



Cisco

Exam Questions 300-425

Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD)

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NEW QUESTION 1

A customer asks an engineer to explain the concept of mobility domains and mobility groups. Which statement does the engineer respond with?

- A. A mobility group does not constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also does not constrain AP fail-over between controllers when the WLC are in the same mobility domain.
- B. If WLCs are in the same mobility domain, they communicate with each other but, if an anchor WLC is present it must be in the same mobility domain for communication to be possible.
- C. If WLCs are in the same mobility domain, they communicate with each other.
- D. Mobility groups constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also constrain AP fail-over between controllers.
- E. WLCs do not need to be in the same mobility domain to communicate with each other.
- F. Mobility groups constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also constrain AP fail-over between controllers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configuration-guide/b_cg80/b_cg80_chapter_010

NEW QUESTION 2

An engineer has performed a predictive site survey for high-speed data and voice in an indoor office. What is the recommended data rate with -67 dBm signal level for optimal VoWLAN design?

- A. 6 Mbps on 802.11 bgn
- B. 24 Mbps on 802.11 bgn
- C. 12 Mbps on 802.11 an
- D. 24 Mbps on 802.11 an

Answer: B

Explanation:

The -67 dBm measurement has been used for years for 11b phone clients from many vendors. Tests indicate that this same rule of thumb measurement works well for 11g and 11a phone clients.

NEW QUESTION 3

An engineer must ensure that the new wireless LAN deployment can support seamless roaming between access points using a standard based on an amendment to the 802.11 protocol. Which protocol must the engineer select?

- A. 802.11i
- B. 802.11ac
- C. 802.11r
- D. 802.11e

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 802.11r Fast Transition (FT) Roaming is an amendment to the 802.11 IEEE standards.

NEW QUESTION 4

A network engineer is troubleshooting connectivity issues between two WLCs running 8.x code in SSO mode and finds that the redundancy management heartbeat is failing. Which packet type must be filtered for heartbeats when taking a capture to verify communication?

- A. RSTP
- B. UDP
- C. TCP
- D. ICMP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

An engineer is designing a wireless deployment for a university auditorium. Which two features can be used to help deal with the issues introduced by high AP count? (Choose two.)

- A. TSPEC
- B. RXSOP
- C. TPC
- D. LSS
- E. DFS

Answer: CE

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/80211/200069-Overview-on-802-11h-Transmit-P>

NEW QUESTION 6

An engineer must speed up the reauthentication delays that are being experienced on the wireless infrastructure by deploying a key-caching mechanism. Which mechanism must be configured?

- A. PEAP
- B. FT
- C. PMF
- D. GTK-randomization

Answer: B

Explanation:

802.11r, which is the IEEE standard for fast roaming, introduces a new concept of roaming where the initial handshake with the new AP is done even before the client roams to the target AP, which is called Fast Transition (FT). The initial handshake allows the client and APs to do the Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) calculation in advance. These PTK keys are applied to the client and AP after the client does the reassociation request or response exchange with new target AP.

NEW QUESTION 7

When conducting a site survey for real-time traffic over wireless, which two design capabilities of smartphones and tablets must be considered? (Choose two.)

- A. no support for 802.11ac
- B. higher data rates than laptops
- C. fewer antennas than laptops
- D. no support for 802.11r
- E. lower data rates than laptops

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Site surveys are one of the basic requirements when you deploy a WLAN, and you must always consider the Wi-Fi capabilities of the client devices or endpoints. Most smartphones and tablets support 802.11. However, generally, the smartphones and tablets have fewer antennas and lower data rates than laptops. In addition, most are not purpose-built for the enterprise WLAN market. Almost all smartphones and tablets support enterprise security policies. However, many of them do not support

NEW QUESTION 8

What causes the most signal attenuation, based on the wireless design tools?

- A. cinder block wall
- B. metal door
- C. glass wall
- D. office window

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is important to note that metal chair legs and desk components will interact with the antenna of the AP and change the pattern of the radiation. Surveying the results of placement decisions with a good tool is necessary

NEW QUESTION 9

A wireless engineer is designing a wireless network for a warehouse using access points with internal antennas. Which two elements have a negative effect on the wireless users? (Choose two.)

