

300-425 Dumps

Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSD)

<https://www.certleader.com/300-425-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

• 20% cell overlap for optimized roaming and location calculations

NEW QUESTION 6

Refer to the exhibit.

General	Credentials	Interfaces	High Availability	Inventory	Advanced											
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Management IP Address (IPv4/IPv6)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary Controller</td> <td>WLC-Primary</td> <td>192.168.1.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Controller</td> <td>WLC-Secondary</td> <td>10.42.98.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tertiary Controller</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name	Management IP Address (IPv4/IPv6)	Primary Controller	WLC-Primary	192.168.1.11	Secondary Controller	WLC-Secondary	10.42.98.11	Tertiary Controller				
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Primary Controller	WLC-Primary	192.168.1.11														
Secondary Controller	WLC-Secondary	10.42.98.11														
Tertiary Controller																
AP Failover Priority		Low														

An engineer determined that during a recent controller failure, some APs did not failover to their secondary controller based on the network design, which has sufficient licenses for all APs. The controllers are not in a mobility group but have A records for their hostnames in DNS. Which setting needs to be addressed?

- A. The controllers must be in the same mobility group.
- B. The secondary controller IP address is incorrect.
- C. DNS hostnames are required to be FQDN.
- D. The AP failover priority was not set high enough.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

A network engineer is working on a design for a wireless network that must support data, voice, and location services. To support these services, which access point placement must the engineer use?

- A. corner only
- B. perimeter and corner
- C. perimeter only
- D. indoor and outdoor

