

Cisco

Exam 300-375

Securing Wireless Enterprise Networks

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

A network engineer is implementing a wireless network and is considering deploying a single SSID for device onboarding. Which option is a benefit of using dual SSIDs with a captive portal on the onboard SSID compared to a single SSID solution?

- A. limit of a single device per user
- B. restrict allowed devices types
- C. allow multiple devices per user
- D. minimize client configuration errors

Answer: B

Question No : 2

A customer is concerned about DOS attacks from a neighboring facility. Which feature can be enabled to help alleviate these concerns and mitigate DOS attacks on a WLAN?

- A. PMF
- B. peer-to-peer blocking
- C. Cisco Centralized Key Management
- D. split tunnel

Answer: A

Question No : 3

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the 1.1.1.1 IP address?

- A. the wireless client IP address
- B. the RADIUS server IP address
- C. the controller management IP address
- D. the lightweight IP address
- E. the controller AP-manager IP address
- F. the controller virtual interface IP address

Answer: F

Question No : 4

Which feature should an engineer select to implement the use of VLAN tagging, QoS, and ACLs to clients based on RADIUS attributes?

- A. per-WLAN RADIUS source support
- B. client profiling
- C. AAA override
- D. captive bypassing
- E. identity-based networking

Answer: C

Question No : 5

What are two of the benefits that the Cisco AnyConnect v3.0 provides to the administrator for client WLAN security configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Provides a reporting mechanism for rouge APs
- B. Prevents a user from adding any WLANs
- C. Hides the complexity of 802.1X and EAP configuration
- D. Supports centralized or distributed client architectures
- E. Provides concurrent wired and wireless connectivity
- F. Allows users to modify but not delete admin-created profiles

Answer: C,D

Question No : 6

After receiving an alert regarding a rogue AP, a network engineer logs into Cisco Prime and looks at the floor map where the AP that detected the rogue is located. The map is synchronized with a mobility services engine that determines the rogue device is actually inside the campus. The engineer determines the rogue to be a security threat and decides to stop it from broadcasting inside the enterprise wireless network. What is the fastest way to disable the rogue?

- A. Go to the location the rogue device is indicated to be and disable the power.
- B. Create an SSID on WLAN controller resembling the SSID of the rogue to spoof it and disable clients from connecting to it.
- C. Classify the rogue as malicious in Cisco Prime.
- D. Update the status of the rogue in Cisco Prime to contained.

Answer: C

Question No : 7

Which command is an SNMPv3-specific command that an engineer can use only in Cisco IOS XE?

- A. `snmp-server user remoteuser1 group1 remote 10.12.0.4`
- B. `snmp-server host 172.16.1.33 public`
- C. `snmp-server community comaccess ro 4`
- D. `snmp-server enable traps wireless`

Answer: A

Question No : 8

What two actions must be taken by an engineer configuring wireless Identity-Based Networking for a WLAN to enable VLAN tagging? (Choose two.)

- A. enable AAA override on the WLAN
- B. create and apply the appropriate ACL to the WLAN
- C. update the RADIUS server attributes for tunnel type 64, medium type 65, and tunnel private group type 81

- D. configure RADIUS server with WLAN subnet and VLAN ID
- E. enable VLAN Select on the wireless LAN controller and the WLAN

Answer: A,C

Question No : 9

Which client roam is considered the fastest in a wireless deployment using Cisco IOS XE mobility controllers and mobility agents?

- A. Roam within stack members
- B. Inlet-SPG roam
- C. Interdomain roam
- D. Intermobility roam
- E. Intra-SPG roam

Answer: E

Question No : 10

Clients are failing EAP authentication. A debug shows that an EAPOL start is sent and the clients are then de-authenticated. Which two issues can cause this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The WLC certificate has changed.
- B. The WLAN is not configured for the correct EAP supplicant type.
- C. The shared secret of the WLC and RADIUS server do not match.
- D. The WLC has not been added to the RADIUS server as a client.
- E. The clients are configured for machine authentication, but the RADIUS server is configured for user authentication.

Answer: C,D