



400-351^{Q&As}

CCIE Wireless Written

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QUESTION 1

When configuration an autonomous access point, which configuration broadcasts two SSIDs?

- A. dot11 ssid data1 vlan 10 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 1 wpa-psk ascii cisco123 end ! dot11 ssid data2 vlan 11 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 2 wpa-psk accii Cisco12345 end
- B. dot11 ssid data1 vlan 10 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 1 wpa-psk ascii cisco123 mbssid guest-mode end ! dot11 ssid data2 vlan 11 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 2 wpa-psk accii Cisco12345 mbssid guest-mode end
- C. mbssid ! dot11 ssid data1 vlan 10 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 1 wpa-psk ascii cisco123 end ! dot11 ssid data2 vlan 11 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 2 wpa-psk accii Cisco12345 end
- D. dot11 ssid data1 vlan 10 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 1 wpa-psk ascii cisco123 guest-mode end ! dot11 ssid data2 vlan 11 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 2 wpa-psk accii cisco12345 guest-mode end
- E. dot11 ssid data1 vlan 10 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 1 wpa-psk ascii cisco123 mbssid end ! dot11 ssid data2 vlan 11 authentication open authentication key-management wpa version 2 wpa-psk accii Cisco12345 mbssid end

Correct Answer: B

CLI Configuration Example

This example shows the CLI commands that you use to enable multiple BSSIDs on a radio interface, create an SSID called *visitor*, designate the SSID as a BSSID, specify that the BSSID is included in beacons, set a DTIM period for the BSSID, and assign the SSID *visitor* to the radio interface:

```
router(config)# interface dot11 0
router(config-if)# mbssid
router(config-if)# exit
router(config)# dot11 ssid visitor
router(config-ssid)# mbssid guest-mode
router(config-ssid)# exit
router(config)# interface dot11 0
router(config-if)# ssid visitor
```

You can also use the `dot11 mbssid` global configuration command to simultaneously enable multiple BSSIDs on all radio interfaces that support multiple BSSIDs.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/access/1800/wireless/configuration/guide/awg/s37ssid.pdf>

QUESTION 2

In order to provide end-to-end QoS, how to send traffic classification information between the LWAPP AP and the WLAN Controller?

- A. LWAPP APs map the WMM CoS values of the client traffic to the Ethernet frames and the CoS value of the Ethernet



frames sent to the AP to the WMM access category. The switch upstream from the AP is responsible for converting between 802.1D classification and DSCP

B. LWAPP packets from the controller and the AP are marked by DSCP based on the DSCP of the tunneled traffic. This DSCP is converted to a CoS by a table in the AP. The access category used for each frame depends on the table CoS and QoS profile of the WLAN

C. There is no end-to-end QoS, only WMM on the WLAN. This is all that is required, because campus networks typically have greater than 1 Gb/s backbones and WLANs operate at only 11 or 54 Mb/s

D. The WMM CoS values are carried within the LWAPP tunnels and translated from CoS to DSCP to ensure that the correct priority is given to different LWAPP packets

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the mobility architecture components on the left to their primary function on the right?

Select and Place:

Mobility Agent	A logical group of mobility agents within one mobility controller (or mobility sub-domain)
Mobility Controller	A logical group of mobility controllers to enable fast roaming of clients within the mobility controllers of a mobility group
Mobility Oracle	Requires one mobility controller and can be grouped together and collectively managed as a mobility sub-domain
Mobility Group	Manages AP connectivity, CAPWAP tunnel terminations from Aps and builds a database of clients that are served locally as well as roamed from an Anchor WLC
Mobility Sub-Domain	Provides mobility management tasks including inter-SPG roaming, RRM and guest access
Switch Peer Group	Further enhances mobility scalability and performance by coordinating gaming activities among multiple mobility groups.

Correct Answer:



Switch Peer Group	y sub-
Mobility Group	the
Mobility Sub-Domain	ly
Mobility Agent	a database
Mobility Controller	est access
Mobility Oracle	ng activities

QUESTION 4

You are designing a wireless network for a museum. One of their requirements is to track people inside the museum and push a notification into their tablet device as soon as they step in front of a painting with information about the artist and the painting. This information must be delivered in real time. You are using regular probe request-based tracking and during testing. You notice that although the tablet is connected to the museum Wi-Fi network, the location is not updating in real time as you move. It can take almost 2 minutes for the location to be updated. Which option is the likely reason for this issue?

