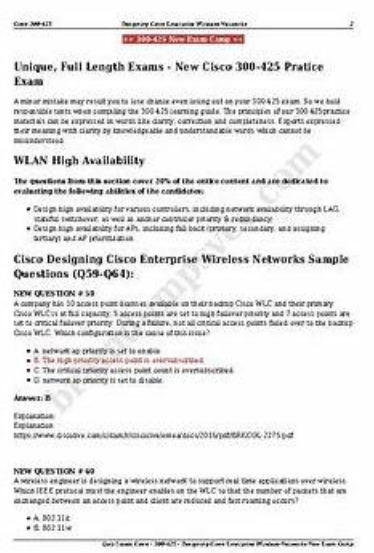
Quiz 2025 Authoritative Cisco 300-425: 100% Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks Accuracy



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WLAN High Availability

Cisco Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

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Cisco 300-425 Exam is an essential certification exam for professionals who are looking to specialize in designing enterprise wireless networks. 300-425 exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in various wireless network technologies, network design principles, and network architecture. To pass the exam, candidates must have hands-on experience in deploying and managing wireless networks and a deep understanding of wireless network design principles and best practices.

>> 100% 300-425 Accuracy <<

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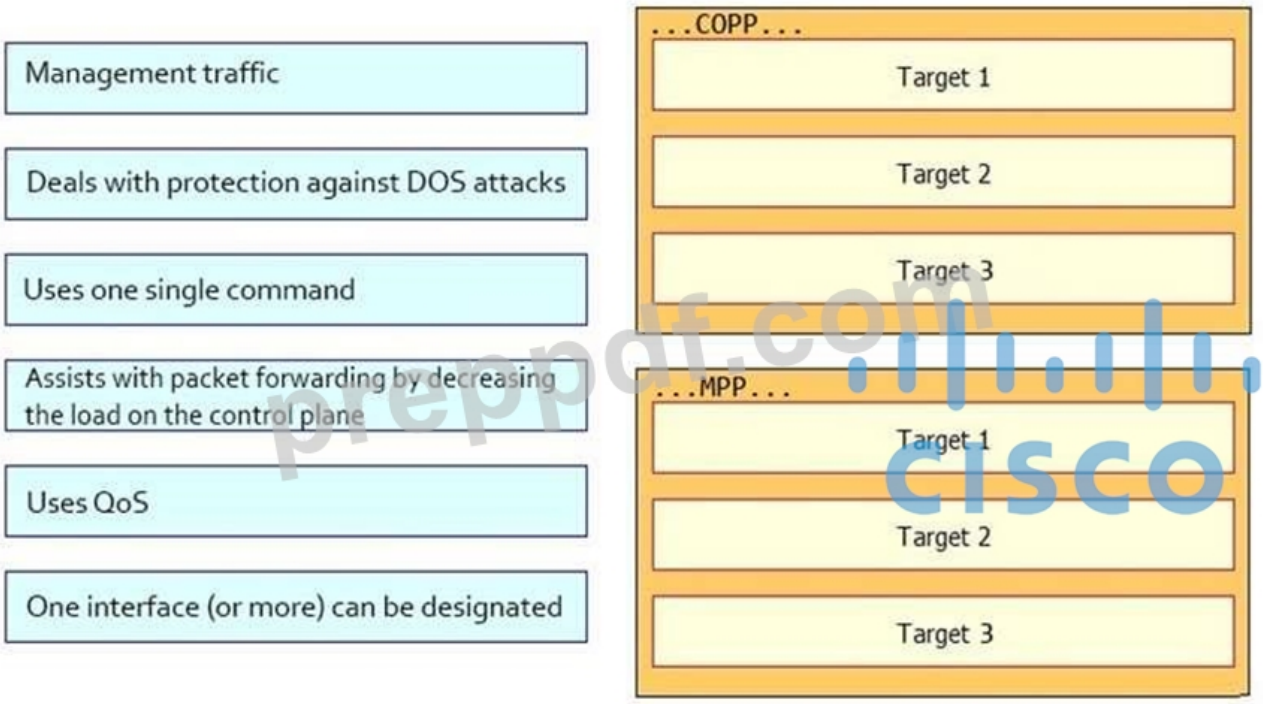
Cisco 300-425 Certification Exam is specifically designed to test the knowledge and skills of network engineers in designing enterprise wireless networks. Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks certification exam is part of the Cisco Certified Specialist - Enterprise Wireless Design certification program, which is targeted at professionals who are involved in designing and implementing wireless networks in enterprise environments.

Cisco 300-425 exam is designed for professionals who are responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining wireless networks in an enterprise environment. Candidates must have a solid understanding of wireless network design principles and should be familiar with Cisco wireless technologies such as Wireless LAN Controllers (WLCs), Access Points (APs), and Mobility Express solutions. They should also be proficient in conducting site surveys, selecting appropriate wireless technologies, and designing wireless networks for high availability, scalability, and security.

