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NEW QUESTION: 1

A company wants to replace its existing PBX system with a new VoIP System that will include wireless IP phones. The CIO has concerns about whether the company's existing wireless network can support the new system. Which tool in Cisco Prime can help ensure that the current network will support the new phone system?

- A. Location Readiness
- B. Site Calibration
- C. Map Editor
- D. Voice Readiness

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Voice Readiness tool within Cisco Prime Infrastructure is designed to assess the wireless network's ability to support voice services, including VoIP. It evaluates various factors such as signal strength, noise levels, and coverage to ensure that the wireless network can handle the quality of service requirements needed for voice communications.

The VoWLAN Readiness (voice readiness) tool allows you to check the RF coverage to determine if it is sufficient for your voice needs.

NEW QUESTION: 2

A customer deploys a new Cisco high-density wireless network within the open areas of a mall to provide free public wireless on 5 GHz. The existing mall tenants have their own wireless networks that are independently managed. Which design approach minimizes channel utilization for the public network?

- A. Enable all 5-GHz channels that are supported by the region and use 40-MHz channels.
- B. Enable UNII-1 channels only and use 80-MHz channels.
- C. Enable UNII-1 channels only and use 20-MHz channels.
- D. Enable all 5-GHz channels that are supported by the region and use 20-MHz channels.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To minimize channel utilization and interference with existing tenant networks, it's best to use the UNII-1 channels, which are typically less congested, and stick to 20-MHz channels to provide more non-overlapping channels and reduce co-channel interference.

NEW QUESTION: 3

A company is upgrading its wireless infrastructure and is in a state of transition. Some parts of the company's building still run on the legacy WLC. The new WLC is not located at the same site as the legacy WLC. The company requires seamless client inter-controller roaming between the new WLC and the legacy WLC, with no disruptions. Both WLCs are separated by firewalls. Which troubleshooting command validates that the mobility control packets between the WLCs can be sent and received?

- A. mapping mobility_peer IP address
- B. debug mobility handoff enable
- C. debug mobility con-g enable
- D. mapping mobility_peer_management IP address

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The command debug mobility handoff enable is used to validate the mobility control packets between Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs). This command enables debugging of the handoff process, which is critical for ensuring seamless client roaming between controllers. When WLCs are separated by firewalls, it is essential to confirm that mobility control packets can traverse these firewalls without being dropped or rejected. The debug mobility handoff enable command allows network administrators to monitor the handoff process and troubleshoot any issues that may prevent successful client roaming.

NEW QUESTION: 4

A network engineer is managing a wireless network for a large corporate campus with the configuration.

*Two Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers: WLC1 and WLC2. both running Cisco IOS XE Software version 17.9.5. These controllers are configured in the same mobility group, named CorpMobility.

to enable seamless roaming (or clients across the campus.

*The WLAN Guest is deployed on both controllers to provide internet access for visitors. Due to the company's strict security policies, all guest traffic must be anchored to WLC2 for centralized internet access and firewall enforcement. *Client data traffic from the Guest WLAN on WLC1 be tunneled to WLC2.

ensuring consistent policy application regardless of where the client connects.

*The mobility tunnel between WLC1 and WLC2 is established over the campus backbone network, which occasionally experiences latency spikes due to high traffic loads. Which set of actions should the engineer take to validate the mobility tunneling for the control and data paths?

- A. On WLC2, run show wireless mobility anchor to verify the anchoring configuration, and on WLC1. run show wireless client summary to check client associations. Then restart the two Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers and check that the mobility tunnel between WLC1 and WLC2 is established over the campus backbone network.
- B. On WLC2, run show wireless mobility summary to verify that WLC1 is listed as a mobility peer with control and data links Up Then, connect a client lo the Guest WLAN on WLC2 and run show wireless client mac-address detail on WLC2 to confirm that the client's mobility state is Anchored with WLC1 as the anchor controller.
- C. On WLC1, run show wireless mobility summary to verity that WLC2 is listed as a mobility peer with control and data links Up. Then, connect a client to the Guest WLAN on WLC1 and run show wireless client mac-address detail on WLC1 to confirm that the client's mobility stale is Anchored with WLC2 as the anchor controller.
- D. On WLC1 and WLC2, run show wireless mobility summary to check that the mobility peer status, and then use ping to test connectivity between their management IPs. Then restart the two Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers and check that the mobility tunnel between WLC1 and WLC2 is established over the campus backbone network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

An engineer configured the optimized client roaming on Cisco WLC with an RSSI threshold of 72dBm.

Clients report frequent disconnections. What must be configured for the AP to guide the client to a better AP?

- A. Enable BSS transition at the radio level and optimized roaming on the SSID.
- B. Disable coverage hole detection on the SSID and enable BSS transition on the SSID.
- C. Disable optimized roaming and enable 802.11v support on the SSID.
- D. Enable BSS transition on the SSID and optimized roaming at the radio level.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Frequent disconnections may occur if the RSSI threshold set for optimized roaming is too high, causing clients to attempt roaming too late. Disabling optimized roaming and enabling 802.11v support allows for better client steering by the AP, as 802.11v includes the BSS Transition Management feature, which guides clients to a better AP based on the network's conditions.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Based on a wireless network design, an engineer configured a primary and secondary controller for their APs.

A power interruption caused the primary Cisco WLC to go down, and, as expected, all APs joined the secondary controller. When the primary controller came back up, all the APs remained joined to the secondary controller. Which approach must the engineer take for the APs to move back to the primary?

- A. Set AP Fail over Priority to 4 on each AP.
- B. Set AP Fallback to Enabled on the secondary controller.
- C. Set AP Fallback to Enabled on the primary controller.
- D. Set AP Fail over Priority to Critical globally.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

AP Fallback is a feature that allows APs to rejoin their primary controller after they have connected to a secondary controller due to a failure. By enabling AP Fallback on the primary controller, the APs will automatically rejoin it when it becomes available again after a power interruption. This ensures that APs return to their designated primary controller for normal operations.

NEW QUESTION: 7

A 60,000-square-foot outdoor area must be surveyed. The survey must be completed in the least amount of time. Which tool or equipment is used when performing the site survey?

- A. additional access points that use sniffer mode
- B. site survey tool that has modules in sniffer mode
- C. Additional access points that use GPS mode
- D. site survey tool that has a GPS module

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When performing a site survey of a large outdoor area, a site survey tool with a GPS module is ideal. The GPS module allows for precise location tracking, which is essential for mapping signal coverage over a large area. This tool can help complete the survey efficiently by automatically recording the location of signal measurements

NEW QUESTION: 8

A customer has two Cisco wireless controllers named WLC-A and WLC-B. Each controller is in a different building on a campus. The WLCs have different Layer 3 interfaces and broadcast the same SSIDs from their respective APs. Users must remain connected to the same VLAN and maintain their IP addresses during roaming from the APs that are attached to WLC-A and WLC B. Which action accomplishes the requirement?

- A. Create a mobility group between the two WLCs to allow auto-anchoring.
- B. Create an SSO cluster to ensure that client sessions sync between WLCs.
- C. Enable 802.11r on each SSID on both WLCs to allow caching of the PMK.
- D. Enable AP groups using the same name on both WLCs for each group.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To maintain the same VLAN and IP address for users roaming between APs attached to different WLCs, a mobility group should be created between WLC-A and WLC-B. This allows for inter-controller roaming, where client sessions are maintained across different controllers, ensuring that users can move across the campus without losing connectivity or changing IP addresses.

:

Cisco's official training and certification resources.

NEW QUESTION: 9

An engineer designs a new wireless network that uses a Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series wireless controller. The controller must be in a DMZ. The internal network is to be at the main on-premises data center of the customer. In addition, the customer wants to establish an EoIP tunnel to a Cisco 5520 WLC that is in a regional force. How must this requirement be incorporated into the design?

- A. Use Cisco IOS-XE code that supports encryption of the data plane on the Catalyst 9800 WLC.
- B. Use AirOS code that supports encryption of the control plane on the 5520 WLC.
- C. Use Cisco IOS-XE code that supports encryption of the control plane on the Catalyst 9800 WLC.
- D. Use AirOS code that supports encryption of the data plane on the 5520 WLC.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When designing a network with a DMZ and an EoIP tunnel, it's important to ensure that the data plane is encrypted to protect the data as it traverses potentially unsecured networks. Cisco IOS-XE on the Catalyst 9800 supports encryption of the data plane, which is essential for this design.

NEW QUESTION: 10

During a wireless site survey for a hospital, the client requires seamless roaming for VoWi-Fi handsets. Which design factor is most critical to ensure high-quality voice roaming?

- A. Deploying APs only on the 2.4 GHz band
- B. Ensuring 15-20% cell overlap at -67 dBm
- C. Using high-gain directional antennas in hallways
- D. Using omni-directional antennas for all APs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

A network engineer is designing a new wireless network for a campus. The network must include these requirements:

- * optimized performance
- * avoid interference
- * availability in high-density areas
- * roaming

Which two approaches must be taken? (Choose two.)

- A. 5 GHz frequency band with 80 MHz channels
- B. 2.4 GHz frequency band with 40 MHz channels
- C. 5 GHz frequency band with 20 MHz channels
- D. 2.4 GHz frequency band with 20 MHz channels
- E. 5 GHz frequency band with 40 MHz channels

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which two statements about the requirements to configure inter-controller roaming are true?

(Choose two.)

- A. The same RF group name must be configured across controllers.
- B. The controllers must be in the same VLAN.
- C. The same SSID must be configured on each controller.
- D. The same mobility group name must be configured across controllers.
- E. The same virtual interface IP address must be configured across controllers.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

During a meeting to gather the requirements for a new Wi-Fi network design, the customer requests that to connect. Which affect does this have to the wireless network?

- A. bigger channel width
- B. lower throughput
- C. 2.4 GHz signal congestion
- D. higher RF re ection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Devices that only support 2.4 GHz can increase congestion on this frequency band, especially in environments where multiple devices are present. This is because the 2.4 GHz band has fewer non-overlapping channels compared to 5 GHz, leading to more interference and potential performance issues.

NEW QUESTION: 14

A customer has a central Cisco WLC that manages APs in FlexConnect mode. The wireless infrastructure supports multiple small branches. One branch deploys new CCX wireless phones that are authenticated by a central Cisco ISE via PEAP/MSCHAPv2, and trac is switched locally. The customer must reduce the number of full authentication requests and optimize roaming for the new phones. Which action accomplishes the requirement?

- A. Enable CCKM on the voice SSID and add APs to a FlexConnect group.
- B. Enable Aironet IE on the voice SSID and add APs to an AP group.
- C. Enable Aironet IE on the voice SSID and add APs to a FlexConnect group.
- D. Enable CCKM on the voice SSID and add APs to an AP group.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To reduce full authentication requests and optimize roaming, enabling Cisco Centralized Key Management (CCKM) on the voice SSID is effective. CCKM allows for fast re-authentication during roaming, which is beneficial for voice applications. Adding APs to a FlexConnect group helps manage APs in remote branches more efficiently.

NEW QUESTION: 15

What is the minimum recommended RSSI for designing a WLAN to support data applications?

- A. -75 dBm
- B. -70 dBm
- C. -67 dBm
- D. -80 dBm

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The redundancy management heartbeat in Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) running 8.x code in Stateful Switch Over (SSO) mode uses UDP packets for communication. When troubleshooting connectivity issues between two WLCs, it is essential to filter for UDP packets in a packet capture to verify the heartbeat communication. The heartbeat packets are sent on a specific UDP port, and filtering for this port can help isolate the heartbeat traffic from other types of traffic in the capture.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

An engineer is designing a wireless network to support Cisco Hyperlocation. The customer indicated some How is the design adjusted?

