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CWNP CWSP-208

Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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.

>> **Reliable CWSP-208 Exam Question** <<

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

You must support a TSN as you have older wireless equipment that will not support the required processing of AES encryption. Which one of the following technologies will you use on the network so that a TSN can be implemented that would not be required in a network compliant with 802.11-2012 non-deprecated technologies?

- A. WEP
- B. WPA2
- **C. RC4**
- D. CCMP

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Transitional Security Network (TSN) allows legacy stations to interoperate by using older encryption methods. If AES (CCMP) is unsupported by older equipment, the network can fall back to TKIP, which uses RC4 as its encryption algorithm. TKIP enables AES encryption on newer devices while accommodating legacy clients.

Options A, C, D are current or deprecated standards with AES; only RC4 matches the transitional need.

References:

CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 3 (TSN, TKIP, AES-CCMP)

NEW QUESTION # 50

Given: ABC Company is deploying an IEEE 802.11-compliant wireless security solution using 802.1X/EAP authentication. According to company policy, the security solution must prevent an eavesdropper from decrypting data frames traversing a wireless connection.

What security characteristics and/or components play a role in preventing data decryption? (Choose 2)

- A. Integrity Check Value (ICV)
- **B. Group Temporal Keys**
- **C. 4-Way Handshake**
- D. Encrypted Passphrase Protocol (EPP)
- E. Multi-factor authentication
- F. PLCP Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To prevent data decryption:

B). The 4-Way Handshake derives and installs unique unicast keys (PTKs) on both client and AP.

F). The GTK is used to encrypt broadcast and multicast frames, ensuring group traffic is protected.

Incorrect:

A). Multi-factor authentication enhances identity assurance but not encryption.

C). PLCP CRC checks for transmission errors but does not secure data.

D). EPP is not a valid or recognized encryption protocol.

E). ICV was used in WEP and is cryptographically weak.

References:

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

IEEE 802.11i Standard

NEW QUESTION # 51

Given: You are using a Wireless Aggregator utility to combine multiple packet captures. One capture exists for each of channels 1, 6 and 11. What kind of troubleshooting are you likely performing with such a tool?

- A. Wireless adapter failure analysis.
- **B. Fast secure roaming problems.**
- C. Interference source location.
- D. Narrowband DoS attack detection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When using a wireless aggregator to combine packet captures from channels 1, 6, and 11 (the three non-overlapping 2.4 GHz channels), you're most likely analyzing multi-channel behavior. This is particularly relevant when troubleshooting roaming issues, such as fast secure roaming (e.g., 802.11r). These captures help determine whether authentication or association events occur smoothly across APs operating on different channels.

Incorrect:

A). Adapter failure doesn't require multi-channel capture.

B). Interference location is typically single-channel and spectrum-analysis focused.

D). Narrowband DoS attacks are also usually identified using RF spectrum analysis, not packet capture across all channels.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Roaming and Mobility)

CWNP Whitepaper: WLAN Troubleshooting Methodologies

CWNP Learning Portal: 802.11 Roaming and Analysis

NEW QUESTION # 52

In the basic 4-way handshake used in secure 802.11 networks, what is the purpose of the ANonce and SNonce? (Choose 2)

- A. The IEEE 802.11 standard requires that all encrypted frames contain a nonce to serve as a Message Integrity Check

(MIC).

- B. They allow the participating STAs to create dynamic keys while avoiding sending unicast encryption keys across the wireless medium.
- C. They are added together and used as the GMK, from which the GTK is derived.
- D. They are input values used in the derivation of the Pairwise Transient Key.
- E. They are used to pad Message 1 and Message 2 so each frame contains the same number of bytes.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In the 802.11 4-Way Handshake:

D: The ANonce (from the AP) and SNonce (from the STA) are critical entropy values used along with the PMK, MAC addresses, etc., to derive the PTK securely.

E: This process ensures both parties derive the same PTK without ever transmitting the key over the air, mitigating interception risk.

Incorrect:

A). Nonces are not padding bytes.

B). Nonces are not the MIC; MIC is a separate integrity mechanism.

C). GMK and GTK are for group keys, not derived from nonces.

References:

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

IEEE 802.11i Specification

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 54

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