

## Exam Questions 300-360

WIDESIGN Designing Cisco Wireless Enterprise Networks

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/300-360/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

When calculating bandwidth usage for an application, what two values represent the minimum and maximum 802.11 overhead per frame? (Choose two.)

- A. 16 bytes
- B. 24 bytes
- C. 28 bytes
- D. 48 bytes
- E. 56 bytes
- F. 60 bytes
- G. 64 bytes

**Answer:** CF

#### NEW QUESTION 2

After enabling global multicast, multicast traffic has been flooding the wired and wireless network. The wireless engineer has been troubleshooting and is attempting to find the source of the traffic. What command will display the multicast traffic source as well as the incoming interface?

- A. show ip mroute
- B. show ip igmp groups
- C. show ip pim neighbor
- D. show ip device tracking all

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 3

A wireless phone user is having roaming difficulties and is experiencing gaps in the conversation while roaming. WLC WLAN is configured as IEEE 802.1X and WPA2 and Aironet information element. What should be configured to fix the problem?

- A. IEEE 802.1X with Cisco Centralized Key Management
- B. IEEE 802.1X EAP-FAST
- C. DHCP required and DHCP proxy on WLC
- D. WPA1 and PSK

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise\\_Mobility\\_8-1\\_Deployment\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise_Mobility_8-1_Deployment_Guide.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A customer wants to implement a wireless network in a historic location, but is concerned about the structural and aesthetic impact to the facility. Which benefit of using wireless mesh addresses these concerns?

- A. Power is required only at the installation location.
- B. The APs do not have LED lights.
- C. More wireless channels can be supported.
- D. APs do not need network connections.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 5

You must optimize the 2.4GHz radio usage during the frequency planning of a high-density environment. Which step do you take to ensure that all of the clients can access the APs?

- A. Reduce the number of users per cell by adding additional APs
- B. Physically limit the propagation of wireless signals by using antennas and by the placement of the APs
- C. Limit the propagation of wireless signals by using a four-channel plan on neighboring APs where available
- D. Limit overlapping signals by using three non-overlapping channels

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A wireless engineer is hired to troubleshoot wireless network issues and discovers that the customer is using 802.11ac access points with 80 MHz-wide channels in a high-density environment. Which solution addresses these issues?

- A. Disable RRM on the WLC.
- B. Disable TPC on the WLC
- C. Decrease the channel width.
- D. Increase the minimum data rate supported

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 7

An engineer is performing a predictive wireless design for a Parts Distribution Center, which requires data and location services. Which three requirements are inputs to the design? (Choose three.)

- A. access points with directional antennas
- B. continuous -67 dBm coverage from one access point
- C. overlapping -75 dBm coverage from three access points
- D. overlapping -67 dBm coverage from two access points
- E. access points in IPS mode
- F. continuous -72 dBm coverage from one access point
- G. access points in corners and along perimeters

**Answer:** BCG

**NEW QUESTION 8**

You perform the initial RF plan for a site with ID26496007 by using Cisco Prime Infrastructure. Which two actions improve the real-time handoff?

- A. add or move the Aps on the map
- B. adjust the resolution
- C. adjust the azimuth angles of the AP antenna.
- D. Adjust the RSSI cutoff value.
- E. Change the type.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Which two modifications to station behaviors were designed in the IEEE 802.11e protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. CFP
- B. HCCA
- C. EDCA
- D. PCF
- E. DCF

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A downstream packet that contains a DSCP value arrives at the WLC Ethernet interface from the wired source network. The WLC is configured for QoS WLAN 802.1p mapping. How does the WLC treat the CAPWAP QoS marking when leaving the controller interface for the respective AP and final wireless client destination?

- A. No outer CAPWAP or inner QoS tagging is applied.
- B. The outer CAPWAP CoS is marked and capped and the inner DSCP maintains the original marking.
- C. No outer CAPWAP QoS tag is applied, but the original DSCP is maintained inside CAPWAP.
- D. The outer CAPWAP DHCP is marked and capped without any inner DSCP value.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 11**

You are using Ekahau Site Survey to plan a WLAN. Which image format is scaled automatically during the map import process? (Choose two)

- A. JPEG
- B. PNG
- C. PDF
- D. DWG

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Drag and drop the relative AP densities for data, voice and location services from the left to the appropriate categories on the right.

Location Services	Low Density
Data Services	Medium Density
Voice Services	High Density

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Data Services

Voice Services

Location Services

**NEW QUESTION 13**

You must optimize an IPv6 wireless design to ensure that RA packets from routers can be trimmed to a minimum frequency that still maintains IPv6 client connectivity. Which configuration do you use?

