



# 640-722<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing Cisco Unified Wireless Networking Essentials v2.0

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### QUESTION 1

What must be done for Cisco WLC and Cisco WCS to communicate?

- A. The IP address and subnet mask of the Cisco WLC must be configured in the Cisco WCS.
- B. The IP address and subnet mask of the Cisco WCS must be configured in the Cisco WLC.
- C. The identity certificate of the Cisco WLC must be added to the Cisco WCS.
- D. The Cisco WLC and Cisco WCS must exchange identity certificates.

Correct Answer: A

In Cisco WCS, you need to add the ip address and subnet of the WLC. Autodiscovery is a feature that is used to search for a single controller by IP Address however this feature is restricted to Cisco WLAN Solution mobility group subnets defined by the operator.

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### QUESTION 2

Which two algorithms are available in RRM? (Choose two.)

- A. coverage-hole detection
- B. dynamic channel assignment
- C. RSSI normalizer
- D. transmitting channel expander
- E. rogue detection

Correct Answer: AB

Here is how Cisco RRM works from a high level:

Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) are provisioned with a consistent RF Group Name. This is an ASCII name to identify those WLCs and APs that are all part of the same wireless system.

APs periodically send out RRM Neighbor Messages to each other that are passed up to the Wireless LAN controllers as well. These messages are authenticated for security purposes and provide the controllers with a complete picture of all of the devices in the RF Group. From these devices an RF Group Leader is elected.

Note that these RRM Neighbor Messages play a critical role in other Cisco Unified Wireless Network capabilities such as Over-the-Air Provisioning (OTAP) and Rogue AP Classification.

Once the RF Group is understood, a series of algorithms are run to optimize AP configurations in the RF Group. It is the RF Group Leader that is responsible for these periodic math assignments. (This sounds like a great job for our own Petr Lapukhov!) You should also note that RRM with its RF Grouping is separate and distinct from Mobility Grouping.

What are the algorithms that the RF Group Leader will be busy with?

Dynamic Channel Assignment Algorithm using metrics of load measurements, noise, interference, signal strength



Transmit Power Control Algorithm

Coverage Hole Detection and Correction Algorithm

Reference: <http://blog.ine.com/2010/10/08/cisco-radio-resource-management-rrm/>

### QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP Refer to the exhibit. Drag the MAC addresses on the left that will allow the wireless station Host A to send a frame through a controller based AP to the wired station Host B and drop them in the correct order on the right. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

controller	Target
Host A	Target
AP	Target
Empty	Target
Host B	

Correct Answer:

controller	AP
	Host A
	Host B
	Empty

### QUESTION 4

The existing Cisco Unified Wireless Controller is running version 7.0 code for both the controllers and the Cisco WCS. A controller has been configured with an appropriate rogue rule condition to report discovered APs to the Cisco WCS. Which default alarm level is used to display all rogue APs in the Alarm Summary?

- A. Critical
- B. Flash
- C. Urgent



D. Major

E. Minor

Correct Answer: E

Yellow- Minor alarm is used to display all rogue Aps in alarm summary.

Reference: [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/6-0/configuration/guide/WCS60cg/6\\_0event.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/wcs/6-0/configuration/guide/WCS60cg/6_0event.html)

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## QUESTION 5

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/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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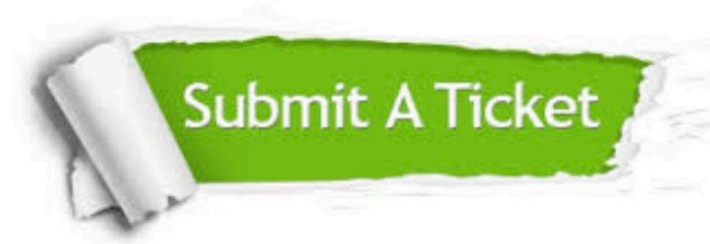
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