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351-050

Cisco

CCIE Wireless Beta Written Exam

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Question: 1

Which two options are correct according to debug output presented in the following exhibit ?
(Choose two.)

```
(Cisco Controller) >debug client 001B.7705.4AB9

(Cisco Controller) >show debug

MAC address . 00:1b:77:05:4a:b9

Debug Flags Enabled:
dhcp packet enabled.
dot11 mobile enabled.
dot11 state enabled.
dot1x events enabled.
dot1x states enabled.
pem events enabled.
pem state enabled.

(Cisco Controller) >Fri Jun 6 19:49:24 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Adding mobile on LWAPP AP 00:1d:a1:91:34:70(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:24 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:23) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:24 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 apfProcessProbeReq (apf_80211.c:4057) Changing state for mobile
00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 on AP
00:1d:a1:91:34:70 from Idle to Probe
Fri Jun 6 19:49:29 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 apfMsExpireCallback (apf_ms.c:433) Expiring Mobile!
Fri Jun 6 19:49:29 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 pemApfDeleteMobileStation2: caller=apfMsExpireMobileStation
line4474 Role=Unassoc
Fri Jun 6 19:49:29 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 0.0.0.0 START (0) Deleted mobile LWAPP rule on AP
[00:1d:a1:91:34:70]
Fri Jun 6 19:49:29 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Deleting mobile on AP 00:1d:a1:91:34:70(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:31 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Adding mobile on LWAPP AP 00:1c:f6:63:94:e0(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:31 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:23) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:31 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 apfProcessProbeReq (apf_80211.c:4057) Changing state for mobile
00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 on AP
00:1c:f6:63:94:e0 from Idle to Probe
Fri Jun 6 19:49:31 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:33 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:33 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (caller-Id:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:34 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (caller-Id:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:34 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:39 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 apfMsExpireCallback (apf_ms.c:433) Expiring Mobile!
Fri Jun 6 19:49:39 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 pemApfDeleteMobileStation2: caller=apfMsExpireMobileStation
line=4474 Role=Unassoc
Fri Jun 6 19:49:39 2008:00:1b:77:06:4a:b9 0.0.0.0 START (0) Deleted mobile LWAPP rule on AP
(00:1c:f6:63:94:e0(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:39 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Deleting mobile on AP 00:1c:f6:63:94:e0(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:41 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Adding mobile on LWAPP AP 00:1c:f6:63:94:e0(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:41 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:23) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:41 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 apfProcessProbeReq (apf_80211.c:4057) Changing state for mobile
00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 on AP
00:1c:f6:63:94:e0 from Idle to Probe
Fri Jun 6 19:49:41 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:44 2008:00:1b:77:06:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:44 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId:24) in 5 seconds
Fri Jun 6 19:49:49 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 apfMsExpireCallback (apf_ms.c:433) Expiring Mobile!
Fri Jun 6 19:49:49 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 pemApfDeleteMobileStation2: caller=apfMsExpireMobileStation line
4474 Role=Unassoc
Fri Jun 6 19:49:49 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 0.0.0.0 START (0) Deleted mobile LWAPP rule on AP [00:1c:f6:63:94:e0]
Fri Jun 6 19:49:49 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Deleting mobile on AP 00:1c:f6:63:94:e0(0)
Fri Jun 6 19:49:51 2008:00:1b:77:05:4a:b9 Adding mobile on LWAPP AP 00:1c:f6:63:94:e0(0)
```

- A. The wireless client uses a static IP address, so "0.0.0.0 START (0)" can be found in the logs.
- B. The wireless client has been successfully authenticated. Reauthentication is set to occur on an extremely aggressive schedule (every five seconds).
- C. The wireless client "hangs" in probes (does not proceed with 802.11 authentication and association). It is likely that the "encryption" or "key-management" advertised in the probe response does not match.
- D. Since the AP receives a probe request from the wireless client, the Access Point Functions state for the machine changes from "Idle" to "Probe."

Answer: C, D

Question: 2

Which two statements correctly describe RTS/CTS? (Choose two.)

- A. When the transmitted packet is equal to or larger than the RTS threshold, an RTS packet is sent. The destination node must respond with a CTS packet before the originator can send the real data packet.
- B. Since the introduction of EDCA (WMM and 802.11e), the RTS/CTS sequence has been rendered unnecessary.
- C. 802.11d replaced the RTS/CTS sequence with CTS to Self.
- D. The RTS and CTS are small and, if lost in a collision, they can be retried more quickly and with less overhead than if the whole packet must be retried.

Answer: A, D

Question: 3

The following message can be seen on a Cisco WCS:

AP 'floor-1-lobby', interface '802.11b/g' on Controller '10.1.1.1'. Noise threshold violated. There is also a correlation between the occurrence of the message and user complaints. Which action should you take?

- A. Check the logs for rogues in the area, then turn on rogue mitigation.
- B. Seek out the source of the noise with a spectrum analyzer.
- C. Manually increase the power of the AP to overcome the interference.
- D. Increase the interference threshold from the default 10%.

