

CWNP CWSP-208 PDF



CWNP CWSP-208

Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

Questions & Answers PDF

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As we all know, a lot of efforts need to be made to develop a CWSP-208 learning prep. Firstly, a huge amount of first hand materials are essential, which influences the quality of the compilation about the CWSP-208 actual test guide. We have tried our best to find all reference books. Then our experts have carefully summarized all relevant materials of the CWSP-208 exam. Also, annual official test is also included. They have built a clear knowledge frame in their minds before they begin to compile the CWSP-208 Actual Test guide. It is a long process to compilation. But they stick to work hard and never abandon. Finally, they finish all the compilation because of their passionate and persistent spirits. So you are lucky to come across our CWSP-208 exam questions.

CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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 (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

As the primary security engineer for a large corporate network, you have been asked to author a new security policy for the wireless network. While most client devices support 802.1X authentication, some legacy devices still only support passphrase/PSK-based security methods.

When writing the 802.11 security policy, what password-related items should be addressed?

- A. MSCHAPv2 passwords used with EAP/PEAPv0 should be stronger than typical WPA2-PSK passphrases.
- B. Static passwords should be changed on a regular basis to minimize the vulnerabilities of a PSK-based authentication.**
- C. EAP-TLS must be implemented in such scenarios.
- D. Certificates should always be recommended instead of passwords for 802.11 client authentication.
- E. Password complexity should be maximized so that weak WEP IV attacks are prevented.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In environments where PSK-based authentication (like WPA2-Personal) is still in use due to legacy device constraints:
C). Regularly changing static passwords helps limit exposure from credential leaks or previous employees retaining access.

Incorrect:

A). MSCHAPv2 is vulnerable to offline attacks; recommending strong passwords is good, but that alone isn't sufficient.

- B). WEP is insecure regardless of password strength due to IV reuse.
- D). Certificates are stronger, but not always feasible for legacy systems.
- E). EAP-TLS is ideal but not always compatible with all devices; policies should be flexible to device capabilities.

References:
 CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapters 3 and 4 (WPA2-PSK and 802.1X Considerations) CWNP WLAN Security Lifecycle and Policy Development

NEW QUESTION # 45

Given: You are using WEP as an encryption solution. You are using VLANs for network segregation.
 Why can you not establish an RSNA?

- A. RSNA connections require CCMP and do not support TKIP or WEP.
- **B. RSNA connections require TKIP or CCMP.**
- C. RSNA connections do not work in conjunction with VLANs.
- D. RSNA connections require BIP and do not support TKIP, CCMP or WEP.

Answer: B

Explanation:

RSNA (Robust Security Network Association), as defined by 802.11i, requires:

TKIP (WPA) or CCMP (WPA2) for encryption.

WEP is deprecated and not supported for RSNA since it does not meet RSN standards.

Incorrect:

B & C. BIP is not required for RSNA formation-it is used for management frame protection (802.11w).

D). VLANs are orthogonal to RSNA-network segmentation does not interfere with RSNA formation.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (RSNA Formation and Key Hierarchy)

IEEE 802.11i and 802.11-2012 Standards

NEW QUESTION # 46

What is the purpose of the Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) in IEEE 802.11 Authentication and Key Management?

- A. The PTK is XOR'd with the PSK on the Authentication Server to create the AAA key.
- B. The PTK is a type of master key used as an input to the GMK, which is used for encrypting multicast data frames.
- **C. The PTK contains keys that are used to encrypt unicast data frames that traverse the wireless medium.**
- D. The PTK is used to encrypt the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) for distribution to the 802.1X Authenticator prior to the 4-Way Handshake.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) is derived during the 4-Way Handshake and is used to generate:

The EAPOL-Key Confirmation Key (KCK)

The EAPOL-Key Encryption Key (KEK)

The Temporal Key (TK), which encrypts unicast traffic

Incorrect:

A). The Group Master Key (GMK) is used to derive the GTK, not the PTK.

C). PTK is not XOR'd with the PSK-PTK is derived from PMK + other session parameters.

D). PMK is never encrypted or transmitted; it is pre-shared or derived and remains local.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (PTK and 4-Way Handshake)

IEEE 802.11i-2004 Specification

NEW QUESTION # 47

Given: A WLAN protocol analyzer trace reveals the following sequence of frames (excluding the ACK frames):

- 1) 802.11 Probe Req and 802.11 Probe Rsp
- 2) 802.11 Auth and then another 802.11 Auth

3) 802.11 Assoc Req and 802.11 Assoc Rsp

4) EAPOL-KEY

5) EAPOL-KEY

6) EAPOL-KEY

7) EAPOL-KEY

What security mechanism is being used on the WLAN?

- A. WEP-128
- B. EAP-TLS
- **C. WPA2-Personal**
- D. 802.1X/LEAP
- E. WPA-Enterprise

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key clue in this sequence is the four EAPOL-Key frames, which indicate a 4-way handshake - a hallmark of WPA and WPA2 authentication processes. There is no EAP exchange preceding the 4-way handshake, which eliminates WPA/WPA2-Enterprise and 802.1X/EAP methods. This points directly to WPA2-Personal, where PSK (Pre-Shared Key) is used and there is no EAP exchange before key generation.

Also, the second "Auth" frame suggests Open System Authentication was used, which is typical for RSN- based networks (not Shared Key as in WEP).

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Frame Analysis and 4-Way Handshake

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Identify WPA/WPA2 Operation from Frame Traces"

NEW QUESTION # 48

Joe's new laptop is experiencing difficulty connecting to ABC Company's 802.11 WLAN using 802.1X/EAP PEAPv0. The company's wireless network administrator assured Joe that his laptop was authorized in the WIPS management console for connectivity to ABC's network before it was given to him. The WIPS termination policy includes alarms for rogue stations, rogue APs, DoS attacks and unauthorized roaming.

What is a likely reason that Joe cannot connect to the network?

- A. Joe's integrated 802.11 radio is sending multiple Probe Request frames on each channel.
- **B. Joe disabled his laptop's integrated 802.11 radio and is using a personal PC card radio with a different chipset, drivers, and client utilities.**
- C. An ASLEAP attack has been detected on APs to which Joe's laptop was trying to associate. The WIPS responded by disabling the APs.
- D. Joe configured his 802.11 radio card to transmit at 100 mW to increase his SNR. The WIPS is detecting this much output power as a DoS attack.

Answer: B

Explanation:

WIPS systems often enforce policies based on MAC addresses and associated hardware fingerprints. If Joe uses a different wireless adapter than the one authorized, it may trigger a rogue device or unauthorized client alarm-even if it's the same laptop. This behavior is common in environments with strict WIPS enforcement policies.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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