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Exam : CWSP-208

Title : 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">• 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	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Given: During 802.1X/LEAP authentication, the username is passed across the wireless medium in clear text. From a security perspective, why is this significant?

- A. The username can be looked up in a dictionary file that lists common username/password combinations.
- B. 4-Way Handshake nonces are based on the username in WPA and WPA2 authentication.
- C. The username is needed for Personal Access Credential (PAC) and X.509 certificate validation.
- D. The username is an input to the LEAP challenge/response hash that is exploited, so the username must be known to conduct authentication cracking.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Cisco LEAP (Lightweight EAP), the username is sent in clear text as part of the 802.1X authentication process. LEAP uses a challenge/response authentication mechanism that is susceptible to offline dictionary attacks because the attacker only needs to know the username and capture the challenge/response exchange to perform brute-force guessing of passwords. The username is used in

generating the hash for the authentication exchange, making its disclosure critical for an attacker.

Incorrect:

- A). PACs are used in EAP-FAST, not LEAP.
- C). The 4-Way Handshake nonces are unrelated to the username.
- D). While dictionary files may include username/password combos, the cryptographic significance in LEAP is due to the challenge/response mechanism.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Types and Authentication Attacks)

CWNP Whitepaper: LEAP Vulnerabilities

NEW QUESTION # 25

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. 2 GTKs - 5 PTKs
- **B. 3 GTKs - 8 PTKs**
- C. 2 GTKs - 8 PTKs
- D. 1 GTK - 8 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 # 26

Given: ABC Company is deploying an IEEE 802.11-compliant wireless security solution using 802.1X/EAP authentication.

According to company policy, the security solution must prevent an eavesdropper from decrypting data frames traversing a wireless connection.

What security characteristics and/or components play a role in preventing data decryption? (Choose 2)

- A. PLCP Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
- **B. Group Temporal Keys**
- C. Integrity Check Value (ICV)
- D. Encrypted Passphrase Protocol (EPP)
- **E. 4-Way Handshake**
- F. Multi-factor authentication

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

To prevent data decryption:

- B). The 4-Way Handshake derives and installs unique unicast keys (PTKs) on both client and AP.

F). The GTK is used to encrypt broadcast and multicast frames, ensuring group traffic is protected.

Incorrect:

- A). Multi-factor authentication enhances identity assurance but not encryption.
- C). PLCP CRC checks for transmission errors but does not secure data.
- D). EPP is not a valid or recognized encryption protocol.
- E). ICV was used in WEP and is cryptographically weak.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Key Hierarchy and 4-Way Handshake)

IEEE 802.11i Standard

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 28

Given: You have implemented strong authentication and encryption mechanisms for your enterprise 802.11 WLAN using 802.1X/EAP with AES-CCMP.

For users connecting within the headquarters office, what other security solution will provide continuous monitoring of both clients and APs with 802.11-specific tracking?

- A. IPSec VPN client and server software
- B. RADIUS proxy server
- C. Internet firewall software
- D. **Wireless intrusion prevention system**
- E. WLAN endpoint agent software

Answer: D

Explanation:

In integrated WIPS systems, radios are shared between client servicing and security scanning. To maintain quality of service for latency-sensitive applications such as VoWiFi (Voice over Wi-Fi), scanning operations may be temporarily suspended or deprioritized, potentially reducing security monitoring during those periods.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - Integrated WIPS Tradeoffs

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Integrated WIPS Behavior and Performance Impact"

NEW QUESTION # 29

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