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CWNP CWSP-208

Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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There is plenty of skilled and motivated staff to help you obtain the Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) exam certificate that you are looking forward. We have faith in our professional team and our CWSP-208 Study Tool, and we also wish you trust us wholeheartedly. Because of this function, you can easily grasp how the practice system operates and be able to get hold of the core knowledge about the Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) exam. In addition, when you are in the real exam environment, you can learn to control your speed and quality in answering questions and form a good habit of doing exercise, so that you're going to be fine in the Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) exam.

CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> • 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

Given: You are using WEP as an encryption solution. You are using VLANs for network segregation. Why can you not establish an RSNA?

- A. RSNA connections require CCMP and do not support TKIP or WEP.
- B. RSNA connections do not work in conjunction with VLANs.
- C. RSNA connections require BIP and do not support TKIP, CCMP or WEP.
- **D. RSNA connections require TKIP or CCMP.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

RSNA (Robust Security Network Association), as defined by 802.11i, requires: TKIP (WPA) or CCMP (WPA2) for encryption.

WEP is deprecated and not supported for RSNA since it does not meet RSN standards.

Incorrect:

B & C. BIP is not required for RSNA formation-it is used for management frame protection (802.11w).

D). VLANs are orthogonal to RSNA-network segmentation does not interfere with RSNA formation.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 60

Given: An 802.1X/EAP implementation includes an Active Directory domain controller running Windows Server 2012 and an AP from a major vendor. A Linux server is running RADIUS and it queries the domain controller for user credentials. A Windows client is accessing the network.

What device functions as the EAP Supplicant?

- A. An unlisted WLAN controller
- B. Windows server
- C. Windows client
- D. Linux server
- E. Access point
- F. An unlisted switch

Answer: C

Explanation:

In an 802.1X/EAP authentication model:

Supplicant: The device requesting access (the Windows client).

Authenticator: The AP or switch enforcing access decisions.

Authentication Server: The RADIUS server (Linux in this case), which communicates with a backend credential database (Active Directory).

The Windows client runs the EAP supplicant software to initiate authentication.

Incorrect:

A). The Linux server is the Authentication Server (not Supplicant).

C). The AP acts as the Authenticator.

D). The Windows Server is the credential store, not the supplicant.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X Roles and Communication)

CWNP 802.1X Architecture Diagram

NEW QUESTION # 61

Given: The Marketing department's WLAN users need to reach their file and email server as well as the Internet, but should not have access to any other network resources.

What single WLAN security feature should be implemented to comply with these requirements?

- A. RADIUS policy accounting
- B. Role-based access control
- C. Mutual authentication
- D. Group authentication
- E. Captive portal

Answer: B

Explanation:

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) allows administrators to define user roles and enforce network access permissions based on the user's identity. By implementing RBAC in the WLAN, you can:

Grant the Marketing group access only to the file/email server and the Internet Prevent access to other internal resources This single feature enables fine-grained restriction without needing multiple SSIDs or ACLs.

Other options don't provide the necessary flexibility:

A). Mutual authentication ensures secure identity verification but doesn't control network access scope B & D & E do not provide targeted resource-level access control References:

CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Access Control Policy and RBAC)

NEW QUESTION # 62

When using the 802.1X/EAP framework for authentication in 802.11 WLANs, why is the 802.1X Controlled Port still blocked after the 802.1X/EAP framework has completed successfully?

- A. The 802.1X Controlled Port is blocked until Vendor Specific Attributes (VSAs) are exchanged inside a RADIUS packet between the Authenticator and Authentication Server.
- B. The 802.1X Controlled Port remains blocked until an IP address is requested and accepted by the Supplicant.
- C. The 802.1X Controlled Port is always blocked, but the Uncontrolled Port opens after the EAP authentication process completes.
- **D. The 4-Way Handshake must be performed before the 802.1X Controlled Port changes to the unblocked state.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 802.1X Controlled Port remains blocked after EAP authentication is complete. It is only unblocked once the 4-Way Handshake completes successfully. This handshake:

Confirms that both client and AP have the same PMK.

Derives the PTK and installs keys.

Once encryption keys are in place, the Controlled Port is opened for data.

Incorrect:

A). The Controlled Port is what opens after successful authentication and key establishment.

B). IP addressing (via DHCP) happens after the Controlled Port is open.

D). Vendor-Specific Attributes may play a role in policy assignment but do not govern port control timing.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X and Controlled Port Behavior)

IEEE 802.1X and 802.11i Standards

NEW QUESTION # 63

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) allows a WLAN administrator to perform what network function?

- A. Minimize traffic load on an AP by requiring mandatory admission control for use of the Voice access category.
- B. Allow simultaneous support for multiple EAP types on a single access point.
- **C. Provide two or more user groups connected to the same SSID with different levels of network privileges.**
- D. Allow access to specific files and applications based on the user's WMM access category.

Answer: C

Explanation:

RBAC enables dynamic assignment of different access privileges (e.g., VLAN, ACLs, bandwidth) to users even when they connect through the same SSID. This simplifies SSID management while maintaining fine-grained access control.

Incorrect:

A). Admission control is a QoS/WMM function, not RBAC.

B). Access category (AC) affects frame prioritization, not file/app access.

D). Multiple EAP types are supported in authentication servers-not directly tied to RBAC.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Role-Based Access Control and SSID Simplification)

NEW QUESTION # 64

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