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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"><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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Security Lifecycle Management:</b> 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>• <b>WLAN Security Design and Architecture:</b> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Attacks:</b> 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>

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### CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

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. STA2 has retransmissions of EAP frames.
- C. STA1 is a reassociation and STA2 is an initial association.
- **D. STA1 and STA2 are using different EAP types.**

- E. STA1 is a TSN, and STA2 is an RSN.

**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 # 80

Given: Fred works primarily from home and public wireless hot-spots rather than commuting to the office. He frequently accesses the office network remotely from his Mac laptop using the local 802.11 WLAN.

In this remote scenario, what single wireless security practice will provide the greatest security for Fred?

- A. Use WIPS sensor software on the laptop to monitor for risks and attacks
- B. Use 802.1X/PEAPv0 to connect to the corporate office network from public hot-spots
- **C. Use an IPSec VPN for connectivity to the office network**
- D. Use enterprise WIPS on the corporate office network
- E. Use secure protocols, such as FTP, for remote file transfers.
- F. Use only HTTPS when agreeing to acceptable use terms on public networks

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When connecting over untrusted public networks:

An IPSec VPN provides encryption and authentication from the client to the corporate network.

This protects against eavesdropping, man-in-the-middle attacks, and spoofed hotspots.

Incorrect:

- B). HTTPS only protects web sessions-not all traffic.
- C). Enterprise WIPS at the office won't protect remote users.
- D). Laptop-based WIPS software is rare and less effective than using a VPN.
- E). 802.1X/PEAP is not designed for remote use over public hotspots.
- F). FTP is not secure; secure alternatives include SFTP or FTPS.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (VPNs and Remote Security)

CWNP Remote Access Security Best Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 81

You have an AP implemented that functions only using 802.11-2012 standard methods for the WLAN communications on the RF side and implementing multiple SSIDs and profiles on the management side configured as follows:

1. SSID: Guest - VLAN 90 - Security: Open with captive portal authentication - 2 current clients
2. SSID: ABCData - VLAN 10 - Security: PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 with AES-CCMP - 5 current clients
3. SSID: ABCVoice - VLAN 60 - Security: WPA2-Personal - 2 current clients Two client STAs are connected to ABCData and can access a media server that requires authentication at the Application Layer and is used to stream multicast video streams to the clients.

What client stations possess the keys that are necessary to decrypt the multicast data packets carrying these videos?

- A. All clients that are associated to the AP using any SSID
- B. All clients that are associated to the AP with a shared GTK, which includes ABCData and ABCVoice.
- **C. All clients that are associated to the AP using the ABCData SSID**

- D. Only the members of the executive team that are part of the multicast group configured on the media server

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The GTK (Group Temporal Key) is used to encrypt multicast/broadcast traffic.

Each SSID has a unique GTK.

Only clients on the same SSID (ABCData) will receive and be able to decrypt multicast traffic encrypted with ABCData's GTK.

Incorrect:

A). Application-layer authentication does not affect GTK distribution.

C). Clients on other SSIDs (e.g., Guest, ABCVoice) have different GTKs and cannot decrypt ABCData's multicast traffic.

D). Each SSID uses a unique GTK; GTKs are not shared across SSIDs.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (GTK Usage in Multicast)

IEEE 802.11i and CCMP Specifications

### NEW QUESTION # 82

Given: When the CCMP cipher suite is used for protection of data frames, 16 bytes of overhead are added to the Layer 2 frame. 8 of these bytes comprise the MIC.

What purpose does the encrypted MIC play in protecting the data frame?

- A. The MIC is a hash computation performed by the receiver against the MAC header to detect replay attacks prior to processing the encrypted payload.
- B. The MIC is used as a first layer of validation to ensure that the wireless receiver does not incorrectly process corrupted signals.
- C. The MIC is a random value generated during the 4-way handshake and is used for key mixing to enhance the strength of the derived PTK.
- **D. The MIC provides for a cryptographic integrity check against the data payload to ensure that it matches the original transmitted data.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Message Integrity Code (MIC) is:

A cryptographic checksum applied to the data payload.

It ensures the payload was not modified in transit and guards against tampering.

With AES-CCMP, the MIC is generated as part of the encryption process and verified upon decryption.

Incorrect:

A). Signal integrity is validated at the physical layer, not through the MIC.

C). The MIC protects data payload integrity, not just MAC headers.

D). The MIC is not generated during the 4-Way Handshake.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (CCMP and Frame Protection)

IEEE 802.11i-2004 Specification

### NEW QUESTION # 83

Given: ABC Company has 20 employees and only needs one access point to cover their entire facility. Ten of ABC Company's employees have laptops with radio cards capable of only WPA security. The other ten employees have laptops with radio cards capable of WPA2 security. The network administrator wishes to secure all wireless communications (broadcast and unicast) for each laptop with its strongest supported security mechanism, but does not wish to implement a RADIUS/AAA server due to complexity.

What security implementation will allow the network administrator to achieve this goal?

- **A. Implement two separate SSIDs on the AP-one for WPA-Personal using TKIP and one for WPA2- Personal using AES-CCMP.**
- B. Implement an SSID with WPA2-Personal that allows both AES-CCMP and TKIP clients to connect.
- C. Implement an SSID with WPA-Personal that allows both AES-CCMP and TKIP clients to connect.
- D. Implement an SSID with WPA2-Personal that sends all broadcast traffic using AES-CCMP and unicast traffic using either TKIP or AES-CCMP.

