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## CWNP CWSP-208 Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP)

### Questions & Answers PDF

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## CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• WIDS. Additionally, it covers risk analysis procedures, including asset management, risk ratings, and loss calculations to support the development of informed risk management plans.</li></ul>

## CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

### NEW QUESTION # 80

Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIPS) are used for what purposes? (Choose 3)

- A. Performance monitoring and troubleshooting
- B. Preventing physical carrier sense attacks
- C. Security monitoring and notification
- D. Enforcing wireless network security policy
- E. Detecting and defending against eavesdropping attacks
- F. Classifying wired client devices

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

WIPS provides multiple functionalities:

- B). Policy enforcement - detects and responds to wireless threats such as rogue APs and misconfigurations.
- D). Security monitoring - alerts staff when threats like deauth attacks or malware-hosting APs are detected.
- A). Performance monitoring - supports diagnostics by capturing information on channel conditions, interference, and device

behavior.

Incorrect options:

- C). Detecting eavesdropping isn't feasible - passive listening cannot be identified by sensors.
- E). Carrier sense DoS and F. Wired device classification are outside WIPS's scope.

References:

CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapters 5-6 (WIPS Capabilities)

### NEW QUESTION # 81

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 # 82

Given: A WLAN consultant has just finished installing a WLAN controller with 15 controller-based APs.

Two SSIDs with separate VLANs are configured for this network, and both VLANs are configured to use the same RADIUS server. The SSIDs are configured as follows:

SSID Blue - VLAN 10 - Lightweight EAP (LEAP) authentication - CCMP cipher suite  
SSID Red - VLAN 20 - PEAPv0/EAP-TLS authentication - TKIP cipher suite  
The consultant's computer can successfully authenticate and browse the Internet when using the Blue SSID.

The same computer cannot authenticate when using the Red SSID.

What is a possible cause of the problem?

- A. The TKIP cipher suite is not a valid option for PEAPv0 authentication.
- B. The client does not have a proper certificate installed for the tunneled authentication within the established TLS tunnel.
- C. The consultant does not have a valid Kerberos ID on the Blue VLAN.
- D. The Red VLAN does not use server certificate, but the client requires one.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

PEAPv0/EAP-TLS is a tunneled EAP method that requires:

The server to present a certificate for TLS tunnel establishment.

The client to present a valid client certificate within the tunnel (in the case of EAP-TLS).

If the client does not have a valid X.509 certificate installed, authentication will fail.

Incorrect:

- A). The server certificate is required for the TLS tunnel, and it is typically present; the issue here lies with the client cert.
- B). TKIP is technically compatible with PEAPv0, although AES-CCMP is preferred.
- D). Kerberos is unrelated to EAP authentication and VLAN use.

References:

### NEW QUESTION # 83

You are using a utility that takes input and generates random output. For example, you can provide the input of a known word as a secret word and then also provide another known word as salt input. When you process the input it generates a secret code which is a combination of letters and numbers with case sensitivity. For what is the described utility used? (Choose 3)

- A. Generating dynamic session keys used for IPSec VPNs
- B. Generating secret keys for RADIUS servers and WLAN infrastructure devices
- C. Generating passphrases for WLAN systems secured with WPA2-Personal
- D. Generating passwords for WLAN infrastructure equipment logins
- E. Generating PMKs that can be imported into 802.11 RSN-compatible devices

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

A utility that combines a secret and salt to generate a random string is effectively a key derivation tool. It can be used to: Generate PMKs (Pairwise Master Keys) to preload ready-made keys into RSN devices Generate shared secrets (e.g., RADIUS shared secrets, WLAN controller keys) Create strong passphrases for WPA2-Personal networks Using it for IPSec session keys is less common (those are usually dynamically negotiated), and creating management passwords is possible but not the main us

### NEW QUESTION # 84

What software and hardware tools are used together to hijack a wireless station from the authorized wireless network onto an unauthorized wireless network? (Choose 2)

- A. A low-gain patch antenna and terminal emulation software
- B. RF jamming device and a wireless radio card
- C. MAC spoofing software and MAC DoS software
- D. DHCP server software and access point software
- E. A wireless workgroup bridge and a protocol analyzer

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

To hijack a wireless client, attackers often use:

An RF jamming device to disconnect the client from the legitimate AP (via deauth attacks or RF disruption) A rogue AP (created using access point software) that impersonates the real network DHCP server software to assign IP addresses and act as a gateway, completing the fake network Incorrect:

B). Terminal emulation is not relevant.

C). Workgroup bridges and protocol analyzers are for monitoring, not attacking.

E). MAC spoofing and DoS do not complete a hijack.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 5 (Hijacking Tools and Techniques)

CWNP Practical WLAN Attack Tools Guide

### NEW QUESTION # 85

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