



A

access point

Access points are wireless LAN transceivers that serve as the center point of a standalone wireless network or as the connection point between wireless and wired networks. In large installations, wireless users within radio range of an access point can roam throughout a facility while maintaining seamless, uninterrupted access to the network.

B

bridge

See [wireless bridge](#).

C

CDP distance

The CDP distance determines the depth of the discovery and applies to all seed devices. If CDP distance is 1, only the immediate neighbors of the seed device are discovered. If CDP distance is 2, devices A and B that are directly connected to the seed devices are discovered and the immediate neighbors of A and B are also discovered.

CLI

The command line interface for administering the WLSE. You use the CLI through a console attached to the WLSE's console port or by opening a Telnet connection to the WLSE. CLI commands are described in the *User Guide for the CiscoWorks 1105 Wireless LAN Solution Engine*.

community strings Text strings that act as passwords to authenticate communication with devices that contain an SNMP agent.

E

EAP server Servers running extensible authentication protocol to provide dynamic, session-specific wireless encryption keys, central user administration, and authentication between clients and access points.

See also [LEAP server](#).

exception A group of related faults.

L

LEAP server Light EAP server used by the Wireless LAN Solution Engine to combine centralized two-way authentication with dynamically generated wireless equivalent privacy keys or [WEP keys](#).

See also [EAP server](#).

N

nslookup The NSLookup tool is used to look up device or host information via the name server. You must enter a device name, not an IP address, to use this function. You must have a DNS server in order to look up network servers.

P

- ping** A common method for troubleshooting the accessibility of devices.
- A ping tests an ICMP echo message and its reply. Because ping is the simplest test for a device, it is the first to be used. If ping fails, try using traceroute.
- Run ping to view the packets transmitted, packets received, percentage of packet loss, and round-trip time in milliseconds.

R

- repository** The Repository provides software update services to the Solution Engine. You can download software from the Repository and install it on the Solution Engine, and you can browse the available software versions on the Repository.

S

- seed** A CDP-enabled device used as a starting point for discovery. For example, by adding a seed device (or set of seed devices), the neighbors of the seed device are discovered using CDP.
- SSID** Service Set ID. It is a unique identifier that client devices use to associate with the access point. The SSID helps client devices distinguish between multiple wireless networks in the same vicinity. The SSID can be any alphanumeric entry up to 32 characters long.
- SSL** Secure Socket Layer. Proves a secure connection between the WLSE and Web clients.

T

- threshold** A range within which you expect your network to perform. If a threshold is exceeded or goes below the expected bounds, you examine the areas for potential problems. You can create thresholds for a specific device.
- traceroute** This is a diagnostic tool that helps you understand why ping fails or why applications time out. Using it, can view each hop (or gateway) on the route to your device and how long each took.

U

- UTC** Coordinated Universal Time. Time zone at zero degrees longitude. Formerly called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and Zulu time.

W

- WEP keys** Wired equivalent privacy (WEP) keys are the IEEE 802.11b standard that offers a mechanism for securing wireless LAN data streams. The goals of WEP include access control to prevent unauthorized users who lack a correct WEP key from gaining access to the network, and privacy to protect wireless LAN data streams by encrypting them and allowing de-encryption only by users with the correct WEP keys.
- wireless bridge** Designed to connect two or more networks (typically located in different buildings). Bridges connect hard-to-wire sites, noncontiguous floors, satellite offices, school or corporate campus settings, temporary networks, and warehouses. For functional flexibility, the wireless bridge may also be configured as an access point.