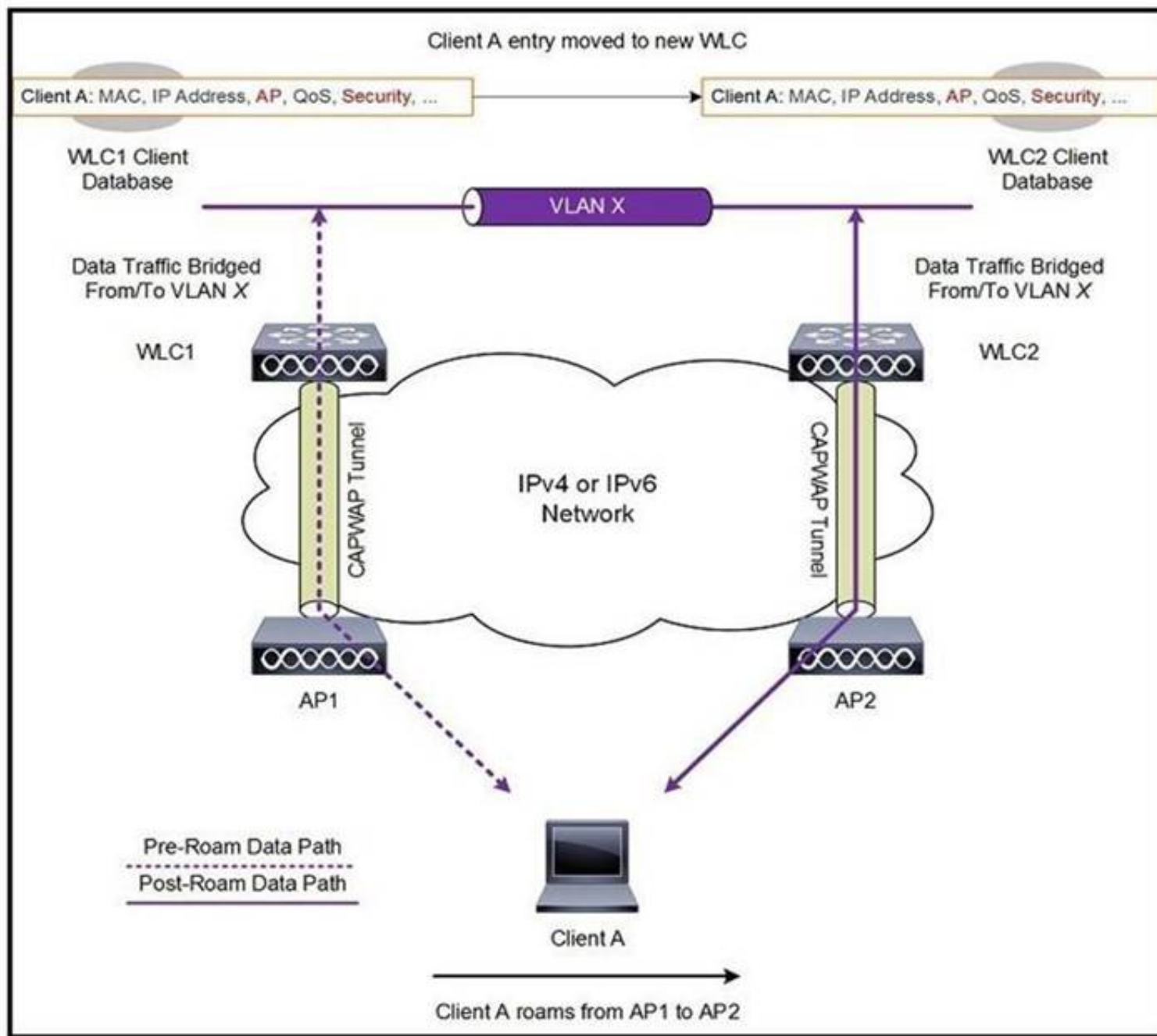
Answer: B

Explanation:

In a location-ready design, it is important to ensure that access points are not solely clustered in the interior and toward the center of floors. Rather, perimeter access points should complement access points located within floor interior areas. In addition, access points should be placed in each of the four corners of the floor, and at any other corners that are encountered along the floor perimeter. These perimeter access points play a vital role in ensuring good location fidelity within the areas they encircle, and in some cases may participate in the provisioning of general voice or data coverage as well.

NEW QUESTION 8

Refer to the exhibit.

