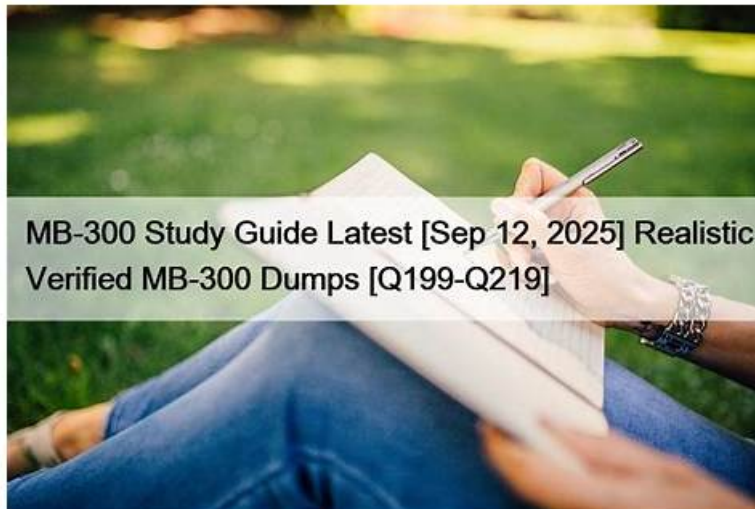


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Cisco Designing Cisco Wireless Networks Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

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. Option C
- B. Option A
- C. Option B
- D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Layer 1 passive wireless site survey using a channel analyzer tool (such as Metageek Chanalyzer or Cisco Spectrum Expert) in the 2.4 GHz spectrum, the chart that indicates the ratio of interference present during the capture duration is the Duty Cycle chart. The duty cycle chart displays the percentage of time that detected energy - including both Wi-Fi and non-Wi-Fi signals - is present on each channel. A high duty cycle on a channel indicates that the channel is occupied by transmissions for a significant portion of time, reducing available airtime for Wi-Fi clients. This chart directly communicates the ratio of interference because it shows what fraction of the observation period had detectable RF energy above the noise floor. Signal strength charts show amplitude (how strong), while duty cycle charts show temporal occupancy (how often) - the latter is the correct metric for quantifying interference

ratio. Reference: WLSG Study Guide - Layer 1 Spectrum Analysis, Duty Cycle Chart Interpretation, Spectrum Analyzer Methodology.

NEW QUESTION # 11

An enterprise is using wireless as the main network connectivity for clients. To ensure wireless network availability, two standalone controllers are installed in the head office. APs are connected to the controllers using a round-robin approach to load balance the traffic. After a power cut, the wireless clients disconnect while roaming. An engineer tried eping from the controller but fails. Which protocol needs to be allowed between the networks that the controllers are installed?

- A. IP Protocol 97
- B. IP Protocol 87
- C. IP Protocol 67
- D. IP Protocol 77

Answer: A

Explanation:

When eping (EoIP ping) fails between two Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers, it indicates that the data path of the mobility tunnel is blocked. In Cisco AireOS wireless networks, the mobility data path uses IP Protocol 97 (EtherIP - Ethernet-over-IP encapsulation) for tunneling client traffic between the anchor and foreign controllers. This is distinct from the control path, which uses UDP port 16666. When the mobility data path (IP Protocol 97) is blocked by a firewall or ACL between the two controllers' networks, eping will fail because eping specifically tests the EoIP data encapsulation path. After a power cut, when clients disconnect and attempt to roam between APs on different controllers, the mobility tunnel must be operational for session continuity. If IP Protocol 97 is blocked, the mobility data plane cannot function, causing client disconnections during inter-controller roaming events. The other IP protocols listed (67, 77, 87) are not used for Cisco WLC mobility tunneling. Reference: WLSG Study Guide - Mobility Tunnel Data Path, IP Protocol 97 (EtherIP), eping Command and Troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 12

An engineer is designing a wireless solution for a corporate campus which includes two primary buildings:

Research and Operations. The design must ensure seamless mobility for employees moving between buildings, support uninterrupted connectivity for real-time applications, and facilitate efficient Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming. Each building's 9800-80 WLC manages its local APs, and the solution must support 802.11r/k/v while maintaining an effective mobility control plane. Which design approach leverages Cisco mobility group architecture to meet the requirements?