- A. Cisco MSE does not perform a new location calculation for certain elements if the resulting position is not at least 5 meters different than the previous location.
- B. Probe request-based tracking is bound to delay due to the broadcast type of traffic that is not acknowledged over the air and could be lost.
- C. CCXv4 S60 is disabled by default. You must enable CCXv4 S60, which is compatible with all Wi-Fi clients. This feature comes out location updates more frequently.
- D. Probe request-based tracking is device dependent. The tablet might not send a probe request if it is maintaining a good Wi-Fi signal, which can cause slower location updates.

Correct Answer: C

From.



Q. What are the challenges for RSSI based location systems?

A. The common challenges are:

- **Wrong channel problem (WCP)**—When the AP is on a particular channel it is possibly able to receive packets transmitted from adjacent channels albeit at a lower received power. Thus the AP then reports the packet with lower RSSI value, which would cause the location of the client to be estimated further than actual in the location server. This is observed in 2.4 GHz band due to AP filter limitations and 802.11b modulation techniques, even for 802.11g/n clients, as they use 802.11b for probe requests. S60 client driver can eliminate such problems.
- **Antenna diversity issues (ADI)**—It was also observed that the same packet was received on the 2 AP antennas at considerably different power. This can be due to challenges of gathering reliable RSSIs with antenna diversity. The AP must listen on one antenna during start of packet then switch to a different antenna during packet reception in order to get better reception, all within a few micro seconds.
- **Client concerns and environmental issues**—Client transmission, which are frequency and transmit power levels, are dictated by client drivers. These can be augmented by the use of CCXv4, but tests today cannot take advantage of this CCX standard. The high ceiling and metal racks presents a challenging RF environment. See the [How RF propagation helps \(and hinders\) Location](#) question for more information on RF environment challenges.
- **Missing RSSIs**—Due to client/driver behavior, AP traffic and RF environment issues, not all APs, get RSSI readings. In a typical high ceiling environment, APs can hear neighboring APs stronger than the clients on the floor. This along with the metal racks can worsen the hidden node problems, wherein the clients on the floor try to communicate with the closest AP which can see packets from neighboring APs on the same channel. The client is unaware of these packets due to the poor RSSI from the neighbor AP at its end. During some readings, not all APs receive RSSI measurements. Thus the location calculation is carried out with an incomplete set of APs, and results in poor location accuracy. S36 and S60 force the client to send more packets frequently and thus overcome this problem.

Note: S36 and S60 are client drivers compatible with specific Cisco Compatible Extensions. S36 is compatible with CCXv2 or later. S60 is compatible with CCXv4 or later.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/context-aware-software/110836-cas-faq.html>

Configuring CCX Radio Management

Configuring CCX Radio Management (GUI)

- Step 1** Choose **Wireless > 802.11a/n or 802.11b/g/n > Network** to open the 802.11a/n (or 802.11b/g/n) Global Parameters page.
- Step 2** Under **CCX Location Measurement**, select the **Mode** check box to globally enable CCX radio management. This parameter causes the access points connected to this Cisco WLC to issue broadcast radio measurement requests to clients running CCX v2 or later releases. The checkbox is **disabled** (or unselected).
- Step 3** If you selected the **Mode** check box in the previous step, enter a value in the **Interval** text box to specify how often the access points are to issue the broadcast radio measurement requests.
The range is 60 to 32400 seconds.
The default is 60 seconds.
- Step 4** Click **Apply**.
- Step 5** Click **Save Configuration**.
- Step 6** Follow the instructions in **Step 2** of the [Configuring CCX Radio Management \(CLI\)](#) section below to enable access point customization.
Note To enable CCX radio management for a particular access point, you must enable access point customization, which can be done only through the Cisco WLC CLI.
- Step 7** If desired, repeat this procedure for the other radio band (802.11a/n or 802.11b/g/n).

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_01000111.html



Context-Aware Software Features

This section summarizes the features for Context-Aware Software and contains the following topics:

- **S60 Enhancement**
- **Cisco Tag Engine**

S60 Enhancement

Currently, client probes are used to extract RSSI information that enables location tracking of these clients. CCXv4 specification included a mandatory S60 component that was later made optional in CCXv5. At the time of this writing, the only 802.11a/b/g Wireless Card Bus Adapter which supported the optional S60 features in compliance to CCXv5 is the Cisco AIR-CB21AG-A-K9 (Kitty Hawk). Therefore, all S60 feature related testing will be tested with the AIR-CB21AG-A-K9. The S60 feature creates a Pathloss Measurement (PLM) request by an AP to be sent to the client which then causes the clients to send bursts of Pathloss Measurement frames, at regular intervals, back to the AP. The packets contain information about the channel and the tx power information. These help sort out the following issues:

- Off channel readings pollute the location calculation. It is not possible to determine with certainty off channel probes.
- Once a client associates, the probes are sent less frequently thus there is less information to calculate location more frequently. Additionally, some clients, by design, send few or no probe requests, and probe requests on channels subject to DFS rules are initially prohibited.
- Some specific client information, such as tx power, is missing from probes.