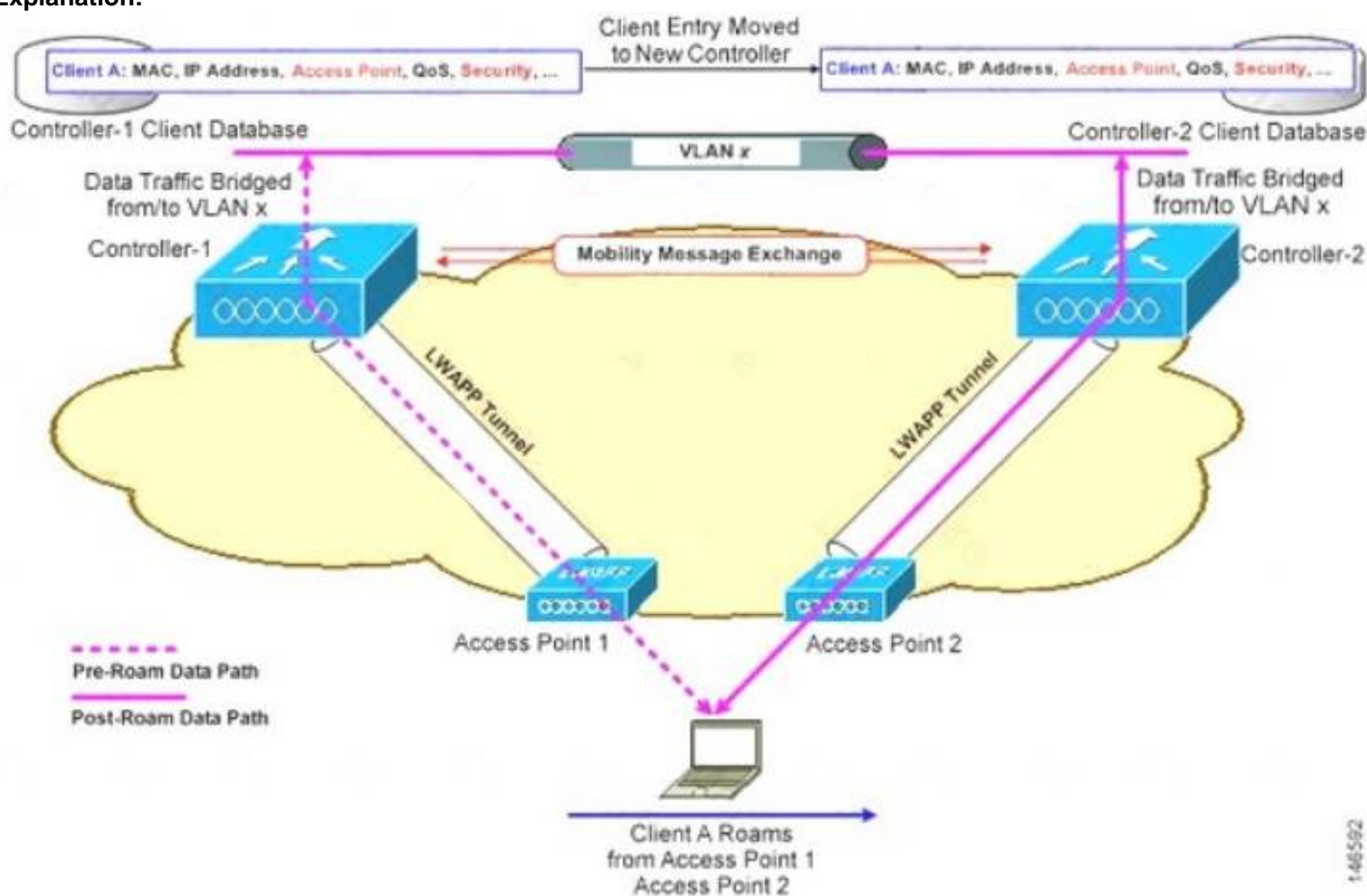


A client roams between two APs that are registered to two different controllers, where each controller has an interface in the client subnet. Both controllers are running AireOS. Which scenario explains the client roaming behavior?

- A. Controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is moved from the original controller to the new controller.
- B. Controllers do not exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is not moved from the original controller to the new controller.
- C. Controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and a new client session is started with the new controller.
- D. Controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is tunneled from the original controller to the new controller.

Answer: A

Explanation:



In this instance controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is **moved** from the original controller to the new controller.

NEW QUESTION 9

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: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

An engineer has successfully configured high availability and SSO using two Cisco 5508 Wireless LAN Controllers. The engineer can access the Active Primary WLC, but the Secondary Standby WLC is not accessible. Which two methods allow access to the standby unit? (Choose two.)

- A. via the console connection
- B. SSH to the redundancy management interface of the primary WLC
- C. SSH to the service port interface
- D. SSH to the virtual interface of the secondary WLC
- E. SSH to the management interface of the primary WLC

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Once SSO is enabled, the Standby WLC can be accessed via console connection or via SSH on the service port and on the redundant management interface.

NEW QUESTION 15

An engineer is designing a network deployment for a college with six buildings. Each building must have a WLC located in the IDF to support the APs. The wireless clients should be able to roam between the APs and the controllers. Which type of wireless architecture should be used?

- A. Distributed
- B. Centralized
- C. Cloud
- D. Autonomous

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud-based architecture has controllers in the cloud, not on premises. Autonomous architecture means each AP is autonomous and is not managed by a WLC, distributed architecture is another term for autonomous architecture, so the same applies. Centralized architecture, a.k.a. split-MAC architecture is when all APs are managed centrally by WLCs, they do not need to be co-located. Understanding Cisco Wireless Architectures - CCNA Wireless 200-355 Official Cert Guide (2016) (apprize.best)
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob41dg/emob41dg-wrapper/ch2_A

NEW QUESTION 16

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: D

Explanation:

<https://mrncciew.com/2013/04/07/ap-failover/>

NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

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

- A. signal strength of -67 dBm, 25-dB SNR, and maximum 1 percent packet loss.
- B. signal strength of -67 dBm, 20-dB SNR, and maximum 5 percent, packet loss.
- C. signal strength of 67 dBm, 20-dB SNR, and maximum 1 percent packet loss.
- D. signal strength of -70 dBm, 30-dB SN
- E. and maximum 10 percent packet loss.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

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 dynamics interfaces.
- D. Interface connection to two separate nonstacked switches is available.
- E. Full bandwidth of all links is available.
- F. Ports are grouped into multiple LAGs.

