



Vendor: Cisco

Exam Code: 300-430

Exam Name: Implementing Cisco Enterprise Wireless Networks (ENWLSI)

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

A wireless administrator must assess the different client types connected to Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller without using any external servers.

Which configuration must be added to the controller to achieve this assessment?

- A. native profile
- B. MAC classification
- C. local profile
- D. device classification

Answer: D

Explanation:

The checkbox to enable local profiling is called Device Classification.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/catalyst-9800-series-wireless-controllers/215661-in-depth-look-into-client-profiling-on-9.html> and logging into my own 9800.

QUESTION 2

A controller shows that an AP in your environment is detecting interference, but the AP health score in Cisco DNA Center is unaffected.

What are two reasons that Cisco DNA Center is ignoring the interference? (Choose two.)

- A. The interference is less than or equal to 30% on the 2.4 GHz radio.
- B. The interference is less than or equal to 50% on the 2.4 GHz radio.
- C. Cisco DNA Center includes only Cisco CleanAir interferers in the AP health score.
- D. The interference is less than or equal to 30% on the 5 GHz radio.
- E. Cisco DNA Center does not include interference in the AP health score.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

For 2.4-GHz radio:

If interference is less than or equal to 50 percent, the score is 10.

If interference is more than 50 percent, the score is 0.

For 5-GHz radio:

If interference is less than or equal to 20 percent, the score 10.

If interference is more than 20 percent, the score is 0.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center-assurance/2-2-2-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center-assurance/2-2-2/b_cisco_dna_assurance_2_2_2_ug/b_cisco_dna_assurance_2_2_2_ug_chapter_0110.html)

[2/b_cisco_dna_assurance_2_2_2_ug/b_cisco_dna_assurance_2_2_2_ug_chapter_0110.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center-assurance/2-2-2/b_cisco_dna_assurance_2_2_2_ug/b_cisco_dna_assurance_2_2_2_ug_chapter_0110.html)

QUESTION 3

What is the Cisco recommended configuration for a Cisco switch port connected to an AP in local mode for optimal voice over WLAN performance with an 8821 wireless phone?

- A. switchport mode access
mis qos trust cos
- B. switchport encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
mis qos trust device cisco-phone
- C. switchport mode access
mis qos trust device cisco-phone

- D. switchport mode access
mls qos trust dscp

Answer: D

Explanation:

Enable DSCP trust for Cisco Access Points

```
mls qos
```

```
!
```

```
interface X mls qos trust dscp
```

Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/voice_ip_comm/cuipph/8821/english/Deployment/8821_wlandg.pdf

QUESTION 4

A customer wants the APs in the CEO's office to have different usernames and passwords for administrative support than the other APs deployed throughout the facility.

Which feature must be enabled on the WLC and APs to achieve this goal?

- A. local management users
- B. 802.1X supplicant credentials
- C. override global credentials
- D. HTTPS access

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can set a global username, password, and enable password that all access points that are currently joined to the controller and any that join in the future inherit as they join the controller. If desired, you can override the global credentials and assign a unique username, password, and enable password for a specific access point.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_011_01011.html)

[4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_011_01011.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_011_01011.html)

QUESTION 5

What are two considerations when deploying a Cisco Hyperlocation? (Choose two.)

- A. NTP configuration is available, but not recommended.
- B. The Cisco Hyperlocation feature must be enabled only on the wireless LAN controller.
- C. After enabling Cisco Hyperlocation on Cisco CMX, the APs and the wireless LAN controller must be restarted.
- D. The Cisco Hyperlocation feature must be enabled on the wireless LAN controller and Cisco CMX.
- E. If the Cisco CMX server is a VM, a high-end VM is needed for Cisco Hyperlocation deployments.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

In this guide indicates that VM High End is needed, but it does not say anything that the wifi controller and the AP's have to be restarted.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/connected-mobile-experiences/200907-configuring-and-troubleshooting-hyperloc.html>

QUESTION 6

The Cisco Hyperlocation detection threshold is currently set to -50 dBm. After reviewing the wireless user location, discrepancies have been noticed. To improve the Cisco Hyperlocation accuracy, an engineer attempts to change the detection threshold to -100 dBm. However, the Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller does not allow this change to be applied. What actions should be taken to resolve this issue?

