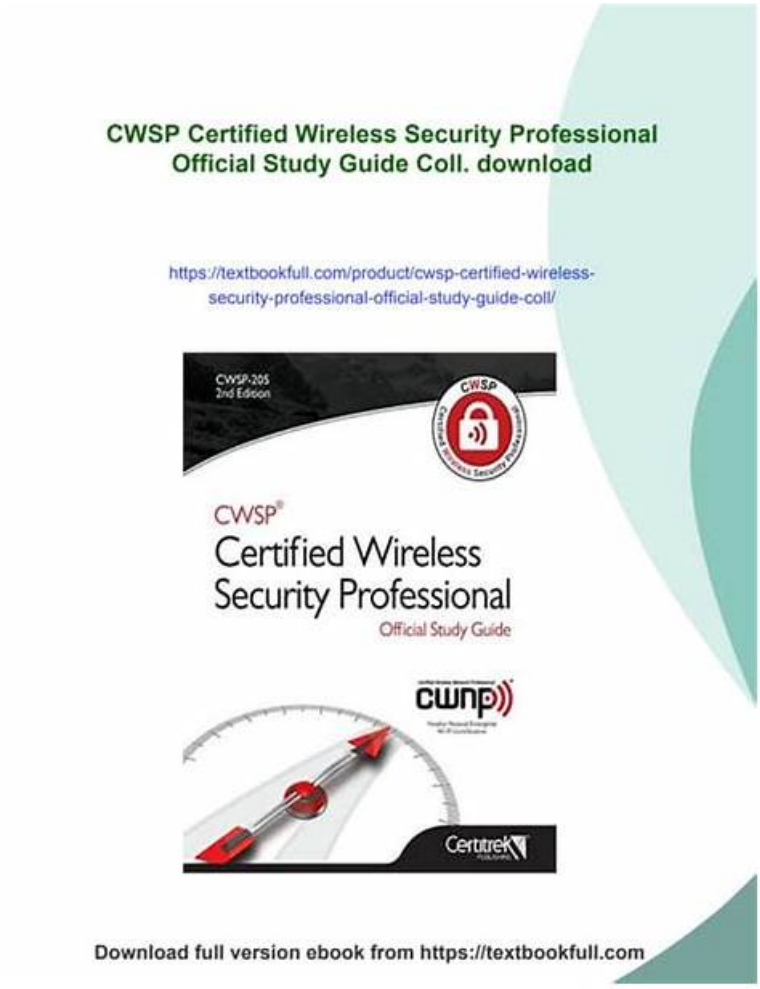

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
You are configuring seven APs to prevent common security attacks. The APs are to be installed in a small business and to reduce costs, the company decided to install all consumer-grade wireless routers. The wireless routers will connect to a switch, which connects directly to the Internet connection providing 50 Mbps of Internet bandwidth that will be shared among 53 wireless clients and 17 wired clients.
To ensure the wireless network is as secure as possible from common attacks, what security measure can you implement given only the hardware referenced?

- A. 802.1X/EAP-PEAP
- B. WPA-Enterprise
- C. WPA2-Personal
- D. WPA2-Enterprise

Answer: C

Explanation:

Given that only consumer-grade routers are used and no RADIUS server or enterprise infrastructure is mentioned, WPA2-Personal is the most secure option available. It uses a pre-shared key (PSK) for authentication and AES-CCMP for encryption, offering strong protection for small businesses lacking enterprise equipment.
Enterprise methods such as WPA2-Enterprise, 802.1X, and EAP-PEAP require a RADIUS server or authentication backend, which isn't supported in typical consumer-grade routers.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (WLAN Security Technologies)
CWNP Wi-Fi Security Deployment Guide for Small Businesses
CWNP E-Learning Modules: WPA2-PSK vs WPA2-Enterprise

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. 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. RF DoS attacks prevent successful wireless communication on a specific frequency or frequency range.
- D. Management interface exploit attacks are attacks that use social engineering to gain credentials from managers.
- E. Hijacking attacks interrupt a user's legitimate connection and introduce a new connection with an evil twin AP.
- F. Zero-day attacks are always authentication or encryption cracking attacks.

Answer: A,C,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: The ABC Corporation currently utilizes an enterprise Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to allow employees to securely access network resources with smart cards. The new wireless network will use WPA2- Enterprise as its primary authentication solution.
You have been asked to recommend a Wi-Fi Alliance-tested EAP method.
What solutions will require the least change in how users are currently authenticated and still integrate with their existing PKI?

- A. PEAPv0/EAP-TLS
- B. LEAP
- C. PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2
- D. EAP-FAST
- E. EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2
- F. EAP-TLS

Answer: F

Explanation:
ABC Corporation already uses PKI and smart cards. EAP-TLS:
Is a certificate-based authentication protocol.
Integrates seamlessly with PKI infrastructure.
Is supported and certified by the Wi-Fi Alliance.
Incorrect:
A). EAP-FAST uses PACs, not certificates.
C). PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 does not use certificates on the client side and is less secure.

D). LEAP is deprecated and insecure.
E). PEAPv0/EAP-TLS is not a standardized combination.
F). EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2 requires password-based authentication inside a tunnel, not certificate-based authentication.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP-TLS and PKI)
CWNP WPA2-Enterprise Integration Guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 118
Given: Many computer users connect to the Internet at airports, which often have 802.11n access points with a captive portal for authentication.
While using an airport hot-spot with this security solution, to what type of wireless attack is a user susceptible? (Choose 2)

- A. IGMP snooping
- B. Management interface exploits
- C. Man-in-the-Middle
- D. Wi-Fi phishing
- E. UDP port redirection

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Open networks with captive portals do not provide link-layer encryption, so:
A). Man-in-the-Middle (MitM): Attackers can intercept or modify traffic between the user and the legitimate network (especially before HTTPS negotiation).
B). Wi-Fi phishing: Evil twin APs may mimic the legitimate hotspot and show a fake captive portal, stealing user credentials or prompting malicious downloads.
Incorrect:
C). Management interface exploits target device admin panels, not typical client users.
D). UDP port redirection and
E). IGMP snooping are network-layer behaviors, not common user-targeted attacks.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Hotspot Vulnerabilities)
CWNP Wi-Fi Phishing and Evil Twin Defense Strategies

NEW QUESTION # 119
You must support a TSN as you have older wireless equipment that will not support the required processing of AES encryption. Which one of the following technologies will you use on the network so that a TSN can be implemented that would not be required in a network compliant with 802.11-2012 non-deprecated technologies?

- A. WEP
- B. CCMP
- C. WPA2
- D. RC4

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Transitional Security Network (TSN) allows legacy stations to interoperate by using older encryption methods. If AES (CCMP) is unsupported by older equipment, the network can fall back to TKIP, which uses RC4 as its encryption algorithm. TKIP enables AES encryption on newer devices while accommodating legacy clients.
Options A, C, D are current or deprecated standards with AES; only RC4 matches the transitional need.
References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (TSN, TKIP, AES-CCMP)

NEW QUESTION # 120
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