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Cisco

300-425

Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks



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Question: 1

DRAG DROP

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

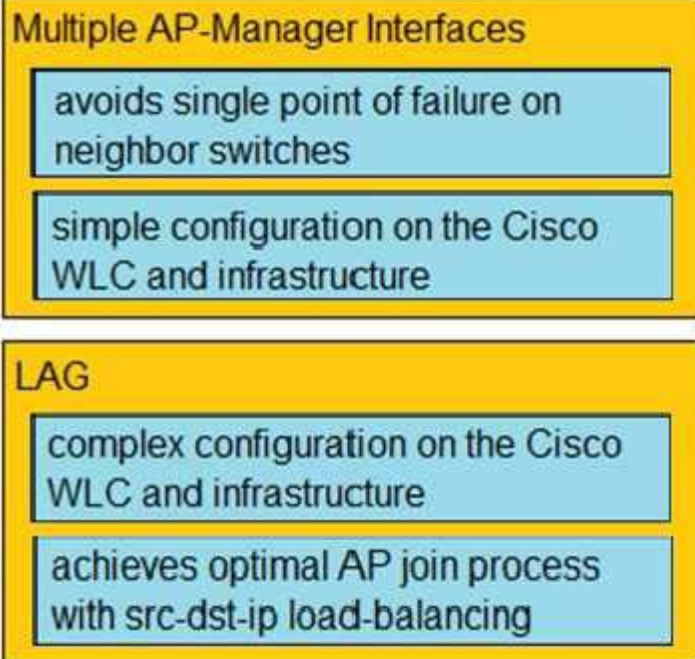
simple configuration on the Cisco WLC and infrastructure

avoids single point of failure on neighbor switches

Multiple AP-Manager Interfaces

LAG

Answer:



Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_01010001.html

Question: 2

Which UDP port numbers are used for exchange mobility packets in an AireOS wireless deployment?

- A. UDP 16666 for control plane, EoIP (IP protocol 97) for data plane
- B. UDP 16668 for control plane, UDP 16667 for data plane
- C. UDP 16667 for control plane, UDP 16666 for data plane
- D. UDP 16666 for control plane, UDP 16667 for data plane

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Enable these UDP ports for Mobility traffic:
 - 16666 – Secured Mode
 - 16667 – Unsecured Mode

Question: 3

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. Mobility groups constrain the distribution of security context of a client and also constrain AP fail-over between controllers.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mobility domains and mobility groups are concepts used in Cisco wireless networking to manage client roaming and controller interaction. When Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) are part of the same mobility domain, they share a common database, allowing them to communicate and facilitate seamless client roaming. A mobility group is a subset of this domain, where specific WLCs work together more closely to share client context and security credentials. This ensures that when a client roams from one access point (AP) to another across different controllers, the authentication and security context are maintained, allowing for a seamless transition without the need to re-authenticate. The mobility group also manages AP fail-over between controllers, ensuring clients can maintain their connections even if their current AP fails or becomes unreachable.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configurationguide/b_cg80/b_cg80_chapter_010011.html

Question: 4

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: B,C

Explanation:

RXSOP (Receive Start of Packet Detection Threshold) and TPC (Transmit Power Control) are two features that can help manage the challenges associated with a high AP (Access Point) count in a dense environment like a university auditorium. RXSOP can be adjusted to refine how APs differentiate between noise and valid packets, which is particularly useful in high-density areas where multiple APs might otherwise respond to the same signal. TPC helps in managing the transmit power of APs, allowing for better coverage and reduced interference among APs that are in close proximity to each other. Reference: Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD 300-425)
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/80211/200069-Overview-on-802-11h-Transmit-Power-Cont.html>

Question: 5

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: B

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.11r protocol, also known as Fast BSS Transition (FT), is designed to support real-time applications by enabling faster roaming between APs. This protocol reduces the number of packets exchanged during the reauthentication process when a client moves from one AP to another, thus ensuring a more seamless transition and maintaining the quality of service required by real-time applications such as voice and video conferencing. Reference: Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD 300-425)

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.

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