Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code:640-722

Exam Name: Implementing Cisco Unified Wireless Networking Essentials v2.0

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

An AP has been configured for personal wireless access to the Internet using appropriate security and cloaking. Which two items should be configured on the wireless client? (Choose two.)

A. RF channel

B. BSS

C. PSK

D. 802.1X/EAP

E. broadcast SSID

F. manual SSID

G. IBSS

Correct Answer: CF

Neighboring APs offering the same connection type and parameters use the same name, or service set identifier (SSID, which is a simple ASCII string providing a name to the connection). Neighboring APs offering the same connection use the same SSID, but each AP identifies itself by associating its radio MAC address to the SSID string. This associated MAC address is called the basic service set identifier (BSSID), and it enables stations to know which AP offers which SSID

QUESTION 2

Which statement describes spread spectrum technology in wireless communications?

A. Signal is spread across optical pulses.

B. Signal is spread across variations of amplitudes.

C. Signal is spread across one frequency.

D. Signal is spread across a whole band of frequencies.

Correct Answer: D

spread-spectrum techniques are methods by which a signal with a particular bandwidth is deliberately spread in the frequency domain, resulting in a signal with a wider bandwidth. Spread spectrum generally makes use of a sequential noise-like signal structure to spread the normally narrowband information signal over a relatively wideband (radio) band of frequencies.

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spread_spectrum

QUESTION 3

If an antenna has a dBd of 8.6, what is the dBi value?

A. 6.2

B. 6.46

C. 8.6

D. 10.74

E. 12.88

Correct Answer: D

Antenna performance is measured in dBi (the antennas gain/loss over a theoretical isotropic antenna) dBd (the antennas gain/loss over a dipole antenna) dBi = dBd + 2.15

dBd = dBi - 2.15

QUESTION 4

An engineer wants to setup WPA2 Enterprise using EAP-TLS and a remote RADIUS server. What device(s) would the engineer specify the EAP type on?