- A. wireless channels
- B. access point height
- C. client authentication
- D. client authorization
- E. absorption

Answer: BE

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-1250-series/design_guide_c07-693245.html#

NEW QUESTION 10

A network engineer is designing a new wireless network. The network needs to have these characteristics:

- support high client concentration
- optimize client performance
- avoid interference

Which approach should be taken?

- A. Deploy APs near each other for 5 GHz coverage, and disable the 2A GHz radios for some Aps.

- B. Deploy APs near each other for 2.4 GHz coverage, and disable the 5 GHz radios for all APs.
- C. Deploy APs near each other for 5 GHz coverage, and enable the 2.4 GHz radios for all Aps.
- D. Deploy APs near each other for 2.4 GHz coverage, and disable the 5 GHz radios for some APs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/86/b_Cisco_Wireless_LAN_Controller_Co

NEW QUESTION 10

A customer is running a guest WLAN with a foreign/export-anchor setup. There is one anchor WLC in the US and two in Europe. Anchor WLC priorities are used to prefer local anchors. During a routine network audit, it is discovered that a large number of guest client sessions in the US are anchored to the WLCs in Europe. Which reason explains this behavior?

- A. The foreign WLC failed and recovered.
- B. The US anchor WLC failed and recovered.
- C. The US anchor WLC is anchored to itself with a priority value of zero.
- D. The anchor WLC is in the same mobility group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise>

NEW QUESTION 15

How should the concept of mobility domains and mobility groups be explained to a customer?

- A. WLCs do not need to be in the same mobility domain to communicate with each other Mobility groups constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also constrain AP fail-over between controllers.
- B. A mobility group does not constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also does not constrain AP fail-over between controllers when the WLCs are in the same mobility domain.
- C. if WLCs are in same mobility domain, they communicate with each other
- D. Mobility groups constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also constrain AP fail-over between controllers.
- E. If WLCs are in the same mobility domain, they communicate with each other but
- F. if an anchor WLC is present, it must be in the same mobility domain for communication to be possible.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16

What is the attenuation value of a human body on a wireless signal?

- A. 3 dB
- B. 4 dB
- C. 6 dB
- D. 12 dB

Answer: A

Explanation:

Signal Attenuation Signal attenuation or signal loss occurs even as the signal passes through air. The loss of signal strength is more pronounced as the signal passes through different objects. A transmit power of 20 mW is equivalent to 13 dBm. Therefore, if the transmitted power at the entry point of a plasterboard wall is at 13 dBm, the signal strength is reduced to 10 dBm when exiting that wall. This table shows the likely loss in signal strength caused by various types of objects.

Signal Attenuation Caused By Various Types of Objects

Object in Signal Path

Signal Attenuation through Object

Plasterboard wall 3 dB

Glass wall with metal frame 6 dB

Cinder block wall 4 dB

Office window 3 dB

Metal door 6 dB

Metal door in brick wall 12 dB

Human body 3 dB

Each site surveyed has different levels of multipath distortion, signal losses, and signal noise. Hospitals are typically the most challenging environment to survey due to high multipath distortion, signal losses and signal noise. Hospitals take longer to survey, require a denser population of access points, and require higher performance standards. Manufacturing and shop floors are the next hardest to survey. These sites generally have metal siding and many metal objects on the floor, which result in reflected signals that recreate multipath distortion. Office buildings and hospitality sites generally have high signal attenuation but a lesser degree of multipath distortion.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/71642-vocera-deploy-guid>

NEW QUESTION 21

An enterprise is using the wireless network as the main network connection for corporate users and guests. To ensure wireless network availability, two standalone controllers are installed in the head office. APs are connected to the controllers using a round-robin approach to load balance the traffic. After a power cut, the wireless clients disconnect while roaming. An engineer tried erping from the controller but fails. Which protocol needs to be allowed between the networks that the controllers are installed?

- A. IP Protocol 67
- B. IP Protocol 77
- C. IP Protocol 87
- D. IP Protocol 97

Answer: D

Explanation:

Mobility data traffic is carried via Ethernet over IP (EoIP) which is IP **protocol 97**. This is the IP protocol number, not a TCP/UDP port value.

