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http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/7-0/configuration/guide/WCS70cg/7_0clientmgmt.html QUESTION 202A 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 > MapsB. Reports > MapsC. Monitor > Network SummaryD. Configure > Maps Answer: AExplanation:The physical location of the client (such as building, floor, and so on). Clicking the map location displays information in the Monitor > Maps page.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/7-0/configuration/guide/WCS70cg/7_0clientmgmt.html QUESTION 203A network engineer in the GUI of WCS version 7 wants to add an autonomous access point. Where can this command be found in the drop-down menu? A. Configure > Access Point > Add Autonomous APsB. Manage > Access Points > Add Autonomous APsC. Administration > Access Point > Add Autonomous APsD. Location > Access Point > Add Autonomous APs Answer: AExplanation:From WCS, the following methods are available for adding autonomous access points:Add autonomous access points by Device information (IP addresses and credentials).Add autonomous access points by CSV file
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/7-0/configuration/guide/WCS70cg/7_0apcfg.html#wp1054452 QUESTION 204What technology consists of small, low-power digital radios? A. LTEB. WiFiC. ZigBeeD. Bluetooth Answer: CExplanation:ZigBee is based on the IEEE 802.15.4 protocol for WPAN, and aims at developing hardware and applications with a low data rate but also low power consumption and low complexity --for example, to control sensors. ZigBee-based products can access up to 16 separate 5 MHz channels in the 2.4 GHz band and are not compatible with 802.11 devices. The maximum power of ZigBee is 60 mW. Devices use low consumption most of the time but can spike when needed:The impact on wireless networks can then be significant. QUESTION 205What protocol is used to determine the best pathway back to a root access point? A. CCKMB. WNMPC. AWPPD. LWAP Answer: CExplanation:AWPP enables a remote access point to dynamically find the best path back to a RAP for each MAP that is part of the RAP's bridge group (BGN). Unlike traditional routing protocols, AWPP takes RF details into account. To optimize the route, a MAP actively solicits neighbor MAP. During the solicitation, the MAP learns all of the available neighbors back to a RAP (Root Access Point), determines which neighbor offers the best path, and then synchronizes with that neighbor. The path decisions of AWPP are based on link quality and the number of hops.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/7-0/design/guide/MeshAP_70.html#wp1351984 QUESTION 206How does an LWAP receive a configuration file? A. It is configured manually.B. It receives a configuration from the controller.C. It automatically ships with a configuration.D. It receives a configuration from a TFTP server. Answer: BExplanation:You can use an upgrade conversion tool to convert autonomous Cisco Aironet 1100, 1130AG, 1200, 1240AG, and 1300 Series Access Points to lightweight mode. When you upgrade one of these access points to lightweight mode, the access point communicates with a controller and receives a configuration and software image from the controller.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/5-2/configuration/guide/Controller52CG/c52lwap.html QUESTION 207A network engineer is troubleshooting a LAP that is unable to join the controller and receives the message below: LWAPP_CLIENT_ERROR_DEBUG. No more AP manager IP addresses remain What does the log indicate? A. Two or more LAPs have the same IP address.B. An AP manager has the same IP address as another AP manager.C. A LAP has the same IP address as the AP manager.D. Two or more controllers have the same IP address. Answer: CExplanation:This is another common issue that is seen when the AP tries to join the WLC. You might see this error message when the AP tries to join the controller.No more AP manager IP addresses remainOne of the reasons for this error message is when there is a duplicate IP address on the network that matches the AP manager IP address. In such a case, the LAP keeps power cycling and cannot join the controller.The debugs will show that the WLC receives LWAPP discovery requests from the APs and transmits a LWAPP discovery response to the APs. However, WLCs do not receive LWAPP join requests from the APs.In order to troubleshoot this issue, ping the AP

manager from a wired host on the same IP subnet as the AP manager. Then, check the ARP cache. If a duplicate IP address is found, remove the device with the duplicate IP address or change the IP address on the device so that it has a unique IP address on the network.The AP can then join the WLC.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/99948-lap-notjoin-wlc-tshoot.html
QUESTION 208Which two of the following authentication methods used for WiFi security require the use of certificates? (Choose two.) A. PEAPB. EAP-FASTC. WPA2D. WPA1E. EAP-TLSF. EAP-MD5 Answer: AEExplanation:When you use EAP with a strong EAP type, such as TLS with smart cards or TLS with certificates, both the client and the server use certificates to verify their identities to each other. Certificates must meet specific requirements both on the server and on the client for successful authentication.https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/814394 QUESTION 209You are designing a wireless network in a medical facility. Which three areas are bad locations in which to install a wireless access point? (Choose three.) A. in front of the elevators doorsB. in the hallwaysC. next to the electrical roomD. inside officesE. near medical imaging devicesF. in the lobby Answer: ACEExplanation:You should not install access points in areas where interference from outside devices can occur. A great deal of electrical interference can occur near the electrical room and near medical imaging devices. Also, because elevators often have metal doors and the shafts are often concrete or contain other materials that degrade Wi-Fi coverage, it is best to avoid them. QUESTION 210What are the three primary functions of the Cisco Unified Wireless LWAPP architecture? (Choose three.) A. control and management of the CAPWAPB. tunneling of VPN clients over the WANC. tunneling of WLAN client traffic to the WLCD. collection of 802.1Q trunksE. collection of 802.11 data for managementF. control and management of VTP Answer: ACEExplanation:Figure below illustrates one of the primary features of the architecture -- how Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) access points (LAPs) use the LWAPP protocol to communicate with and tunnel traffic to a WLC.