- A. RA throttling
- B. AAA Override for IPv6 ACLs
- C. IPv6 ACLs
- D. RA guard

**Answer: A****NEW QUESTION 14**

A customer has dual-band devices that they want to use 40 MHz channels. If the customer is using Cisco 3600 Series access points with a 5508 controller. Which setting assists with this change?

- A. Enable band select globally.
- B. Enable aggressive load balancing.
- C. Disable lower data rates on 802.11G GHz radios.
- D. Disable overlapping 802.11G channels.

**Answer: A****NEW QUESTION 15**

You have a multinational customer that would like you to perform a wireless site survey for a new manufacturing facility in Singapore. They have had a local vendor install a point-to-point wireless bridge link between two buildings 1 km apart. The ground between the buildings is flat but because facilities are in the mountains, dense fog is an issue. There is no line of sight issues between the buildings. The link is experiencing errors and throughput issues. Currently the two radios are set to operate at 2.4 GHz and the transmit power is set to 7 dBm with 7 dBm antennas. What do you need to take into consideration when performing the site survey for this link?

- A. Change the radio power to 17 dBm.
- B. Change the radio power to 20 dBm and replace with a 16 dBm antenna.
- C. Change the radio power to 29 dBm.
- D. Change the radio power to 13 dBm.

**Answer: D****NEW QUESTION 16**

An engineer wants the controller to report when a client exceeds the minimum acceptable RSSI level, to ensure support for the minimum data rate required. Which controller option must be configured?

- A. Enable coverage hole detection
- B. Enable the coverage optional mode.
- C. Set the DCA channel sensitivity to high.
- D. Set the coverage exception level per AP to 0.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

If clients on a lightweight access point are detected at threshold levels (RSSI, failed client count, percentage of failed packets, and number of failed packets) lower than those specified in the RRM configuration, the access point sends a "coverage hole" alert to the controller. The alert indicates the existence of an area where clients are continually experiencing poor signal coverage, without having a viable access point to which to roam. The controller discriminates between coverage holes that can and cannot be corrected. For coverage holes that can be corrected, the controller mitigates the coverage hole by increasing the transmit power level for that specific access point. The controller does not mitigate coverage holes caused by clients that are unable to increase their transmit power or are statically set to a power level because increasing their downstream transmit power might increase interference in the

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-0/configuration/guide/c70/c70rrm.html>

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of cable connector is displayed that is used to connect antennas to transmitters?

- A. RP-TNC
- B. N
- C. SMA
- D. SMB
- E. MMCX

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 19

Which three options are benefits of U-APSD? (Choose three.)

- A. optimized power-save mode periods
- B. increased call capacity
- C. bandwidth reservation
- D. synchronization of the transmission and reception of voice frames
- E. efficient roaming
- F. priority bandwidth and polling

**Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation:

Unscheduled automatic power-save delivery (U-APSD) is a feature that has two key benefits:

The primary benefit of U-APSD is that it allows the voice client to synchronize the transmission and reception of voice frames with the AP, thereby allowing the client to go into power-save mode between the transmission/reception of each voice frame tuple. The WLAN client frame transmission in the access categories supporting U-APSD triggers the AP to send any data frames queued for that WLAN client in that AC. A U-APSD client remains listening to the AP until it receives a frame from the AP with an end-of-service period (EOSP) bit set. This tells the client that it can now go back into its power-save mode. This triggering mechanism is considered a more efficient use of client power than the regular listening for beacons method, at a period controlled by the delivery traffic indication map (DTIM) interval, because the latency and jitter requirements of voice are such that a WVoIP client would either not be in power-save mode during a call, resulting in reduced talk times, or would use a short DTIM interval, resulting in reduced standby times. The use of U-APSD allows the use of long DTIM intervals to maximize standby time without sacrificing call quality. The U-APSD feature can be applied individually across access categories, allowing U-APSD can be applied to the voice ACs in the AP, but the other ACs still use the standard power save feature. The secondary benefit of this feature is increased call capacity. The coupling of transmission buffered data frames from the AP with the triggering data frame from the WLAN client allows the frames from the AP to be sent without the accompanying interframe spacing and random backoff, thereby reducing the contention experience by call.

#### NEW QUESTION 20

You are planning the coverage for wireless VoIP by using Ekahau. Which signal strength does Ekahau recommend using for VoIP?

- A. -84 dBm
- B. -76 dBm
- C. -67 dBm

D. -53 dBm

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Each vendor has their own recommended signal strength for a given data rate or application. For instance, one vendor may recommend designing their VoIP solution at -67 dBm (perhaps the most widely-used value for VoIP deployment if I had to choose one), while another may say -70 dBm. In most cases the values will differ only by a couple dB.

<https://www.ekahau.com/blog/2015/01/13/ekahau-site-survey-heatmap-visualizations-part-2-signalstrength/>

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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