NEW QUESTION 24

A customer has two Cisco 550B WLCs that manage all the access points in their network and provide N+1 redundancy and load balancing. The primary Cisco WLC has 60 licenses and the secondary Cisco WLC has 40. The customer wants to convert the N+1 model to an HA model and provide SSO. Configuration must be performed during a maintenance window. After performing all the configurations on both controllers, the config redundancy unit secondary command is issued on the secondary Cisco WLC and it fails. Which parameter needs to be in place to complete the configuration?

- A. A cable in the RP port
- B. The secondary Cisco WLC needs a minimum of 50 base licenses
- C. The primary Cisco WLC is already set as the secondary unit.
- D. SSO needs to be enabled

Answer: B

Explanation:

- With Release 7.4, an HA-SKU secondary controller can be configured as a backup controller for N+1 HA. For example, the following can be used as an HA-SKU controller:
 - 5508 Series Standalone controller with 50 AP license

NEW QUESTION 29

An AP is receiving 802.11 packets on its 802.11a radio with an RSSI value of -77 dBm. The current AP is part of an AP group that has been assigned an RF profile with RX-SOP set to Medium for 802.11a. Which action does the AP take with the packets?

- A. All frames are classified as non-Wi-Fi frames and are not decoded by the 5 GHz radio.
- B. Frames are decoded by the 2.4 GHz radio.
- C. All frames are classified as non-Wi-Fi frames and are not decoded by the 2.4 GHz radio.
- D. Frames are decoded by the 5 GHz radio.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

Campus users report a poor wireless experience. An engineer investigating the issue notices that in high-density areas, the wireless clients fail to switch the AP to which are automatically connected. This sticky client behavior is causing roaming issues. Which feature must the engineer configure?

- A. Load balancing and band select
- B. optimized roaming
- C. Layer 3 roaming
- D. Layer 2 roaming

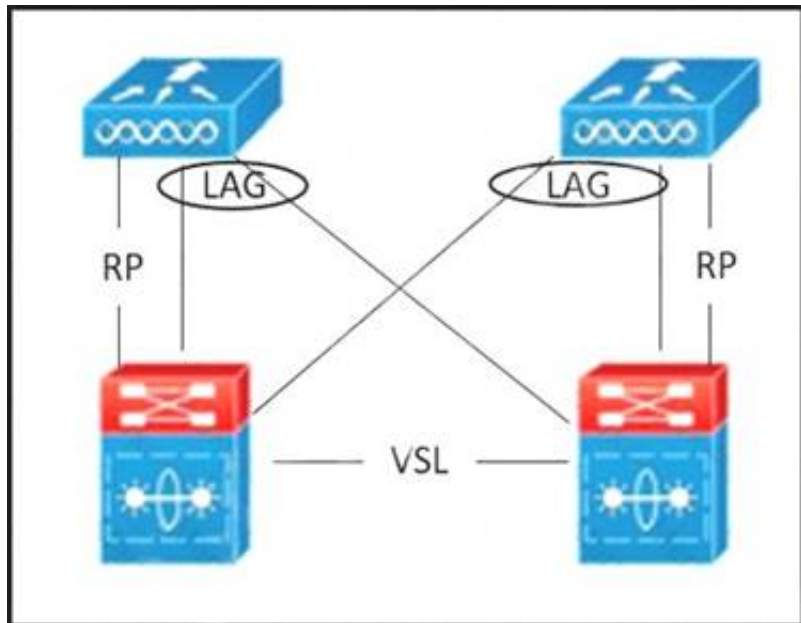
Answer: B

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/80/hdx_final/b_hdx_dg_final/high_de

NEW QUESTION 33

Refer to the exhibit.



A WLC SSO pair is set up. Which failure scenario causes a split-brain scenario?

- A. RP is down.
- B. Two distribution ports on the active WLC are down.

- C. VSL is down.
- D. One distribution port on the active WLC is down.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

Refer to the exhibit.