A. the supplicant and authentication server

B. the supplicant and authenticator

C. the authenticator and authentication server

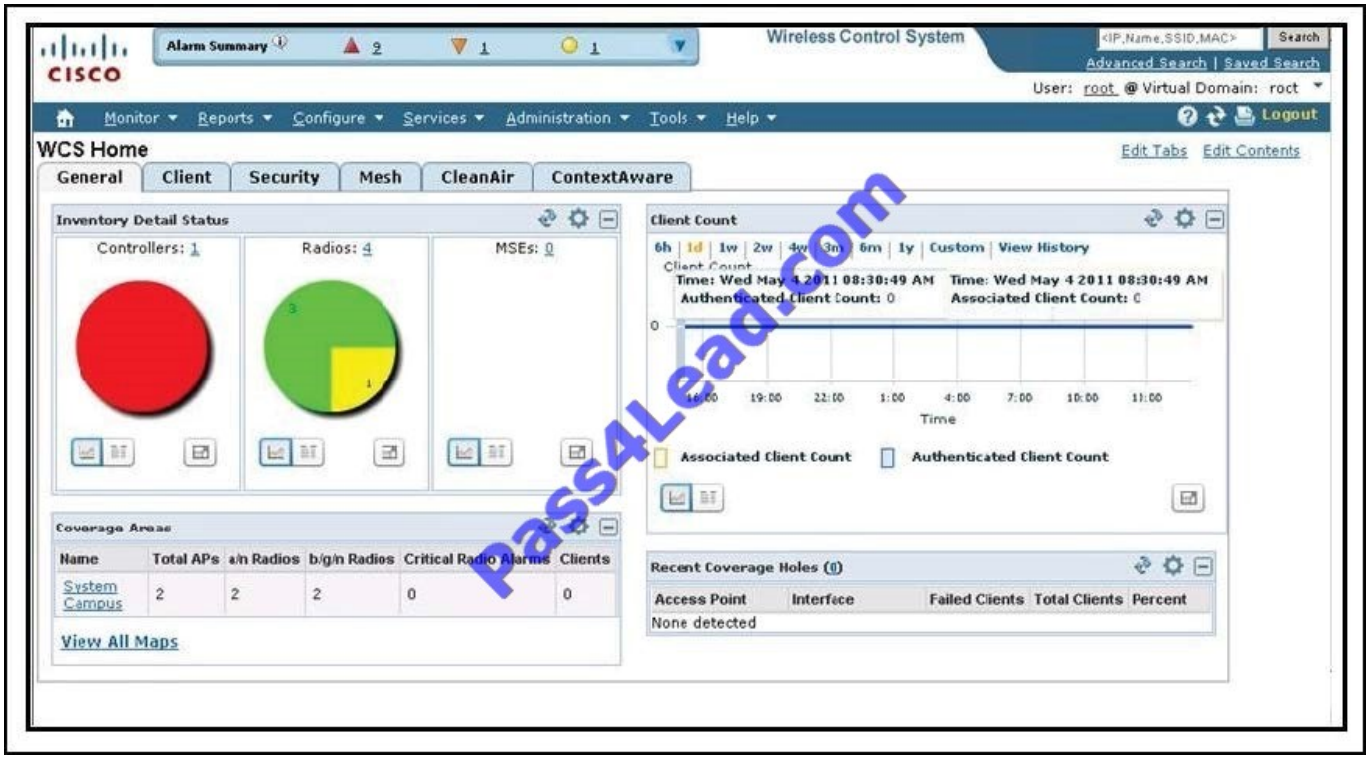
D. the supplicant only

E. the authentication server only

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



Cisco WCS version 7.0 has a configuration mismatch with what is actually running in the controller. Which menu leads to the Audit Status Report?

A. Security

B. Monitor

C. Configure

D. Services

E. Administration

F. Tools

Correct Answer: C

The Configure menu enables you to configure templates, controllers, access points, Ethernet switches, chokepoints, Wi-Fi TDOA receivers, config groups, auto provisioning, scheduled configuration tasks, profiles, ACS view servers, and TFTP servers on your network.

Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/7-0/configuration/guide/WCS70cg/7_0wst.html#wp1068994

QUESTION 6

A network engineer in the GUI of WCS version 7 wants to add an access point to a map. Where can this command be found within the drop-down menu?

A. Monitor > Maps

B. Reports > Maps

C. Monitor > Network Summary

D. Configure > Maps

Correct Answer: A

The physical location of the client (such as building, floor, and so on). Clicking the map location displays information in the Monitor > Maps page. Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/7-0/configuration/guide/WCS70cg/7_0clientmgmt.html

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QUESTION 7

Which two formats are supported for uploading background graphics to create a network map in Cisco WCS? (Choose two.)

