Exam Questions 300-360

WIDEDSIGN Designing Cisco Wireless Enterprise Networks
NEW QUESTION 1
An engineer is preparing for an active site survey of a warehouse and is informed that they should not enter any areas that are blocked by supplies that are difficult to move. Which option describes how the engineer should address this restriction?

A. Extrapolate restricted access areas by drawing circles for AP coverage
B. Survey hallways, common areas, and storerooms.
C. Utilize a predictive tool to define coverage in off-limits areas.
D. Educate the customer about the importance of accurate and complete measurements.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
An initial meeting has been scheduled for a proposed site survey of a customer headquarters location. Which two types of information would be valuable to collect prior to the formal kickoff meeting?

A. Number of branch locations
B. Plans for branch expansion
C. Number of customers
D. Business type
E. Site type (urban, suburban, external environmental sensitivity, etc.)

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 4
An engineer is determining the signal levels for the wireless cells. Which signal-to-noise ratio is an optimal configuration to achieve?

A. minimum SNR of -33 dBm
B. minimum SNR of -25 dBm
C. minimum SNR of 25 dB
D. minimum SNR of 33 dB

Answer: C

Explanation:
The minimum recommended wireless signal strength for voice applications is -67 dBm and the minimum SNR is 25 dB.

NEW QUESTION 5
You must upgrade a data-based wireless network to support Voice over Wireless. Which RSSI measurement do you use to redesign the wireless network?

A. -65 dBm
B. -72 dBm
C. -75 dBm
D. -67 dBm

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
After installation of a new data-only wireless network, an engineer found that RRM has set all of the APs to a power level of 1. Which option describes the reason for this?

A. APs are too far apart for the set data rates.
B. EORRM is enabled
C. High co-channel interference exists.
D. DTPC value is set too high.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
An engineer is performing a predictive wireless design for a carpeted office space, which requires voice capability and location services. Which two requirements are inputs to the design? (Choose two.)
A. overlapping -67 dBm coverage from three access points
B. overlapping -75 dBm coverage from three access points
C. overlapping -72 dBm coverage from two access points
D. continuous -67 dBm coverage from one access point
E. continuous -72 dBm coverage from one access point

Answer: AD

Explanation:
For a voice network the APs are grouped closer together and have more overlap than a data-only installation because voice clients need to roam to a better AP before dropping packets. Generally, you should create smaller cells than for data-only networks and ensure the overlapping cell edges are at or above -67 dBm.

NEW QUESTION 8
An engineer plugs in a Cisco Aironet 2700 Series Access Point and it is running in low power. Which three power requirements should be verified? (Choose three.)

A. 802.3ac compliant
B. 802.3at compliant
C. AP requires 43 VDC to function in full power.
D. AIR-PWRINJ3 power injector should be used.
E. AP requires 57 VDC to function in full power.
F. AIR-PWRINJ4 power injector should be used.

Answer: BEF

Explanation:
The access point should be powered by any 802.3at compliant device.
The recommended external power supply for the access point is the Cisco AIR-PWR-B power supply. The access point can also be powered by the following optional external power sources:
– Access point power injector (AIR-PWRINJ4)
– Any 802.3af compliant power injector is supported, but in this case the access point will dynamically shift from 3x4 to 3x3.

NEW QUESTION 9
A network engineer is designing a high-density wireless network. To optimize client performance and avoid interference. Which configuration must the engineer use?

A. Deploy APs near each other for 2.4-GHz coverage and disable 5-GHz radios for some APs.
B. Deploy APs near each other for 2.4-GHz coverage, and disable 5-GHz radios for all APs.
C. Deploy APs near each other for 5-GHz coverage, and disable 2.4-GHz radios for some APs.
D. Deploy APs near each other for 5-GHz coverage, and enable 2.4-GHz radios for all APs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Cisco 7925G phones are experiencing intermittent connectivity issues. The wireless survey reveals that the facility has no current coverage holes. The radios on the 2.4GHz channel have all been statically set to power level 1. Which two reasons could explain why the phones are having issues on this wireless network? (Choose two.)

A. The phones are experiencing excessive co-channel interference.
B. The phones only operate on the 2.4 GHz band when the power level is above 25 mW.
C. The phones are not transmitting at the same power levels as the access points.
D. The phones are experiencing delays of less than 30 ms within their coverage cell.
E. The phones are receiving greater than -67 dBm RSSI on the 2.4 GHz band.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 11
An engineer has performed a post-deployment site survey and noticed that access points were installed in suboptimal locations due to physical restrictions and obstacles. Which action must the engineer take to resolve this deployment issue?

A. Set DCAChannel Assignment Method to freeze.
B. Set all Auto RE parameters to factory default
C. Set TPC maximum and minimum power levels.
D. Set static channels on all AP radios.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Suspect poor coverage/not enough AP density -- If AP transmit power is already at the maximum, you can enable the lower data rates to allow clients to connect from farther away. This has a negative impact on performance, but it can help the customer understand that additional APs might be necessary. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057-site-survey - guidelineswlan-00.html

NEW QUESTION 12
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
NEW QUESTION 13
Given an AP that can transmit at 100 mW and the client at 40 mW, which power setting should be used for a site survey?

A. 10 mW
B. 20 mW
C. 40 mW
D. 60 mW
E. 80 mW
F. 100 mW

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14
You are using Ekahau to plan a wireless network. Which unit of measurement is used by RF obstacles to show RF loss?

A. db
B. SNR
C. dBm
D. RSSI

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
A customer recently placed 10 WLCs in a mobility group and now sees a large amount of additional traffic to and from the controller. What setting should be changed to reduce the traffic?

A. Mobility Multicast Messaging
B. Mobility Unicast Messaging
C. Mobility Anchor Keep Alive Count
D. Mobility Anchor Keep Alive Interval

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16
An engineer is installing a wireless network in an industrial area with extreme temperatures and a significant amount of dust. Which enclosure should be used to protect the APs?

A. ACU
B. ADU
C. NEMA
D. WLSE

Answer: C

Explanation:
Sometimes access points (APs) are located in areas where they are subject to extreme moisture, temperatures, dust and particles. These APs might need to be mounted inside a sealed enclosure. The NEMA has a rating system for these enclosures, which are generally called NEMA enclosures.

NEW QUESTION 17
If you are calibrating for 2.4 GHz and the site will not be using 802.11 and 802.11b data rates, what should be done to ensure an accurate calibration?

A. Make sure that the access points have the unused rates disabled.
B. Make sure that you are using an 802.11b client when calibrating.
C. Make certain that there are no legacy clients when performing the calibration because they will disrupt the process.
D. Make sure to use a client that supports both 802.11b/g and 802.11A.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18
A customer has a business-critical voice network and wants to be alerted whenever voice clients move out of a coverage area and experience RSSI below -67 dBm on the 5 GHz band. Which option can be configured on the wireless controller to alert network administrators when this limit is surpassed?

A. EDCA; voice optimized
B. SIP voice sample interval
C. 802.11a voice RSSI coverage threshold
D. traffic stream metrics

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19
After the completion of a site survey with Ekahau Site Survey tool, using the default color palette, it is noted that multiple areas are shown as white on the heat map when viewing 5 GHz signal strength data. What does this indicate about the signal strength?
A. The area is below the minimum threshold configured on the tool.
B. The area is below the detectable level and indicates no RF signal.
C. The area is below -100 dBm at coverage cell edge.
D. The area is below -67 dBm at coverage cell edge.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20
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 VoIP 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 21
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