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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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.

CWSP-208 real exam dumps: Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) & CWSP-208 free practice exam

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
Given: XYZ Company has recently installed a controller-based WLAN and is using a RADIUS server to query authentication requests to an LDAP server. XYZ maintains user-based access policies and would like to use the RADIUS server to facilitate network authorization.
What RADIUS features could be used by XYZ to assign the proper network permissions to users during authentication? (Choose 2)

- A. RADIUS can reassign a client's 802.11 association to a new SSID by referencing a username-to-SSID mapping table in the LDAP user database.
- B. The RADIUS server can support vendor-specific attributes in the ACCESS-ACCEPT response, which can be used for user policy assignment.
- C. The RADIUS server can communicate with the DHCP server to issue the appropriate IP address and VLAN assignment to users.
- D. RADIUS attributes can be used to assign permission levels, such as read-only permission, to users of a particular network resource.
- E. RADIUS can send a DO-NOT-AUTHORIZE demand to the authenticator to prevent the STA from gaining access to specific files, but may only employ this in relation to Linux servers.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:
B). Vendor-Specific Attributes (VSAs) allow integration with WLAN vendors' controllers to assign roles, VLANs, QoS levels, etc., during user authentication.
E). Standard or vendor-specific RADIUS attributes can dynamically assign permission levels based on group membership, department, or role.
Incorrect:
A). RADIUS does not directly manage DHCP functions.
C). SSID is selected by the user's device, not by the RADIUS server.
D). RADIUS uses ACCESS-REJECT, not "DO-NOT-AUTHORIZE," and it is not OS-specific.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (RADIUS and Policy Assignment)
CWNP RADIUS Deployment Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 43
Given: In XYZ's small business, two autonomous 802.11ac APs and 12 client devices are in use with WPA2- Personal.
What statement about the WLAN security of this company is true?

- A. Intruders may obtain the passphrase with an offline dictionary attack and gain network access, but will be unable to decrypt the data traffic of other users.
- B. An unauthorized wireless client device cannot associate, but can eavesdrop on some data because WPA2-Personal does not encrypt multicast or broadcast traffic.
- C. An unauthorized WLAN user with a protocol analyzer can decode data frames of authorized users if he captures the BSSID, client MAC address, and a user's 4-Way Handshake.
- D. A successful attack against all unicast traffic on the network would require a weak passphrase dictionary attack and the capture of the latest 4-Way Handshake for each client.
- E. Because WPA2-Personal uses Open System authentication followed by a 4-Way Handshake, hijacking attacks are easily performed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In WPA2-Personal, each client derives its Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) based on a shared Pairwise Master Key (PMK) and values exchanged during the 4-Way Handshake. Therefore, even if the passphrase is cracked, an attacker must still capture the 4-Way Handshake for each target client in order to decrypt their unicast traffic.
Incorrect:
A). Incorrect because cracking the passphrase allows decrypting data traffic after capturing the 4-Way Handshake.
C). WPA2 encrypts multicast and broadcast traffic using the GTK, which unauthorized clients cannot derive.
D). Capturing BSSID and MAC isn't enough without knowing the passphrase and the full 4-Way Handshake.
E). Hijacking is harder in WPA2-Personal due to the dynamic PTK derived per session.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (WPA2-PSK Key Management)
CWNP Learning: WLAN Encryption and PTK Derivation

NEW QUESTION # 44
What elements should be addressed by a WLAN security policy? (Choose 2)

- A. The exact passwords to be used for administration interfaces on infrastructure devices
- B. End-user training for password selection and acceptable network use
- C. How to prevent non-IT employees from learning about and reading the user security policy
- D. Social engineering recognition and mitigation techniques
- E. Enabling encryption to prevent MAC addresses from being sent in clear text

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
A strong WLAN security policy should encompass both technical controls and user education.
C). Educating users about secure password creation and acceptable use policies helps reduce risks due to weak authentication and misuse.

E). Social engineering is a common attack vector, and educating users to recognize and report such attempts is critical.
Incorrect:
A). MAC addresses are always transmitted in the clear, even with encryption.
B). Policies should be shared with users to promote compliance and awareness.
D). Passwords for administrative systems should not be disclosed in public documentation or policy documents.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 2 (Security Policies and End-User Training) CWNP WLAN Security Policy Templates

NEW QUESTION # 45
Given: XYZ Hospital plans to improve the security and performance of their Voice over Wi-Fi implementation and will be upgrading to 802.11n phones with 802.1X/EAP authentication. XYZ would like to support fast secure roaming for the phones and will require the ability to troubleshoot reassociations that are delayed or dropped during inter-channel roaming.
What portable solution would be recommended for XYZ to troubleshoot roaming problems?

- A. WIPS sensor software installed on a laptop computer
- B. Laptop-based protocol analyzer with multiple 802.11n adapters
- C. Spectrum analyzer software installed on a laptop computer
- D. An autonomous AP mounted on a mobile cart and configured to operate in monitor mode

Answer: B

Explanation:
For troubleshooting fast roaming (e.g. 802.11r) across channels, a portable protocol analyzer with dual- or multi-band 802.11n adapters enables:
Simultaneous packet capture on different channels
Capturing handoff-related frames and timing analysis in roaming scenarios This setup allows detailed capture of reassociation, authentication, and 4-Way Handshake processes, essential for diagnosing roaming delays.
Other options (WIPS, spectrum analyzer, autonomous AP) do not support detailed 802.11 frame capture across multiple channels during roaming events.
References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Roaming Troubleshooting)

NEW QUESTION # 46
Joe's new laptop is experiencing difficulty connecting to ABC Company's 802.11 WLAN using 802.1X/EAP PEAPv0. The company's wireless network administrator assured Joe that his laptop was authorized in the WIPS management console for connectivity to ABC's network before it was given to him. The WIPS termination policy includes alarms for rogue stations, roque APs, DoS attacks and unauthorized roaming.
What is a likely reason that Joe cannot connect to the network?

- A. An ASLEAP attack has been detected on APs to which Joe's laptop was trying to associate. The WIPS responded by disabling the APs.
- B. Joe's integrated 802.11 radio is sending multiple Probe Request frames on each channel.
- C. Joe disabled his laptop's integrated 802.11 radio and is using a personal PC card radio with a different chipset, drivers, and client utilities.
- D. Joe configured his 802.11 radio card to transmit at 100 mW to increase his SNR. The WIPS is detecting this much output power as a DoS attack.

Answer: C

Explanation:
WIPS systems often enforce policies based on MAC addresses and associated hardware fingerprints. If Joe uses a different wireless adapter than the one authorized, it may trigger a rogue device or unauthorized client alarm-even if it's the same laptop. This behavior is common in environments with strict WIPS enforcement policies.

NEW QUESTION # 47
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