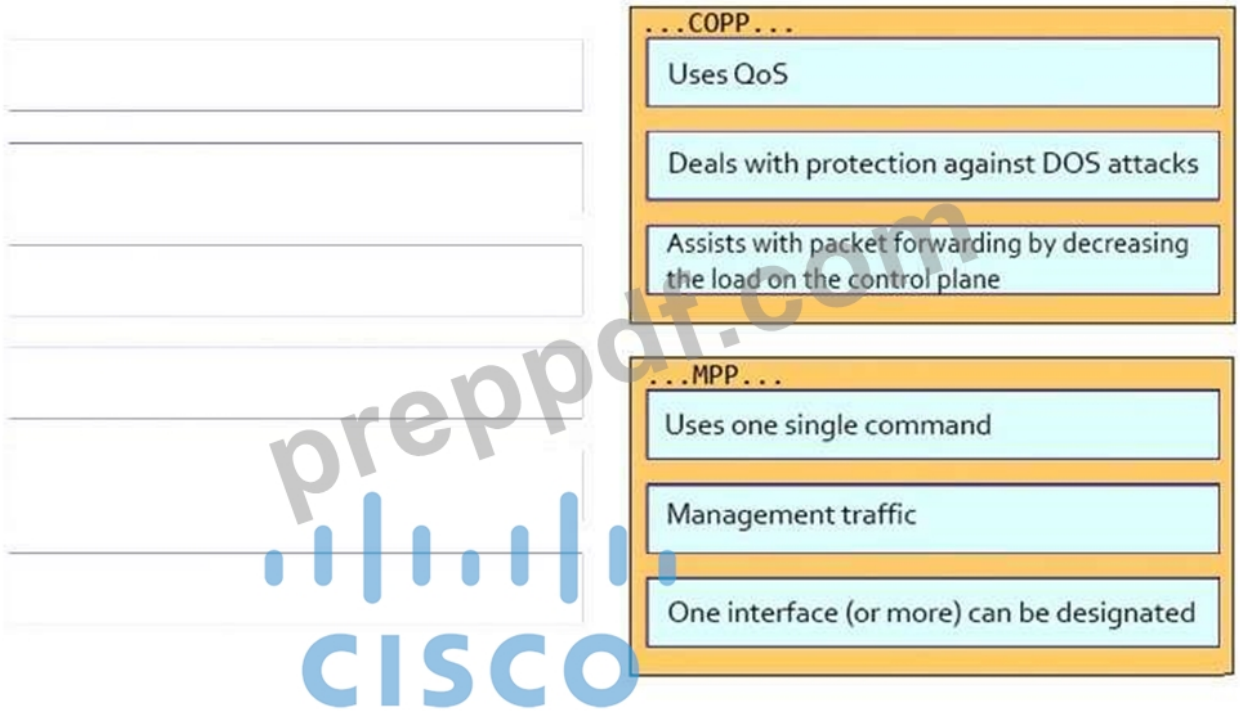
Cisco Designing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks Sample Questions (Q130-Q135):

NEW QUESTION # 130
DRAG DROP
Select and Place:



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
CoPP and MPP
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/security-center/copp-best-practices.html Control Plane Policing (CoPP) - CoPP is the Cisco IOS-wide route processor protection mechanism. As illustrated in Figure 2, and similar to rACLs, CoPP is deployed once to the punt path of the router. However, unlike rACLs that only apply to receive destination IP packets, CoPP applies to all packets that punt to the route processor for handling. CoPP therefore covers not only receive destination IP packets, it also exceptions IP packets and non-IP packets. In addition, CoPP is implemented using the Modular QoS CLI (MQC) framework for policy construction. In this way, in addition to simply permit and deny functions, specific packets may be permitted but rate-limited. This behavior substantially improves the ability to define an effective CoPP policy. (Note: that "Control Plane Policing" is something of a misnomer because CoPP generally protects the punt path to the route processor and not solely the control plane.) CoPP Policy Construction and Deployment Concepts Before describing the details of CoPP policy construction and deployment, some of the important details related to MQC and its operation, especially within the context of CoPP are discussed.
In MQC, the class-map command is used to define a traffic class. A traffic class contains three major elements: a name, one or a series of match commands, and an instruction on how to evaluate these match commands. Match commands are used to specify various criteria for classifying packets. Packets are checked to see whether they match the criteria specified in the match commands. If a packet matches the specified criteria, that packet is considered a member of the class and is treated according to the QoS specifications set in the service policy. Packets that fail to meet any of the matching criteria are classified as members of the default class.
The instruction for evaluating match commands is specified as either match-any or match-all. When more than one match statement is included, match-any requires that a packet match at least one of the statements to be included in the class. If match-all is used, a packet must match all of the statements to be included in the class.
The policy-map command is used to associate a traffic class, defined by the class-map command, with one or more QoS policies. The result of this association is called a service policy. A service policy contains three elements: a name, a traffic class (specified with the class command), and the QoS policies. The purpose of the service policy is to associate a traffic class with one or more QoS policies. Classes included within policy maps are processed top-down. When a packet is found to match a class, no further processing is performed. That is, a packet can only belong to a single class, and it is the first one to which a match occurs. When a packet does not match any of the defined classes, it is automatically placed in the class class-default. The default class is always applied, whether it is explicitly configured or not.
The service-policy command is used to attach the service policy, as specified with the policy-map command, to an interface. In the case of CoPP, this is the control-plane interface. Because the elements of the service policy can be applied to packets entering, or in some versions of CoPP, leaving the interface, users are required to specify whether the service policy characteristics should be applied to incoming or outgoing packets.
It is important to note that MQC is a general framework used for enabling all QoS throughout Cisco IOS, and not exclusively for CoPP. Not all features available within the MQC framework are available or applicable to CoPP policies. For example, only certain classification (match) criteria are applicable to CoPP. In some instances, there are MQC platform and/or IOS-dependencies that may apply to CoPP. Consult the appropriate product references and configuration guides for any CoPP-specific dependencies.
Constructing the CoPP Policy
Deploying the CoPP Policy