Redundancy Mgmt Ip	172.25.44.4
Peer Redundancy Mgmt Ip	172.25.44.5
Redundancy port Ip	169.254.44.4
Peer Redundancy port Ip	169.254.44.5
Redundant Unit	Primary
Mobility Mac Address	60:73:5C:D1:76:00
Keep Alive Timer (100 - 1000)	100 milliseconds
Keep Alive Retries (3 - 10)	3
Peer Search Timer (60 - 300)	120 seconds
Management Gateway Failover	Enabled
SSO	Disabled

An enterprise is using wireless as the main network connectivity for clients. To ensure service continuity, a pair of controllers will be installed in a datacentre. An engineer is designing SSO on the pair of controllers. What needs to be included in the design to avoid having the secondary controller go into maintenance mode?

- A. The Keep alive timer is too low
- B. which causes synchronization problems.
- C. The connection between the redundancy ports is missing.
- D. The redundancy port must be the same subnet as the redundancy mgmt.
- E. The Global Configuration of SSO is set to Disabled on the controller.

Answer: B

Explanation:

'There are few scenarios where the Standby WLC may go into Maintenance Mode and not be able to communicate with the network and peer: • Non reachability to Gateway via Redundant Management Interface • WLC with HA SKU which had never discovered peer • Redundant Port is down • Software version mismatch (WLC which boots up first goes into active mode and the other WLC in Maintenance Mode)' High Availability (SSO) Deployment Guide – Cisco

NEW QUESTION 41

An engineer has deployed a group of APs in an auditorium and notices that the APs are showing high cochannel interference. Which profile can be used to adjust the parameters for these high-density APs?

- A. QoS profile
- B. AVC profile
- C. RF profile
- D. ISE profile

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information About RF Profiles

RF Profiles allows you to tune groups of APs that share a common coverage zone together and selectively change how RRM will operate the APs within that coverage zone.

For example, a university might deploy a high density of APs in an area where a high number of users will congregate or meet. This situation requires that you manipulate both data rates and power to address the cell density while managing the co-channel interference. In adjacent areas, normal coverage is provided and such manipulation would result in a loss of coverage.

NEW QUESTION 45

A wireless engineer must optimize RF performance for multiple buildings with multiple types of construction and user density. Which two actions must be taken? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure Flexconnect groups for each building.
- B. Configure WMM profiles for each building.
- C. Configure AP groups for each area type.
- D. Configure RF profiles for each area type.
- E. Enable DTPC on the network.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-10/config-guide/b_cg810/configuring_ap_groups.ht

NEW QUESTION 50

A wireless engineer is using Ekahau site survey to validate that an existing wireless network is operating as expected, which type of survey should be using to identify the end-to-end network performance?

- A. GPS assisted
- B. Spectrum analysis
- C. Passive
- D. Active ping

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://support.ekahau.com/hc/en-us/articles/115004973067-Spectrum-Analysis-Surveys>

NEW QUESTION 52

An enterprise has moved most services to the cloud, including email applications and real-time communication. Which feature must be enabled on the wireless network to improve the user experience?

- A. QoS
- B. Radio management
- C. Interference mitigation
- D. Fast secure roaming

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-mobility-documents/what-is-cckm-and-how-does-it-affect-fast-an>

NEW QUESTION 53

An engineer is configuring a centralized set of controllers for separate facilities. Which two Cisco wireless architectures must be used to ensure flexible sizing of WLAN to VLAN mappings? (Choose two.)

- A. interface group
- B. mobility group
- C. AP group
- D. controller group
- E. RF group

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 57

An engineer must perform a pre-deployment site survey for a new building in a high-security area. The design must provide a primary signal RSSI of -65 dBm for the clients. Which two requirements complete This design? (Choose two)

- A. Site access
- B. AP model
- C. WLC model
- D. HAVC access
- E. Number of clients

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057-site-survey-guide>

NEW QUESTION 59

Guest anchoring is configured for a newly created SSID for your company. It has been noticed that the mobility tunnels are not up, and that MPING fails from your foreign WLC to the anchor WLC. What is the reason that it is failing?