- A. Add additional APs to all the comers of the site.
- B. Add more APs than indicated from the site survey spread across all areas.
- C. Add an additional AP in the middle of the dense area.
- D. Run the site survey using -57d Bm as a threshold.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cisco Hyperlocation requires a dense deployment of access points for accurate location tracking. Adding more APs than a standard site survey suggests can meet the granular location requirements needed for Hyperlocation services. References: ENWLSD official certification guide.

NEW QUESTION: 18

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

When conducting site surveys for WLAN upgrades to 802.11n, it's important to consider AP locations that allow for easy access. This facilitates quick maintenance and upgrades, ensuring minimal downtime and disruption to the network. While aesthetics and power availability are also considerations, the primary focus should be on maintaining the network's performance and reliability.

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NEW QUESTION: 19

A customer has two locations named building 1 and building 2 Each location has a Cisco wireless network with these components Building 1

- * 2 Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers in a high availability cluster
- * 50 Cisco Catalyst 9100 APs
- * Contractor SSID in VLAN 100
- * Corporate SSID in VLAN 200
- * mobility group configured to the building 2 WLCs

Building 2

- * 2 Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers in a high availability cluster
- * 20 Cisco Catalyst 9100 APs
- * Contractor SSID in VLAN 300
- * Corporate SSID in VLAN 400
- * mobility group configured to the building 1 WLCs

The customer has a new security requirement mandating that all contractor SSID traffic must terminate on VLAN 100 on the building 1 WLCs for all locations. Which design approach must the engineer take?

- A.** Use the building 2 WLCs as foreign controllers and building 1 as anchor controllers for the contractor SSID traffic.
- B.** Use the WLCs at both buildings as anchor controllers and tunnel the contractor SSID traffic to building 1.
- C.** Use the building 2 WLCs as anchor controllers and building 1 as foreign controllers for the contractor SSID traffic.
- D.** Use the WLCs at both buildings as foreign controllers and tunnel the contractor SSID traffic to building 1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

A network administrator of a global organization is collapsing all controllers to a single cluster located in central Europe. Which concern must be addressed?

- A.** Some channels may not be available consistently across the organization.
- B.** Different RF policies per office are not available in this configuration.
- C.** Syslog must be configured to the time-zone of the NMS platform.
- D.** Centralized controllers cannot uniformly authenticate global users.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When collapsing all controllers to a single cluster in a central location, one must consider the availability of channels across different regions. Regulatory domains vary globally, and certain channels allowed in Europe may not be available or legal in other parts of the world. This can affect the consistency of wireless coverage and performance.

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which two factors influence the roaming decision of a wireless client? (Choose two.)

- A.** Access point channel number
- B.** AP transmit power
- C.** Client's roaming algorithm
- D.** Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)
- E.** Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

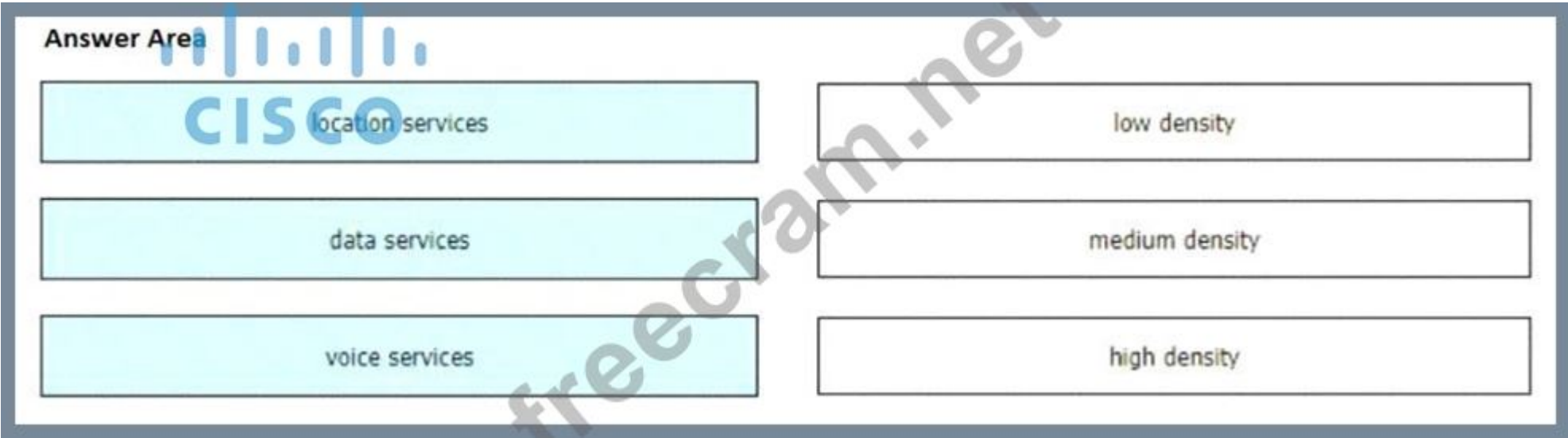
- D. no support for 802.11r
- E. lower data rates than laptops

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

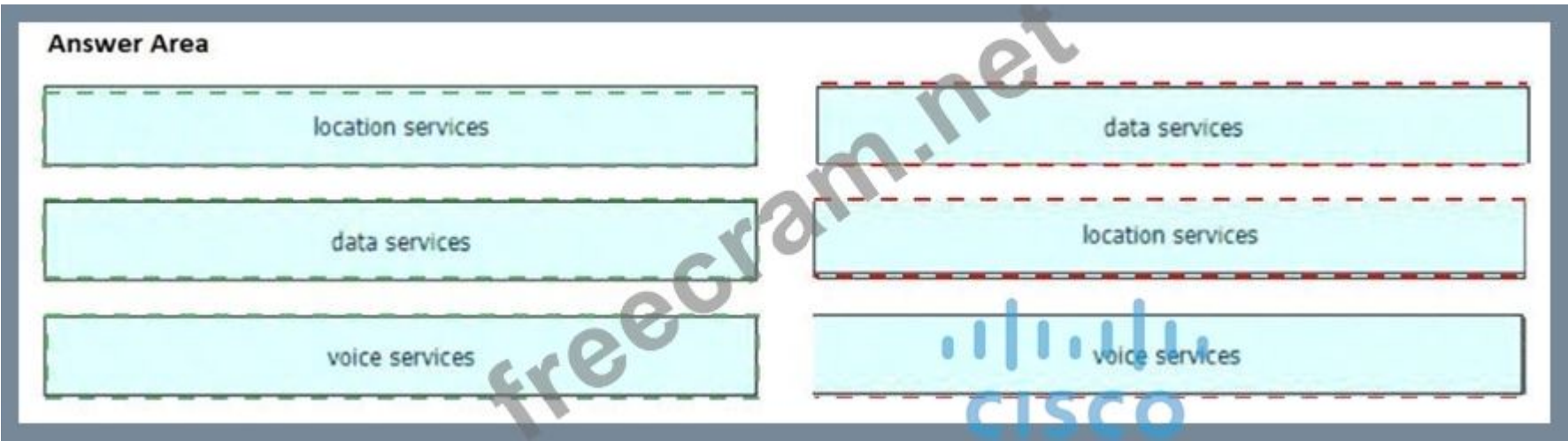
Smartphones and tablets typically have fewer antennas than laptops, which can affect their signal reception and transmission capabilities. Additionally, they often support lower data rates compared to laptops due to their smaller size and power constraints.

NEW QUESTION: 23

A wireless consultant is creating a wireless design for a multistory building. The building will house several groups that will use the wireless network for different operations. Depending on how the wireless network is used, different wireless approach designs must be taken. Drag and drop the services from the left onto the AP density levels on the right based on the wireless deployment requirements.



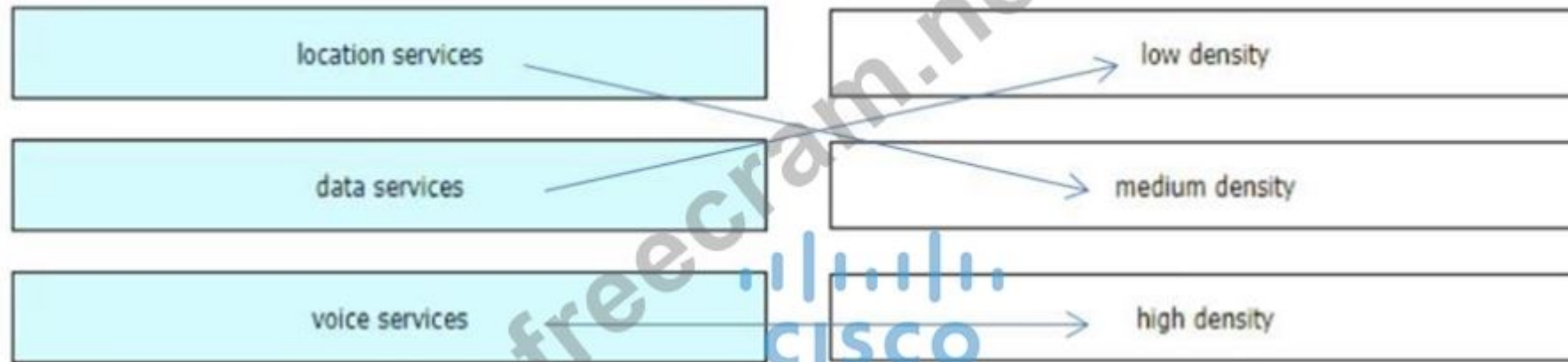
Answer:



Explanation:

A diagram of a diagram Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 24

A Cisco controller-based wireless network must support workgroup bridges. The APs configured as workgroup bridges must support wired and wireless clients. The wireless clients must connect to the spare radio. What is the maximum number of wired client connections supported on a workgroup bridge?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Typically, a Cisco workgroup bridge can support up to 20 wired client connections. This allows for a reasonable number of devices to be connected while maintaining performance.

NEW QUESTION: 25

An engineer must perform a Layer 2 survey for a mining facility. Which type of antenna does the engineer use in the mine shaft?

- A. omnidirectional
- B. patch
- C. internal
- D. dipole

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a mining facility, especially within mine shafts where the environment can be long and narrow, an omnidirectional antenna is typically used for a Layer 2 survey. This type of antenna radiates RF signal equally in all directions, providing coverage along the length of the shaft.

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which antenna type is most appropriate for covering a long hallway?

- A. Patch
- B. Omnidirectional
- C. Dipole
- D. Yagi

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

An engineer is designing a solution where guests terminate on an anchor controller in the DMZ. The engineer is having issues and wants to test connectivity between members of a mobility group. Which command must be issued to test whether a mobility control packet is able to be reached over the management interface?

