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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 > Maps
B. Reports > Maps
C. Monitor > Network Summary
D. Configure > Maps

Answer: A

Explanation: 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 APs
B. Manage > Access Points > Add Autonomous APs
C. Administration > Access Point > Add Autonomous APs
D. Location > Access Point > Add Autonomous APs

Answer: A

Explanation: 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: C

Explanation: 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: C

Explanation: 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: B

Explanation: 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: C

Explanation: 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 remain

One 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-MD5Answer: AEEExplanation: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 lobbyAnswer: 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 VTPAnswer: 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.htmlQUESTION 211During Layer 2 intercontroller roaming, which two items change? (Choose two.)A. SSIDB. VLANC. IP addressD. APE controllerAnswer: 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 detectionAnswer: 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

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