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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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

What are the three roles of the 802.1X framework, as defined by the 802.1X standard, that are performed by the client STA, the AP (or WLAN controller), and the RADIUS server? (Choose 3)

- A. AAA Server
- **B. Authenticator**
- C. Control Point
- D. Registrar
- E. Enrollee
- **F. Supplicant**
- **G. Authentication Server**

Answer: B,F,G

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.1X framework consists of three defined roles:

Supplicant (E): The client device (STA) that requests access to the network.

Authenticator (F): The network device (usually an AP or switch) that enforces access control and acts as an intermediary between

the supplicant and the authentication server.

Authentication Server (D): Typically a RADIUS server that validates credentials and responds with access decisions.

Incorrect:

A & B. Enrollee and Registrar are roles in Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS), not 802.1X.

C). AAA Server is a broader term; the specific role in 802.1X is "Authentication Server." G). "Control Point" is not a formal 802.1X role.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 46

After completing the installation of a new overlay WIPS for the purpose of rogue detection and security monitoring at your corporate headquarters, what baseline function MUST be performed in order to identify security threats?

- A. Upstream and downstream throughput thresholds must be specified to ensure that service-level agreements are being met.
- **B. WLAN devices that are discovered must be classified (rogue, authorized, neighbor, etc.) and a WLAN policy must define how to classify new devices.**
- C. Authorized PEAP usernames must be added to the WIPS server's user database.
- D. Separate security profiles must be defined for network operation in different regulatory domains

Answer: B

Explanation:

After deploying a WIPS, an essential baseline activity is to classify all detected devices in the RF environment. These classifications allow the system to enforce security policies and detect policy violations.

Classifications include:

Authorized (managed devices)

Rogue (unauthorized, possibly dangerous)

Neighbor (not part of your network but legitimate)

External or Ad hoc devices

Without this initial classification, WIPS cannot properly assess threats or trigger alarms.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Classification and Threat Management CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Device Classification and Policy Enforcement"

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which one of the following describes the correct hierarchy of 802.1X authentication key derivation?

- A. The PMK is generated from a successful mutual EAP authentication. When mutual authentication is not used, an MSK is created. Either of these two keys may be used to derive the temporal data encryption keys during the 4-way handshake.
- B. After successful EAP authentication, the RADIUS server generates a PMK. A separate key, the MSK, is derived from the AAA key and is hashed with the PMK to create the PTK and GTK.
- **C. The MSK is generated from the 802.1X/EAP authentication. The PMK is derived from the MSK. The PTK is derived from the PMK, and the keys used for actual data encryption are a part of the PTK.**
- D. If passphrase-based client authentication is used by the EAP type, the PMK is mapped directly from the user's passphrase. The PMK is then used during the 4-way handshake to create data encryption keys.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In 802.1X/EAP authentication:

The EAP method (e.g., EAP-TLS, PEAP) results in the generation of a Master Session Key (MSK).

The Pairwise Master Key (PMK) is derived from the MSK.

The Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) is derived from the PMK using nonces and MAC addresses during the 4-Way Handshake.

The PTK includes the actual keys used for data encryption.

Incorrect:

B). This applies to WPA/WPA2-Personal, not 802.1X/EAP.

C). The RADIUS server sends the MSK, not the PMK directly.

D). The MSK is always derived during EAP authentication, mutual or not.

References:

NEW QUESTION # 48

For a WIPS system to identify the location of a rogue WLAN device using location patterning (RF fingerprinting), what must be done as part of the WIPS installation?

- A. All WIPS sensors must be installed as dual-purpose (AP/sensor) devices.
- B. At least six antennas must be installed in each sensor.
- C. A location chipset (GPS) must be installed with it.
- **D. The RF environment must be sampled during an RF calibration process.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a WIPS system to perform location patterning (also called RF fingerprinting), it must first perform an RF calibration or RF site survey. This process involves sampling signal strengths from known locations to develop a model of how signals propagate in the environment. This "fingerprint" is then used to triangulate or estimate the positions of rogue devices.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Given: You have a Windows laptop computer with an integrated, dual-band, Wi-Fi compliant adapter. Your laptop computer has protocol analyzer software installed that is capable of capturing and decoding 802.11ac data.

What statement best describes the likely ability to capture 802.11ac frames for security testing purposes?

- A. All integrated 802.11ac adapters will work with most protocol analyzers for frame capture, including the Radio Tap Header.
- **B. Integrated 802.11ac adapters are not typically compatible with protocol analyzers in Windows laptops. It is often best to use a USB adapter or carefully select a laptop with an integrated adapter that will work.**
- C. Laptops cannot be used to capture 802.11ac frames because they do not support MU-MIMO.
- D. Only Wireshark can be used to capture 802.11ac frames as no other protocol analyzer has implemented the proper frame decodes.
- E. The only method available to capture 802.11ac frames is to perform a remote capture with a compatible access point.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Most integrated Wi-Fi adapters in Windows laptops are not capable of entering "monitor mode" or capturing 802.11ac frames properly. Compatibility with protocol analyzers like Wireshark or Omnipcap requires special drivers or specific USB adapters. Therefore, it is recommended to use a USB adapter known to support monitor mode and frame capture on 802.11ac for accurate and complete data capture.

Incorrect:

- A). Not all adapters support protocol analyzer features.
- C). MU-MIMO support is irrelevant for frame capture.
- D). Other analyzers besides Wireshark can decode 802.11ac (e.g., Omnipcap).
- E). Remote capture is not the only method-local USB adapters are effective too.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 (WLAN Analysis Tools)

CWNP Protocol Analyzer Guide

Vendor documentation: Riverbed, Omnipcap, Wireshark Adapter Support Lists

NEW QUESTION # 50

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