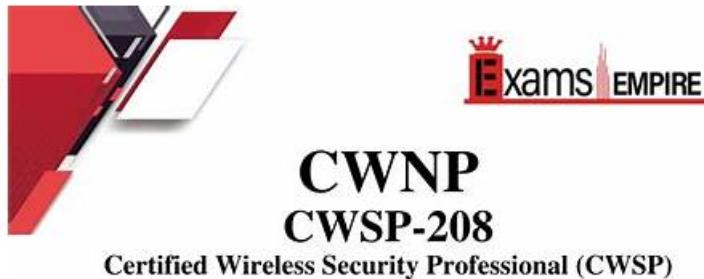


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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

You work as the security administrator for your organization. In relation to the WLAN, you are viewing a dashboard that shows security threat, policy compliance and rogue threat charts. What type of system is in view?

- A. Wireshark Protocol Analyzer
- B. Distributed RF Spectrum Analyzer
- C. WLAN Emulation System
- D. Wireless VPN Management Systems
- E. **Wireless Intrusion Prevention System**

Answer: E

Explanation:

A WIPS (Wireless Intrusion Prevention System) is designed to monitor WLAN activity and provide visualization and reporting related to:

Security threats (e.g., DoS attacks, rogue devices)

Policy compliance (e.g., allowed SSIDs, encryption types)

Rogue threat classification (e.g., rogue, neighbor, ad hoc)

The dashboard displaying this type of security-centric overview is characteristic of a WIPS platform

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Visualization and Monitoring
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Threat Visualization and Reporting"

NEW QUESTION # 117

The following numbered items show some of the contents of each of the four frames exchanged during the 4- way handshake:

1. Encrypted GTK sent
2. Confirmation of temporal key installation
3. Anonce sent from authenticator to supplicant
4. Snonce sent from supplicant to authenticator, MIC included

Arrange the frames in the correct sequence beginning with the start of the 4-way handshake.

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 4, 3, 1, 2
- C. 2, 3, 4, 1
- D. 3, 4, 1, 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct sequence of the 4-Way Handshake frames in WPA/WPA2 is:

Message 1: Authenticator sends ANonce to the supplicant # (3)

Message 2: Supplicant sends SNonce and a MIC to the authenticator # (4) Message 3: Authenticator sends GTK and confirms keys with MIC # (1) Message 4: Supplicant confirms installation of PTK/GTK # (2) This process ensures mutual key confirmation and integrity before data traffic begins.

NEW QUESTION # 118

Given: XYZ Company has recently installed a controller-based WLAN and is using a RADIUS server to query authentication requests to an LDAP server. XYZ maintains user-based access policies and would like to use the RADIUS server to facilitate network authorization.

What RADIUS features could be used by XYZ to assign the proper network permissions to users during authentication? (Choose 2)

- A. RADIUS attributes can be used to assign permission levels, such as read-only permission, to users of a particular network resource.
- B. The RADIUS server can communicate with the DHCP server to issue the appropriate IP address and VLAN assignment to users.
- C. RADIUS can send a DO-NOT-AUTHORIZE demand to the authenticator to prevent the STA from gaining access to specific files, but may only employ this in relation to Linux servers.
- D. RADIUS can reassign a client's 802.11 association to a new SSID by referencing a username-to-SSID mapping table in the LDAP user database.
- E. The RADIUS server can support vendor-specific attributes in the ACCESS-ACCEPT response, which can be used for user policy assignment.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

B). Vendor-Specific Attributes (VSAs) allow integration with WLAN vendors' controllers to assign roles, VLANs, QoS levels, etc., during user authentication.

E). Standard or vendor-specific RADIUS attributes can dynamically assign permission levels based on group membership, department, or role.

Incorrect:

- A). RADIUS does not directly manage DHCP functions.
- C). SSID is selected by the user's device, not by the RADIUS server.
- D). RADIUS uses ACCESS-REJECT, not "DO-NOT-AUTHORIZE," and it is not OS-specific.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (RADIUS and Policy Assignment)

CWNP RADIUS Deployment Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 119

What statements are true about 802.11-2012 Protected Management Frames? (Choose 2)

- A. When frame protection is in use, the PHY preamble and header as well as the MAC header are encrypted with 256- or 512-bit AES.
- B. Management frame protection protects disassociation and deauthentication frames.
- C. 802.11w frame protection protects against some Layer 2 denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, but it cannot prevent all types of Layer 2 DoS attacks.
- D. Authentication, association, and acknowledgment frames are protected if management frame protection is enabled, but deauthentication and disassociation frames are not.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

A). 802.11w (now part of 802.11-2012) introduces protection for management frames, especially disassociation and deauthentication frames, helping prevent spoofing-based DoS attacks. However, it cannot prevent all types of Layer 2 DoS (e.g., RF jamming).

D). Specifically, 802.11w protects disassociation and deauthentication frames by signing them with cryptographic keys.

Incorrect:

B). The MAC header and PHY preamble are not encrypted under any standard.

C). Authentication and association frames are not protected by 802.11w; only certain management frames are.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (802.11w Management Frame Protection)

IEEE 802.11w and 802.11-2012 Standards

NEW QUESTION # 120

When using a tunneled EAP type, such as PEAP, what component is protected inside the TLS tunnel so that it is not sent in clear text across the wireless medium?

- A. Server credentials
- B. X.509 certificates
- C. RADIUS shared secret
- D. User credentials

Answer: D

Explanation:

In tunneled EAP types (e.g., PEAP, EAP-TTLS):

A secure TLS tunnel is first established using the server's certificate.

Then, user credentials (e.g., username/password) are sent through the encrypted tunnel to ensure confidentiality.

Incorrect:

A). Certificates are exchanged during tunnel establishment, not protected within it.

C). Server credentials are used to establish the tunnel, not protected inside it.

D). The RADIUS shared secret secures communication between AP/controller and RADIUS server-not sent via the tunnel.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (Tunneled EAP Methods)

IEEE 802.1X and EAP Specifications

NEW QUESTION # 121

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