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New Updated 300-360 Exam Questions from PassLeader 300-360 PDF dumps! Welcome to download the newest PassLeader 300-360 VCE dumps: https://www.passleader.com/300-360.html (140 Q&As) Keywords: 300-360 exam dumps, 300-360 exam questions, 300-360 VCE dumps, 300-360 PDF dumps, 300-360 practice tests, 300-360 study guide, 300-360 braindumps, Designing Cisco Wireless Enterprise Networks (WIDESIGN) Exam P.S. New 300-360 WIDESIGN dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpWVVreDl3bGRhakk >> New 300-365 WIDEPLOY dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpR3dFYkJubjFZaDQ >> New 300-370 WITSHOOT dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpM3ZXaF9TdmZSeUU >> New 300-375 WISECURE dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpQ2hZQ0c4c2d1QjA NEW QUESTION 101 An engineer is preparing for an active site survey of a hospital and is informed that he or she should not enter any active surgery suites. Which option describes how the engineer should address this restriction? A.   Conduct a passive wireless survey in the restricted areas. B.   Use the predictive AP placement tool on the wireless controller. C.   Skip the area and estimate where to place the access points. D.   Arrange to perform survey activities after hours. Answer: A Explanation: Passive surveys are surveys that are performed with a listen-only mode. The survey client never associates to the access point (AP). Such surveys can be helpful when you look for rogue devices or you want a good gauge of downlink RF coverage from the infrastructure devices. These can be accomplished with a passive survey: ? Identify rogues ? Locate RF trouble zones quickly ? Validate final RF setting ? Perform initial surveys The most significant loss of information with passive surveys is uplink information, Physical (PHY) rate boundaries and retransmission. PHY rates are generally based on RF signal and noise levels. A passive survey only reports signal propagation for beacons measured by particular clients. PHY rates can only be measured by actual data that is sent to and from an AP. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057-site-survey-guidelines-wlan-00.html **NEW QUESTION 102** An access point will be partially exposed to the outdoor environment in a loading dock of a factory. How should this access point be deployed in a cost-effective manner? A.   indoor AP with an external leaky coaxial cable B.   outdoor mesh AP utilizing the 5-GHz band C.   outdoor bridge AP pointing its antenna toward the factory D.   indoor-based AP inside a NEMA-rated enclosure Answer: B Explanation: Because mesh radio waves have very high frequency in the 5-GHz band, the radio wavelength is small; therefore, the radio waves do not travel as far as radio waves on lower frequencies, given the same amount of power. This higher frequency range makes the mesh ideal for unlicensed use because the radio waves do not travel far unless a high-gain antenna is used to tightly focus the radio waves in a given direction. https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/7-0MR1/design/guide/MeshAP_70MR1.html#wp1849065 NEW QUESTION 103 Which two information points should a pre-site survey questionnaire contain? (Choose two.) A.   list of clients used B.   hours during which the survey can be performed C.   access point density required D.   approximate square footage of facility E.   total number of APs in use Answer: CD Explanation: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057-site-survey-guidelines-wlan-00.html#anc38 NEW QUESTION 104 A customer has determined that aesthetics is a primary concern for their upcoming guest deployment. Which design consideration can be leveraged to address this concern? A.   Paint the access point to cover the LED from being noticeable. B.   Use enclosures to hide the wireless infrastructure in the surrounding environment. C.   Deploy environmentally friendly cabling components to blend into the environment. D.   Use AIR-AP-BRACKET-1 to allow for greater mounting locations. Answer: C NEW QUESTION 105 You deploy a wireless network for a common area located outside of a student dorm by using patch antennas. Students report weak signals in specific locations of the coverage area. Which option is a possible cause of the issue? A.   Neighboring buildings B.   Vehicles C.   Trees D.   Bluetooth interference Answer: D NEW QUESTION 106 Which 802.11 standard performs the PTK calculations in advance to enable fast client roaming? A.   802.11r B.   802.11i C.   802.11k D.   802.11w Answer: A Explanation: 802.11r, which is the IEEE standard for fast roaming, introduces a new concept of roaming where the initial handshake with the new AP is done even before the client roams to the target AP, which is called Fast Transition (FT). The initial handshake allows the client and APs to do the

Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) calculation in advance. These PTK keys are applied to the client and AP after the client does the reassociation request or response exchange with new target AP.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/80211r-ft/b-80211r-dg.html NEW QUESTION 107 Which three factors must you consider before you deploy APs to a wireless network located in a warehouse? (Choose three.)
A.   conveyor belts B.   employee schedules C.   ceiling height
D.   variable inventory quantities E.   types of walls F.   deliveries Answer: BCE NEW QUESTION 108 During a post-deployment survey, the wireless engineer notices that offices in surrounding suites also have wireless networks and the 2.4 Ghz band is highly utilized Which configuration must the engineer make on the wireless network using this new information? A.   Disable 802.11 b/g data rates.
