

Cisco

Exam Questions 300-425

Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD)



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

What is the recommended cell overlap when designing a wireless network for Cisco Hyperlocation?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

Answer: A

Explanation:

- 20% cell overlap for optimized roaming and location calculations

NEW QUESTION 3

An engineer is reducing the subnet size of the corporate WLAN by segmenting the VLAN into smaller subnets. Clients will be assigned a subnet by location. Which type of groups can the engineer use to map the smaller subnets to the corporate WLAN?

- A. WLC port groups
- B. RF groups
- C. AP groups
- D. interface groups

Answer: D

Explanation:

- AP groups give the ability to statically map Wi-Fi service (WLAN) to VLAN based on physical location
- Users see the same Wi-Fi service on all sites.
- Admin can monitor and filter based on different IP@ each site
- Can also be used to have smaller Wi-Fi subnets

NEW QUESTION 4

How does AP failover priority for access points function when configured with priority 1 or 4?

- A. When configured with priority 1, the access point is assigned with the highest priority level and it is marked as critical
- B. This access point fails over before other access points with the lower priority when there is primary controller failure.
- C. When configured with priority 4, the access point is assigned with the highest priority level and it is marked as critical
- D. This access point fails over before other access points with the lower priority when there is primary controller failure.
- E. When configured with priority 4, the access point is assigned with the lowest priority level and it is marked as low
- F. This access point fails over after other access points with the higher priority when there is primary controller failure.
- G. When configured with priority 1, the access point is assigned with the medium priority level and it is marked as medium
- H. This access point fails over after other access points with the higher priority when there is primary controller failure.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

An engineer must create data link redundancy for the company's Cisco Wireless LAN controller. The engineer has decided to configure LAG-based redundancy instead of port-based redundancy. Which three features of LAG-based redundancy influenced this decision? (Choose three.)

- A. Packets are always sent out on the same port they are received on.
- B. All interface traffic passes as long as one port is up.
- C. The same port has multiple untagged dynamic interfaces.
- D. Interface connection to two separate nonstacked switches is available.
- E. Full bandwidth of all links is available.
- F. Ports are grouped into multiple LAGs.

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-mobility-documents/lag-link-aggregation/ta-p/3128669>

NEW QUESTION 6

An enterprise is using two wireless controllers to support the wireless network. The data centre is located in the head office Each controller has a corporate WLAN configured with the nameCopr-NET390595865WLC-1 and Copr-NET6837I638WLC-2. The APs are installed using a round-robin approach to load balance the traffic. What should be changed on the configuration to optimize roaming?

- A. Move all access points to one controller and use the other as N+1 HA.
- B. Use the same WLAN name for the corporate network on both controllers.
- C. Use the same WLAN name for the corporate network on both controllers.
- D. Place the access points per floor on the same controller.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

During a client roaming event, which device is responsible for communicating the new Layer 2 EID mapping of a wireless supplicant to the fabric domain?

- A. WLC
- B. BN
- C. CP2
- D. CP1

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/>

NEW QUESTION 8

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 AttenuationSignal 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 9

A network engineer is working on a predictive WLAN design, the new wireless network must support access to Internet, email, voice, and the inventory database, to successfully support these services, which configuration must the engineer use for the signal strength levels and SNR on the planning tool?

- A. signal strength of -67 dBm, 25-dB SNR, and maximum 1 percent packet loss.
- B. signal strength of -67 dBm, 20-dB SNR, and maximum 5 percent, packet loss.
- C. signal strength of 67 dBm, 20-dB SNR, and maximum 1 percent packet loss.
- D. signal strength of-70 dBm,30-dB SN

E. and maximum 10 percent packet loss.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

During a post-deployment site Survey, issues are found with non wi-Fi interference. What should the engineer use to identify the source of the Interference?

- A. Network analysis module
- B. Wireless intrusion prevention
- C. Wireshark
- D. Cisco spectrum expert

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 11

An engineer is designing a new wireless network. The network needs to meet these requirements:

- support a high wireless client concentration
- support data over wireless
- support voice over wireless
- avoid interference

Which design approach should be taken?

- A. 5 GHz frequency band with channel bonding, to support 40 MHz channels
- B. 5 GHz frequency band without channel bonding, to support 20 MHz channels
- C. 5 GHz frequency band with channel bonding, to support 80 MHz channels.
- D. 2.4 GHz frequency band without channel bonding, to support 20 MHz channels

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/108184-config-802-1>

NEW QUESTION 12

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 13

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 DTTPC 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 14

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 15

A network engineer is preparing for an office site survey with a height of 2.5 meters. Which three components are recommended to complete the survey? (Choose three.)

- A. Use a battery pack to power APs
- B. Use a drawing of the office space to draw AP and client placements.
- C. Use DoS attack on APs while measuring the throughput.
- D. Use APs with directional antennas.
- E. Use APs with external antennas.
- F. Use APs with built-in antennas.

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/8-4/b_mesh_84/Site_Preparation_and_Plannin

NEW QUESTION 16

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 17

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 18

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 19

A wireless engineer is utilizing the voice readiness tool in Cisco Prime for a customer that wants to deploy Cisco IP phones. Which dBm range is the network inspected against?

- A. -78 to -65 dBm
- B. -72 to -67 dBm
- C. -85 to -65 dBm
- D. -85 to -67 dBm

Answer: D

Explanation:

Default voice minimum RSSI is -75 dBm. but cisco recommend to get RSSI better than -67 dBm.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/34/user/guide/bk_CiscoPrimeInfrastructu minimum is -90 and maximum is -67 for IP phone

NEW QUESTION 20

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 21

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