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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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	<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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Success in the CWSP-208 certification exam is essential to advance your career. The Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) (CWSP-208) certification can set you apart from the competition and give you the edge you need to grow in your career. However, preparing for the CWSP-208 test can be challenging, mainly if you have limited time. Here's where DumpsFree comes in with actual CWSP-208 Questions. We at DumpsFree are well aware of the importance of the CWNP CWSP-208 certification in order to stand out in today's competitive job environment.

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

NEW QUESTION # 91

What drawbacks initially prevented the widespread acceptance and use of Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC)?

- **A. Because OKC is not defined by any standards or certification body, client support was delayed and sporadic early on.**
- B. The Wi-Fi Alliance continually delayed the creation of a client certification for OKC, even though it was defined by IEEE 802.11r.
- C. Key exchanges during fast roams required processor-intensive cryptography, which was prohibitive for legacy devices supporting only TKIP.
- D. Sharing cached keys between controllers during inter-controller roaming created vulnerabilities that exposed the keys to attackers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC) is a non-standardized fast roaming method that allows clients to roam between APs without repeating the full 802.1X/EAP authentication process.

OKC was proposed by vendors (not the IEEE or Wi-Fi Alliance), so there was no formal certification early on.

This led to inconsistent and delayed client support, preventing widespread adoption.

Incorrect:

- A). OKC does not involve inter-controller roaming in most scenarios; it's a local caching method.
- C). The cryptographic overhead was not a significant barrier compared to lack of standardization.
- D). OKC was not defined in IEEE 802.11r-Fast BSS Transition (FT) was.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Fast Secure Roaming)

CWNP Wireless Mobility Standards Overview

NEW QUESTION # 92

While seeking the source of interference on channel 11 in your 802.11n WLAN running within 2.4 GHz, you notice a signal in the spectrum analyzer real time FFT display. The signal is characterized with the greatest strength utilizing only 1-2 megahertz of bandwidth and it does not use significantly more bandwidth until it has weakened by roughly 20 dB. At approximately -70 dB, it spreads across as much as 35 megahertz of bandwidth.

What kind of signal is described?

- A. An HT-OFDM access point
- **B. A high-power, narrowband signal**
- C. A frequency hopping wireless device in discovery mode
- D. A 2.4 GHz WLAN transmission using transmit beam forming
- E. A deauthentication flood from a WIPS blocking an AP
- F. A high-power ultra wideband (UWB) Bluetooth transmission

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spectrum analyzer observations indicate a narrow 1-2 MHz peak with a strong signal, which broadens only when significantly attenuated. This behavior matches a high-powered narrowband interferer (like a microwave ignitor or industrial radio) - not Bluetooth hopping or standard WLAN signals

NEW QUESTION # 93

After completing the installation of a new overlay WIPS for the purpose of rogue detection and security monitoring at your corporate headquarters, what baseline function MUST be performed in order to identify security threats?

- A. Authorized PEAP usernames must be added to the WIPS server's user database.
- **B. WLAN devices that are discovered must be classified (rogue, authorized, neighbor, etc.) and a WLAN policy must define how to classify new devices.**
- C. Separate security profiles must be defined for network operation in different regulatory domains
- D. Upstream and downstream throughput thresholds must be specified to ensure that service-level agreements are being met.

Answer: B

Explanation:

After deploying a WIPS, an essential baseline activity is to classify all detected devices in the RF environment. These classifications allow the system to enforce security policies and detect policy violations.

Classifications include:

Authorized (managed devices)

Rogue (unauthorized, possibly dangerous)

Neighbor (not part of your network but legitimate)

External or Ad hoc devices

Without this initial classification, WIPS cannot properly assess threats or trigger alarms.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Classification and Threat Management CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Device Classification and Policy Enforcement"

NEW QUESTION # 94

What protocols allow a network administrator to securely manage the configuration of WLAN controllers and access points? (Choose 2)

- A. TFTP
- B. FTP
- C. HTTPS
- D. SSHv2
- E. Telnet
- F. SNMPv1

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Secure configuration of network devices requires encrypted management protocols:

HTTPS: Provides secure web-based GUI access using TLS encryption.

SSHv2: Provides secure CLI access using encrypted channels.

Incorrect:

A). SNMPv1 is not secure - lacks encryption and authentication.

C). Telnet sends credentials and commands in clear text.

D). TFTP is used for file transfer without encryption or authentication.

E). FTP is also insecure-transmits credentials in plain text.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 (Management Plane Security)

CWNP Secure Management Practices

NEW QUESTION # 95

What security vulnerabilities may result from a lack of staging, change management, and installation procedures for WLAN infrastructure equipment? (Choose 2)

- A. WIPS may not classify authorized, rogue, and neighbor APs accurately
- B. AES-CCMP encryption keys may be decrypted
- C. Authentication cracking of 64-bit Hex WPA-Personal PSK
- D. Management interface exploits due to the use of default usernames and passwords for AP management
- E. The WLAN system may be open to RF Denial-of-Service attacks

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Without proper staging, change management, and installation procedures, significant vulnerabilities may arise:

(B) WIPS relies on a known database of authorized APs and clients. If devices are deployed without proper registration and staging, WIPS cannot accurately classify devices as authorized, rogue, or neighbor.

(D) If APs are installed without changing default credentials, attackers can exploit them through common web or SNMP-based management interfaces.

This undermines both operational visibility and network security posture.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 8 - WLAN Security Design and Architecture CWNP CWSP-208 Official Objectives: "Security Design and Policy Implementation"

NEW QUESTION # 96

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