- A. Place the APs to monitor mode shutdown the radios, and then change Cisco Hyperlocation detection threshold
- B. Shutdown all radios on the controller, change the Cisco Hyperlocation detection range, and enable the radios again.
- C. Disable Cisco Hyperlocation. change the Cisco Hyperlocation detection threshold and then enable it
- D. Create a new profile on Cisco CMX with the new Cisco Hyperlocation detection range, and apply it on the WLAN.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Restrictions on Cisco Hyperlocation. It is not possible to modify detection, trigger, and reset thresholds while Hyperlocation is in enabled state.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/17-1/config-guide/b_wl_17_11_cg/cisco-hyperlocation.html

QUESTION 7

An enterprise started using WebEx as a virtual meeting solution. There is a concern that the existing wireless network will not be able to support the increased amount of traffic as a result of using WebEx. An engineer needs to remark the QoS value for this application to ensure high quality in meetings. What must be implemented to accomplish this task?

- A. WLAN quality of service profile
- B. QoS preferred call index
- C. AVC profiles
- D. UP to DSCP map

Answer: C

Explanation:

Application Visibility & Control (AVC) allows:

Deep Packet Inspection in the wireless controller - allows application identification, remarking, rate limiting, and dropping of unwanted traffic.

QUESTION 8

An engineer must configure MSE to provide guests access using social media authentication. Which service does the engineer configure so that guests use Facebook credentials to authenticate?

- A. Visitor Connect
- B. Client Connect
- C. Social Connect
- D. Guest Connect

Answer: A

Explanation:

Visitor Connect as Captive Portal

CMX Visitor Connect is an intuitive simple guest captive portal that allows easy onboarding of the guests. The Visitor Connect is location aware and serve different splash templates to different locations or zones.

•Social authentication plug-in like Facebook, LinkedIn, and Google+

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/7-](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/7-6/CMX_Dashboard/Guide/Cisco_CMX_Dashboard_Config_Guide/CMX_Dashboard_Visitor_Connect.html)

[6/CMX_Dashboard/Guide/Cisco_CMX_Dashboard_Config_Guide/CMX_Dashboard_Visitor_Connect.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/7-6/CMX_Dashboard/Guide/Cisco_CMX_Dashboard_Config_Guide/CMX_Dashboard_Visitor_Connect.html)

QUESTION 9

An engineer set up identity-based networking with ISE and configured AAA override on the WLAN. Which two attributes must be used to change the client behavior from the default settings? (Choose two.)

- A. DHCP timeout
- B. IPv6 ACL
- C. multicast address
- D. DNS server
- E. DSCP value

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The AAA Override option of a WLAN enables you to configure the WLAN for identity networking. It enables you to apply VLAN tagging, Quality of Service (QoS), and Access Control Lists (ACLs) to individual clients based on the returned RADIUS attributes from the AAA server.

AAA Override for IPv6 ACLs

In order to support centralized access control through a centralized AAA server such as the Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) or ACS, the IPv6 ACL can be provisioned on a per-client basis using AAA Override attributes. In order to use this feature, the IPv6 ACL must be configured on the controller and the WLAN must be configured with the AAA Override feature enabled. The actual named AAA attribute for an IPv6 ACL is Airespace-IPv6-ACL-Name, which is similar to the Airespace-ACL-Name attribute that is used for provisioning an IPv4-based ACL. The AAA attribute returned contents should be a string equal to the name of the IPv6 ACL as configured on the controller.

