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CWNP CWSP-208

Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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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 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	<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"> • 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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Exam CWSP-208 Introduction, CWSP-208 Test Cram

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

While performing a manual scan of your environment using a spectrum analyzer on a laptop computer, you notice a signal in the real time FFT view. The signal is characterized by having peak power centered on channel 11 with an approximate width of 20 MHz at its peak. The signal widens to approximately 40 MHz after it has weakened by about 30 dB.

What kind of signal is displayed in the spectrum analyzer?

- A. An 802.11a AP operating normally in 5 GHz
- B. A low-power wideband RF attack is in progress in 2.4 GHz, causing significant 802.11 interference
- **C. An 802.11g AP operating normally in 2.4 GHz**
- D. A frequency hopping device is being used as a signal jammer in 5 GHz

Answer: C

Explanation:

An 802.11g AP uses a 20 MHz-wide channel centered around a specific frequency (e.g., channel 11 at 2.462 GHz). On a spectrum analyzer:

The signal will peak at the center frequency with high power.

The width of approximately 20 MHz at peak and extending to 40 MHz as it drops 30 dB is typical for OFDM- based transmissions

(802.11g uses OFDM).

Incorrect:

- A). Frequency hopping is characteristic of Bluetooth and looks different on the spectrum (bursty, narrow signals that shift rapidly).
- B). A wideband attack would appear more constant and not centered like a normal AP.
- D). 802.11a operates in the 5 GHz band, not channel 11 (which is 2.4 GHz).

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (RF Analysis and Interference)

CWNP RF Spectrum Interpretation Guide

NEW QUESTION # 96

Given: Mary has just finished troubleshooting an 802.11g network performance problem using a laptop-based WLAN protocol analyzer. The wireless network implements 802.1X/PEAP and the client devices are authenticating properly. When Mary disables the WLAN protocol analyzer, configures her laptop for PEAP authentication, and then tries to connect to the wireless network, she is unsuccessful. Before using the WLAN protocol analyzer, Mary's laptop connected to the network without any problems.

What statement indicates why Mary cannot access the network from her laptop computer?

- A. The protocol analyzer's network interface card (NIC) drivers are still loaded and do not support the version of PEAP being used.
- B. The nearby WIPS sensor categorized Mary's protocol analyzer adapter as a threat and is performing a deauthentication flood against her computer.
- C. The PEAP client's certificate was voided when the protocol analysis software assumed control of the wireless adapter.
- D. Mary's supplicant software is using PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2, and the access point is using PEAPv1/EAP-GTC.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Many protocol analyzers require special drivers or place the NIC into monitor/promiscuous mode. When used this way, the original driver stack may be altered or replaced. Afterward, if not correctly reloaded, the adapter may lack full 802.1X support or required encryption features. This is likely the case here - Mary's WLAN adapter is still under the control of or affected by the analyzer's NIC driver, which doesn't support PEAP properly.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Protocol Analysis Limitations and NIC Driver Issues CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Troubleshooting WLAN Authentication and Driver Conflicts"

NEW QUESTION # 97

Given: ABC Company is an Internet Service Provider with thousands of customers. ABC's customers are given login credentials for network access when they become a customer. ABC uses an LDAP server as the central user credential database. ABC is extending their service to existing customers in some public access areas and would like to use their existing database for authentication.

How can ABC Company use their existing user database for wireless user authentication as they implement a large-scale WPA2-Enterprise WLAN security solution?

- A. Import all users from the LDAP server into a RADIUS server with an LDAP-to-RADIUS conversion tool.
- B. Implement a RADIUS server and query user authentication requests through the LDAP server.
- C. Implement an X.509 compliant Certificate Authority and enable SSL queries on the LDAP server.
- D. Mirror the LDAP server to a RADIUS database within a WLAN controller and perform daily backups to synchronize the user databases.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To leverage an existing LDAP user database (like Microsoft Active Directory or OpenLDAP) for WPA2-Enterprise:

Deploy a RADIUS server (e.g., FreeRADIUS or Microsoft NPS).

Configure the RADIUS server to query the LDAP directory for credential validation.

This maintains centralized authentication without the need for data duplication.

Incorrect:

A). Importing LDAP entries into RADIUS introduces sync and security issues.

B). SSL on LDAP is good practice, but it doesn't directly handle WPA2-Enterprise authentication.

C). Mirroring LDAP into the controller is not scalable or supported.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (LDAP Integration with RADIUS)

CWNP RADIUS Authentication Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 98

Which of the following security attacks cannot be detected by a WIPS solution of any kind? (Choose 2)

- A. Rogue APs
- B. Eavesdropping
- C. DoS
- D. Social engineering

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) are excellent for detecting on-air threats such as rogue APs, DoS attacks, spoofing, and misconfigured devices. However, WIPS cannot detect:

C). Eavesdropping - Passive listening on wireless transmissions cannot be detected because no signal is transmitted by the attacker.

D). Social engineering - Human-based attacks like phishing or pretexting fall outside the scope of wireless monitoring.

Incorrect:

A). Rogue APs can be detected via MAC address comparison, frame analysis, and signal triangulation.

B). DoS attacks, such as deauth floods or RF jamming, can be detected with appropriate WIPS sensors.

References:

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

CWNP WIPS Implementation Guidelines

CWNP Whitepapers on Wireless Threat Detection Capabilities

NEW QUESTION # 99

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

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

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 # 100

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