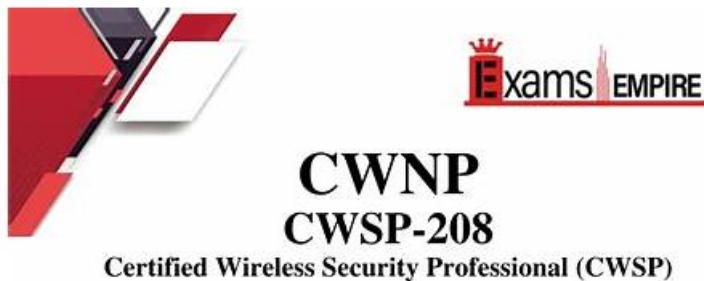


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## CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>WIDS. Additionally, it covers risk analysis procedures, including asset management, risk ratings, and loss calculations to support the development of informed risk management plans.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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

### NEW QUESTION # 91

Given: You are installing 6 APs on the outside of your facility. They will be mounted at a height of 6 feet.

What must you do to implement these APs in a secure manner beyond the normal indoor AP implementations? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Use internal antennas.
- B. Power the APs using PoE.
- C. Ensure proper physical and environmental security using outdoor ruggedized APs or enclosures.**
- D. Use external antennas.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Outdoor APs must be:

Protected from theft or tampering (physical security).

Shielded from weather/environmental conditions (IP-rated enclosures).

Mounted and secured to prevent unauthorized physical access or damage.

Incorrect:

A & B. Antenna type is relevant to RF coverage but does not address outdoor-specific security needs.

C). PoE is useful for power delivery but not a security solution.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 (Physical Security for Wireless Devices) CWNP Outdoor WLAN Deployment Guidelines

## NEW QUESTION # 92

Given: In a security penetration exercise, a WLAN consultant obtains the WEP key of XYZ Corporation's wireless network.

Demonstrating the vulnerabilities of using WEP, the consultant uses a laptop running a software AP in an attempt to hijack the authorized user's connections. XYZ's legacy network is using 802.11 n APs with 802.11b, 11g, and 11n client devices.

With this setup, how can the consultant cause all of the authorized clients to establish Layer 2 connectivity with the software access point?

- A. A higher SSID priority value configured in the Beacon frames of the consultant's software AP will take priority over the SSID in the authorized AP, causing the clients to reassociate.
- B. When the RF signal between the clients and the authorized AP is temporarily disrupted and the consultant's software AP is using the same SSID on a different channel than the authorized AP, the clients will reassociate to the software AP.
- C. All WLAN clients will reassociate to the consultant's software AP if the consultant's software AP provides the same SSID on any channel with a 10 dB SNR improvement over the authorized AP.
- D. If the consultant's software AP broadcasts Beacon frames that advertise 802.11g data rates that are faster rates than XYZ's current 802.11b data rates, all WLAN clients will reassociate to the faster AP.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Clients seek connectivity when their connection is lost. If the attacker broadcasts a matching SSID on a different channel and the client is disconnected (via RF jamming or deauthentication), the client will often reassociate with the stronger signal or first-responding AP broadcasting the same SSID, even if it's rogue.

Incorrect:

A). SNR alone doesn't force reassociation-clients consider multiple factors.

B). SSID priority is not a standardized field influencing client behavior.

D). Clients won't reassociate based purely on advertised data rates unless connectivity is disrupted and other AP parameters are more attractive.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Hijacking and Evil Twin Attacks)

CWNP Roaming Behavior and Signal Loss Analysis

IEEE 802.11-2016 Standard (Association and Reassociation Behavior)

## NEW QUESTION # 93

You must locate non-compliant 802.11 devices. Which one of the following tools will you use and why?

- A. A spectrum analyzer, because it can decode the PHY preamble of a non-compliant device.
- B. A spectrum analyzer, because it can show the energy footprint of a device using WPA differently from a device using WPA2.
- C. A protocol analyzer, because it can be used to view the spectrum energy of non-compliant 802.11 devices, which is always different from compliant devices.
- D. A protocol analyzer, because it can be used to report on security settings and regulatory or rule compliance

### Answer: D

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:

### NEW QUESTION # 94

Given: XYZ Company has recently installed an 802.11ac WLAN. The company needs the ability to control access to network services, such as file shares, intranet web servers, and Internet access based on an employee's job responsibilities.

What WLAN security solution meets this requirement?

- A. An autonomous AP system with MAC filters
- B. WPA2-Personal with support for LDAP queries
- **C. A WLAN controller with RBAC features**
- D. A VPN server with multiple DHCP scopes
- E. A WLAN router with wireless VLAN support

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) enables dynamic assignment of permissions and access rights based on a user's job function.

A WLAN controller with RBAC:

Can apply policies post-authentication.

Controls access to internal services (e.g., file shares, apps).

Assigns users to different VLANs or applies firewall rules based on roles.

Incorrect:

- A). MAC filtering is not scalable or secure.
- B). WPA2-Personal does not support user-based policies or LDAP integration.
- C). DHCP scope assignment is not linked to user roles.
- E). VLAN assignment via SSID is static and does not consider job function.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Access Control and Role-Based Policies) CWNP Enterprise WLAN Design Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 95

Given: ABC Corporation's 802.11 WLAN is comprised of a redundant WLAN controller pair (N+1) and 30 access points implemented in 2004. ABC implemented WEP encryption with IPSec VPN technology to secure their wireless communication because it was the strongest security solution available at the time it was implemented. IT management has decided to upgrade the WLAN infrastructure and implement Voice over Wi-Fi and is concerned with security because most Voice over Wi-Fi phones do not support IPSec.

As the wireless network administrator, what new security solution would be best for protecting ABC's data?

- A. Migrate all 802.11 data devices to WPA-Personal, and implement a secure DHCP server to allocate addresses from a segmented subnet for the Voice over Wi-Fi phones.
- **B. Migrate corporate data and Voice over Wi-Fi devices to WPA2-Enterprise with fast secure roaming support, and segment Voice over Wi-Fi data on a separate VLAN.**
- C. Migrate to a multi-factor security solution to replace IPSec; use WEP with MAC filtering, SSID hiding, stateful packet inspection, and VLAN segmentation.
- D. Migrate corporate data clients to WPA-Enterprise and segment Voice over Wi-Fi phones by assigning them to a different frequency band.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

To support real-time applications like Voice over Wi-Fi:

WPA2-Enterprise ensures robust security using 802.1X and AES-CCMP.

Fast secure roaming (802.11r) is essential to maintain voice session quality.

VLAN segmentation improves network performance and security between voice and data devices.

Incorrect:

- A). WPA-Enterprise is less secure than WPA2, and frequency band segmentation doesn't address QoS and security together.
- C). WEP is deprecated and insecure even with added measures.
- D). WPA-Personal lacks centralized authentication and doesn't support enterprise-grade security or fast roaming.

## References:

## CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Voice WLAN Security) CWNP Guide to Secure WLAN Design

## NEW QUESTION # 96

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