QUESTION 10

An engineer has been hired to implement a way for users to stream video content without having issues on the wireless network. To accomplish this goal, the engineer must set up a reliable way for a Media Stream to work between Cisco FlexConnect APs. Which feature must be enabled to guarantee delivery?

- A. Multicast-Unicast Direct
- B. Multicast Direct
- C. Unicast Direct
- D. IGMP Direct

Answer: B

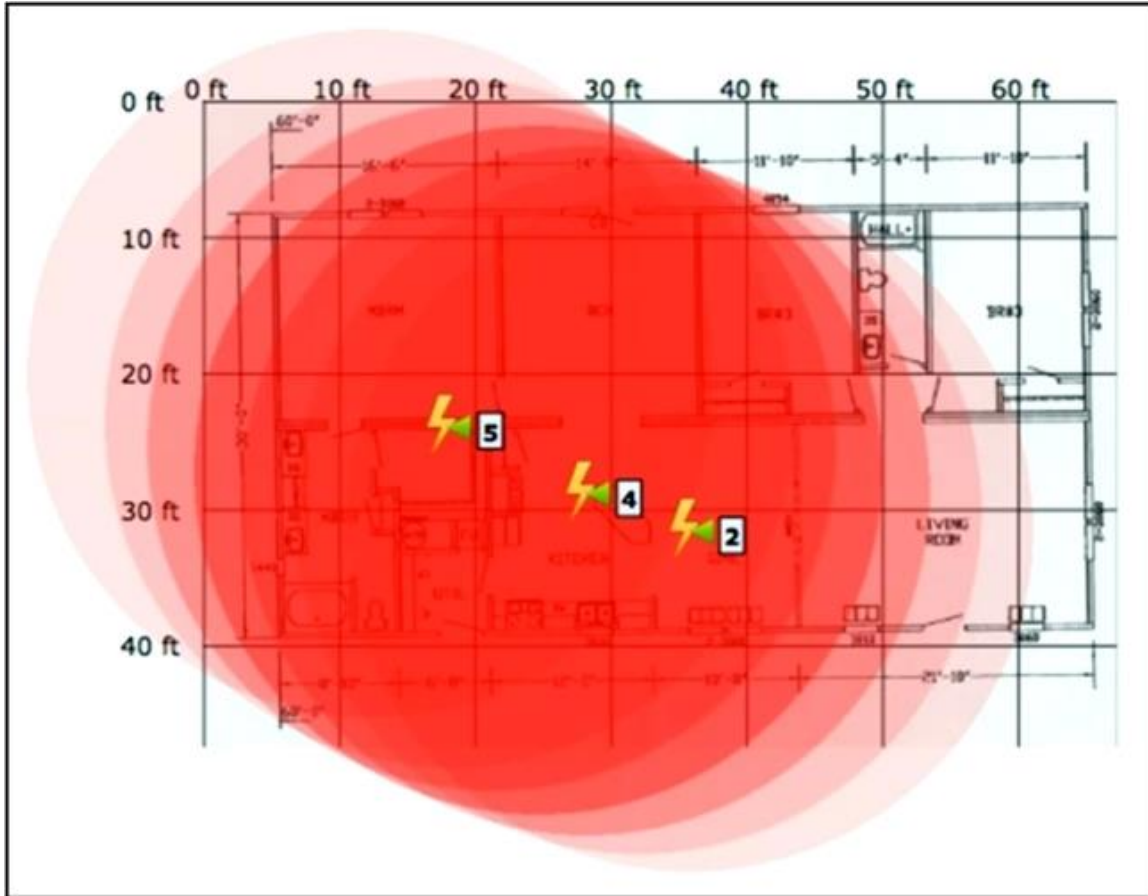
Explanation:

VideoStream provides efficient bandwidth utilization by removing the need to broadcast multicast packets to all WLANs on the AP regardless if there is a client joined to a multicast group. In order

to get around this limitation, the AP has to send multicast traffic to the host using Unicast forwarding, only on the WLAN that the client is joined and at the data rate the client is joined at. VideoStream can be enabled globally on the controller. The feature can also be enabled at the WLAN level, and provides more control to the administrator to identify specific video streams for Multicast Direct functionality.

QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer needs to manage non-802.11 interference. What is observed in the output on PI?



- A. Several light interferers are collectively impacting connectivity at this site.
- B. The three Individual clusters shown Indicate poor AP placement.
- C. At least one strong interferer is impacting connectivity at this site.
- D. RF at this site is unable provide adequate wireless performance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Show Zone of Impact—Displays the approximate interference impact area. The opacity of the circle denotes its severity. A solid red circle represents a very strong interferer that likely disrupts Wi-Fi communications, a light pink circle represents a weak interferer.

We can see an area where the circles overlap and create what is close to a solid red circle, however the fact that each lightning bolt has a number greater than 1 this makes B the best choice as they seem to want to put emphasis on the number of interferers rather than the severity.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/3-7/user/guide/bk_CiscoPrimeInfrastructure_3_7_0_User_Guide/bk_CiscoPrimeInfrastructure_3_7_0_User_Guide_chapter_01001.html

QUESTION 12

An engineer is configuring multicast for two WLCs. The controllers are in deferent physical locations and each handles around 500 wire clients. How should the CAPWAP multicast group address be assigned during configuration?

- A. Each WLC must be assigned a unique multicast group address
- B. Each WLC management address must be in the same multicast group
- C. Each WLC management address must be in a different multicast grou
- D. Both WLCs must be assigned the same multicast group address

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choose Controller > General to configure AP multicast mode (multicast or unicast) & CAPWAP multicast group address(only for multicast mode). Use private multicast IP (239.0.0.0/8) for the group address, but avoid 239.0.0.x or 239.128.0.x as these overlap with the link local MAC addresses & flood out all switch ports. This group address cannot be used for any application in your network. If you have multiple controllers, configure different group address for different controllers.

<https://mrnciew.com/2012/11/17/configuring-multicast-on-wlc/>

QUESTION 13

An engineer must track guest traffic flow using the WLAN infrastructure. Which Cisco CMX feature must be configured and used to accomplish this tracking?

- A. analytics
- B. connect and engage
- C. presence
- D. detect and locate.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Cisco CMX Presence Analytics service is a comprehensive analytics and engagement platform that uses APs to detect visitor presence based on their mobile devices' Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI). The AP detects these client mobile devices irrespective of the latter's wireless association state as long as they are within the specified signal range, and the wireless option is enabled on the mobile device (ability to detect devices wirelessly even if they are not connected to the network

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/10-4/cm_x_config/b_cg_cm_x104/the_cisco_cm_x_presence_analytics_service.html

QUESTION 14

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer tries to manage the rogues on the Cisco WLC. Based on the configuration, which AP is marked as malicious by the controller?

Rogue Rule > Edit

Rule Name: Rule 1

Type: Malicious

Match Operation: Match All Match Any

Enable:

Conditions

Minimum RSSI (-95 to -50): -65 dBm

Time Duration (0-3600): 3600 secs.

User configured SSID: Admin

Add Condition: Client Count

- A. rogue AP with SSID admin seen for 4000 seconds and heard at -60 dBm
- B. rogue AP with SSID admin seen for 3000 seconds and heard at -70 dBm
- C. rogue AP with SSID admin seen for 4000 seconds and heard at -70 dBm
- D. rogue AP with SSID admin seen for 3000 seconds and heard at -60 dBm

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **RSSI**—Requires that the rogue access point have a minimum received signal strength indication (RSSI) value. For example, if the rogue access point has an RSSI that is greater than the configured value, then the access point could be classified as malicious. If you choose this option, enter the minimum RSSI value in the **Minimum RSSI** text box. The valid range is 0 to -128 dBm (inclusive).
- **Duration**—Requires that the rogue access point be detected for a minimum period of time. If you choose this option, enter a value for the minimum detection period in the **Time Duration** text box. The valid range is 0 to 3600 seconds (inclusive), and the default value is 0 seconds.

