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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 37

Given: A WLAN consultant has just finished installing a WLAN controller with 15 controller-based APs.

Two SSIDs with separate VLANs are configured for this network, and both VLANs are configured to use the same RADIUS server. The SSIDs are configured as follows:

SSID Blue - VLAN 10 - Lightweight EAP (LEAP) authentication - CCMP cipher suite
 SSID Red - VLAN 20 - PEAPv0/EAP-TLS authentication - TKIP cipher suite
 The consultant's computer can successfully authenticate and browse the Internet when using the Blue SSID.

The same computer cannot authenticate when using the Red SSID.

What is a possible cause of the problem?

- A. The TKIP cipher suite is not a valid option for PEAPv0 authentication.
- B. The Red VLAN does not use server certificate, but the client requires one.
- **C. The client does not have a proper certificate installed for the tunneled authentication within the established TLS tunnel.**
- D. The consultant does not have a valid Kerberos ID on the Blue VLAN.

Answer: C

Explanation:

PEAPv0/EAP-TLS is a tunneled EAP method that requires:

The server to present a certificate for TLS tunnel establishment.

The client to present a valid client certificate within the tunnel (in the case of EAP-TLS).

If the client does not have a valid X.509 certificate installed, authentication will fail.

Incorrect:

A). The server certificate is required for the TLS tunnel, and it is typically present; the issue here lies with the client cert.

- B). TKIP is technically compatible with PEAPv0, although AES-CCMP is preferred.
- D). Kerberos is unrelated to EAP authentication and VLAN use.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (PEAP and EAP-TLS Authentication)
IEEE 802.1X and TLS Frameworks

NEW QUESTION # 38

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. GPS Positioning
- C. Angle of Arrival (AoA)
- D. Time Difference of Arrival (TDoA)
- E. RF Fingerprinting

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 # 39

The IEEE 802.11 standard defined Open System authentication as consisting of two auth frames and two assoc frames. In a WPA2-Enterprise network, what process immediately follows the 802.11 association procedure?

- A. Passphrase-to-PSK mapping
- B. Group Key Handshake
- C. 802.1X/EAP authentication
- D. 4-Way Handshake
- E. RADIUS shared secret lookup
- F. DHCP Discovery

Answer: C

Explanation:

In WPA2-Enterprise:

After successful Open System authentication and 802.11 association, the next step is 802.1X/EAP authentication via EAPOL frames.

This phase establishes user identity and derives the PMK.

Incorrect:

- A). Group Key Handshake comes after the 4-Way Handshake.
- C). DHCP occurs after authentication and key negotiation.
- D). 4-Way Handshake follows successful 802.1X authentication.
- E). PSK mapping applies to WPA2-Personal, not Enterprise.
- F). The RADIUS shared secret is pre-configured between authenticator and RADIUS server-not part of real-time negotiation.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Authentication and Association Flowchart) IEEE 802.11-2012 Standard

NEW QUESTION # 40

When TKIP is selected as the pairwise cipher suite, what frame types may be protected with data confidentiality? (Choose 2)

- **A. Data**
- B. Robust broadcast management
- C. Control
- D. ACK
- **E. QoS Data**
- F. Robust unicast management

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) is a pairwise encryption method introduced with WPA to enhance WEP security. TKIP can protect:

D). Data frames: These are the core unicast data transmissions between clients and access points.

F). QoS Data frames: These are a subtype of data frames supporting 802.11e/WMM enhancements and are also protected under TKIP.

Incorrect:

A & B. TKIP does not support robust management frame protection. Management frame protection is handled by 802.11w with AES-CCMP and BIP.

C & E. Control frames and ACKs are never encrypted, as they need to be read by all stations regardless of encryption status.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (Frame Types and Encryption)

IEEE 802.11i Standard

NEW QUESTION # 41

Given: You manage a wireless network that services 200 wireless users. Your facility requires 20 access points, and you have installed an IEEE 802.11-compliant implementation of 802.1X/LEAP with AES-CCMP as an authentication and encryption solution.

In this configuration, the wireless network is initially susceptible to what type of attacks? (Choose 2)

- **A. Layer 1 DoS**
- B. Application eavesdropping
- **C. Offline dictionary attacks**
- D. Session hijacking
- E. Encryption cracking
- F. Layer 3 peer-to-peer

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Though AES-CCMP is secure and 802.1X authentication is strong, LEAP is inherently weak because:

B). LEAP uses MS-CHAPv1, making it vulnerable to offline dictionary attacks once challenge/response exchanges are captured.

F). Layer 1 DoS attacks (such as RF jamming or interference) can be launched regardless of authentication mechanisms.

Incorrect:

A). AES-CCMP resists encryption cracking.

C). Peer-to-peer at Layer 3 is unrelated to LEAP or 802.1X vulnerabilities.

D). Application-layer eavesdropping is mitigated if encryption is properly implemented.

E). Session hijacking is more difficult with proper authentication and encryption in place.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 5 and 6 (LEAP vulnerabilities and DoS)

CWNP Threat Matrix and Attack Vectors

IEEE 802.11i and Cisco LEAP documentation

NEW QUESTION # 42

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This Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) (CWSP-208) certification is a valuable credential that is designed to validate

