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1/5

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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"> • 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 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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 # 16

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

Answer: D

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 # 17

Given: A large enterprise is designing a secure, scalable, and manageable 802.11n WLAN that will support thousands of users. The enterprise will support both 802.1X/EAP-TLS and PEAPv0/MSCHAPv2. Currently, the company is upgrading network servers as well and will replace their existing Microsoft IAS implementation with Microsoft NPS, querying Active Directory for user authentication.

For this organization, as they update their WLAN infrastructure, what WLAN controller feature will likely be least valuable?

- A. SNMPv3 support
- B. 802.1Q VLAN trunking
- **C. Internal RADIUS server**
- D. WIPS support and integration
- E. WPA2-Enterprise authentication/encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a large enterprise:

A central RADIUS (like Microsoft NPS) connected to Active Directory is preferred for scalability and centralized policy control. WLAN controller internal RADIUS servers are minimal and not scalable for thousands of users.

Incorrect:

- A). WPA2-Enterprise is essential for strong security.
- C). WIPS support is vital for intrusion detection/prevention.
- D). VLAN trunking is needed for network segmentation.
- E). SNMPv3 is important for secure device monitoring and management.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (WLAN Controller Capabilities and Scalability) CWNP Enterprise WLAN Design

NEW QUESTION # 18

Given: XYZ Hospital plans to improve the security and performance of their Voice over Wi-Fi implementation and will be upgrading to 802.11n phones with 802.1X/EAP authentication. XYZ would like to support fast secure roaming for the phones and will require the ability to troubleshoot reassociations that are delayed or dropped during inter-channel roaming.

What portable solution would be recommended for XYZ to troubleshoot roaming problems?

- A. Spectrum analyzer software installed on a laptop computer
- B. WIPS sensor software installed on a laptop computer
- **C. Laptop-based protocol analyzer with multiple 802.11n adapters**
- D. An autonomous AP mounted on a mobile cart and configured to operate in monitor mode

Answer: C

Explanation:

For troubleshooting fast roaming (e.g. 802.11r) across channels, a portable protocol analyzer with dual- or multi-band 802.11n adapters enables:

Simultaneous packet capture on different channels

Capturing handoff-related frames and timing analysis in roaming scenarios This setup allows detailed capture of reassociation, authentication, and 4-Way Handshake processes, essential for diagnosing roaming delays.

Other options (WIPS, spectrum analyzer, autonomous AP) do not support detailed 802.11 frame capture across multiple channels during roaming events.

References:

CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Roaming Troubleshooting)

NEW QUESTION # 19

Given: ABC Corporation is evaluating the security solution for their existing WLAN. Two of their supported solutions include a PPTP VPN and 802.1X/LEAP. They have used PPTP VPNs because of their wide support in server and desktop operating systems. While both PPTP and LEAP adhere to the minimum requirements of the corporate security policy, some individuals have raised concerns about MS-CHAPv2 (and similar) authentication and the known fact that MS-CHAPv2 has proven vulnerable in improper implementations.

As a consultant, what do you tell ABC Corporation about implementing MS-CHAPv2 authentication?

(Choose 2)

- A. MS-CHAPv2 uses AES authentication, and is therefore secure.
- B. When implemented with AES-CCMP encryption, MS-CHAPv2 is very secure.
- **C. MS-CHAPv2 is only appropriate for WLAN security when used inside a TLS-encrypted tunnel.**
- **D. MS-CHAPv2 is subject to offline dictionary attacks.**
- E. LEAP's use of MS-CHAPv2 is only secure when combined with WEP.
- F. MS-CHAPv2 is compliant with WPA-Personal, but not WPA2-Enterprise.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

MS-CHAPv2 is a widely used authentication protocol, but it has notable weaknesses:

