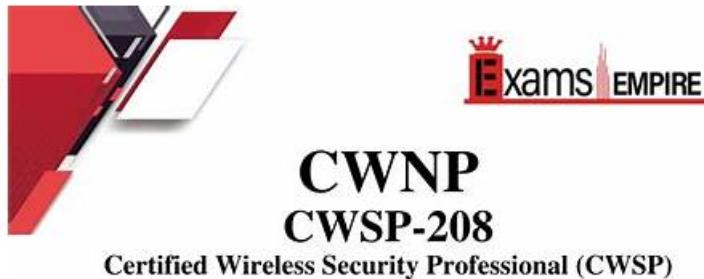


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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

You perform a protocol capture using Wireshark and a compatible 802.11 adapter in Linux. When viewing the capture, you see an auth req frame and an auth rsp frame. Then you see an assoc req frame and an assoc rsp frame. Shortly after, you see DHCP communications and then ISAKMP protocol packets. What security solution is represented?

- A. 802.1X/EAP-TTLS
- B. WPA2-Personal with AES-CCMP
- C. EAP-MD5
- D. Open 802.11 authentication with IPSec
- E. 802.1X/PEAPv0/MS-CHAPv2

Answer: D

Explanation:

The frame sequence described shows:

802.11 Open System authentication and association

DHCP communication (for IP configuration)

ISAKMP packets, which are part of IPSec (used for key exchange and tunnel negotiation). This indicates that link-layer authentication is not used, but instead, higher-layer encryption (IPSec VPN) secures communications.

Incorrect:

- A and C. Would show EAP negotiation and 802.1X authentication frames.
- D. WPA2-Personal would include a 4-Way Handshake before DHCP.
- E. EAP-MD5 does not involve ISAKMP and is used within 802.1X authentication.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (IPSec and Upper-Layer Security)

Wireshark Frame Analysis of IPSec Tunnels

NEW QUESTION # 92

You have been recently hired as the wireless network administrator for an organization spread across seven locations. They have deployed more than 100 APs, but they have not been managed in either an automated or manual process for more than 18 months. Given this length of time, what is one of the first things you should evaluate from a security perspective?

- A. The channels in use
- B. The firmware revision**
- C. The channel widths configured
- D. The VLANs in use

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a security context, outdated firmware is one of the most critical vulnerabilities. Firmware updates typically patch known security issues, fix bugs, and provide new features or improved encryption support. If the APs have not been updated or checked in over 18 months, they could be running firmware with known exploits or lacking critical security patches, making firmware review a top priority.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 8 - WLAN Security Lifecycle and Maintenance
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Firmware and Security Patch Management"

NEW QUESTION # 93

Given: Your organization is using EAP as an authentication framework with a specific type that meets the requirements of your corporate policies.

Which one of the following statements is true related to this implementation?

- A. The client will be the authenticator in this scenario.
- B. The client STAs must use a different, but complementary, EAP type than the AP STAs.
- C. The client STAs may communicate over the uncontrolled port in order to authenticate as soon as Open System authentication completes.**
- D. The client STAs may communicate over the controlled port in order to authenticate as soon as the Open System authentication completes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

In 802.1X/EAP-based authentication:

After Open System authentication, clients send EAP messages via the uncontrolled port.

The Controlled Port remains blocked until the 802.1X/EAP and 4-Way Handshake processes are complete.

Incorrect:

- A). The AP or controller is the authenticator, not the client.
- B). EAP types must match between supplicant and server.
- D). Controlled port remains blocked until full authentication and key negotiation completes.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (802.1X Controlled and Uncontrolled Port Behavior)
IEEE 802.1X Framework Details

NEW QUESTION # 94

ABC Company uses the wireless network for highly sensitive network traffic. For that reason, they intend to protect their network in all possible ways. They are continually researching new network threats and new preventative measures. They are interested in the security benefits of 802.11w, but would like to know its limitations.

What types of wireless attacks are protected by 802.11w? (Choose 2)

- A. Robust management frame replay attacks
- B. Social engineering attacks
- C. Layer 2 Disassociation attacks
- D. RF DoS attacks

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

802.11w, also known as Protected Management Frames (PMF), is designed to protect specific types of 802.11 management frames such as disassociation and deauthentication frames. These frames were previously sent unencrypted and could be spoofed by attackers to disconnect clients (DoS attacks). With 802.11w, these frames are cryptographically protected, mitigating such attacks. PMF also includes replay protection for these management frames, preventing attackers from capturing and replaying them to disrupt network connectivity.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Wireless LAN Security Solutions)

IEEE 802.11w-2009 amendment

CWNP Whitepapers on PMF and Management Frame Protection

NEW QUESTION # 95

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

Answer: C

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 # 96

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