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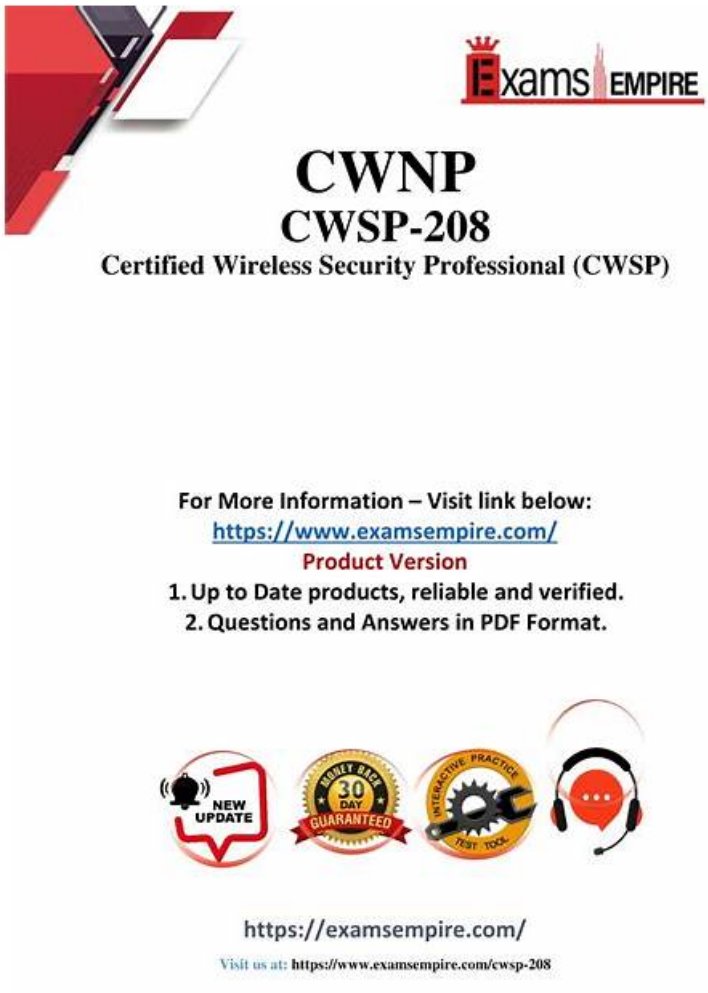

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
As a part of a large organization's security policy, how should a wireless security professional address the problem of rogue access points?

- A. Enable port security on Ethernet switch ports with a maximum of only 3 MAC addresses on each port.
- B. A trained employee should install and configure a WIPS for rogue detection and response measures.
- C. Hide the SSID of all legitimate APs on the network so that intruders cannot copy this parameter on rogue APs.
- D. Use a WPA2-Enterprise compliant security solution with strong mutual authentication and encryption for network access of corporate devices.
- E. Conduct thorough manual facility scans with spectrum analyzers to detect rogue AP RF signatures.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Rogue APs pose a significant risk and should be detected and mitigated automatically.
D). A properly configured Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) can detect unauthorized APs and prevent client

associations to them in real time.
Incorrect:
A). While WPA2-Enterprise adds client-level protection, it does not detect rogue APs.
B). Hiding SSIDs is ineffective-SSIDs are still discoverable in management frames.
C). Manual scans are labor-intensive and impractical for ongoing monitoring.
E). Port security controls wired threats but cannot detect rogue APs using wireless signals.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems) CWNP Rogue Detection Strategies

NEW QUESTION # 38
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 always blocked, but the Uncontrolled Port opens after the EAP authentication process completes.
- B. The 802.1X Controlled Port remains blocked until an IP address is requested and accepted by the Supplicant.
- C. The 4-Way Handshake must be performed before the 802.1X Controlled Port changes to the unblocked state.
- D. The 802.1X Controlled Port is blocked until Vender Specific Attributes (VSAs) are exchanged inside a RADIUS packet between the Authenticator and Authentication Server.

Answer: C

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 # 39
You have been recently hired as the wireless network administrator for an organization spread across seven locations. They have deployed more than 100 APs, but they have not been managed in either an automated or manual process for more than 18 months. Given this length of time, what is one of the first things you should evaluate from a security perspective?