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/secwlandg20/sw2dg/ch4_2_SPMb.html QUESTION 211During Layer 2 intercontroller roaming, which two items change? (Choose two.) A. SSIDB. VLANC. IP addressD. APE. controller Answer: DEExplanation:When the client associates to an access point joined to a new controller, the new controller exchanges mobility messages with the original controller, and the client database entry is moved to the new controller. New security context and associations are established if necessary, and the client database entry is updated for the new access point. This process remains transparent to the user.http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-0/configuration/guide/c70/c70mobil.html QUESTION 212Which of the following are three functions of Cisco RRM? (Choose three.) A. TPCB. intercontroller roamingC. dynamic channel assignmentD. intracontroller roamingE. coverage hole detection Answer: ACEExplanation:RRM can periodically reconfigure the 802.11 RF network for best efficiency. To do this, RRM performs these functions:Radio resource monitoringTransmit power controlDynamic channel assignmentCoverage hole detection and correction
http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-0MR1/configuration/guide/wlc_cg70MR1/cg_rrm.pdf QUESTION 213You are setting up a laptop to connect to the wireless network of your organization. The protocols that are used for the corporate network are WPA2 Enterprise, PEAP, and AES. Which three parameters do you need to configure in the Windows 7 wireless network properties for this connection? (Choose three.) A. VLANB. encryption typeC. authentication methodD. VRFE. security typeF. IP address Answer: BCEExplanation:On the Security tab, you can specify the following security types:Based on the selected security type, you can configure either a network security key or specify and configure a network authentication method. If you specify WPA-Enterprise, WPA2-Enterprise, or 802.1x as your security type, you must configure the following (as shown in the previous figure):If you specify the use of WPA-Personal or WPA2-Personal as your security type or No authentication (Open) or Shared as your security type with WEP as your encryption type, you must configure a network security key, as shown in Figure 10.https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff847520.aspx QUESTION 214What are three characteristics of the 802.11g standard? (Choose three.) A. speed of as much as 11 Mb/sB. speed of as much as 54 Mb/sC. backward-compatibility with 802.11aD. backward-compatibility with 802.11bE. OFDM as an additional modulation techniqueF. OFDM and CCK as additional modulation techniques Answer: BDEExplanation:802.11g is the third modulation standard for wireless LANs. It works in the 2.4 GHz band (like 802.11b) but operates at a maximum raw data rate of 54 Mbit/s. Using the CSMA/CA transmission scheme, 31.4 Mbit/s [1] is the maximum net throughput possible for packets of 1500 bytes in size and a 54 Mbit/s wireless rate (identical to 802.11a core, except for some additional legacy overhead for backward compatibility). In practice, access points may not have an ideal implementation and may therefore not be able to achieve even 31.4 Mbit/s throughput with 1500 byte packets. 1500 bytes is the usual limit for packets on the Internet and therefore a relevant size to benchmark against. Smaller packets give even lower theoretical throughput, down to 3 Mbit/s using 54 Mbit/s rate and 64 byte packets. Also, the available throughput is shared between all stations transmitting, including the AP so both downstream and upstream traffic is limited to a shared total of 31.4 Mbit/s using 1500 byte packets and 54 Mbit/s rate. 802.11g hardware is fully backwards compatible with 802.11b hardware. Details of making b