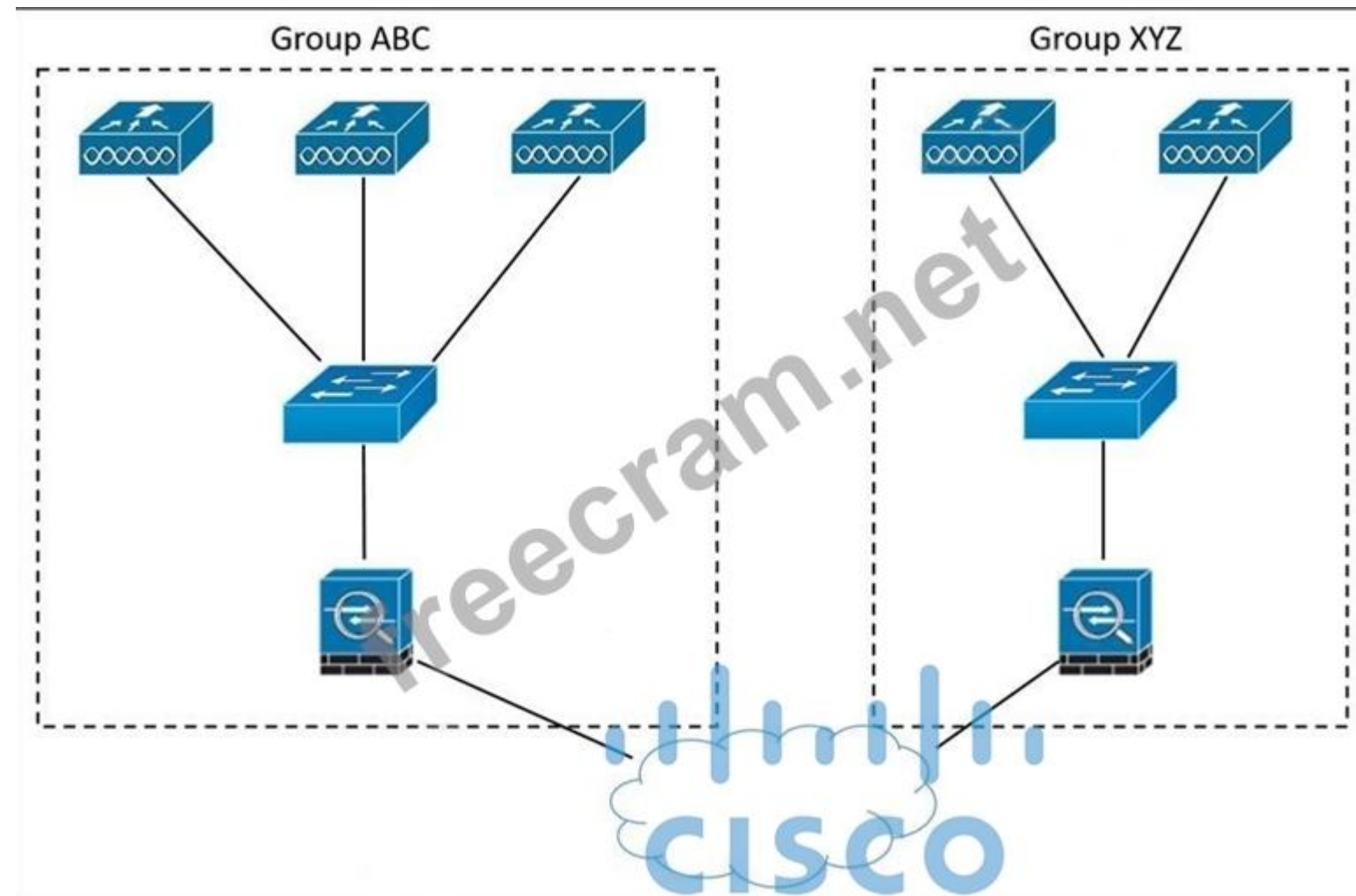
- A. show logging
- B. mapping
- C. mapping
- D. tracert

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The 'tracert' command is used to test connectivity between members of a mobility group by tracing the path that mobility control packets take over the network. This command helps identify any potential issues with the route that the packets are taking, which could affect the ability of guests to connect to the anchor controller in the DMZ. References := (CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer to the exhibit.



An enterprise has offices spread around the globe. The APs are connected to different controllers installed in separate datacenters. The IT team wants to allow clients to roam from controllers in group ABC to controllers in group XYZ. Which feature must be incorporated in the design to accomplish this task?

- A. switch peer group
- B. workgroup bridge
- C. mDNS gateway
- D. mobility lists

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a Cisco wireless network, when designing for client roaming between access points (APs) that are connected to different controllers, especially in a global enterprise with multiple data centers, it is essential to ensure seamless client mobility. Mobility lists are used in such scenarios to define which controllers are allowed to participate in client roaming. This feature allows the APs connected to controllers within one group (e.g., Group ABC) to recognize and facilitate roaming clients from another group (e.g., Group XYZ). The mobility list is configured on each controller and includes the IP addresses of other controllers that should be considered part of the same mobility domain. When a client roams from an AP on one controller to an AP on another controller, if both controllers are in each other's mobility list, they will establish a mobility tunnel through which they exchange the client's context and security credentials. This ensures that the client can roam without re-authentication and maintains session continuity.

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CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice Test.

Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD) course and training videos available on Cisco Learning Network and Cisco official website.

NEW QUESTION: 29

What is the wireless signal loss of large cases of liquid materials being stored in a warehouse environment?

- A. It is higher than dry goods.
- B. It is not impactful to the RF design.
- C. It is less than dry goods.
- D. It is impactful but overall negligible to the RF design.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Large cases of liquid materials can cause higher signal loss compared to dry goods due to the way radio frequency (RF) waves interact with liquid, which can absorb and reflect the signals more than dry materials.

NEW QUESTION: 30

A wireless deployment in a high-density environment is being used by vendors to process credit card payment transactions via handheld mobile scanners. The scanners are having problems roaming between access points in the environment. Which feature on the wireless controller should have been incorporated in the design?

- A. RX SOP
- B. 802.11w
- C. AP Heartbeat Timeout
- D. Application Visibility Control

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For handheld mobile scanners processing credit card payments, security and seamless roaming are critical.

The 802.11w standard, also known as Protected Management Frames (PMF), provides enhanced security that helps prevent disconnections and issues when roaming between access points. Incorporating 802.11w in the design ensures that the scanners maintain a secure and consistent connection while moving throughout the environment. References: CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice

NEW QUESTION: 31

When designing for voice over WLAN, what is the recommended cell overlap percentage between adjacent APs?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 15%
- D. 10%

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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<https://www.edudump.com/exams/Cisco/300-425/premium/> (351 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF** Special Discount Code: **freecram**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

An engineer is designing a new wireless network. The network needs to fulfill the following requirements: # support multimedia applications

support a high concentration of wireless clients

support data over wireless

support roaming

Which approach should be used?

- A. use of micro cells with reduced power levels
- B. use of macro cells with reduced power levels
- C. coverage for cells at maximum power levels
- D. use of macro cells with maximum power levels

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Micro cells with reduced power levels are suitable for environments with a high concentration of wireless clients and multimedia applications, as they help manage interference and allow for better roaming capabilities. References: ENWLSD 300-425 Official Cert Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Jammers are non-Wi-Fi interferers that can be identified by Metageek Chanalyzer. They intentionally disrupt wireless communications by emitting radio frequencies that interfere with Wi-Fi signals. Chanalyzer is designed to detect such patterns of interference.

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

An engineer must design and configure a wireless network for:

- * pervasive coverage in an oil terminal
- * casual web and email traffic
- * 5 GHz

What is the best design?

- A. Keep the power assignment as auto and disable 802.11n and 802.11ac MCS rate.
- B. Disable all data rates below 24 Mbps and keep the power assignment on the AP as auto.

- C. Keep all the data rates enabled and set the AP power assignment mode to auto.
- D. Disable all data rates below 54 Mbps and assign static power level 1 on all access points.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For pervasive coverage in an oil terminal that supports casual web and email traffic over 5 GHz, disabling lower data rates can help improve overall network efficiency. Lower data rates can cause the network to slow down because they take up more airtime. By disabling rates below 24 Mbps, the APs can focus on providing higher throughput for users. Keeping the power assignment as auto allows the APs to adjust their power levels dynamically for optimal coverage and client performance

NEW QUESTION: 35

A customer has a centralized wireless deployment with N+1 high availability and few open authentication SSIDs configured. After fail over, all APs are broadcasting all SSIDs, but the clients are assigned IP addresses from a different subnet. The WLANs on both WLCs are configured with the same dynamic interfaces. Which feature must be incorporated in the wireless design of the second controller?

- A. RF Protocol
- B. AP Groups
- C. VLAN Select
- D. AAA Override

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

VLAN Select is a feature that allows for the assignment of clients to different VLANs based on various criteria, such as user credentials or device type. In a centralized wireless deployment with N+1 high availability, incorporating VLAN Select can ensure that clients maintain consistent IP addressing across failovers, preventing them from being assigned IP addresses from a different subnet.

NEW QUESTION: 36

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An RSSI value of -77 dBm is within the range that a 5 GHz radio can receive and decode, provided it's not below the RX-SOP threshold set for the RF profile. Since the RF profile is set to Medium for 802.11a, which operates in the 5 GHz band, the AP's 5 GHz radio will decode the frames.

NEW QUESTION: 37

A wireless engineer is preparing for a meeting with a customer to discuss a new wireless network design. The customer is a company that develops code and occupies a three-story building. Which two information points does a presite survey questionnaire contain? (Choose two.)

- A. total number of access points in use
- B. access point density required
- C. client devices that will connect to the wireless network
- D. model of the wireless controller
- E. applications that will run over the wireless network

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

A hospital wireless environment was designed with these characteristics:

- * RF coverage
- * better than -67 dBm in the 5 GHz spectrum
- * RRM be used for DCA and TPC in the 2.4 GHz band
- * RRM be used for DCA and TPC in the 5 GHz band

After deployment, why do many of the legacy 802.11b/g devices have difficulty maintaining connectivity?

- A.** Excessive co-channel interference in the 2.4 GHz band exists.
- B.** Excessive overlapping channels in the 2.4 GHz band exists.
- C.** TPC drastically increases Tx power in the 2.4 GHz band.
- D.** TPC drastically reduces Tx power in the 2.4 GHz band.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Cisco Aironet 3800 Series APs support mGig, which allows for higher throughput over existing cabling.

However, the maximum cable length that supports 5G operation is limited by the quality of the cable and signal attenuation. Category 5e cabling can support 5G operation up to a length of 130 meters, which is within the acceptable range for maintaining the required signal integrity for 5G speeds.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which design document contains detailed RF coverage maps, AP placement, and antenna orientation?

- A.** High-Level Design (HLD)
- B.** Network topology diagram
- C.** BOM
- D.** Low-Level Design (LLD)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which two criteria must be considered when conducting an outdoor bridge site survey? (Choose two.)

- A.** near-far effect
- B.** weather
- C.** traffic lights
- D.** power lines
- E.** Fresnel zone

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When conducting an outdoor bridge site survey, weather and the Fresnel zone are critical criteria to consider.

Weather can affect signal propagation and the reliability of the wireless link, while the Fresnel zone relates to the elliptical area around the line-of-sight path between transceivers, which must be clear of obstacles to ensure a strong signal. References: Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD 300-425)

NEW QUESTION: 41

A university is in the process of designing a wireless network in an auditorium that seats 500 students and supports student laptops. Which design methodology should the university implement in the auditorium?

- A.** roaming design model
- B.** voice design model

- C. location design model
- D. high-density design model

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In an auditorium seating 500 students with laptops, a high-density design model is appropriate. This model focuses on supporting a large number of devices in a concentrated area with sufficient coverage and bandwidth. It involves strategic AP placement, proper channel planning, and capacity planning to ensure all students have reliable wireless access. References: CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en_us/solutions/industries/docs/education/cisco_wlan_design_guide.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 42

A customer has multiple WLCs running N+1 redundancy with APs equally distributed. Only one WLC is a designated backup for all other WLCs so the customer must ensure that the most critical APs remain registered or get priority over other APs in case of a WLC failure. However, the customer notices on WLC failure that some critical APs remain unregistered. What needs to be addressed in the design?