A. PNG

B. JPEG

C. DWG

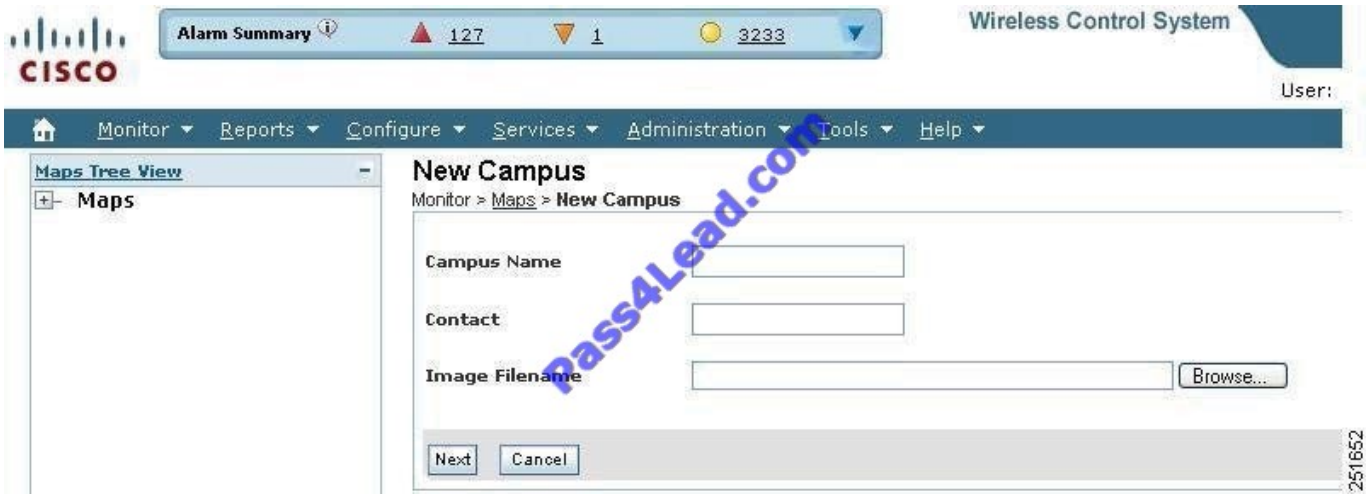
D. TIFF

Correct Answer: AB

Step 1 - Save the map in .PNG, .JPG, .JPEG, or .GIF format.

Step 2 - Browse to and import the map from anywhere in your file system.

Step 3 - Choose Monitor > Maps to display the Maps page.



Step 4 - From the Select a command drop-down list, choose New Campus, and click Go.

Step 5 - On the Maps > New Campus page, enter the campus name and campus contact name. Step 6 - Browse to and choose the image filename containing the map of the campus and click Open. Step 7 - Select the Maintain Aspect Ratio

check box to prevent length and width distortion when WCS resizes the map.

Step 8 - Enter the horizontal and vertical span of the map in feet.

Step 9 - Click OK to add this campus map to the Cisco WCS database. WCS displays the Maps page, which lists maps in the database, map types, and campus status.

Step 10 - (Optional) To assign location presence information, click the newly created campus link in the Monitor > Maps page.

QUESTION 8

What is the equivalent of 26 dBm in milliwatts?

A. 4 mW

B. 40 mW

C. 100 mW

D. 400 mW

E. 1000 mW

Correct Answer: D

dBm = log10 (mW)*10 mW =10^(dBm/10)

Samples: 40 dBm=10.00 watts 36 dBm=4.00 watts 30 dBm=1.00 watts 27 dBm=500 milliwatts 26 dBm=400 milliwatts

Reference: http://www.h-peters.com/dbmtomw.html

QUESTION 9

The administrator needs to create a report that shows all controllers, APs, and Cisco 3300 Series MSEs in the WLAN, including hardware and software information. Which report includes this information?

A. Device > Inventory

B. Mesh > Nodes

C. Network Summary > Executive Summary

D. Network Summary > 802.11 Summary

Correct Answer: A

In the left sidebar menu, all of the inventory report options are listed. These reports are generated based on the data already stored in the WCS database. Because inventory reports are not on-demand reports, some configuration changes may have occurred since the storage and may not duplicate the attributes of the controller that are reflected in the stored data. The choices are as follows:

Access Point Inventory Report -- Provides data on deployed access points. The data that is returned includes but is not

limited to the following: the access points\\' MAC address, model, location, and radio status.

Combined Inventory Report -- Provides data on all deployed controllers, access points, and location appliances.

Controller Inventory Report -- Provides data on deployed controllers. The data that is returned includes but is not limited to the following: the model, IP address, and serial number of the controller, what software version it is running, and where it is located. Location Server Inventory Report -- Provides data on deployed location appliances. The data that is returned includes but is not limited to the following: the IP address and version of the location appliance, which port is being used, and the time the appliance starts up.

Reference:
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/4-1/configuration/guide/wcscfg41/wcsreps.html#wp1080212

QUESTION 10

Which type of authentication is used initially by a controller-based AP so that a guest client can get an IP address?

