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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"> • 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	<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 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 (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

While performing a manual scan of your environment using a spectrum analyzer on a laptop computer, you notice a signal in the real time FFT view. The signal is characterized by having peak power centered on channel 11 with an approximate width of 20 MHz at its peak. The signal widens to approximately 40 MHz after it has weakened by about 30 dB.

What kind of signal is displayed in the spectrum analyzer?

- A. An 802.11g AP operating normally in 2.4 GHz
- B. A frequency hopping device is being used as a signal jammer in 5 GHz
- C. An 802.11a AP operating normally in 5 GHz
- D. A low-power wideband RF attack is in progress in 2.4 GHz, causing significant 802.11 interference

Answer: A

Explanation:

An 802.11g AP uses a 20 MHz-wide channel centered around a specific frequency (e.g., channel 11 at 2.462 GHz). On a spectrum analyzer:

The signal will peak at the center frequency with high power.

The width of approximately 20 MHz at peak and extending to 40 MHz as it drops 30 dB is typical for OFDM-based transmissions (802.11g uses OFDM).

Incorrect:

- A). Frequency hopping is characteristic of Bluetooth and looks different on the spectrum (bursty, narrow signals that shift rapidly).
- B). A wideband attack would appear more constant and not centered like a normal AP.
- D). 802.11a operates in the 5 GHz band, not channel 11 (which is 2.4 GHz).

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (RF Analysis and Interference)

CWNP RF Spectrum Interpretation Guide

NEW QUESTION # 27

What preventative measures are performed by a WIPS against intrusions?

- A. Deauthentication attack against a classified neighbor AP
- B. EAPoL Reject frame flood against a rogue AP
- C. ASLEAP attack against a rogue AP
- D. **Uses SNMP to disable the switch port to which rogue APs connect**
- E. Evil twin attack against a rogue AP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) can proactively respond to detected threats using various techniques. One such preventative measure is integration with the wired infrastructure to mitigate rogue APs by disabling the switch port they are connected to. This is typically done through SNMP or other switch management interfaces.

This form of wired-side containment is more secure and compliant than wireless-side attacks (e.g., deauthentication), which can violate regulations in some jurisdictions.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Architecture and Countermeasures
CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Objectives: "WIPS Prevention and Containment Techniques"

NEW QUESTION # 28

An attack is under way on the network. The attack is preventing users from accessing resources required for business operations, but the attacker has not gained access to any files or data. What kind of attack is described?

- A. Hijacking
- **B. DoS**
- C. ASLEAP
- D. Man-in-the-middle

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack focuses on preventing legitimate users from accessing network resources. In this case, the attacker has not accessed files or data but is interrupting services. This aligns perfectly with a DoS attack scenario.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (WLAN Threat Categories)

CWNP Learning Center: DoS and Availability Attacks

NEW QUESTION # 29

Given: You are the WLAN administrator in your organization and you are required to monitor the network and ensure all active

WLANs are providing RSNs. You have a laptop protocol analyzer configured.

In what frame could you see the existence or non-existence of proper RSN configuration parameters for each BSS through the RSN IE?

- A. Data frames
- B. RTS
- C. Beacon
- D. Probe request
- E. CTS

Answer: C

Explanation:

The RSN (Robust Security Network) Information Element (IE) is used to advertise the security capabilities of a wireless network, particularly for WPA2 and WPA3 networks. This RSN IE is contained in Beacon and Probe Response management frames, not in Probe Request, RTS, CTS, or Data frames. The Beacon frame is sent periodically by an AP to announce its presence and includes critical information about the BSS, including security settings like the RSN IE.

You would use a protocol analyzer to capture Beacon frames and inspect the RSN IE field to confirm if a BSS is properly configured to use RSN protections such as WPA2-Enterprise or WPA2-Personal.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - WLAN Discovery & Enumeration

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "802.11 Frame Analysis" and "Understanding RSN Information Element Fields"

NEW QUESTION # 30

Given: You view a protocol analyzer capture decode with the following protocol frames listed in the following order (excluding the ACK frames):

- 1) 802.11 Probe Request and 802.11 Probe Response
- 2) 802.11 Auth and another 802.11 Auth
- 2) 802.11 Assoc Req and 802.11 Assoc Rsp
- 4) EAPOL-Start
- 5) EAP Request and EAP Response
- 6) EAP Request and EAP Response
- 7) EAP Request and EAP Response
- 8) EAP Request and EAP Response
- 9) EAP Request and EAP Response
- 10) EAP Success
- 19) EAPOL-Key (4 frames in a row)

What are you seeing in the capture file? (Choose 4)

- A. 802.11 Open System authentication
- B. WPA2-Enterprise authentication
- C. 4-Way Handshake
- D. Wi-Fi Protected Setup with PIN
- E. 802.1X with Dynamic WEP
- F. WPA2-Personal authentication
- G. Active Scanning

Answer: A,B,C,G

Explanation:

A). WPA2-Enterprise authentication: The multiple EAP Request/Response exchanges followed by an EAP Success and a 4-Way Handshake (EAPOL-Key frames) indicate 802.1X authentication, characteristic of WPA2-Enterprise.

C). 802.11 Open System authentication: Two Auth frames (request and response) without encryption negotiation signify Open System Authentication - a default in RSN setups.

F). Active Scanning: Begins with Probe Request and Probe Response - part of an active scan process.

G). 4-Way Handshake: Identified by four sequential EAPOL-Key frames, completing the authentication process in WPA2.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Frame Analysis of Enterprise Authentication CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "EAP Authentication Flow" and "4-Way Handshake Analysis"

NEW QUESTION # 31

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