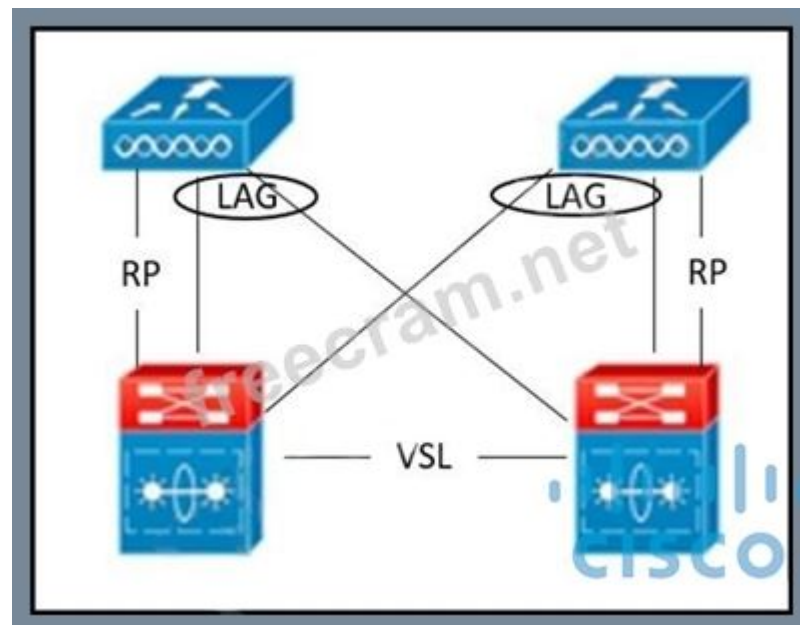
- A. AP fallback is not enabled on the backup WLC.
- B. AP failover priority is not enabled globally on the backup WLC.
- C. AP failover priority is not enabled globally on the failed WLC.
- D. AP fallback is not enabled on the failed WLC.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In a scenario where a customer has multiple Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) running N+1 redundancy with Access Points (APs) equally distributed, the critical APs must have priority in case of a WLC failure. If critical APs remain unregistered during a WLC failure, it indicates that the AP failover priority is not enabled globally on the backup WLC. Enabling AP failover priority ensures that critical APs are given precedence over other APs, allowing them to register with the backup WLC first.

NEW QUESTION: 43

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Virtual Switching Link (VSL) is essential for communication between the active and standby Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) in a Stateful Switch Over (SSO) setup. If the VSL goes down, it can lead to a split- brain scenario where both WLCs assume they are active, causing network disruptions and inconsistencies in client handling. References: Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD 300-425) Official Cert Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 44

A school deploys a Cisco wireless infrastructure in its classrooms to support a high density of mobile devices.

The network administrator wants to bond channels in groups of two and only allow APs to send 802.11 management frames at 24 MB. What should be included in the design to accomplish this objective?

- A. Set the channel width for 802.11b to 40 MHz and set data rates to 24 MB and Mandatory.
- B. Set the channel width for 802.11a to 40 MHz and set data rates to 24 MB and Supported.
- C. Set the channel width for 802.11a to 40 MHz and set data rates to 24 MB and Mandatory.
- D. Set the channel width for 802.11b to 40 MHz and set data rates to 24 MB and Supported.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

To support a high density of mobile devices and bond channels in groups of two, the channel width for 802.11 a should be set to 40 MHz. Setting the data rates to 24 MB and Mandatory ensures that only APs can send

802.11 management frames at this rate, which helps in managing the airtime fairness. References: CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 45

An engineer is designing a wireless network to support high availability. The network will need to support the total number of APs and client SSO. Live services should continue to work without interruption during the failover Which two requirements need to be incorporated into the design to meet these needs? (Choose two.)

- A. redundant WLC
- B. controller high availability pair with one of the WLCs having a valid AP count license
- C. 10 sec RTT
- D. back-to-back direct connection between WLCs
- E. WLC 7.5 code or more recent

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To support high availability, the design must include redundant Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) to ensure service continuity in case of a failure. Additionally, having a high availability pair with one WLC holding a valid AP count license ensures that all APs can remain connected and services continue without interruption during failover.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/7-5/High_Availability_DG.html#pgfld-44074

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which Cisco feature proactively detects and mitigates interference from non-Wi-Fi devices?

- A. FastLane
- B. CleanAir
- C. ClientLink
- D. Band Select

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Quality of Service (QoS) is essential for prioritizing cloud services like email and real-time communication. It helps in managing bandwidth allocation and ensuring that critical applications receive the necessary resources for optimal performance.

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-mobility-documents/what-is-cckm-and-how-does-it-affect-fast-and-secure-roaming/ta-p/3130421>

NEW QUESTION: 48

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 chanalyzer?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Cisco AIR-2702i AP can be set to various modes for different purposes. For conducting a Layer 1 site survey to discover non-Wi-Fi interference, the AP should be set to Monitor mode. In this mode, the AP can scan the radio environment for interference sources without serving any clients, making it ideal for use with tools like Metageek Chanalyzer.

Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD) 300-425 Official Cert Guide

NEW QUESTION: 49

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 2.4 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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In environments with high client density, deploying APs for 5 GHz coverage is recommended due to the larger number of non-overlapping channels available, which can support higher data rates and client capacity.

Disabling the 2.4 GHz radios on some APs can reduce interference and improve overall network performance.

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

[/b_Cisco_Wireless_LAN_Controller_Configuration_Best_Practices.html](#)

NEW QUESTION: 50

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: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The design approach should use the 5 GHz frequency band without channel bonding to support 20 MHz channels. This provides a balance between network capacity and interference mitigation.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/108184-config-802-11n-wlc.html>

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which Wi-Fi 6 feature allows multiple clients to share the same channel at the same time?

- A. OFDMA
- B. RRM
- C. Beamforming
- D. MU-MIMO

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 52

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

For optimal Voice over WLAN (VoWLAN) design, a higher data rate is preferred to ensure quality of service and reliability. -67 dBm is a commonly recommended signal level for VoWLAN, and 802.11an, which operates in the 5 GHz band, is capable of supporting higher data rates compared to 802.11bgn, which operates in the 2.4 GHz band. The 5 GHz band is less crowded and prone to interference, making it suitable for high-speed data and voice applications.

NEW QUESTION: 53

An engineer is designing a high-density WLAN for a 10,000-seat auditorium. The solution must take advantage of human attenuation, as well as the aesthetics of the room. Where must the APs be placed?

- A. on the walls
- B. under the seats
- C. on the ceiling
- D. above the seating areas

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For a high-density WLAN environment like a 10,000-seat auditorium, placing APs under the seats can take advantage of human attenuation and maintain the aesthetics of the room. Human bodies absorb Wi-Fi signals, and placing APs under the seats helps in mitigating this effect by having the signals emanate from among the audience, rather than from above where the signals would have to pass through the audience, resulting in signal degradation¹.

NEW QUESTION: 54

An engineer is designing a new wireless network. Based on the design, OxeExtend AP functionality must be used. Which type of license must the Cisco 5520 WLC v8.3 have?

- A. Base license
- B. OxeExtend AP license
- C. WPlus license
- D. Plus license

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Cisco 5520 WLC v8.3 requires a base license to use OfficeExtend AP functionality, which allows remote workers to have the same wireless connectivity as they would in an office environment.

NEW QUESTION: 55

An engineer must perform a predictive wireless survey to indicate the number of access points required. The engineer has created a new project and imported the floor plan. Which step must be taken next for accurate AP placement?

- A. Analyze the network.
- B. Identify the coverage area.
- C. Set the scale.
- D. Place the access points.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

An engineer has configured guest anchoring for a newly created SSD however, the mobility tunnels are not up, and EPING is failing from the foreign WLC to the anchor WLC. Which traffic flow must be allowed at the firewall to enable the communication?

- A. UDP port 16666
- B. IP protocol 97
- C. UDP port 97
- D. TCP port 97

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Mobility tunnels between Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) use UDP port 16666 for control messages and UDP port 16667 for data traffic. If EPING is failing, it indicates that the necessary ports are not open. Allowing UDP port 16666 through the firewall would enable the control messages required for establishing the mobility tunnels.

NEW QUESTION: 57

A network engineer must design a new Cisco wireless solution that contains three Cisco 9800-40 WLCs WLC1 and WLC2 will be combined into one logical unit with SSO and a backup WLC named WLC3 will be joined by using a mobility tunnel Link redundancy between the WLCs and the switches is required. Which WLCs must the design provide connectivity to the network equipment for LAG to be effective in an SSO failover scenario?

- A. WLC2
- B. WLC1
- C. WLC1, WLC2, and WLC3
- D. WLC1 and WLC2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cisco Spectrum Expert is a tool designed to identify and analyze non-Wi-Fi interference sources. During a post-deployment site survey, it can be used to detect interference from various devices such as cordless phones, Bluetooth devices, microwave ovens, and more. This tool provides a visual representation of the RF environment, allowing engineers to pinpoint the exact source of interference and take appropriate measures to mitigate its impact on the wireless network.

References := Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD)

NEW QUESTION: 59

A hospital has a Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller in a SSO solution deployed to the primary data center The hospital plans to increase redundancy in the wireless environment Management decides to deploy an extra Catalyst 9800 WLC offsite to another data center on a different subnet. A WAN link connects the data centers with a firewall at both ends. Which two design approaches must the engineer take to ensure that the APs can fail over? (Choose two)

- A. Create a static RF group leader on one of the wireless controllers.
- B. Open HTTPS port 443 between the wireless controllers.
- C. Create a mobility tunnel between the wireless controllers.
- D. Create a mobility group with the same names on both wireless controllers.
- E. Open UDP ports 16666 and 16667 between the wireless controllers.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which wireless survey method validates that the AP placement meets design requirements after installation?

- A. Predictive survey
- B. Post-deployment survey
- C. Virtual survey
- D. Passive survey

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

A company is in the process of relocating to a new force space and ends out that the Internet circuit will not be ready before the move. The new building has a non-Cisco WLAN to which they can connect. The engineer has a 12-port switch and one Cisco autonomous AP and must connect multiple wired devices. Which additional device is needed to get all clients connected over the workgroup bridge?

- A. router
- B. transparent firewall
- C. hub
- D. wireless controller

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To connect multiple wired devices over a workgroup bridge using an autonomous AP, a router is needed to manage the IP addresses and route traffic between the wired devices and the wireless network. The router will act as a gateway for the wired devices, allowing them to communicate with the WLAN. References: Cisco autonomous AP configuration guides and workgroup bridge deployment scenarios.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

When a wireless network is designed for location services, how many APs must be heard by each location-ready AP at a signal level of -75 dBm or better?

- A. three APs
- B. no more than three APs
- C. two APs
- D. at least four APs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For accurate location services, it is recommended that each location-ready AP hears at least four other APs at a signal level of -75 dBm or better. This ensures sufficient signal overlap and triangulation accuracy for reliable client location tracking. References: Cisco's guidelines on wireless network design for location services.

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which solution benefits from signal attenuation and provides channel reuse for high-density WI-FI deployment in an amphitheater?

- A. front and rear mounting
- B. side mounting
- C. under-seat mounting
- D. ceiling mounting

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 64

Refer to the exhibit.