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/3350/release/notes/mse7_0_220-0.html#pgfId-1128560

1. Re: MSE Location tracking - how fast should it update?

Hi DaneBlack,

The behavior that you are seeing is due to the probe rate of the device. All WiFi devices probe at different intervals based on factors such as battery life, whether associated or probing etc. The device vendors decide and implement different probe rate algorithms based on what they believe to be most important. That being said, in general, Android devices probe more frequently than iPhones/iPads, and laptops probe more frequently than either. Also the more probes the more battery drain, so as I mention, some vendors are more focused on battery life while others may not view this as important. The MSE does the location calculation very quickly and is able to return those location updates/result quickly. So in the scenario you describe it is not an MSE tracking issue but a client device probing issue.

The impact this has on location updates and accuracy is that we, the AP/WLC/MSE, only sees the device when it is probing. If the device is in one location and it moves to another location we will not know about the movement until the device probes from the second location.

This behavior causes the location inaccuracy and also creates jitter in the location application (blue dot display on the application).

I can say that we are working to implement ways to circumvent the device probe rate limitation. These methods will be available in subsequent product releases.

Like (0) Reply (Login Required)

<https://communities.cisco.com/thread/41579?start=0andtstart=0>



Information About Configuring Location Settings

The switch determines the location of client devices by gathering Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) measurements from access points all around the client of interest. The switch can obtain location reports from up to 16 access points for clients, RFID tags, and rogue access points.

You can configure the path loss measurement (**S60**) request for normal clients or calibrating clients to improve location accuracy.

Configures the path loss measurement (**S60**) request for calibrating clients or non-calibrating.

The path loss measurement request improves the location accuracy. You can configure the **burst_interval** parameter for the normal, noncalibrating client from zero through 3600 seconds, and the default value is 60 seconds.

You can configure the path loss measurement request for calibrating clients on the associated 802.11a or 802.11b/g radio or on the associated 802.11a/b/g radio.

If a client does not send probes often or sends them only on a few channels, its location cannot be updated or cannot be updated accurately. The **location plm** command forces clients to send more packets on all channels. When a CCXv4 (or higher) client associates, the SwitchControllerDevice sends it a path loss measurement request, which instructs the client to transmit on the bands and channels that the access points are on (typically, channels 1,

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3se/system_management/configuration_guide/b_sm_3se_3850_cg/b_sm_3se_3850_cg_chapter_01_010.pdf

QUESTION 5

You want to set up Prime Infrastructure to be notified when a device configuration has changed. Which option is available in Prime Infrastructure 2.2?

- A. Set up Prime Infrastructure to send an email containing the change audit report on a regularly scheduled basis.
- B. Set up Prime Infrastructure to send an email containing the configuration changes(s) immediately after the configuration change is detected.
- C. Set up Prime Infrastructure to send an email containing the change audit report immediately after the configuration change is detected.
- D. Set up Prime Infrastructure to send an email containing the device configuration change(s) on a regularly scheduled basis.

Correct Answer: A

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/2-2/user/guide/pi_ug.pdf



Managing Saved Report Templates

Saved report templates are available at **Reports > Saved Report Templates**. From the Saved Report Templates page, you can create report templates and manage saved report templates. You can also enable, disable, delete, or run saved reports, and you can filter and sort report templates by category, type, and status. For information about the fields on the Saved Report Templates page, and about filtering saved report templates, see the [Field Reference for Cisco Prime Infrastructure Reports](#).

The Saved Report Templates page displays the following information:

- **Report Title**—Identifies the user-assigned report name.



Note Click the report title to view the details for this report.

- **Report Type**—Identifies the specific report type.
- **Scheduled**—Indicates whether this report is enabled or disabled.
- **Virtual Domain**—Identifies the name of the virtual domain under which this report is scheduled.
- **Run Now**—Click the Run icon to immediately run the current report.



Note When you run any domain based report for a sub virtual domain, the report displays all of the device attributes that are mapped to the virtual domain where you are currently logged-in.



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