QUESTION 15

An engineer is considering an MDM integration with Cisco ISE to assist with security for lost devices.

Which two functions of MDM increase security for lost devices that access data from the network? (Choose two.)

- A. PIN enforcement
- B. Jailbreak/root detection
- C. data wipe
- D. data encryption
- E. data loss prevention

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Critical MDM functions include—but are not limited to:

- **PIN enforcement**—Enforcing a PIN lock is the first and most effective step in preventing unauthorized access to a device; furthermore, strong password policies can also be enforced by an MDM, reducing the likelihood of brute-force attacks.
- **Data Wipe**—Lost or stolen devices can be remotely full- or partial-wiped either by the user or by an administrator via the MDM.

QUESTION 16

An engineer wants the wireless voice traffic class of service to be used to determine the queue order for packets received, and then have the differentiated services code point set to match when it is resent to another port on the switch.

Which configuration is required in the network?

- A. Platinum QoS configured on the WLAN
- B. WMM set to required on the WLAN
- C. msl qos trust dscp configured on the controller switch port
- D. msl qos trust cos configured on the controller switch port

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you enter the mls qos trust cos command on a port, the switch uses the CoS marking on incoming packets in order to put the packet in the right queue. When the packet is resent, the switch makes the DSCP value correspond to the CoS.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/voice-over-wireless-lan-vowlan/116056-technote-qos-00.html#anc3>

QUESTION 17

An engineer completed the basic installation for two Cisco CMX servers and is in the process of configuring high availability, but it fails.

Which two statements about the root of the issue are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The Cisco CMX instances are installed in the same subnet.
- B. The types of the primary and secondary Cisco CMX installations differ.
- C. The delay between the primary and secondary instance is 200 ms.
- D. The sizes of the primary and secondary Cisco CMX installations differ.
- E. Both Cisco CMX installations are virtual.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Pre-requisites for HA

Both the primary and the secondary server should be of the same size and the same type (VM or physical appliance).

Both the primary and the secondary server should have the same Cisco CMX version.

Both the primary and the secondary server should be connected on the same subnet.

Both the primary and the secondary server should be connected on the same subnet if Layer 2 HA is required.

Both the primary and the secondary server should be IP connected with delay of less than 250ms if Layer 3 HA is used.

From Cisco CMX release 10.6.2, NTP server settings must be configured on both Primary and Secondary server instance before HA pairing starts. We recommend that you use the same NTP server on both Primary and Secondary. As a Cisco CMX admin you can also use a dedicated NTP for Primary and Secondary.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/10-6/cmx_config/b_cg_cmx106/managing_cisco_cmx_system_settings.html

QUESTION 18

Which three properties are used for client profiling of wireless clients? (Choose three.)

- A. HTTP user agent
- B. DHCP
- C. MAC OUI
- D. hostname
- E. OS version
- F. IP address

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The user can configure these policies and enforce end-points with specified policies. The wireless clients will be profiled based on MAC OUI, DHCP, HTTP user agent (valid Internet is required for successful HTTP profiling). The WLC uses these attributes and predefined classification profiles to identify devices.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/7-5/NativeProfiling75.html>

QUESTION 19

A FlexConnect remote office deployment is using five 2702i APs indoors and two 1532i APs outdoors.

When a code upgrade is performed and FlexConnect Smart AP Image Upgrade is leveraged, but no FlexConnect Master AP has been configured, how many image transfers between the WLC and APs will occur?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 7

Answer: B

Explanation:

A FlexConnect group can have one primary AP per AP model. If a primary AP is not selected manually, the AP that has the least MAC address value is automatically chosen as the primary AP for that model.

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