B.   Enable Band Sect in the WLC. C.   Disable RRM in the WLC.
D.   Enable rogue access point containment. Answer: D Explanation: Rogue access point radios are unauthorized access points detected by one or more Cisco lightweight access points. This page displays rogue access point alarms based on the severity you clicked in the Alarm Monitor.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/3350/5-2/wIPS/configuration/guide/msecg_wIPS/msecg_appB_wIPS.html#wp1244525 NEW QUESTION 109 An engineer must design a wireless voice network and is auditing the existing configuration. Which two actions must be taken? (Choose two.) A.   Enable Platinum QoS profile on the SSID.
B.   Disable Coverage Hole Detection. C.   Ensure the switch ports trust DSCP QoS markings. D.   Disable WMM on the QoS tab. E.   Ensure that Client Load Balancing is enabled. **Answer: AC** Explanation: https://mrncciew.com/2012/11/28/understanding-wireless-qos-part-1/ NEW QUESTION 110 An engineer is implementing QoS for a new wireless voice network. Which two considerations should be identified first? (Choose two.) A.   QoS marking B.   Policing
C.   QoS requirements D.   Data traffic usage E.   Traffic classification Answer: CE NEW QUESTION 111 An engineer is determining powering requirements for a P2P wireless link using Cisco Aironet 1572EC access points. Which power method is valid for the access point? A.   802.3af Power over Ethernet B.   Power over Cable C.   Cisco Inline Power
D.   802.3at Power over Ethernet Answer: B NEW QUESTION 112 A network engineer is performing a site survey in preparation for an installation. Which three hardware parameters must be inspected? (Choose three.)
A.   Routing protocol used B.   PoE capability C.   Switch STP capability D.   Distance of antenna to communications room E.   Switch port availability F.   Distance of access point to communications room Answer: BEF NEW QUESTION 113 An engineer has added an access point to a deployment after a post-installation site survey. The engineer then notices that there has been an increase in co-channel interference and retransmissions. Which two features can help mitigate the issue? (Choose two.)
A.   Coverage Hole Detection B.   Transmit Power Control C.   Enhanced Distributed Channel Access D.   Cisco Compatible Extensions E.   Dynamic Channel Assignment Answer: CE NEW QUESTION 114 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-signal-strength/ NEW QUESTION 115 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 116 A wireless engineer is hired to design a network for six buildings with a WLC in each building to support the access points. Which type of wireless architecture is being used? A.   distributed deployment B.   autonomous deployment
C.   unified deployment D.   centralized deployment Answer: B NEW QUESTION 117 The ClO of a company wants to start tracking inventory in the warehouse using RFID tags and their existing wireless network. The company hires a wireless engineer to ensure that their existing network can support this new initiative. Which tool in Cisco Prime can help the wireless engineer? A.   Planning Mode B.   Map Editor

C.   Site Survey D.   Location Readiness Answer: D Explanation: Installation of chokepoints provides enhanced location information for RFID tags. When an active Cisco-compatible Extensions Version 1-compliant RFID tag enters the range of a chokepoint, it is stimulated by the chokepoint. The MAC address of this chokepoint is then included in the next beacon sent by the stimulated tag. All access points that detect this tag beacon then forward the information to the controller and location appliance.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/3-0/user/guide/pi_ug/wireless-maps.html#91300 NEW QUESTION 118 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 neighbor list radio management packets are sent to the wireless devices? A.   802.11r B.   802.11w C.   802.11i D.   802.11k Answer: D Explanation: You can optimize roaming for non-802.11k clients by generating a prediction neighbor list for each client without sending an 802.11k neighbor list request. When prediction based roaming enables a WLAN, after each successful client association/re-association, the same neighbor list optimization applies on the non-802.11k client to generate and store the neighbor list in the mobile station software data structure. Clients at different locations have different lists because the client probes are seen with different RSSI values by the different neighbors as the clients usually probe before any association or re-association. This list is created with the most updated probe data and predicts the next AP that the client is likely to roam to.
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/Chapter-11.html NEW QUESTION 119 Which option is an advantage at using Cisco CleanAir technology in your wireless network? A.   CleanAir can be used on an AP in monitor mode so that the AP serves client traffic and monitors for interference simultaneously. B.   A single CleanAir AP can be used to analyze RF traffic from many Aps. C.   CleanAir is a software feature that can be added to arty AP to start monitoring interference and air quality. D.   CleanAir operates 24/7 and constantly monitors for interference and air quality issues. Answer: D Explanation: An advantage of CleanAir technology is that it operates 24/7, constantly monitoring for interference and air quality issues. This allows IT to take a more proactive approach to spectrum management. Instead of waiting for interference to be reported by an end user (in the form of a trouble ticket) and then dispatching a tool to analyze the problem, IT can find interference as soon as it occurs and take immediate action. Having a 24/7 history also makes it possible to look back in time. Using historical data, it's easy to perform analyses of trends over time.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/enterprise-networks/cleanair-technology/white_paper_c11-599260.html NEW QUESTION 120 You are designing a wireless network to support high user density in the 5 GHz spectrum. Which option is the benefit of selecting a channel width of 20 MHz instead of selecting a higher channel width? A.   increased bandwidth B.   increased throughput C.   decreased co-channel interference D.   decreased speed Answer: C Explanation: If forced to reuse 5 GHz channels, more consistent results will be delivered using strictly 20 MHz channels and avoiding loss of efficiency due to CCI.
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-1250-series/design_guide_c07-693245.html#_Toc309331077
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