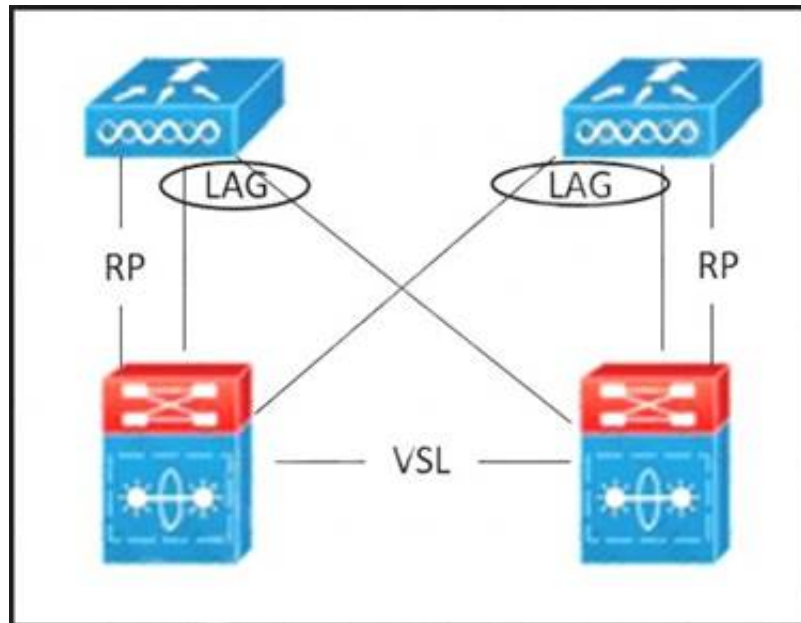
Answer: ABF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

Refer to the exhibit.



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

- A. RP is down.
- B. Two distribution ports on the active WLC are down.
- C. VSL is down.
- D. One distribution port on the active WLC is down.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

Which design approach should be taken?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibit.

Name Prefix **AP_**

Add APs **Automatic**

AP Type **AP3700I**

Enable 11n Support ☐

802.11a/n/ac Antenna **Internal-3700-5GHz**

802.11b/g/n Antenna **Internal-3700-2.4GHz**

Protocol **802.11a/n/ac/b/g/n**

Throughput 802.11a/n/ac **15-18**

802.11b/g/n **6**

Services: ☒ Advanced Options

☒ Data/Coverage

Safety Margin **Aggressive**

☒ Voice

Safety Margin **Aggressive**

☒ Location

☐ Location with Monitor Mode APs

☐ Demand

☐ Override Coverage Per AP

Per AP Area0 (sq feet)

Total Coverage Area **179312 (sq feet)**

Calculate

Recommended AP Count **74**

Data/Coverage **48**

Voice **48**

Location **59**

Location with Monitor

Mode APs

Demand

Floor Type: Cubes and Walled Offices

Add APs Automatically:
Realize and move the rectangle using the mouse over the desired coverage area, then specify placement criteris. Click "Calculate" to determine the number of APs recommended by NCS. If you are satisfied with the result, press "Apply". APs will be created and automatically positioned on the map.

Which two statements about Cisco Prime Infrastructure are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It presents the recommended number of APs for the selected coverage area based on the selections made.
- B. Planning mode requires a special license in Cisco Prime Infrastructure.
- C. It shows the map editor feature in Cisco Prime Infrastructure.
- D. Controllers must be synchronized with Cisco Prime Infrastructure for planning mode to work.
- E. It shows the planning mode feature in Cisco Prime Infrastructure.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Use Planning Mode to Calculate Access Point Coverage Requirements

Prime Infrastructure planning mode lets you calculate the number of access points (APs) required to cover an area by placing fictitious APs on a map and viewing the coverage area. Based on the throughput specified for each protocol (802.11a/n or 802.11b/g/n), planning mode calculates the total number of APs required to provide optimum coverage in your network. You can calculate the recommended number and location of APs based on the following criteria:

NEW QUESTION 49

A wireless network consultant must assess an existing wireless LAN controller. Which section must the consultant check before replacing the old APs with APs that are IEEE 802.11ac-capable?