- A. A rule is needed at the firewall to allow UDP port 16666 for communication to work.
- B. A rule is needed at the firewall to allow UDP port 97 for communication to work.
- C. A rule is needed at the firewall to allow TCP port 97 for communication to work.
- D. A rule is needed at the firewall to allow TCP port 16666 for communication to work.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- UDP 16666 for tunnel control traffic
- IP Protocol 97 for user data traffic
- UDP 161 and 162 for SNMP

NEW QUESTION 64

An engineer must perform an assessment of a customer LAN for a future IEEE 802.11ac Wave 2 wireless deployment. All access switches are Fast Ethernet-Capable only, and the wired infrastructure between existing APs and access switches is based on the CAT 6A standard. Which two actions provide maximum support of Cisco 3800 Series access points? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace the existing switches with mGig switches.
- B. Replace the existing switches with gigabit switches with 10G uplinks.

- C. Ensure that cable distances between access switches and APs are not longer than 100 meters.
- D. Replace the existing wiring infrastructure with the CAT-7E wiring standard,
- E. Ensure that cable distances between access switches and APs are not longer than 55 meters.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 69

Clustering Cisco WLCs into a single RF group enables the RRM algorithms to scale beyond the capabilities of a single Cisco WLC. How many WLC and APs in an RF group can the controller software scale up to in WLC release 8.9 depending on the platform?

- A. up to 20 WLCs and 1000 APs
- B. up to 20 WLCs and 3000 APs
- C. up to 20 WLCs and 4000 APs
- D. up to 20 WLCs and 6000 APs

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Controller software supports up to 20 controllers and 6000 access points in an RF group.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-9/config-guide/b_cg89/radio_resource_managemen

NEW QUESTION 74

Where must the APs be mounted when used in a high-density wireless network to provide 6 dB to 20 dB of attenuation to a cell?

- A. in the aisle
- B. under the seat
- C. above the stage
- D. under the stage

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under seat or under desk mounting can provide from 6 dB to 20 dB of attenuation to the cell,

NEW QUESTION 75

An enterprise is using a Cisco AireOS controller and Wi-Fi 6 APs. The controller is installed in the head office, and the employees primarily use Apple OS devices. The APs broadcast WLAN ENT-WLAN406558520-1 for the employees and a guest WLAN with similar naming. What needs to be enabled on the controller to optimize roaming?

- A. Aggregated Probe Response Optimization
- B. Fast SSID Changing
- C. Load Balancing Window
- D. Client Timers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

A customer has noticed that Client Band Select is enabled and no clients are utilizing the 5 GHz band. Which three parameters must be met to ensure that wireless clients use the 5 GHz band? (Choose three.)

- A. Ensure that channel bonding is enabled on the WLAN.
- B. Ensure that the co-channel interference has not exceeded -85 dBm.
- C. Ensure that the UNII-2 extended channels are enabled on the 802.11a radios.
- D. Ensure that the client is receiving RSSI above the minimum band select RSSI threshold.
- E. Ensure that the client is dual-band capable.
- F. Ensure that the WLAN has 802.11a enabled.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

For 802.11a, countries are moving to open the frequency range 5.250–5.350 GHz (UNII-2).

The 5 GHz band in which 802.11a operates is divided into several different sections.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob41dg/emob41dg-wrapper/ch3_WLA

NEW QUESTION 80

A network engineer is configuring high availability on an access point. What is the maximum number of controllers that can be configured?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

The N+1 HA architecture provides redundancy for controllers across geographically separate data centers with low cost of deployment.

So max 2 will be supported on an AP.

NEW QUESTION 84

WLC SSO is set up between two WLCs in a service provider network serving public spaces. On WLC failover, it is noticed that only about half of the original client count is now showing on the secondary WLC, although it is currently showing the role as active. Which design side case explains the issue?

- A. The secondary WLC platform does not support the required client count.
- B. The WLCs had not completed database sync before the primary failure.
- C. SSO is not configured correctly.
- D. Some client sessions were in WebAuth-Req state before failover.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 89

A wireless engineer is hired to design a network for a technology company. The company campus has four buildings and a warehouse with access points that provide full wireless coverage as well as a pair of WLCs located in the core of the network. Which type of wireless architecture is being used?

- A. unified deployment
- B. autonomous deployment
- C. centralized deployment
- D. distributed deployment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Centralized – Works across APs and WLCs in the same Mobility group

NEW QUESTION 93

A customer celled with a requirement that internal clients must be on different subnets depending on the building they are in, AH access points are operating in local mode and will not be modified, and this is a single controller solution. Which design approach creates the desired result?