- A. Establish the Operations building's WLC as an anchor controller, configuring the Research building's WLC to tunnel all client traffic to it for centralized traffic management.
- B. Add both 9800-80 WLCs in a single mobility group with no specific roles assigned, enabling peer-to-peer coordination for seamless roaming across buildings.
- C. Designate the Research building's WLC as the primary controller and the Operations building's WLC as a secondary controller within a single mobility group to centralize mobility management.
- D. Assign each 9800-80 WLC to separate mobility groups, one for each building, to isolate traffic and mitigate the risk of overloading a single mobility group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cisco's mobility group architecture enables seamless client roaming between WLCs by establishing a trusted peer relationship and shared mobility domain. When two Cisco Catalyst 9800-80 WLCs are placed in the same mobility group, they establish CAPWAP mobility tunnels enabling both Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming with session continuity including IP address preservation. Within the same mobility group, WLCs exchange client state information, allowing 802.11r Fast BSS Transition, 802.11k neighbor reports, and 802.11v BSS Transition Management to function across controller boundaries. No specific primary or secondary roles are assigned within a mobility group - all members are peers with equal standing for roaming purposes, which is precisely what Option B describes. Option A incorrectly implies a hierarchical structure that does not exist in mobility group peer relationships. Option B separating the WLCs into different groups would break inter-building roaming since clients would experience a full re-authentication cycle. Option C imposing an anchor relationship is appropriate only for guest WLANs. Reference: WLSG Study Guide - Mobility Group Architecture, Inter-Controller Roaming, 802.11r/k/v Fast Roaming Design.

NEW QUESTION # 13

A network engineer must review the design for a Cisco wireless deployment at a hospital. The deployment will have two Cisco 9800 WLCs configured with SSO, one Cisco 9800 WLC joined to the SSO controllers using a mobility tunnel, and one Cisco 9800 WLC that will be used as a service/dev controller and not joined using a mobility tunnel. Which high availability option must be incorporated in the design to ensure that APs choose the service/dev controller last when trying to associate?

- A. AP failover priority
- B. secondary
- **C. tertiary**
- D. primary

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Cisco 's AP controller preference hierarchy, each AP can be configured with a primary, secondary, and tertiary controller designation. The AP will attempt to join controllers in this exact order: primary first, secondary second, and tertiary third. When no controllers from the preference list are available, the AP may fall back to any reachable controller through standard CAPWAP discovery. In this hospital deployment, the service/development controller must be the controller of last resort - it should only receive AP associations when all other options are exhausted. Configuring the service/dev controller as the tertiary controller in the APs ' preference configuration ensures exactly this behavior: APs will attempt the SSO pair (primary) first, then the third production WLC joined via mobility tunnel (secondary), and only then the service/dev controller (tertiary). This prevents development traffic from disrupting production service, and ensures production APs do not inadvertently join the service environment during partial outages. Configuring it as primary (Option A) or secondary (Option C) would allow APs to join the service controller before exhausting production options. AP failover priority (Option D) governs which APs are processed during controller recovery, not the controller preference order during join. Reference: WLSG Study Guide - AP Controller Preference Configuration, Primary/Secondary/Tertiary WLC Assignment, Hospital WLAN High Availability Design.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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 attached to WLC-A and WLC-B. Which action accomplishes the requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The requirement for users to retain their VLAN assignment and IP address when roaming between buildings managed by different WLCs is a Layer 3 roaming scenario. In Cisco 's wireless architecture, IP address preservation across controller boundaries is achieved through inter-controller mobility - specifically the foreign-anchor mobility tunnel mechanism. When a client roams from Building A (WLC-A) to Building B (WLC-B), WLC-B becomes the foreign controller and WLC-A becomes the anchor controller. WLC-B tunnels the client ' s traffic back to WLC-A, allowing the client to retain its original IP address even while physically associated to an AP managed by WLC-B. This requires creating a mobility group between WLC-A and WLC-B with both controllers configured with the same mobility group name - the group name is the trust identifier that permits the mobility tunnel and anchor-foreign relationship to form. An SSO cluster (Option B) creates redundancy between two WLCs operating as one logical entity, not inter-building roaming between independent controllers. 802.11r (Option C) accelerates re-association but does not preserve IP addresses across different Layer 3 subnets. AP groups (Option D) control SSID and VLAN assignments but do not enable inter-controller IP preservation. Reference: WLSG Study Guide - Inter-Controller Mobility, Layer 3 Roaming, IP Address Preservation.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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