- A. The firmware revision
- B. The channels in use
- C. The VLANs in use
- D. The channel widths configured

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a security context, outdated firmware is one of the most critical vulnerabilities. Firmware updates typically patch known security issues, fix bugs, and provide new features or improved encryption support. If the APs have not been updated or checked in over 18 months, they could be running firmware with known exploits or lacking critical security patches, making firmware review a top priority.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 8 - WLAN Security Lifecycle and Maintenance CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Firmware and Security Patch Management"

NEW QUESTION # 40
Given: ABC Company has recently installed a WLAN controller and configured it to support WPA2- Enterprise security. The administrator has configured a security profile on the WLAN controller for each group within the company (Marketing, Sales, and Engineering).
How are authenticated users assigned to groups so that they receive the correct security profile within the WLAN controller?

- A. The RADIUS server sends a group name return list attribute to the WLAN controller during every successful user authentication.
- B. The WLAN controller polls the RADIUS server for a complete list of authenticated users and groups after each user authentication.
- C. The RADIUS server forwards the request for a group attribute to an LDAP database service, and LDAP sends the group attribute to the WLAN controller.
- D. The RADIUS server sends the list of authenticated users and groups to the WLAN controller as part of a 4-Way Handshake prior to user authentication.

Answer: A

Explanation:
RADIUS supports dynamic policy assignment via return list attributes (e.g., Tunnel-Private-Group-ID, Class).
The WLAN controller reads this group attribute and applies the corresponding security profile (e.g., VLAN, QoS).
Incorrect:
A). The controller does not poll the RADIUS server.
C). LDAP may support group info, but RADIUS mediates it for WLAN usage.
D). Group attributes are not sent during the 4-Way Handshake-it occurs after EAP success.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Role-Based Access Control and RADIUS Policy Assignment)

NEW QUESTION # 41
Given: John Smith uses a coffee shop's Internet hot-spot (no authentication or encryption) to transfer funds between his checking and savings accounts at his bank's website. The bank's website uses the HTTPS protocol to protect sensitive account information. While John was using the hot-spot, a hacker was able to obtain John's bank account user ID and password and exploit this information.
What likely scenario could have allowed the hacker to obtain John's bank account user ID and password?

- A. Before connecting to the bank's website, John's association to the AP was hijacked. The attacker intercepted the HTTPS public encryption key from the bank's web server and has decrypted John's login credentials in near real-time.
- B. John uses the same username and password for banking that he does for email. John used a POP3 email client at the wireless hot-spot to check his email, and the user ID and password were not encrypted.
- C. John accessed his corporate network with his IPSec VPN software at the wireless hot-spot. An IPSec VPN only encrypts data, so the user ID and password were sent in clear text. John uses the same username and password for banking that he does for his IPSec VPN software.
- D. John's bank is using an expired X.509 certificate on their web server. The certificate is on John's Certificate Revocation List (CRL), causing the user ID and password to be sent unencrypted.
- E. The bank's web server is using an X.509 certificate that is not signed by a root CA, causing the user ID and password to be sent unencrypted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, although the bank's website uses HTTPS (which encrypts communications between John's browser and the bank's server), the compromise did not occur during the banking session itself. Instead, the attacker exploited a common security mistake: credential reuse.
John reused his email credentials for his bank login, and he accessed his email using a POP3 client without encryption at a public hotspot. This means his username and password were sent in cleartext, which is trivially easy to sniff on an open wireless network. Once an attacker obtained those credentials, they could use them to log into his bank account if the same credentials were used there.
Here's how this aligns with CWSP knowledge domains:
* CWSP Security Threats & Attacks: This is a classic example of credential harvesting via cleartext protocols (POP3), and password reuse, both of which are significant risks in WLAN environments.
* CWSP Secure Network Design: Recommends use of encrypted protocols (e.g., POP3S or IMAPS) and user education against password reuse.

* CWSP WLAN Security Fundamentals: Emphasizes that open Wi-Fi networks offer no encryption by default, leaving unprotected protocols vulnerable to sniffing and interception.
Other answer options and why they are incorrect:
* A & D are invalid because an expired or unsigned certificate may cause browser warnings but won't result in sending credentials unencrypted unless the user bypasses HTTPS (which wasn't stated).
* C is incorrect: IPSec VPNs encrypt all data between the client and VPN endpoint-including credentials.
* E is technically incorrect and misleading: intercepting the public key of an HTTPS session doesn't allow decryption of the credentials due to asymmetric encryption and session key security. Real-time decryption of HTTPS traffic without endpoint compromise is not feasible.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 3 (Security Policy) and 5 (Threats and Attacks) CWNP CWSP-208 Official Study Guide CWNP Exam Objectives - WLAN Authentication, Encryption, and VPNs CWNP Whitepapers on WLAN Security Practices

NEW QUESTION # 42
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