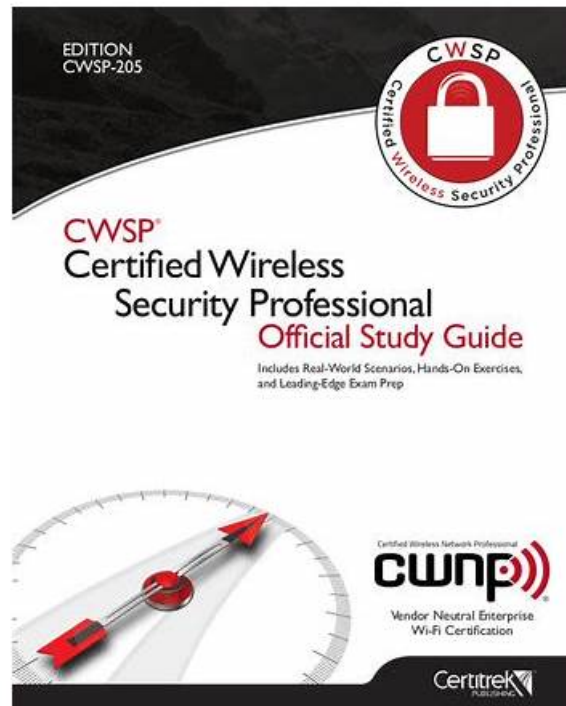


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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Given: ABC Hospital wishes to create a strong security policy as a first step in securing their 802.11 WLAN.
Before creating the WLAN security policy, what should you ensure you possess?

- A. Security policy generation software
- **B. Management support for the process**
- C. Awareness of the exact vendor devices being installed
- D. End-user training manuals for the policies to be created

Answer: B

Explanation:

Developing a robust WLAN security policy requires buy-in from executive or senior management. Without management support, it's difficult to enforce compliance, allocate resources, or prioritize security among other organizational objectives. This foundational step ensures that policy creation and enforcement are feasible and aligned with organizational goals.

Incorrect:

- A). Device/vendor specifics are addressed later during implementation.
- C). End-user training materials are created after the policy is finalized.
- D). Security policy software can assist, but is not essential compared to management support.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 2 (Policy Development and Implementation) CWNP WLAN Lifecycle Framework

NEW QUESTION # 52

Given: An 802.1X/EAP implementation includes an Active Directory domain controller running Windows Server 2012 and an AP from a major vendor. A Linux server is running RADIUS and it queries the domain controller for user credentials. A Windows client is accessing the network.

What device functions as the EAP Supplicant?

- **A. Windows client**
- B. Access point
- C. An unlisted WLAN controller
- D. Windows server
- E. An unlisted switch
- F. Linux server

Answer: A

Explanation:

In an 802.1X/EAP authentication model:

Supplicant: The device requesting access (the Windows client).

Authenticator: The AP or switch enforcing access decisions.

Authentication Server: The RADIUS server (Linux in this case), which communicates with a backend credential database (Active Directory).

The Windows client runs the EAP supplicant software to initiate authentication.

Incorrect:

A). The Linux server is the Authentication Server (not Supplicant).

C). The AP acts as the Authenticator.

D). The Windows Server is the credential store, not the supplicant.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X Roles and Communication)

CWNP 802.1X Architecture Diagram

NEW QUESTION # 53

When implementing a WPA2-Enterprise security solution, what protocol must the selected RADIUS server support?

- **A. EAP**
- B. IPSec/ESP
- C. CCMP and TKIP
- D. LWAPP, GRE, or CAPWAP
- E. LDAP

Answer: A

Explanation:

WPA2-Enterprise relies on the IEEE 802.1X framework for authentication, which requires the use of the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP). The RADIUS server must support EAP to facilitate the exchange of authentication credentials and method negotiation between the client (supplicant) and the authentication server.

Incorrect:

A). LWAPP, GRE, and CAPWAP are used between APs and controllers-not for client authentication.

B). IPSec/ESP is a VPN protocol, not relevant here.

D). CCMP and TKIP are encryption protocols used between clients and APs, not within the RADIUS server.

E). LDAP may be queried by the RADIUS server, but it is not sufficient on its own-it doesn't replace EAP.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X Authentication Framework)

CWNP AAA Architecture Overview

NEW QUESTION # 54

You have an AP implemented that functions only using 802.11-2012 standard methods for the WLAN communications on the RF side and implementing multiple SSIDs and profiles on the management side configured as follows:

1. SSID: Guest - VLAN 90 - Security: Open with captive portal authentication - 2 current clients
2. SSID: ABCData - VLAN 10 - Security: PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 with AES-CCMP - 5 current clients
3. SSID: ABCVoice - VLAN 60 - Security: WPA2-Personal - 2 current clients Two client STAs are connected to ABCData and can access a media server that requires authentication at the Application Layer and is used to stream multicast video streams to the clients.

What client stations possess the keys that are necessary to decrypt the multicast data packets carrying these videos?

- A. All clients that are associated to the AP with a shared GTK, which includes ABCData and ABCVoice.
- B. Only the members of the executive team that are part of the multicast group configured on the media server
- C. All clients that are associated to the AP using any SSID
- **D. All clients that are associated to the AP using the ABCData SSID**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The GTK (Group Temporal Key) is used to encrypt multicast/broadcast traffic.

Each SSID has a unique GTK.

Only clients on the same SSID (ABCData) will receive and be able to decrypt multicast traffic encrypted with ABCData's GTK.

Incorrect:

A). Application-layer authentication does not affect GTK distribution.

C). Clients on other SSIDs (e.g., Guest, ABCVoice) have different GTKs and cannot decrypt ABCData's multicast traffic.

D). Each SSID uses a unique GTK; GTKs are not shared across SSIDs.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (GTK Usage in Multicast)

IEEE 802.11i and CCMP Specifications

NEW QUESTION # 55

Given: You are the WLAN administrator in your organization and you are required to monitor the network and ensure all active WLANs are providing RSNs. You have a laptop protocol analyzer configured.

In what frame could you see the existence or non-existence of proper RSN configuration parameters for each BSS through the RSN IE?

- A. Probe request
- B. CTS
- C. Data frames
- D. RTS
- **E. Beacon**

Answer: E

Explanation:

The RSN (Robust Security Network) Information Element (IE) is used to advertise the security capabilities of a wireless network, particularly for WPA2 and WPA3 networks. This RSN IE is contained in Beacon and Probe Response management frames, not in Probe Request, RTS, CTS, or Data frames. The Beacon frame is sent periodically by an AP to announce its presence and includes critical information about the BSS, including security settings like the RSN IE.

You would use a protocol analyzer to capture Beacon frames and inspect the RSN IE field to confirm if a BSS is properly configured to use RSN protections such as WPA2-Enterprise or WPA2-Personal.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - WLAN Discovery & Enumeration

CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "802.11 Frame Analysis" and "Understanding RSN Information Element Fields"

NEW QUESTION # 56

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