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which antenna type is best for covering a long corridor in a building?

- A. Omni-directional antenna
- B. Patch antenna
- C. Yagi antenna
- D. Dipole antenna

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

An engineer must assess an existing company WLAN to determine the possibility for future IEEE 802.11ac Wave 2 wireless deployment. The existing WLAN is IEEE 802.11a/n and has IEEE 802.11n and 802.11a clients. The engineer must advise the customer about support for these older clients on the new APs. What happens with client compatibility?

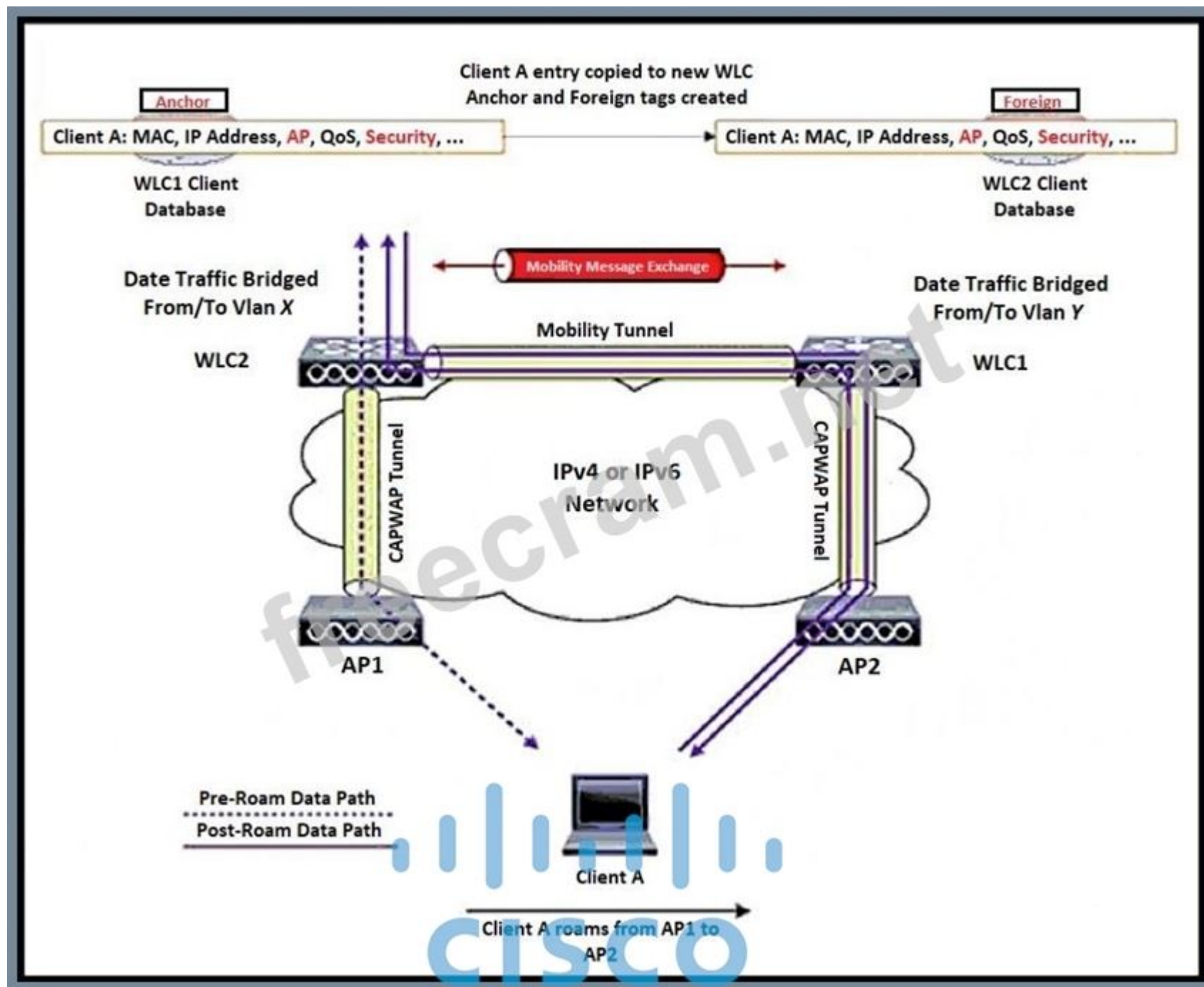
- A. 802.11ac is backward compatible with 802.11n but not with 802.11a.
- B. 802.11ac is backward compatible with 802.11a but not with 802.11n.
- C. 802.11ac is backward compatible with 802.11a and 802.11n.
- D. 802.11ac is not backward compatible with 802.11a or 802.11n.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

IEEE 802.11ac Wave 2 APs are backward compatible with 802.11a/n clients, allowing these devices to connect and communicate with the newer APs, albeit at their respective maximum supported speeds.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Refer to the exhibit.



Client A is roaming from AP1 on WLC1 to AP2 on WLC2. The client roams between two APs registered to two different controllers. The WLAN on the two controllers is on a different subnet. Which scenario explains the client's roaming behavior?

- A. The client database entry is different than that of Layer 2 roam. (Instead of copying, it moves the database to the new controller.)
- B. The client database entry is different than that of Layer 2 roam. (Instead of moving, it copies the database to the new controller.)
- C. The client database entry is different than that of Layer 2 roam because the client database is neither moved nor copied into the new controller.
- D. The client database remains in the mobility anchor controller and it is not copied or moved.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When Client A roams from AP1 on WLC1 to AP2 on WLC2 across different subnets, this is considered a Layer 3 roam. Unlike Layer 2 roaming where the client's database entry moves with them, in Layer 3 roaming, the client's database entry is copied to the new controller (WLC2). This ensures continuity of service as Client A transitions between access points managed by different wireless LAN controllers. References := (CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice)

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The 9800 Series Wireless Controller uses CAPWAP tunnels to encapsulate and transport both control and data traffic between access points and the controller. This allows for centralized management and control while also enabling efficient data forwarding.

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

Multiple WLCs are implemented in a high-availability configuration in a mobility group. APs are deployed with only a primary controller assigned. By default, which mobility group member controller do the orphaned APs join in the event of a failed controller?

- A. controller with the most available AP free license capacity
- B. controller with the lowest percent of associated APs per license capacity
- C. controller with the least CPU utilization over the last reporting period
- D. controller with the least number of associated APs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a high-availability configuration, orphaned APs will join the controller with the lowest percentage of associated Access Points (APs) per license capacity by default. This ensures a balanced distribution of APs across the controllers in the mobility group, optimizing resource utilization and network performance. References: Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD 300-425)

NEW QUESTION: 72

An engineer is designing a mesh wireless network. The network must full these requirements:

- * bridge mode APs must be used
- * WPA2-PSK
- * minimize wireless traffic tunneled to the WLC

- A. bridge RAP
- B. Flex + Bridge
- C. FlexConnect
- D. bridge MAP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

FlexConnect mode is ideal for branch offices and remote locations where it's necessary to minimize wireless traffic tunneled back to the Wireless LAN Controller (WLC). In FlexConnect mode, APs can perform client authentication locally and bridge traffic onto the local network. References: CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 73

A stadium deployment requires handling a very high number of clients per AP. Which design principle should be applied?

- A. Increase AP transmit power to cover more area
- B. Use omnidirectional antennas only

- C. Enable 160 MHz channels for maximum throughput
- D. Reduce cell size and increase AP density

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following is a design best practice for AP placement in a high-density environment like a lecture hall?

- A. Increase transmit power on APs
- B. Place APs directly next to each other
- C. Reduce cell size by lowering transmit power
- D. Use omni-directional antennas only

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

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 SNR, and maximum 10 percent packet loss.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For a WLAN design that supports services like internet, email, voice, and database access, a signal strength of -67 dBm is considered good for voice and streaming services. A 25-dB SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio) is also desirable for high-quality voice and video applications, and a maximum of 1 percent packet loss is acceptable to ensure reliable connectivity and service quality.
<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057site-survey-guidelines-wlan-00.html>

NEW QUESTION: 76

A customer has a Wi-Fi network that is designed to support video over Wi-Fi. The Wi-Fi network has good coverage; however, video multicast traffic is unreliable. Video multicast traffic is reliable on the wired portion of the network. Which performance value indicates an issue with the Wi-Fi multicast traffic?

- A. jitter
- B. packet error rate
- C. throughput
- D. latency

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Jitter is the variation in time between packets arriving, caused by network congestion, timing drift, or route changes. In a Wi-Fi network designed to support video over Wi-Fi, if video multicast traffic is unreliable despite good coverage, jitter is a key performance metric to investigate. High jitter can cause the video to play erratically, freeze, or have sync issues between video and audio streams

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NEW QUESTION: 77

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In high-density environments, such as stadiums or auditoriums, APs are often mounted under the seats to provide a controlled cell size with attenuation. This placement helps to manage the RF environment by providing attenuation of 6 dB to 20 dB, which can reduce co-channel interference and improve the user experience by ensuring a strong signal and minimizing noise from other cells.

NEW QUESTION: 78

A wireless engineer must design a backhaul link. The engineer has a mesh access point that has a wired connection back to the infrastructure. What must be changed in the AP role before a change is made in the AP mode?

- A. monitor
- B. RAP
- C. bridge
- D. local

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When designing a backhaul link, the mesh AP role should be set to 'bridge' to enable it to connect separate network segments or extend coverage to remote areas.

NEW QUESTION: 79

What is the main goal of Radio Resource Management (RRM) in Cisco WLANs?

- A. To manually configure AP channels
- B. To manage client roaming decisions directly
- C. To increase antenna gain
- D. To automatically adjust channel, power, and coverage parameters

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

An engineer is designing an outdoor mesh network to cover several sports fields. The core of the network is located in a building at the entrance of a sports complex. Which type of antenna should be used with the RAP for backhaul connectivity?

- A. 5 GHz. 8-dBi omnidirectional antenna
- B. 2.4 GHz. 8-dBi patch antenna
- C. 2.4 GHz. 14-dBi omnidirectional antenna

D. 5 GHz. 14-DBi patch antenna

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In an outdoor mesh network designed to cover sports fields, a 5 GHz, 14-dBi patch antenna is suitable for the RAP for backhaul connectivity. The higher gain and directional nature of a patch antenna help in focusing the signal over longer distances and in specific directions, which is ideal for connecting various points in a large outdoor area⁵.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-antennas-accessories/product_data_sheet09186a008008883b.html

NEW QUESTION: 81

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The voice readiness tool in Cisco Prime inspects the network against a dBm range that is suitable for voice over Wi-Fi. The range of -72 to -67 dBm is considered optimal for voice applications, ensuring clear audio quality and minimal packet loss.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/34/user/guide/bk_CiscoPrimeInfrastructure_3_4_0_UserGuide/bk_CiscoPrimeInfrastructure_3_4_0_UserGuide_chapter_01010.html

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which Cisco technology improves the signal quality for clients at the edge of a cell by optimizing beamforming?