A. 802.1x

B. EAP

C. LEAP

D. open authentication

E. TLS

F. SSL

Correct Answer: D

Open authentication allows any device to authenticate and then attempt to communicate with the access point. Using open authentication, any wireless device can authenticate with the access point, but the device can communicate only if its Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) keys match the access point\\'s WEP keys. Devices that are not using WEP do not attempt to authenticate with an access point that is using WEP. Open authentication does not rely on a RADIUS server on your network.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/access/wireless/software/guide/SecurityAuthenticationTypes.html#wp1035025

QUESTION 11

Which three Cisco Unified Wireless Network capabilities use information that is provided by Radio Resource Management neighbor messages? (Choose three.)

A. aggressive load balancing

B. dynamic channel assignment

C. hybrid remote edge access point

D. inter controller mobility (that is, mobility groups)

E. over-the-air provisioning

F. rogue AP classification

Correct Answer: BEF

First we should learn how the RRM works:

1) Controllers (whose APs need to have RF configuration computed as a single group) are provisioned with the same RF Group Name. An RF Group Name is an ASCII string each AP will use to determine if the other APs they hear are a part

of the same system. (RF groups are groups of controllers that share the same RF group name and whose APs can hear the neighbor messages of each other)

2) APs periodically send out Neighbor Messages, sharing information about themselves, their controllers, and their RF Group Name. These neighbor messages can then be authenticated by other APs sharing the same RF Group Name.

3) APs that can hear these Neighbor Messages and authenticate them based on the shared RF Group Name, pass this information (consisting primarily of controller IP address and information on the AP transmitting the neighbor message) up

to the controllers to which they are connected.

4) The controllers, now understanding which other controllers are to be a part of the RF Group, then form a logical group to share this RF information and subsequently elect a group leader.

5) Equipped with information detailing the RF environment for every AP in the RF Group, a series of RRM algorithms are used to optimize AP configurations. Information from Radio Resource Management (RRM) monitors the radio resources,

performs dynamic channel assignments, provides detection and avoidance of interference, and provides the dynamic transmit power control (TPC).

The RRM neighbor message contains the following information:

*

Radio Identifier: If the AP had multiple radios, this field identifies the radio used to transmit the message.

*

Group ID: The 16-bit value and controller MAC address. This information is used to detect rogue access points. The access points will then check the beacon/ probe-response frames in neighboring access point messages to see if they contain an authentication information element (IE) that matches that of the RF group. If the check is successful, the frames are authenticated. Otherwise, the authorized access point reports the neighboring access point as a rogue, records its BSSID in a rogue table, and sends the table to the controller.

*

WLC IP Address: RF group leader\\'s management IP address. This address is discovered through Over-the-Air Provisioning (OTAP)

*

AP Channel: The native channel that the AP uses to service clients.

*

Neighbor Message Channel: The channel the message is sent on.

*

Power: The power level at which the message is transmitted.

*

Antenna Pattern: The antenna pattern currently in use

Note:

Dynamic channel assignment is used to dynamically allocate access point channel assignments to avoid conflict and to increase capacity and performance. For example, two overlapping channels in the 802.11g band, such as 1 and 2, cannot

both simultaneously use 54 Mbps. By effectively reassigning channels, the controller keeps adjacent channels separated, thereby avoiding this problem.

Over-the-Air Provisioning (OTAP) is a method for APs to discover the management IP of a controller over the air.

A rogue AP is an AP that is unknown to the controller.

References:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk722/tk809/technologies_tech_note09186a008072c759.shtml
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/controller/5.2/configuration/guide/c52rrm.html

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QUESTION 12

What is the function of the Cisco AnyConnect DART tool?

A. creates a compressed bundle of client logs and information

B. visualizes a WLAN environment, showing the possible locations of problems

C. gathers statistics from neighboring clients for comparison to the baseline

D. helps to troubleshoot a WLAN connection by using easy-to-use wizards and statistic viewers

Correct Answer: A

AnyConnect offers the DART module that can be used to analyze and troubleshoot connections. The information collected by DART can be examined locally or exported and sent to a network support desk for analysis. The DART tool is able to create a bundle to log information for all the wireless clients.

Reference: CCNA Wireless (640-722 IUWNE) Quick Reference Guide page 74

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