- A. number of AP licenses
- B. controller PSU
- C. throughput capacity
- D. software version

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/catalyst-9100ax-access-points/nb-06-802-11ax-faq-c>

NEW QUESTION 52

Guest anchoring is configured for a newly created SSID for your company. It has been noticed that the mobility tunnels are not up, and that MPING fails from your

foreign WLC to the anchor WLC. What is the reason that it is failing?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

- A. Replace the existing switches with mGig switches.
- B. Replace the existing switches with gigabit switches with 10G uplinks.
- C. Ensure that cable distances between access switches and APs are not longer than 100 meters.
- D. Replace the existing wiring infrastructure with the CAT-7E wiring standard.
- E. Ensure that cable distances between access switches and APs are not longer than 55 meters.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

Which CLI command does an engineer use to validate that the redundancy peer of a Stateful Switchover pair of controllers is up and connected?

- A. rping
- B. ping
- C. eping
- D. mping

Answer: B

Explanation:

Both the WLCs in HA setup keep track of gateway reachability. The Active WLC sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) ping to the gateway using the Management IP address as the source.

NEW QUESTION 63

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: C

Explanation:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/connectedgrid/antennas/installing-combined/industrial-routers-an>

NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

So max 2 will be supported on an AP.

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69

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: C

NEW QUESTION 71

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

- A. Create an SSID, place it to the desired VLAN under WLANs, and configure 802 lx in ISE to assign the correct VLAN based on the SSID from which the client is authenticating.
- B. Create FlexConnect groups, place the access points i
- C. and sat the correct VLAN to SSID mapping based on location.
- D. Create AP groups for each desired location, map the correct VLANs to the internal SSID, and add the access points for that location.
- E. Create mobility anchors for the SSID, and on the controller under the internal SSI
- F. create a foreign map to the desired VLAN based on location.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

An engineer must configure the virtual IP address on multiple controllers in a mobility group. Which rule must the engineer follows 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: A

Explanation:

All controllers within a mobility group must be configured with the same virtual interface IP address.

NEW QUESTION 79

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: A

Explanation:

The only special implementation of the WLC in CCKM is that WLCs exchange client PMK via mobility packets, such as UDP 16666.

NEW QUESTION 80

A customer is concerned about mesh backhaul link security. Which level of encryption does the backhaul link use?

- A. hash
- B. AES
- C. WEP
- D. 3DES

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a Cisco wireless backhaul network, traffic can be bridged between MAPs and RAPs. This traffic can be from wired devices that are being bridged by the wireless mesh or CAPWAP traffic from the mesh access points. This traffic is always AES encrypted when it crosses a wireless mesh link such as a wireless backhaul.

NEW QUESTION 82

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

D. Change the default mobility domain.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

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: A

Explanation:

Local Mode

Each Cisco CleanAir-enabled access point radio provides air quality and interference detection reports for the current operating channel only. Local mode does not disrupt client connections. When a hybrid-REAP access point is connected to the controller, its Cisco CleanAir functionality is identical to local mode.

NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

Two Cisco 5520 wireless LAN controllers are managing all access points throughout the network. The WLCs are in different locations to provide geographical redundancy. A mobility group has been configured on both WLCs and has a UP status on both controllers. The APs in location A are statically configured to use controller A as the primary and controller B as the secondary. If the WLC in location A goes offline, the APs successfully join the WLC in location B, but they do not fail over to their primary configured controller. Which configuration task fixes the issue?

- A. Configure the WLC in location A as primary using the CAPWAP AP Controller IP Address command on all the location A Access points.
- B. Use DHCP Option 43 and specify WLC in location A as primary.
- C. Enable AP fallback globally on the WLC.
- D. Change the AP Failover Priority to critical.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 94

A wireless engineer must design mobility between two buildings at a campus site. The engineer has one controller at each site. The engineer is investigating inter-controller CAPWAP data and control traffic. Which two ports must be open? (Choose two.)

- A. 5246
- B. 5247
- C. 8443
- D. 16666
- E. 16667

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 97

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

complex configuration on the Cisco WLC and infrastructure

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

simple configuration on the Cisco WLC and infrastructure

avoids single point of failure on neighbor switches

Multiple AP-Manager Interfaces

LAG

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

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