- A. Create an SSID, place it to the desired VLAN under WLANs, and configure 802.1x in ISE to assign the correct VLAN based on the SSID from which the client is authenticating.
- B. Create FlexConnect groups, place the access points in
- C. and set the correct VLAN to SSID mapping based on location.
- D. Create AP groups for each desired location, map the correct VLANs to the internal SSID, and add the access points for that location.
- E. Create mobility anchors for the SSID, and on the controller under the internal SSID
- F. create a foreign map to the desired VLAN based on location.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 98

A medium-sized hospitality company with 50 hotels needs to upgrade the existing WLAN in each hotel to 802.11n. During the site surveys for each hotel, what needs to be taken into consideration when determining the locations for each AP?

- A. Selecting locations that are easily accessed so maintenance and upgrades can be performed quickly.
- B. Selecting AP locations where power is already available.
- C. Selecting APs that can be hidden in ceiling panels to provide a secure and clean aesthetic look.
- D. Selecting locations that make visual assessment of the AP operation easy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99

An engineer is using a Cisco AIR-2702i AP to conduct a Layer 1 site Survey, which mode is selected for the AP to discover non-Wi-Fi interference with metageek analyzer?

- A. FlexConnect
- B. Sniffer
- C. Monitor
- D. SE-connect

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 101

An engineer at a global enterprise organization must ensure that a mesh deployment has the highest number of channels available to the backhaul, regardless of region deployed, which design meets this requirement?

- A. one controller per continent
- B. one controller per country code
- C. redundant controllers in the most restrictive regulatory domain
- D. redundant controllers in the least restrictive regulatory domain

Answer: B

Explanation:

AP regulatory domain is set when shipped, this can't be changed. Country codes are changed manually on the WLC, not the regulatory domain. The country set must be in the regulatory domain of any associated APs. There is no setting for continent.

NEW QUESTION 105

APs in a remote office recently have been converted from local mode to FlexConnect to take advantage of the local switching. After the change, remote wireless users report voice quality issues and bad quality on wireless IP phones while roaming. A debug is performed, and it is noticed that the 802.11r Fast Transition is not working as expected, like on local mode AP, though the same WLAN configuration is in place. What is the cause of the issue regarding the FlexConnect APs?

- A. They do not support 802.11r FT.
- B. They must be added into AP groups along with a common RF profile.
- C. They must be in a FlexConnect group to support 802.11r FT.
- D. They must be added to AP groups to support fast roaming methods.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 109

Which statement about the 9800 Series Wireless Controller mobility tunnel on a Cisco Catalyst 9800 controller is true?

- A. It is an IPsec tunnel with control path only.
- B. It is a CAPWAP tunnel with data path only.
- C. It is a CAPWAP tunnel with control path and data path.
- D. It is an IPsec tunnel with control path and data path.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller mobility tunnel is a CAPWAP tunnel with control path (UDP 16666) and data path (UDP 16667). The control path is DTLS encrypted by default. Data path DTLS can be enabled when you add the mobility peer.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/config-guide/b_wl_16_10_cg/mobility.html

NEW QUESTION 114

An engineer is designing a wireless network that will support many different types of wireless clients. When conducting the survey, which client must be used to ensure a consistent experience for all of the wireless clients?

- A. the client that has the highest RF properties
- B. the client that is used most by the company
- C. the client that is used least by the company
- D. the client with the worst RF characteristics

Answer: B

Explanation:

With the proliferation of clients with varying wireless capabilities, it is important to survey for the 'worst' clients in order to ensure a consistent experience across all your clients once your wireless network is in production.

https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Conducting_Site_Surveys_with_MR_

NEW QUESTION 116

A wireless engineer is designing a wireless network to support real-time applications over wireless. Which IEEE protocol must the engineer enable on the WLC so that the number of packets that are exchanged between an access point and client are reduced and fast roaming occurs?

- A. 802.11w
- B. 802.11r
- C. 802.11i
- D. 802.11k

Answer: D

Explanation:

802.11r reduces the number of packets that are exchanged between the client and an AP. The client preauthenticates to the AP it will roam to before actually roaming. This means the roam itself occurs faster because the AP already has the client authentication credentials cached, resulting in fewer packets required between the client and the AP.