A. CleanAir

B. FastLane

C. ClientLink

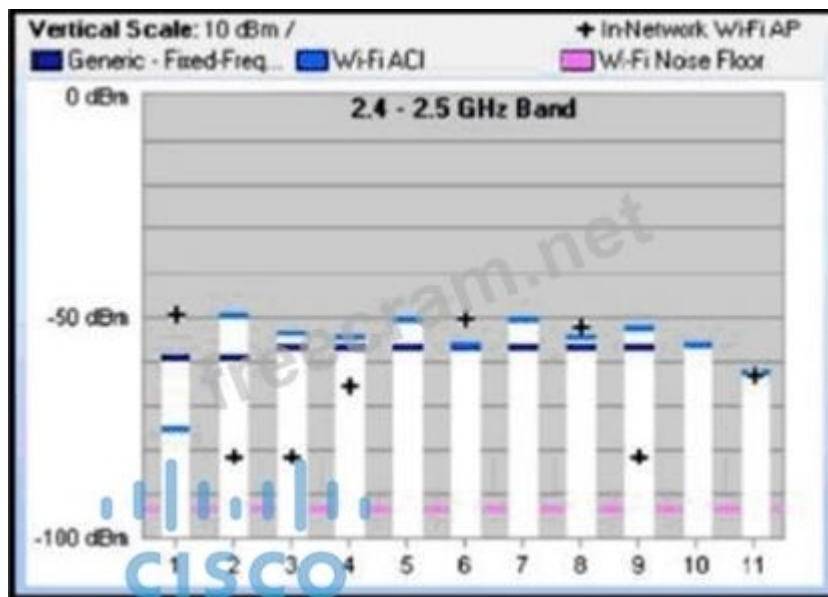
D. FlexConnect

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

An engineer is performing a Layer 1 passive wireless site survey utilizing a channel analyzer software in the 2.4 GHz spectrum. Which chart indicates the ratio of interference present during the duration of the capture?

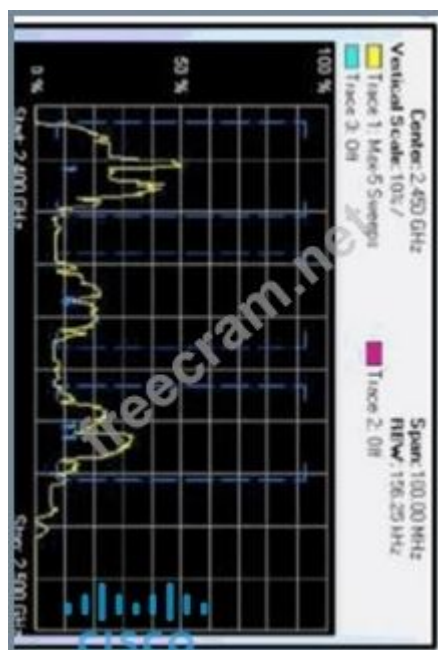
A.



B.



C.

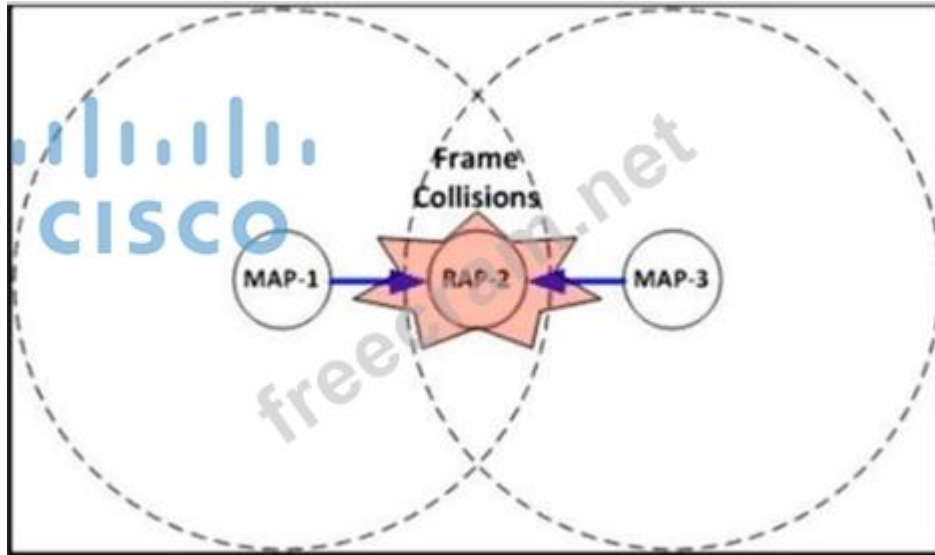


Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a Layer 1 passive wireless site survey, the chart that indicates the ratio of interference present during the duration of the capture in the 2.4 GHz spectrum is typically a Duty Cycle chart or an Interference chart. These charts display the percentage of time that energy, possibly from interfering sources, is present on a channel.

The correct answer would show fluctuations in signal levels over time, highlighting periods where interference might be affecting the channel's clarity.

NEW QUESTION: 84



Refer to the exhibit. During a post Mesh deployment survey, an engineer notices that frame collisions occur when MAP-1 and MAP-3 talk to RAP-2. Which type of issue does the engineer need to address in the design?

- A. co-channel interference
- B. backhaul latency
- C. hidden node
- D. exposed node

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The issue described is indicative of a hidden node problem, where MAP-1 and MAP-3 cannot hear each other's transmissions but can both communicate with RAP-2. This leads to frame collisions as both MAPs may attempt to transmit at the same time, unaware of the other's actions. The design needs to address this by implementing mechanisms such as RTS/CTS or adjusting the placement of the APs to avoid this issue.

<https://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob30dg/WiMesh.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 85

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 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. 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.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Mobility domains and mobility groups are concepts used in wireless networking to manage client roaming and security contexts. When Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs) are in the same mobility domain, they can communicate with each other, allowing clients to roam seamlessly between APs managed by different controllers. Mobility groups further refine this by constraining the distribution of a client's security context, which includes authentication and encryption keys, and by managing AP failover between controllers. This ensures that a client can maintain a secure and stable connection as they move throughout the network.

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NEW QUESTION: 86

An engineer must configure the virtual IP address on multiple controllers in a mobility group. Which rule must the engineer follow to ensure proper roaming?

- A. Ensure that the DNS entry is tied to the virtual IP address of the WLC.
- B. Use a unique IP address for each WLC.
- C. Ensure that the DNS Host Name field is defined.
- D. Use the same IP address for each WLC.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a mobility group, multiple controllers should be configured with the same virtual IP address to ensure proper roaming. This virtual IP address is used by wireless clients during the roaming process to facilitate seamless mobility between controllers.

NEW QUESTION: 87

An engineer added an AP to a deployment after a post-installation site survey. The engineer then notices an increase in co-channel interference and retransmissions. Which two features help mitigate the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Cisco Compatible Extensions
- B. Transmit Power Control
- C. Enhanced Distributed Channel Access
- D. Coverage Hole Detection
- E. Dynamic Channel Assignment

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To mitigate increased co-channel interference and retransmissions after adding an AP, Transmit Power Control (TPC) and Dynamic Channel Assignment (DCA) can be effective. TPC adjusts AP transmit power based on real-time analysis of the wireless environment, reducing interference by lowering power where necessary. DCA dynamically changes channel assignments based on current RF conditions to optimize performance and minimize interference.

NEW QUESTION: 88

A warehouse has metal shelving that reflects RF signals. Which antenna strategy is best?

- A. Low-gain directional antennas mounted on the aisles
- B. High-gain Yagi antennas pointing across shelves
- C. Ceiling-mounted omni-directional antennas only
- D. APs installed randomly throughout the warehouse

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which frequency band provides the widest channel availability for enterprise WLANs?

- A. 5 GHz
- B. 2.4 GHz
- C. 6 GHz
- D. 900 MHz

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

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 neighbor list radio management packets are sent to the wireless devices?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The IEEE 802.11k protocol is designed to enable radio resource measurement and neighbor list radio management packets. This protocol allows wireless devices to better understand their radio environment, which in turn supports real-time applications over wireless by enabling devices to make quicker and more informed decisions about roaming

NEW QUESTION: 91



The image shows a 'Global Configuration' window for SSO (Stateful Switchover) on a Cisco WLC. The configuration includes:

Parameter	Value
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) s	100 milliseconds
Keep Alive Retries (3 - 10)	3
Peer Search Timer (60 - 300) s	120 seconds
Management Gateway Failover	Enabled
SSO	Disabled

Refer to the exhibit. 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, which causes synchronization problems.
- B. The connection between the redundancy ports is missing.
- C. The redundancy port must be the same subnet as the redundancy mgmt.
- D. The Global Configuration of SSO is set to Disabled on the controller.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

For Stateful Switchover (SSO) to function correctly, the redundancy ports on both the primary and secondary controllers must be directly connected. This allows for the necessary state and configuration information to be synchronized between the two controllers, preventing the secondary controller from entering maintenance mode in the event of a failover.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An active ping survey is used to validate network performance by sending and receiving data packets to measure the end-to-end network performance, including latency, packet loss, and throughput. Ekahau site survey tools can perform active ping surveys to test the connectivity and performance of the wireless network, ensuring that it operates as expected and meets the required service levels.

References := Configuring Active Surveys - Ekahau Customer Support

NEW QUESTION: 93

In a hospital environment with many medical devices, which design consideration is most important?

- A. Ensuring minimal RF interference
- B. Enabling 160 MHz channels
- C. Using DFS channels
- D. Maximizing AP transmit power

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

A company has three Cisco WLCs that are joined as a mobility group. Mobility multicast messaging is enabled All the WLCs in the mobility group communicate via a multicast. Which configuration must be identical between the three WLCs to validate communication?

- A. Interface IDs
- B. management IP address
- C. multicast IP address
- D. service port IP address

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

A network design supports data and voice in 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz. The design must support asset tracking without affecting the existing design. Which action must be taken?

- A. Add more monitor mode APs to the perimeter of the area.
- B. Use more APs grouped closer together.
- C. Increase the transmission power of the existing APs.
- D. Add more local mode APs to the perimeter of the area.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Aggregated Probe Response Optimization should be enabled on the controller to optimize roaming, especially for environments with a high density of Apple OS devices. This feature reduces airtime consumption and overhead by aggregating probe responses, which can improve the roaming experience for the employees.

NEW QUESTION: 97

Refer to the exhibit.

```
AireOS 5520:

config mobility group domain CCNP
config mobility group member add 00:1e:14:08:fb:ff 10.0.109.4 CCNP encrypt
enable
config mobility group member hash 10.0.109.4
dc0582ed7748ecfdb543cedd82caafa34b705a39
config mobility group member data-dtls 00:1e:14:08:fb:ff enable

IOS-XE 9800-CL

wireless mobility group name CCNP
wireless mobility mac-address 001E.E63D.CDFF
wireless mobility group member mac-address a493.4cb1.15e0 ip 10.0.100.2 public-
ip 10.0.100.2 group CCNP
```

An engineer is about to establish a mobility peer connection between a Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL version 16.10.1e and Cisco AireOS 5520 version 8.8.120.0. The data path between the 9800-CL and AireOS 5520 is down, but its control path is up. Based on the configuration, what is the cause of the issue?

- A. The certificate hash key is incorrect leading to data path down.
- B. The data-link-encryption configuration is missing from the 9800-CL configuration.
- C. Encrypted mobility is being used in the 5520 configuration leading to data path down.
- D. CAPS is used to key in MAC address in the IOS_XE configuration leading to data path down.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The data path issue between the Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL and AireOS 5520, despite an active control path, is likely due to encrypted mobility being enabled on the AireOS 5520. Encrypted mobility requires both peers to have a matching configuration for encryption, which includes proper certificates and shared secrets. If there's a mismatch, the control path may be established, but the data path can fail due to the inability to establish an encrypted tunnel.

