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CWNP CWSP-208 Lead2pass & Reliable CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119
Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) are used for what purposes? (Choose 3)

- A. Security monitoring and notification
- B. Preventing physical carrier sense attacks
- C. Detecting and defending against eavesdropping attacks
- D. Classifying wired client devices
- E. Enforcing wireless network security policy
- F. Performance monitoring and troubleshooting

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

WIPS provides multiple functionalities:
B). Policy enforcement - detects and responds to wireless threats such as rogue APs and misconfigurations.
D). Security monitoring - alerts staff when threats like deauth attacks or malware-hosting APs are detected.
A). Performance monitoring - supports diagnostics by capturing information on channel conditions, interference, and device behavior.
Incorrect options:
C). Detecting eavesdropping isn't feasible-passive listening cannot be identified by sensors.
E). Carrier sense DoS and F. Wired device classification are outside WIPS's scope.
References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapters 5-6 (WIPS Capabilities)

NEW QUESTION # 120
What is one advantage of using EAP-TTLS instead of EAP-TLS as an authentication mechanism in an 802.11 WLAN?

- A. EAP-TTLS does not require the use of a certificate for each STA as authentication credentials, but EAP- TLS does.
- B. EAP-TTLS supports client certificates, but EAP-TLS does not.
- C. EAP-TTLS sends encrypted supplicant credentials to the authentication server, but EAP-TLS uses unencrypted user credentials.
- D. EAP-TTLS does not require an authentication server, but EAP-TLS does.

Answer: A

Explanation:
EAP-TLS requires both server and client-side digital certificates, which adds complexity in client certificate management.
EAP-TTLS uses a server certificate to establish a secure TLS tunnel, after which user credentials (e.g., username/password) are sent inside the encrypted tunnel. No client certificate is needed.
Incorrect:
A). EAP-TLS also encrypts credentials using TLS.
B). EAP-TLS supports client certificates (it's the core requirement).
C). Both EAP methods require an authentication server.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Methods Comparison)
CWNP EAP-TTLS Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 121
When TKIP is selected as the pairwise cipher suite, what frame types may be protected with data confidentiality? (Choose 2)

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

Answer: A,F

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 # 122
Given: John Smith uses a coffee shop's Internet hot-spot (no authentication or encryption) to transfer funds between his checking and savings accounts at his bank's website. The bank's website uses the HTTPS protocol to protect sensitive account information. While John was using the hot-spot, a hacker was able to obtain John's bank account user ID and password and exploit this information. What likely scenario could have allowed the hacker to obtain John's bank account user ID and password?

- A. John uses the same username and password for banking that he does for email. John used a POP3 email client at the wireless hot-spot to check his email, and the user ID and password were not encrypted.
- B. John's bank is using an expired X.509 certificate on their web server. The certificate is on John's Certificate Revocation List (CRL), causing the user ID and password to be sent unencrypted.
- C. The bank's web server is using an X.509 certificate that is not signed by a root CA, causing the user ID and password to be sent unencrypted.
- D. John accessed his corporate network with his IPSec VPN software at the wireless hot-spot. An IPSec VPN only encrypts data, so the user ID and password were sent in clear text. John uses the same username and password for banking that he does for his IPSec VPN software.
- E. Before connecting to the bank's website, John's association to the AP was hijacked. The attacker intercepted the HTTPS public encryption key from the bank's web server and has decrypted John's login credentials in near real-time.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario, although the bank's website uses HTTPS (which encrypts communications between John's browser and the bank's server), the compromise did not occur during the banking session itself. Instead, the attacker exploited a common security mistake: credential reuse.
John reused his email credentials for his bank login, and he accessed his email using a POP3 client without encryption at a public hotspot. This means his username and password were sent in cleartext, which is trivially easy to sniff on an open wireless network. Once an attacker obtained those credentials, they could use them to log into his bank account if the same credentials were used there.
Here's how this aligns with CWSP knowledge domains:
* CWSP Security Threats & Attacks: This is a classic example of credential harvesting via cleartext protocols (POP3), and password reuse, both of which are significant risks in WLAN environments.
* CWSP Secure Network Design: Recommends use of encrypted protocols (e.g., POP3S or IMAPS) and user education against password reuse.
* CWSP WLAN Security Fundamentals: Emphasizes that open Wi-Fi networks offer no encryption by default, leaving unprotected protocols vulnerable to sniffing and interception.
Other answer options and why they are incorrect:
* A & D are invalid because an expired or unsigned certificate may cause browser warnings but won't result in sending credentials unencrypted unless the user bypasses HTTPS (which wasn't stated).
* C is incorrect: IPSec VPNs encrypt all data between the client and VPN endpoint-including credentials.
* E is technically incorrect and misleading: intercepting the public key of an HTTPS session doesn't allow decryption of the credentials due to asymmetric encryption and session key security. Real-time decryption of HTTPS traffic without endpoint compromise is not feasible.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 3 (Security Policy) and 5 (Threats and Attacks) CWNP CWSP-208 Official Study Guide CWNP Exam Objectives - WLAN Authentication, Encryption, and VPNs CWNP Whitepapers on WLAN Security Practices

NEW QUESTION # 123
The IEEE 802.11 Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) is derived from what cryptographic element?

- A. PeerKey (PK)
- B. Group Master Key (GMK)
- C. Pairwise Master Key (PMK)
- D. Key Confirmation Key (KCK)
- E. Group Temporal Key (GTK)
- F. Phase Shift Key (PSK)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The PTK (Pairwise Transient Key) is derived during the 4-Way Handshake using:
PMK (from PSK or EAP authentication)
ANonce and SNonce (nonces from authenticator and supplicant)
MAC addresses of client and AP
The PTK is then split into keys used for encryption and integrity protection.
Incorrect:
A). PSK can derive the PMK, but not the PTK directly.
B). GMK is used to derive the GTK, not PTK.
D). GTK is for group traffic encryption.
E & F. PK and KCK are components of PTK or alternate key usage-not used to derive PTK.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (PTK Derivation and Usage)
IEEE 802.11i-2004 Key Hierarchy

NEW QUESTION # 124
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