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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
In an effort to optimize WLAN performance, ABC Company has upgraded their WLAN infrastructure from 802.11a/g to 802.11n. 802.11a/g clients are still supported and are used throughout ABC's facility. ABC has always been highly security conscious, but due to budget limitations, they have not yet updated their overlay WIPS solution to 802.11n or 802.11ac. Given ABC's deployment strategy, what security risks would not be detected by the 802.11a/g WIPS?

- A. Hijacking attack performed by using a rogue 802.11n AP against an 802.11a client
- B. 802.11n client spoofing the MAC address of an authorized 802.11n client
- C. 802.11a STA performing a deauthentication attack against 802.11n APs
- D. Rogue AP operating in Greenfield 40 MHz-only mode

Answer: D

Explanation:
An 802.11a/g-based WIPS cannot detect rogue activity that occurs in 802.11n/ac-specific modes, including Greenfield (HT-only) operation and use of 40 MHz channels, which are not part of the 802.11a/g specification. Greenfield mode disables legacy support, so a WIPS limited to 802.11a/g radios won't even "see" these frames. This leaves a significant blind spot for detecting certain types of rogue devices or attacks using newer PHYs.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Capabilities and Limitations
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Protocol Compatibility and Threat Detection"

NEW QUESTION # 64
Given: A network security auditor is preparing to perform a comprehensive assessment of an 802.11ac network's security.
What task should be performed at the beginning of the audit to maximize the auditor's ability to expose network vulnerabilities?

- A. Identify the wireless security solution(s) currently in use.
- B. Identify the manufacturer of the wireless infrastructure hardware.
- C. Identify the skill level of the wireless network security administrator(s).
- D. Identify the manufacturer of the wireless intrusion prevention system.
- E. Identify the IP subnet information for each network segment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Before conducting a security audit of an 802.11ac WLAN, it is essential to know the current security implementations-such as the use of WPA2-Enterprise, 802.1X, or MAC filtering. This helps the auditor tailor tests to identify gaps, weaknesses, or misconfigurations in the existing system. Understanding the security solutions provides the most immediate insight into potential vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 65
Given: Your company has just completed installation of an IEEE 802.11 WLAN controller with 20 controller- based APs. The CSO has specified PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 as the only authorized WLAN authentication mechanism. Since an LDAP-compliant user database was already in use, a RADIUS server was installed and is querying authentication requests to the LDAP server.
Where must the X.509 server certificate and private key be installed in this network?

- A. LDAP server
- B. Controller-based APs
- C. Supplicant devices
- D. RADIUS server
- E. WLAN controller

Answer: D

Explanation:
With PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2:
The TLS tunnel is created between the supplicant and the RADIUS server.
Therefore, the RADIUS server must have the X.509 server certificate and private key to authenticate itself and establish the tunnel.
Incorrect:
A). Supplicants verify the server's certificate, not hold it.
B). LDAP server is used for querying, not for EAP termination.
C). APs and
D). Controllers pass the authentication info but don't require certificates for PEAP termination.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Types and TLS Tunnel Establishment) CWNP EAP Deployment Guidelines

NEW QUESTION # 66
What is a primary criteria for a network to qualify as a Robust Security Network (RSN)?

- A. WEP may not be used for encryption.
- B. Token cards must be used for authentication.
- C. WPA-Personal must be supported for authentication and encryption.
- D. WLAN controllers and APs must not support SSHv1.
- E. Dynamic WEP-104 encryption must be enabled.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Robust Security Network (RSN) is defined by the IEEE 802.11i standard and is designed to provide a framework for secure wireless LAN communications. One of the primary criteria for a network to qualify as an RSN is that WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) must not be used for encryption, as WEP has well-known vulnerabilities and is considered insecure. RSN-compliant networks must use either CCMP (AES) or GCMP for encryption and 802.1X/EAP or WPA2-Personal for authentication.
Incorrect:
A). Token cards are not part of RSN criteria.
B). Dynamic WEP is still WEP and disqualifies RSN status.
D). WPA-Personal may be supported, but alone does not define an RSN.
E). SSHv1 concerns device management security, not RSN qualification.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Robust Security Networks)
IEEE 802.11i Standard
CWNP Exam Objectives: Security Standards and Protocols

NEW QUESTION # 67

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. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: D

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 # 68

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