NEW QUESTION: 98

A customer Wi-Fi deployment is experiencing the sticky client problem and must enable the optimized roaming feature. The wireless clients have valid security credentials for an SSID and can see an AP that offers that SSID to join. What must be configured to enhance roaming?

- A. RSSI threshold
- B. disable DFS
- C. disable 802.11k

D. enable data rates

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To address the sticky client problem, setting an RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator) threshold can help.

This configuration will prompt clients to roam to a better AP when their signal strength falls below the set threshold, thus enhancing the roaming experience and ensuring clients are connected to the AP with the strongest signal available.

NEW QUESTION: 99

A customer has a single anchor WLC named Anchor A. Anchor A is in a DMZ and provides guest access.

The customer wants to deploy an additional anchor controller named Anchor B to provide redundancy if Anchor A fails. Which design approach should be taken for the guest WLAN priority on the foreign WLC for each anchor WLC?

- A. Set Anchor A to priority 3 and Anchor B to priority 3.
- B. Set Anchor A to priority 3 and Anchor B to priority 1.
- C. Set Anchor A to priority 1 and Anchor B to priority 1.
- D. Set Anchor A to priority 1 and Anchor B to priority 3.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a wireless network design where redundancy is required for guest access, setting different priorities for the anchor controllers ensures that one serves as the primary and the other as a backup. Anchor A, being the primary controller, should have a higher priority (lower numerical value), making it the preferred choice for guest WLAN connections. Anchor B, as the secondary or backup controller, should have a lower priority (higher numerical value) so that it is used only if Anchor A fails. This approach provides a failover mechanism for guest access in the DMZ.

NEW QUESTION: 100

A wireless engineer is performing a post verification of a wireless network. Which two metrics does the engineer verify to ensure that the wireless network can support voice services? (Choose two.)

- A. The coverage area must have a noise floor that does not exceed -87 dBm.
- B. The client device must have at least an -67 dBm RSSI.
- C. The rate of retransmitted packets must be 15 percent or below.
- D. The rate of retransmitted packets must be 20 percent or below.
- E. The client device must have at least an -65 dBm RSSI.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Voice services on a wireless network require a strong and stable signal, as well as low interference and retransmission rates. An RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator) of at least -67 dBm is considered the minimum for acceptable voice quality, and -65 dBm is even better, providing a buffer for signal fluctuation. A noise floor of -87 dBm would be too high and could interfere with signal clarity. Retransmission rates should be kept as low as possible; 15% or below is a good target to ensure efficient communication.

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NEW QUESTION: 101

A customer is looking for a network design with Cisco Hyperlocation using AP4800 for location tracking via a custom mobile app. Issues appeared in the past with refresh rates for location updates. What needs to be implemented to meet these requirements?

- A. Cisco CMX SDK in the location app
- B. redundant CMX and fetch location in round-robin fashion.
- C. device Bluetooth via the app
- D. Cisco FastLocate technology

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Cisco FastLocate technology is part of the Cisco Hyperlocation solution, which enhances location tracking accuracy and refresh rates. Implementing Cisco FastLocate technology can address issues with refresh rates for location updates in a custom mobile app by increasing the number of location data points captured, thus providing more frequent and accurate location updates.

References := AP4800 Hyperlocation Deployment Guide - Cisco

NEW QUESTION: 102

A university requires coverage in large outdoor courtyards. Which antenna type should be used?

- A. Sector antenna
- B. Dish antenna
- C. Omnidirectional outdoor antenna
- D. Patch antenna

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 103

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For a pre-deployment site survey, it's important to know the AP model to understand the capabilities and coverage pattern of the APs. Additionally, knowing the number of clients helps to design a network that can handle the expected client density.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057-site-survey-guidelines-wlan-00.html>

NEW QUESTION: 104

An engineer is performing a predictive wireless design for a medical treatment environment, which requires data and voice services. What is the minimum requirement for the design?

- A. overlapping -72 dBm coverage from two access points
- B. continuous -67 dBm coverage from one access point
- C. continuous -72 dBm coverage from one access point
- D. overlapping -67 dBm coverage from two access points

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a medical treatment environment where both data and voice services are required, continuous coverage of

-67 dBm from one access point is the minimum requirement. This ensures that there is sufficient signal strength for reliable voice communication, which is critical in medical settings. The -67 dBm threshold is commonly recommended for voice applications to ensure call quality and reliability.

✔ The TX power of 17 dBi is 50mW. What you see on your laptop of a -20 dBm is a good signal. Cisco's recommendation for data is a max of -72 dBm and for voice it is -65dBm. You will notice this when you start walking away from your AP. So if you are planning on adding another ap, you would want your coverage to be bordering either -72 dBm or -65 dBm.

So -67dBm covers both Data & Voice with a single AP

NEW QUESTION: 105

A retail chain wants centralized WLAN control with remote APs. Which Cisco deployment model is most suitable?

- A. Mesh-only architecture
- B. FlexConnect
- C. Cloud-only deployment
- D. Autonomous AP deployment

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which Cisco WLC feature allows grouping of APs into a logical set for RF management?

- A. FlexConnect Groups
- B. RF Profiles
- C. Mobility Groups
- D. AP Groups

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The decision to configure LAG-based redundancy is influenced by the following features:

- * B. All interface traffic passes as long as one port is up: This ensures that the wireless LAN controller can continue to operate and manage traffic as long as at least one port in the LAG is functioning, providing a robust failover solution1.
- * D. Interface connection to two separate nonstacked switches is available: LAG allows for connections to multiple switches, which can provide redundancy and higher availability compared to single switch connections1.
- * E. Full bandwidth of all links is available: With LAG, the combined bandwidth of all active ports is available, enhancing the throughput capabilities of the wireless LAN controller1.

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NEW QUESTION: 108

Which feature ensures seamless roaming between APs with no noticeable delay for voice clients?

- A. 802.11d
- B. 802.11k
- C. 802.11r Fast Transition
- D. Client load balancing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

A network administrator at a large university with multiple campuses uses Cisco 9800 WLCs to manage their wireless network. Recently, the university deployed a new mobility group to improve seamless roaming for users across different campuses. To validate that everything is functioning correctly, which action should the administrator take to identify the reason why the data path is active but the control path is down?

- A. Inspect show wireless management trustpoint and show crypto pki trustpoints commands to verify the certificate information.
- B. Use the show wireless mobility ap-list command on the WLC to ensure the proper addition of access points in the mobility tunnel.
- C. Check the mobility status and statistics on the WLC CLI using the show wireless mobility peer ip command and verify that the state is UP for all mobility peers.
- D. Inspect the mobility tunnels by running a capture on the virtual interface, verifying that data and control paths are established and active.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 110

A network engineer must design a new wireless solution for a company, but the budget can only stretch to include a single Cisco 9800-40 WLC. The company requires high availability between the WLC and the core switch in the event of a cable failure. The WLC must dynamically manage port redundancy and perform load balancing between APs transparently. Which design approach must the engineer take to meet the requirements?

- A. LAG
- B. Multi-LAG
- C. LACP
- D. PAgP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Link Aggregation Group (LAG) allows multiple physical ports to be combined into a single logical channel.

In the scenario where only one Cisco 9800-40 WLC is available and high availability is required, LAG can be used to manage port redundancy and perform load balancing between APs transparently. This ensures that if one cable fails, the others can continue to carry the traffic without any perceived downtime.

NEW QUESTION: 111

An engineer must decide the cell overlap for a wireless voice deployment. Which Cisco measurement recommendation should be considered?

- A. The edge of the cell should be -67 dBm.
- B. The edge of the cell should be below 35 RSSI.
- C. The measurement should be done on the 2.4-GHz band.
- D. One AP should be deployed per 3000 square feet.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For a wireless voice deployment, Cisco recommends that the edge of the cell should have a signal strength of -67 dBm to ensure reliable voice quality and seamless roaming capabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 112

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When configuring high availability on an access point, a network engineer can configure a maximum of two controllers. One serves as the primary controller, and the other serves as the secondary controller.

NEW QUESTION: 113

An engineer is upgrading the legacy APs to 802.11ac Wave 2 capable APs. The existing gigabit uplinked switches provide 802.3at. Which switch limitation is a concern?

- A. interface throughput
- B. high availability
- C. collision domains
- D. output power

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The concern with existing gigabit uplinked switches providing 802.3at is the output power limitation. 802.11 ac Wave 2 APs may require more power than what 802.3at can deliver, especially for features like Multi-User Multiple Input Multiple Output (MU-MIMO). References: CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which feature must be incorporated into the network design to allow seamless Layer 3 roaming between controllers?

- A. Link aggregation
- B. Client load balancing
- C. Same VLANs across controllers
- D. Mobility groups

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 115

An architect configures a set of AirOS controllers to be in the same mobility group as the existing controllers.

The implementation should facilitate inter-controller roaming for users in their new campus. After the configuration, the mobility tunnel is not operational for the data path in the network. Which two validations should be performed? (Choose two.)

- A. firewall port 16666
- B. mapping
- C. mepping
- D. rping
- E. firewall IP protocol 97

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When the mobility tunnel is not operational for the data path, it is essential to validate the network's firewall settings. Firewall port 16666 must be open to allow mobility control messages to pass through, and firewall IP protocol 97 (EtherIP) must be permitted to enable the encapsulation of IP within IP, which is necessary for the data path of the mobility tunnel. Ensuring these firewall settings are correctly configured is critical for facilitating inter-controller roaming and operational mobility tunnels.

NEW QUESTION: 116

In WLAN high availability, which deployment provides two controllers that share AP load and fail over instantly?

- A. Cloud-only deployment
- B. N+1 redundancy
- C. Active/Active SSO (Stateful Switchover)
- D. Single-controller centralized model

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 117

A consulting engineer on a brownfield deployment must improve the roaming experience of legacy wireless handheld scanners on a wireless network with a Cisco Catalyst 9800-80 WLC and Cisco 91301 APs. The requirement is that when the handheld scanner drops below -75 dBm in RSSI, the WLC should disassociate the scanner so that the scanner looks for a better connection to roam. Which feature must the engineer enable on the controller?

- A. optimized roaming
- B. assisted roaming
- C. fast BSS transition over-the-air
- D. fast BSS transition over-the-DS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 118

A university lecture hall has high client density. Which antenna type is most appropriate to reduce co-channel interference and improve coverage?

- A. Yagi antennas
- B. Patch or panel directional antennas
- C. High-gain directional antennas
- D. Omni-directional antennas

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 119

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cisco 3800 Series APs support higher speeds provided by IEEE 802.11ac Wave 2, which Fast Ethernet switches cannot fully support. Replacing them with mGig or gigabit switches with 10G uplinks will ensure the infrastructure can handle the increased data rates. The CAT 6A standard supports these speeds, so there's no need to replace the wiring if it's already CAT 6A.

NEW QUESTION: 120

A customer uses a Cisco 5520 WLC that is connected via a single 10-GB interface to manage the wireless network. The wireless network includes 500 APs for the campus network. The customer wants to add 300 APs and is concerned about traffic load and lack of redundancy. The purchase of a second controller is not an option. Which design approach mitigates the customer concerns?

- A. Connect a second 10-GB interface on the WLC and set the port as a secondary port.
- B. Connect a second 10-GB interface on the WLC and implement LAG.
- C. Implement a vWLC and configure SSO with the WLC.
- D. Implement a vWLC and configure N+1 redundancy with the WLC.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Cisco 5520 WLC supports Link Aggregation (LAG), which allows multiple physical interfaces to be treated as a single logical channel. By connecting a second 10-GB interface and implementing LAG, the customer can increase the throughput capacity and provide redundancy without the need for a second controller. This approach also simplifies network design and management by reducing the number of IP addresses needed for the controllers and APs. References: Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD) training and certification materials.