NEW QUESTION 117

A customer has determined that aesthetics is a primary concern for their upcoming guest deployment. Which design consideration can be leveraged to address this concern?

- A. Paint the access point to cover the LED from being noticeable.
- B. Use enclosures to hide the wireless infrastructure in the surrounding environment.
- C. Use AIR-AP-BRACKET-1 to allow for greater mounting locations
- D. Deploy environmentally friendly cabling components to blend into the environment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Use cables that are resistive to bend loss if excessive bending of cables cannot be prevented due to installation constraints.
- Avoid mounting the cabling components in places that block accessibility to other equipment (such as a power strip or fans) in and out of the racks.

NEW QUESTION 121

Which three pieces of equipment are needed to conduct a fully measured wireless survey? (Choose three.)

- A. PoE battery
- B. spirit level
- C. access point
- D. tall tripod
- E. goggles
- F. ladder

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/81/design/guide/b_mesh_81/Site_Preparation_

NEW QUESTION 125

Which non-Wi-Fi interferer can be identified by Metageek Chanalyzer?

- A. PDAs
- B. jammers
- C. smartphones
- D. printers

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.metageek.com/training/resources/wifi-and-non-wifi-interference>

A jamming transmitter creates constant noise across each frequency. These are used in a denial-of-service attack, and will prevent other wireless technologies from fully operating.

NEW QUESTION 129

Which statement about creating a mobility group is true, excluding mobility anchors?

- A. Each WLC must use the same mobility name and be defined as a peer in each other's static mobility members list.
- B. If WLCs with HA SSO are deployed, each WLC in the WLC HA pair considered separately as a mobility peer.
- C. The WLCs do not have to be of the same model or type to be a member of a mobility group, however each member should be running different software versions.
- D. A mobility groups does not require all WLCs in the group to use the same virtual IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The HA pair of AireOS WLCs should be considered as separated WLCs with the same exact configuration

NEW QUESTION 131

The wireless team must configure a new voice SSID for optimized roaming across multiple WLCs with Cisco 8821 phones. Which two settings accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure mobility groups between WLCs.

- B. Use Cisco Centralized Key Management for authentication.
- C. Configure AP groups between WLCs.
- D. Configure AVC profile on new SSID.
- E. Use AVC to tag traffic voice traffic as best effort.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 133

An engineer must repurpose a lab WLC appliance for use in the production environment of the enterprise. After the new WLC is configured with the information of the other WLC, the mobility tunnels are still not coming up. What is the reason?

- A. A firewall is blocking UDP port 16667 between the WLCs.
- B. The WLC management interfaces are in the same VLAN.
- C. The hardware platform is incompatible.
- D. The mobility groups are different.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 138

During a wireless design all APs are mapped to designated controllers in case of a failure. The controllers are located in the same data center but in different racks. An AP failed over to a controller that was not defined on its High Availability tab. The customer does not want the AP to move back to its defined Cisco WLCs until they manually intervene. What needs to be addressed in the design?

- A. Set AP fallback to enabled.
- B. Set AP fallback to disabled.
- C. Change the HA SKU secondary unit option.
- D. Change the default mobility domain.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139

Why is 802.11a connectivity reduced in an X-ray room?

- A. X-rays create significant non-Wi-Fi interference on the 802.11a band.
- B. X-rays impact the 802,11a UNII-2 channels that cause access points to dynamically change channels.
- C. X -rays within these rooms cause multipath issues.
- D. X-ray rooms exhibit increased signal attenuation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

portable X-ray machines, sending high-resolution images, sometimes in real time, echography machines, and electrocardiography [ECG] machines). These devices may also use the same spectrum as Wi-Fi but with other protocols and, therefore, become sources of interference for your system.

NEW QUESTION 143

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct functionalities on the right.

complex configuration on the Cisco WLC and infrastructure

achieves optimal AP join process with src-dst-ip load-balancing

simple configuration on the Cisco WLC and infrastructure

avoids single point of failure on neighbor switches

Multiple AP-Manager Interfaces

LAG

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONS

NEW QUESTION 148
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