Verifying the CoPP Policy
Tuning the CoPP Policy
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios/12_4t/12_4t11/htsecmpp.html#wp1049321 Management Plane The management plane is the logical path of all traffic related to the management of a routing platform. One of three planes in a communication architecture that is structured in layers and planes, the management plane performs management functions for a network and coordinates functions among all the planes (management, control, data). The management plane also is used to manage a device through its connection to the network.
Examples of protocols processed in the management plane are Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), Telnet, HTTP, Secure HTTP (HTTPS), and SSH. These management protocols are used for monitoring and for CLI access. Restricting access to devices to internal sources (trusted networks) is critical.
Benefits of the Management Plane Protection Feature
Implementing the MPP feature provides the following benefits:
-Greater access control for managing a device than allowing management protocols on all interfaces
-Improved performance for data packets on nonmanagement interfaces
-Support for network scalability
-Simplifies the task of using per-interface ACLs to restrict management access to the device
-Fewer ACLs needed to restrict access to the device
-Management packet floods on switching and routing interfaces are prevented from reaching the CPU

NEW QUESTION # 131
An enterprise is using the wireless network as the mam network connection for corporate users and guests 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 lo 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 67
- B. IP Protocol 97
- C. IP Protocol 77
- D. IP Protocol 87

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 132
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. software version
- C. throughput capacity
- D. controller PSU

Answer: B

Explanation:
Before replacing old APs with IEEE 802.11ac-capable APs, it is crucial to check the software version of the wireless LAN controller. The controller's firmware must support the newer standards and capabilities of
802.11ac APs. An outdated software version may not support the advanced features and performance enhancements offered by 802.11ac technology, leading to compatibility issues and suboptimal network performance.
References: CCNP Enterprise Wireless Design ENWLSD 300-425 and Implementation ENWLSI 300-430 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition and Practice.

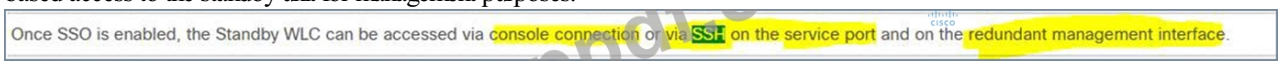
NEW QUESTION # 133
An engineer has successfully configured high availability and SSO using two Cisco 5508 Wireless LAN Controllers. The engineer can access the Active Primary WLC, but the Secondary Standby WLC is not accessible. Which two methods allow access to the standby unit? (Choose two.)

- A. SSH to the management interface of the primary WLC

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
In a high availability setup with Cisco 5508 Wireless LAN Controllers, the standby controller can be accessed via the console connection and the service port interface. The console provides direct access, while the service port interface allows for network-based access to the standby unit for management purposes.



NEW QUESTION # 134
A company has 10 access point licenses available on their backup Cisco WLC and their primary Cisco WLC is at full capacity, 5 access points are set to high failover priority and 7 access points are set to critical failover priority. During a failure, not all critical access points failed over to the backup Cisco WLC. Which configuration is the cause of this issue?

- A. network ap-priority is set to disable.
- B. The high priority access point is oversubscribed.
- C. The critical priority access point count is oversubscribed.
- D. network ap-priority is set to enable.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2016/pdf/BRKCOL-2275.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 135
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