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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 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 WIPSWIDS. 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">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, 802.1XEAP, 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">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 (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

Given: ABC Company has a WLAN controller using WPA2-Enterprise with PEAPv0/MS-CHAPv2 and AES- CCMP to secure their corporate wireless data. They wish to implement a guest WLAN for guest users to have Internet access, but want to implement some security controls. The security requirements for the hot-spot include:

- * Cannot access corporate network resources
- * Network permissions are limited to Internet access
- * All stations must be authenticated

What security controls would you suggest? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Use a WIPS to deauthenticate guest users when their station tries to associate with the corporate WLAN.
- B. Force all guest users to use a common VPN protocol to connect.
- C. Configure access control lists (ACLs) on the guest WLAN to control data types and destinations.
- D. Implement separate controllers for the corporate and guest WLANs.

- E. Require guest users to authenticate via a captive portal HTTPS login page and place the guest WLAN and the corporate WLAN on different VLANs.

Answer: E

Explanation:

This solution meets all the requirements:

Captive portals allow simple authentication for guest users.

VLAN separation enforces network segmentation.

HTTPS ensures authentication is encrypted.

Incorrect:

A). Separate controllers are unnecessary and costly.

B). WIPS enforcement is reactive, not proactive for normal access control.

C). ACLs alone don't enforce authentication.

E). VPN requirements would be overly complex for guests.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Guest Network Architecture & Captive Portal Authentication)

NEW QUESTION # 91

What statement is true regarding the nonces (ANonce and SNonce) used in the IEEE 802.11 4 Way Handshake?

- A. Nonces are sent in EAPoL frames to indicate to the receiver that the sending station has installed and validated the encryption keys.
- B. Both nonces are used by the Supplicant and Authenticator in the derivation of a single PTK.
- C. The Supplicant uses the SNonce to derive its unique PTK and the Authenticator uses the ANonce to derive its unique PTK, but the nonces are not shared.
- D. The nonces are created by combining the MAC addresses of the Supplicant, Authenticator, and Authentication Server into a mixing algorithm.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The PTK derivation requires:

PMK

ANonce (generated by the Authenticator)

SNonce (generated by the Supplicant)

MAC addresses of both Authenticator and Supplicant

Both the Supplicant and Authenticator derive the same PTK using identical inputs during the 4-Way Handshake.

Incorrect:

B). The nonces are shared-each party uses both ANonce and SNonce.

C). Nonces indicate no such validation message.

D). The MACs are part of the PTK input but not used to generate the nonces themselves.

References:

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

IEEE 802.11i Key Management Process

NEW QUESTION # 92

Joe's new laptop is experiencing difficulty connecting to ABC Company's 802.11 WLAN using 802.1X/EAP PEAPv0. The company's wireless network administrator assured Joe that his laptop was authorized in the WIPS management console for connectivity to ABC's network before it was given to him. The WIPS termination policy includes alarms for rogue stations, rogue APs, DoS attacks and unauthorized roaming.

What is a likely reason that Joe cannot connect to the network?

- A. Joe disabled his laptop's integrated 802.11 radio and is using a personal PC card radio with a different chipset, drivers, and client utilities.
- B. Joe's integrated 802.11 radio is sending multiple Probe Request frames on each channel.
- C. Joe configured his 802.11 radio card to transmit at 100 mW to increase his SNR. The WIPS is detecting this much output power as a DoS attack.
- D. An ASLEAP attack has been detected on APs to which Joe's laptop was trying to associate. The WIPS responded by

disabling the APs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

WIPS systems often enforce policies based on MAC addresses and associated hardware fingerprints. If Joe uses a different wireless adapter than the one authorized, it may trigger a rogue device or unauthorized client alarm-even if it's the same laptop. This behavior is common in environments with strict WIPS enforcement policies.

NEW QUESTION # 93

When used as part of a WLAN authentication solution, what is the role of LDAP?

- A. An IEEE X.500 standard compliant database that participates in the 802.1X port-based access control process
- B. A role-based access control protocol for filtering data to/from authenticated stations.
- C. A SQL compliant authentication service capable of dynamic key generation and distribution
- D. An Authentication Server (AS) that communicates directly with, and provides authentication for, the Supplicant.
- E. A data retrieval protocol used by an authentication service such as RADIUS

Answer: E

Explanation:

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is used to query and retrieve user credential information from a directory service (like Microsoft Active Directory).

It's not an authentication protocol itself but is used by services like RADIUS to validate user credentials during the EAP authentication process.

Incorrect:

B). LDAP is not directly compliant with X.500-it uses a simplified subset.

C). LDAP is not a SQL-compliant protocol.

D). LDAP is not a role-based access control mechanism.

E). LDAP is not an Authentication Server by itself.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (LDAP Integration with RADIUS)

CWNP AAA Architecture Overview

NEW QUESTION # 94

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 STAs may communicate over the controlled port in order to authenticate as soon as the Open System authentication completes.
- 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 will be the authenticator in this scenario.

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

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