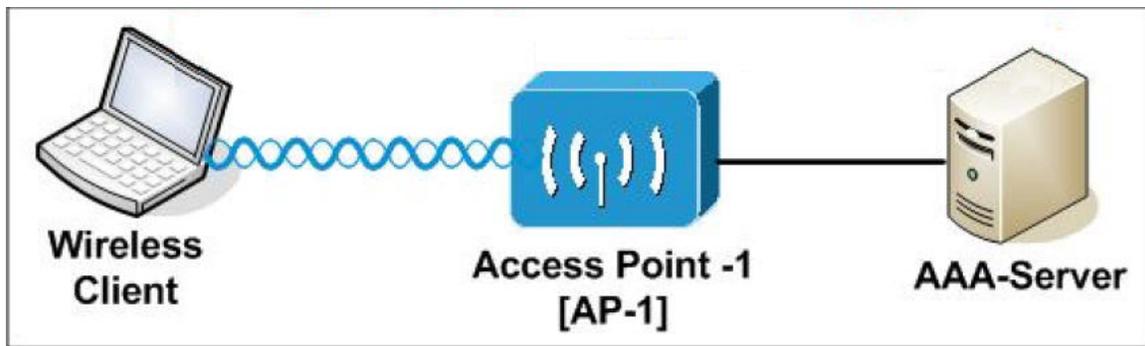
Answer: B

Question: 4

Study the following situations carefully, then answer my question. Wireless client (CB21) configured for SSID "CCIE-2"; IP address "dhcp". Configure standalone autonomous AP with three SSIDs and three data VLANs plus the native VLAN. AAA server IP ranges:

VLAN-2:10.20.1.1-10.20.1.128
 VLAN-3:10.30.1.1-10.30.1.128
 VLAN-4:10.40.1.1-10.40.1.128

The user wants to get an IP address from VLAN-2 which is mapped to the SSID CCIE-2 the client is associating. Why does this wireless client get a wrong IP address?



- A. LEAP authentication fails due to wrong password or unknown username, therefore the wireless-client is mapped to the default VLAN.
- B. The RADIUS server is not reachable from the AP, therefore the wireless client is mapped to the default VLAN.
- C. LEAP needs "network-eap" <eap_methods> on the SSID. You must not configure "open eap" <eap_methods.>
- D. The RADIUS server assigned VLAN-4 during authentication/authorization process.

Answer: D

Question: 5

It is suggested that you prime or stage your lightweight access points in a convenient location, rather than after they have been installed in locations that may be difficult to reach. Which three items can be configured by using the controller CLI, controller GUI, or Cisco WCS while priming a lightweight AP prior to deployment? (Choose three.)

- A. To configure the lightweight access point with primary, secondary, and tertiary controller names
- B. To configure the Controller Mobility Group name, if the lightweight access point is in a Controller Mobility Group
- C. To configure the access-point-specific LED blink sequence
- D. To configure the access-point-specific 802.11a, 802.11b, and 802.11g network settings

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 6

How to describe the radiation pattern of patch and Yagi antennas when viewed from the side (H-plane)?

- A. The patch patterns are egg-shaped, the Yagi patterns are conical
- B. The patch patterns are doughnut-shaped, the Yagi patterns are conical
- C. The patch patterns are conical, the Yagi patterns are doughnut-shaped
- D. The patch patterns are conical, the Yagi patterns are egg-shaped

Answer: A

Question: 7

Which description concerning wireless voice traffic is correct?

- A. Voice traffic is more latency-sensitive.
- B. Wireless voice traffic must be on a dedicated channel apart from wireless data.
- C. Wireless voice devices cannot share APs with wireless data NIC cards.

D. 1Mb/s and 2Mb/s data rates are required for the phones, but not for the wireless data traffic.

Answer: A

Question: 8

Observe the following statements, which limitation applies to the use of the Cisco WLAN Solution Management over Wireless feature?

- A. Read-write access is not available; only read-only access is supported.
- B. Controllers must be managed using only secure protocols (that is, SSH and HTTPS), not nonsecure protocols (that is, HTTP and Telnet).
- C. Uploads and downloads from the controller are not allowed.
- D. Wireless clients can manage other controllers however not the same controller and AP to which the client is associated.

Answer: C

Question: 9

Observe the following options carefully, which functionality, as defined by IEEE 802.11e, does WMM certify as part of the tests for QoS done by the WiFi Alliance?

- A. EDCA
- B. HCCA
- C. Direct Link Setup
- D. S-APSD

Answer: A

Question: 10

Lightweight Access Point Protocol or LWAPP is the name of a protocol that can control multiple Wi-Fi wireless access points at once. How does the Cisco WCS know what has happened in an LWAPP system when an AP's interface goes down and then comes up again?

- A. The Cisco WCS polls the APs and when the AP is unreachable, reports "Max retransmissions reached on AP <name>".
- B. The AP sends a linkDown then linkUp trap to the Cisco WCS; these are two of the six traps defined in RFC 1215, A Convention for Defining Traps for use with the SNMP.
- C. The AP cannot send a linkDown trap, as per RFC 1215, because the link is down; when the link comes back up, the AP sends a linkup trap to the Cisco WLC, which then forwards the trap to the Cisco WCS.
- D. The Cisco WLC sends a trap to the Cisco WCS when it detects that an AP is down.

Answer: D

Question: 11

You work as a network engineer. If the WLAN interfaces configured on the different controllers are on different IP subnets (Layer 3 inter-controller roaming), can you tell me what will happen when a client roams from one controller (controller A) to a new controller (controller B)?

- A. Controller A will mark the client's entry in its client database as an anchor, controller B will not update its client database because of the anchored entry in controller A, and all ingress and egress traffic will flow through controller A.
- B. Controller A will mark the client with an anchor entry in its client database, the database, and the database entry will be copied to controller B and marked with a foreign entry.



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