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Exam : CWSP-208

Title : Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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1 / 4

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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 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 4	<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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

You are using a protocol analyzer for random checks of activity on the WLAN. In the process, you notice two different EAP authentication processes. One process (STA1) used seven EAP frames (excluding ACK frames) before the 4-way handshake and the other (STA2) used 11 EAP frames (excluding ACK frames) before the 4-way handshake.

Which statement explains why the frame exchange from one STA required more frames than the frame exchange from another STA when both authentications were successful? (Choose the single most probable answer given a stable WLAN.)

- A. STA1 is a reassociation and STA2 is an initial association.
- B. STA1 is a TSN, and STA2 is an RSN.

- C. STA1 and STA2 are using different EAP types.
- D. STA1 and STA2 are using different cipher suites.
- E. STA2 has retransmissions of EAP frames.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Different EAP types involve varying numbers of exchanges:

EAP-TLS, for example, involves more exchanges due to certificate negotiation.

EAP-MD5 or PEAP might involve fewer steps.

Thus, the most likely reason for different frame counts during successful authentication is the use of different EAP types.

Incorrect:

A). Cipher suites are negotiated after EAP, not during it.

B). Retransmissions would typically cause noticeable delay and not result in exactly 11 frames.

C). Reassociation does not significantly reduce EAP frame count.

D). RSN/TSN differences are not directly related to EAP exchange length.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Protocol Operation)

IEEE 802.1X and EAP Behavior Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 92

As the primary security engineer for a large corporate network, you have been asked to author a new security policy for the wireless network. While most client devices support 802.1X authentication, some legacy devices still only support passphrase/PSK-based security methods.

When writing the 802.11 security policy, what password-related items should be addressed?

- A. Static passwords should be changed on a regular basis to minimize the vulnerabilities of a PSK-based authentication.
- B. EAP-TLS must be implemented in such scenarios.
- C. Certificates should always be recommended instead of passwords for 802.11 client authentication.
- D. MSCHAPv2 passwords used with EAP/PEAPv0 should be stronger than typical WPA2-PSK passphrases.
- E. Password complexity should be maximized so that weak WEP IV attacks are prevented.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In environments where PSK-based authentication (like WPA2-Personal) is still in use due to legacy device constraints:

C). Regularly changing static passwords helps limit exposure from credential leaks or previous employees retaining access.

Incorrect:

A). MSCHAPv2 is vulnerable to offline attacks; recommending strong passwords is good, but that alone isn't sufficient.

B). WEP is insecure regardless of password strength due to IV reuse.

D). Certificates are stronger, but not always feasible for legacy systems.

E). EAP-TLS is ideal but not always compatible with all devices; policies should be flexible to device capabilities.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 3 and 4 (WPA2-PSK and 802.1X Considerations) CWNW WLAN Security Lifecycle and Policy Development

NEW QUESTION # 93

A WLAN is implemented using WPA-Personal and MAC filtering.

To what common wireless network attacks is this network potentially vulnerable? (Choose 3)

- A. ASLEAP
- B. MAC Spoofing
- C. Offline dictionary attacks
- D. DoS

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

This network uses WPA-Personal (Pre-Shared Key) and MAC filtering. While it does offer some basic protections, it is still

vulnerable to several well-known attack vectors:

A). Offline dictionary attacks: An attacker can capture the 4-way handshake and perform offline dictionary or brute-force attacks to guess the PSK.

B). MAC Spoofing: Since MAC filtering is based on easily observed MAC addresses, attackers can spoof an authorized MAC address.

D). DoS: Attacks such as deauthentication floods or RF jamming can deny users access without needing to break encryption.

Incorrect:

C). ASLEAP: This is specific to LEAP (a weak EAP type), which is not used in WPA-Personal.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Threats and Attacks)

CWNP Exam Objectives: WLAN Authentication and Encryption

CWNP Whitepaper on WPA/WPA2 vulnerabilities

NEW QUESTION # 94

ABC Company requires the ability to identify and quickly locate rogue devices. ABC has chosen an overlay WIPS solution with sensors that use dipole antennas to perform this task. Use your knowledge of location tracking techniques to answer the question. In what ways can this 802.11-based WIPS platform determine the location of rogue laptops or APs? (Choose 3)

- A. Trilateration of RSSI measurements
- B. Angle of Arrival (AoA)
- C. GPS Positioning
- D. RF Fingerprinting
- E. Time Difference of Arrival (TDoA)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

WIPS platforms with multiple sensors can locate rogue devices using:

A). TDoA: Measures the time difference a signal takes to reach multiple sensors; requires synchronized clocks.

C). Trilateration using RSSI: Estimates distance based on signal strength from three or more known sensor positions.

E). RF Fingerprinting: Matches received signals to known RF patterns in the environment for device positioning.

AoA requires directional antennas (not typical with dipoles), and GPS is used for locating mobile sensors or vehicles, not indoor rogues.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - Location Tracking Techniques

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Rogue Device Location via RSSI, TDoA, and Fingerprinting"

NEW QUESTION # 95

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

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (RSNA Formation and Key Hierarchy)

IEEE 802.11i and 802.11-2012 Standards

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