NEW QUESTION: 121

An engineer is working for an enterprise and deployed a Cisco 9800 Series Wireless Controller. The wireless infrastructure serves the employees and guest users across the company. The engineer must configure the controller to alleviate the sticky client issue in the deployment. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Enable CHDM.
- B. Enable Optimize Roaming.
- C. Enable 802.11k.
- D. Enable data RSSI to -90db.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The sticky client issue occurs when a wireless client device clings to a suboptimal access point instead of roaming to a better one with a stronger signal. Enabling Optimize Roaming on the Cisco 9800 Series Wireless Controller can alleviate this issue. This feature prompts clients to roam by disassociating them when their signal strength drops below a threshold, encouraging them to seek a better connection.

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NEW QUESTION: 122

During a wireless network design, a customer requires wireless coverage on the perimeter of a building but also wants to minimize signal leakage from the wireless network. Which antenna should be used to accomplish this design?

- A. Patch
- B. Dipole
- C. Monopole
- D. Omnidirectional

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Patch antenna should be used to provide wireless coverage on the perimeter of a building while minimizing signal leakage. Patch antennas have a directional radiation pattern that can be focused along the perimeter.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/connectedgrid/antennas/installing-combined/industrial-routers- and-industrial-wireless-antenna-guide/ANT-MP-INT-OUT-M.html>

NEW QUESTION: 123

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

For an effective office site survey, it's recommended to: A. Use a battery pack to power APs - This allows for mobility and testing in various locations without relying on fixed power sources. B. Use a drawing of the office space to mark AP and client placements - This helps in planning the optimal locations for AP installation. F. Use APs with built-in antennas - They are commonly used for site surveys as they represent the typical deployment scenario.

The official Cisco ENWLSI 300-425 certification guide will have more details on conducting site surveys.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/8-4/b_mesh_84/Site_Preparation_and_Planning.html#ID3405

NEW QUESTION: 124

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

A fully measured wireless survey requires tools that support the active functioning of the network and allow for physical access to install and measure equipment. A PoE (Power over Ethernet) battery is necessary to power the access point during the survey. The access point itself is essential for broadcasting the signal. A ladder is needed to reach high places for proper access point placement and to measure coverage areas effectively.

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

NEW QUESTION: 125

A customer has a Cisco wireless network that supports VoWLAN services. The customer wants supported voice clients to receive roaming recommendations and suggestions from APs. This functionality must not impact non-VoWLAN clients. What should be enabled on the VoWLAN SSID?

- A. 802.11r Fast Transition
- B. 802.11k neighbor lists
- C. CCKM with 802.1X

D. 802.11v BSS Transition Management

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To support VoWLAN services and provide roaming recommendations to supported voice clients without impacting non-VoWLAN clients, the feature that should be enabled on the VoWLAN SSID is 802.11k neighbor lists. This feature allows APs to provide information about neighboring APs that are candidates for roaming, which helps clients make better decisions about when and where to roam. References := CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice

NEW QUESTION: 126

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The human body can attenuate a wireless signal by approximately 6 dB. This is due to the water content in the human body, which absorbs and reflects radio frequency signals, leading to a reduction in signal strength as it passes through or around a person. This factor is important to consider in wireless network design, especially in environments with high user density.

NEW QUESTION: 127

A technician connects a Cisco Aironet 3700 Series access point to a switch and realizes that the AP is coming up with 3x3 MIMO. Which reason explains this behavior?

- A. A redundant power supply is unavailable on the switch.
- B. The switch is 802.3af capable.
- C. The AP is getting power from a power injector.
- D. The switch is PoE+ capable.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The AP 3700 with integrated 802.11ac wave-1 radio is designed to run from **Power over Ethernet (PoE) sources**, local power, or via mid-span or power injector. If the AP 3700 is powered **by PoE** and the source is 802.3af (15.4 Watts) the AP will come up and **fully function in a 3x3:3 mode**, for enhanced performance additional power sources such as 802.3at, enhanced PoE, Cisco PoE Injector-4, or local power may be used. With additional power (greater than 15.4W) supplied, the 3700 will shift into the 4x4:3 mode.

The big difference between **802.3af (PoE)** and **802.3at (PoE+)** is the amount of power delivered over each standard.

NEW QUESTION: 128

An engineer performs a Layer 1 survey by using Metageek chanalyzer only on the current operating channel.

Which operating mode is configured for a Cisco CleanAIR AP?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When performing a Layer 1 survey using Metageek Chanalyzer, the Cisco CleanAIR AP should be configured in Monitor mode. This mode allows the AP to scan the environment for interference without serving clients.

NEW QUESTION: 129

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Setting AP fallback to disabled will prevent the AP from moving back to its defined Cisco WLCs automatically after failing over to an undefined controller. This allows manual intervention to determine when the AP should revert to its primary controller.

NEW QUESTION: 130

Which band provides the best balance between range and throughput for enterprise WLANs?

- A. 900 MHz
- B. 2.4 GHz only
- C. 60 GHz
- D. 5 GHz

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 131

When a wireless survey is conducted at a customer facility, signal attenuation in an area that is surrounded by thick glass walls is noted as 2dB. When Cisco Prime Infrastructure is configured, which obstacle must be placed in a map editor to represent the impact that the glass wall will have on the RF signal in the facility?

- A. heavy door
- B. glass
- C. thick wall
- D. light wall

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When configuring Cisco Prime Infrastructure, to represent the impact of a thick glass wall with an attenuation of 2dB on the RF signal, the obstacle that should be placed in the map editor is glass. This is because the material-specific attenuation values are used to model the RF signal's behavior as it passes through different types of obstacles, and the thick glass wall's impact is best represented by the glass obstacle in the map editor.

NEW QUESTION: 132

An engineer changed the TPC Power Threshold for a wireless deployment from the default value to -65 dBm. The engineer conducts a new post-deployment Survey to validate the results. What is the expected outcome?

- A. Increase cell size
- B. Decreased client signal strength
- C. Increased received sensitivity
- D. Decreased channel overlap

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Changing the TPC Power Threshold to -65 dBm would generally result in a decrease in the transmit power of APs to maintain a smaller cell size. This helps in reducing interference and improving overall network performance. A lower threshold means the APs reduce their power to ensure the signal does not exceed -65 dBm, leading to decreased signal strength at the client side.

NEW QUESTION: 133

An enterprise network administrator is asked to set up an experimental WLAN for a collaboration project with a local service provider. The WLAN must be anchored to a WLC in the service provider data center using legacy mobility mode. After the configurations are completed on the WLCs and the firewalls in the path, the data path mobility tunnel is failing to come up. What should be performed by the administrator to debug the issue?

- A. Establish a Telnet connection from a local PC to the firewall on port 97.
- B. Use the mapping command on the WLC.
- C. Establish a Telnet connection from a local PC to the firewall on port 16666.
- D. Use the mapping command on the WLC.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When a data path mobility tunnel fails to come up, one of the troubleshooting steps is to check if the necessary ports are open and not being blocked by any firewalls in the path. Since the mobility tunnel uses CAPWAP, which operates on UDP ports 16666 (control path) and 16667 (data path), establishing a Telnet connection to the firewall on port 16666 can help determine if the control path is open and if there are any issues that need to be addressed³.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107458-wga-faq.html>

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NEW QUESTION: 134

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

To address aesthetic concerns, using enclosures can effectively conceal wireless infrastructure, such as access points, within the environment. This helps maintain the visual appeal of the area while still providing the necessary wireless coverage.

NEW QUESTION: 135

A network engineer is retrofitting an existing building wired with Category 5e with Cisco Aironet 3800 Series APs and mGig switches. Which cable length allows for 5G operation?

- A. 70 m
- B. 120 m
- C. 130 m
- D. 150 m

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Cisco Aironet 3800 Series APs support mGig, which allows for higher throughput over existing cabling.

However, the maximum cable length that supports 5G operation is limited by the quality of the cable and signal attenuation. Category 5e cabling can support 5G operation up to a length of 130 meters, which is within the acceptable range for maintaining the required signal integrity for 5G speeds.

NEW QUESTION: 136

What is the maximum recommended number of SSIDs per WLAN to avoid excessive overhead?

- A. 12-15
- B. 20+
- C. 8-10
- D. 4-5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Which authentication method is most scalable for enterprise WLAN deployments?

- A. MAC filtering
- B. WPA2-PSK
- C. WPA3-SAE
- D. 802.1X with RADIUS

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 138

An engineer is trying to configure the APs installed in a new auditorium to use 40 MHz channels with high data rates and lower TX power. The APs in the building hallway must use lower-density design settings configured for the rest of the building. Which two configurations achieve this design? (Choose two.)

- A. TPC
- B. DCA
- C. AP group
- D. RRM
- E. RF protocol

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

AP groups allow the engineer to apply different policies for APs in the auditorium versus those in the hallway. RRM (Radio Resource Management) can dynamically adjust the TX power and channel settings to optimize the wireless coverage and capacity.

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The connectivity of 802.11a, which operates in the 5 GHz band, is reduced in X-ray rooms primarily due to the increased signal attenuation caused by the lead and other dense materials used in the construction of these rooms to shield against X-ray radiation. These materials effectively block or weaken the radio signals used for wireless communication 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: 140

Why is the 2.4 GHz band generally avoided in high-density enterprise designs?

- A. It has fewer non-overlapping channels and more interference
- B. It supports only 802.11ac
- C. It requires directional antennas
- D. It has more available channels than 5 GHz

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Cisco wireless networks, access points can be configured with failover priorities ranging from 1 to 4, with

1 being the highest priority and 4 being the lowest. An access point with priority 1 is considered critical and will be given preferential treatment in failover situations, ensuring that it reconnects to a backup controller before access points with lower priorities

NEW QUESTION: 142

An engineer designed a new wireless network for an enterprise customer. The customer is concerned that some wireless features may not be available because the bill of materials has only Base and no WPlus licenses for the Cisco WLC version 8. What is the reason for the engineer to take this approach regarding the licenses?

- A. ForceExtend AP needs a WPlus license.
- B. CAPWAP Data Encryption licenses are required for this feature.
- C. All WLC features are available because WPLUS license is now included in the Base license.
- D. To have all the features, plus licenses must be installed on the WLC.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Cisco WLC version 8, the need for separate WPlus licenses has been eliminated as all features that were previously part of the WPlus license are now included in the Base license. This consolidation simplifies licensing management and ensures that customers have access to all necessary features without requiring additional licenses. References := (CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice)

NEW QUESTION: 143

A customer with two Cisco 5520 WLCs that work as a primary and secondary had some switching issues and the primary controller lost connectivity. Immediately all APs went to discovery and joined the secondary controller. After recovering from the issue, the primary controller is online, but no APs return to it. All APs remain in the secondary controller. Which setting advises the APs to return to their primary controller?

- A. AP fallback
- B. AP multicast mode
- C. AP heartbeat timeout
- D. broadcast forwarding

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The AP fallback feature is designed to allow access points to return to their primary controller after they have connected to a secondary controller due to a failure or connectivity issue with the primary. This setting ensures that once the primary controller is back online, the APs will recognize it and re-establish their connection as per the original network design. This feature is crucial for maintaining the intended controller hierarchy and ensuring seamless wireless network operation.

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