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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"> 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 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"> 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

What is one advantage of using EAP-TTLS instead of EAP-TLS as an authentication mechanism in an 802.11 WLAN?

- A. EAP-TTLS does not require an authentication server, but EAP-TLS does.
- B. EAP-TTLS does not require the use of a certificate for each STA as authentication credentials, but EAP-TLS does.
- C. EAP-TTLS sends encrypted supplicant credentials to the authentication server, but EAP-TLS uses unencrypted user credentials.
- D. EAP-TTLS supports client certificates, but EAP-TLS does not.

Answer: B

Explanation:

EAP-TLS requires both server and client-side digital certificates, which adds complexity in client certificate management.

EAP-TTLS uses a server certificate to establish a secure TLS tunnel, after which user credentials (e.g., username/password) are sent inside the encrypted tunnel. No client certificate is needed.

Incorrect:

A). EAP-TLS also encrypts credentials using TLS.

- B). EAP-TLS supports client certificates (it's the core requirement).
- C). Both EAP methods require an authentication server.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Methods Comparison)
CWNP EAP-TTLS Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 116

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

Answer: C

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 # 117

Given: Mary has just finished troubleshooting an 802.11g network performance problem using a laptop-based WLAN protocol analyzer. The wireless network implements 802.1X/PEAP and the client devices are authenticating properly. When Mary disables the WLAN protocol analyzer, configures her laptop for PEAP authentication, and then tries to connect to the wireless network, she is unsuccessful. Before using the WLAN protocol analyzer, Mary's laptop connected to the network without any problems.

What statement indicates why Mary cannot access the network from her laptop computer?

- A. The nearby WIPS sensor categorized Mary's protocol analyzer adapter as a threat and is performing a deauthentication flood against her computer.
- B. Mary's supplicant software is using PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2, and the access point is using PEAPv1/EAP-GTC.
- C. The PEAP client's certificate was voided when the protocol analysis software assumed control of the wireless adapter.
- D. **The protocol analyzer's network interface card (NIC) drivers are still loaded and do not support the version of PEAP being used.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Many protocol analyzers require special drivers or place the NIC into monitor/promiscuous mode. When used this way, the original driver stack may be altered or replaced. Afterward, if not correctly reloaded, the adapter may lack full 802.1X support or required encryption features. This is likely the case here - Mary's WLAN adapter is still under the control of or affected by the analyzer's NIC driver, which doesn't support PEAP properly.

References:

CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - Protocol Analysis Limitations and NIC Driver Issues CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Troubleshooting WLAN Authentication and Driver Conflicts"

NEW QUESTION # 118

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

Answer: D

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 # 119

Given: An 802.1X/EAP implementation includes an Active Directory domain controller running Windows Server 2012 and an AP from a major vendor. A Linux server is running RADIUS and it queries the domain controller for user credentials. A Windows client is accessing the network.

What device functions as the EAP Supplicant?

- A. Windows server
- B. Access point
- C. An unlisted WLAN controller
- D. Linux server
- E. An unlisted switch
- **F. Windows client**

Answer: F

Explanation:

In an 802.1X/EAP authentication model:

Supplicant: The device requesting access (the Windows client).

Authenticator: The AP or switch enforcing access decisions.

Authentication Server: The RADIUS server (Linux in this case), which communicates with a backend credential database (Active Directory).

The Windows client runs the EAP supplicant software to initiate authentication.

Incorrect:

A). The Linux server is the Authentication Server (not Supplicant).

C). The AP acts as the Authenticator.

D). The Windows Server is the credential store, not the supplicant.

References:

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

CWNP 802.1X Architecture Diagram

NEW QUESTION # 120

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