and g work well together occupied much of the lingering technical process. In an 802.11g network, however, the presence of a legacy 802.11b participant will significantly reduce the speed of the overall 802.11g network. Some 802.11g routers employ a back-compatible mode for 802.11b clients called 54g LRS (Limited Rate Support). [2]The modulation scheme used in 802.11g is orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) copied from 802.11a with data rates of 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54 Mbit/s, and reverts to CCK (like the 802.11b standard) for 5.5 and 11 Mbit/s and DBPSK/DQPSK+DSSS for 1 and 2 Mbit/s. Even though 802.11g operates in the same frequency band as 802.11b, it can achieve higher data rates because of its heritage to 802.11a. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11g-2003 QUESTION 215Which two types of encryption does Windows support for WPA2 security for wireless connections? (Choose two.) A. AESB. DESC. PGPD. TKIPE. WEP Answer: ADExplanation:TKIP and AES are two different types of encryption that can be used by a Wi-Fi network. TKIP stands for "Temporal Key Integrity Protocol." It was a stopgap encryption protocol introduced with WPA to replace the very-insecure WEP encryption at the time. TKIP is actually quite similar to WEP encryption. TKIP is no longer considered secure, and is now deprecated. In other words, you shouldn't be using it.AES stands for "Advanced Encryption Standard." This was a more secure encryption protocol introduced with WPA2, which replaced the interim WPA standard. AES isn't some creaky standard developed specifically for Wi-Fi networks; it's a serious worldwide encryption standard that's even been adopted by the US government. For example, when you encrypt a hard drive with TrueCrypt, it can use AES encryption for that. AES is generally considered quite secure, and the main weaknesses would be brute-force attacks (prevented by using a strong passphrase) and security weaknesses in other aspects of WPA2. http://www.howtogeek.com/204697/wi-fi-security-should-you-use-wpa2-aes-wpa2-tkip-or-both/ QUESTION 216Refer to the exhibit. Which three switch port types are valid for these connections? (Choose three.) A. accessB. port-channelC. port-channel trunkD. trunkE. port-channel accessF. routed port Answer: ACDExplanation:The switch must be configured for access or trunks to the WLC, and using trunks over port channel interfaces is supported. QUESTION 217Which two wireless technologies can interfere with 802.11 networks? (Choose two.) A. DECTB. ZigBeeC. WiMaxD. GSM Answer: ABExplanation:Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication (DECT), also known as cordless telephones, and Zigbee are both well-known sources of interferences within an 802.11 network. QUESTION 218Which two algorithms are available in RRM? (Choose two.) A. coverage-hole detectionB. dynamic channel assignmentC. RSSI normalizerD. transmitting channel expanderE. rogue detection Answer: ABExplanation:Here is how Cisco RRM works from a high level:What are the algorithms that the RF Group Leader will be busy with?http://blog.ine.com/2010/10/08/cisco-radio-resource-management-rrm/ QUESTION 219Which two pieces of information are needed for the wireless client to connect to the wireless network? (Choose two.) A. SSIDB. security settingsC. channel numberD. AP name Answer: ABExplanation:Most clients enable you to associate to a detected network (broadcasted SSID) or configure a specific profile. In all cases, you must configure the network name (SSID), the operating mode (ad-hoc or infrastructure), and some security settings (that will be different depending on whether the SSID uses Pre-Shared Key Security or Enterprise [EAP/802.1x] security). QUESTION 220What are two wireless configuration utilities for Apple Mac computers? (Choose two.) A. AirPortB. AirPort ExtremeC. AirManagerD. AirManager SupremeE. AirAssistant Ultimate Answer: ABExplanation:AirPort (for 802.11b) and AirPort Extreme (for 802.11b/g/n or 802.11a/b/g/n) are WLAN configuration utilities from Apple. The utility allows the creation of network profiles, association to detected networks, and advanced configuration and troubleshooting. The wireless card can be disabled or enabled from the utility main window. Lead2pass Cisco 200-355 exam dumps are audited by our certified subject matter experts and published authors for development. Lead2pass Cisco 200-355 exam dumps are one of the highest quality Cisco 200-355 Q&As in the world. It covers nearly 96% real questions and answers, including the entire testing scope. Lead2pass guarantees you pass Cisco 200-355 exam at first attempt. **200-355** new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDd3NzLWRUUTRLME0 2017 Cisco **200-355** exam dumps (All 459 Q&As) from Lead2pass: https://www.lead2pass.com/200-355.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]