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CISCO

300-375

Securing Wireless Enterprise Networks

Exam A

QUESTION 1

An engineer is configuring client MFP. What WLAN Layer 2 security must be selected to use client MFP?

- A. Static WEP
- B. CKIP
- C. WPA + WPA2
- D. 802.1x

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: In 802.11, management frames such as (de)authentication, (dis)association, beacons, and probes are always unauthenticated and unencrypted. In other words, 802.11 management frames are always sent in an unsecured manner, unlike the data traffic, which are encrypted with protocols such as WPA, WPA2, or, at least, WEP, and so forth.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wlan-security/82196-mfp.html#climfp>

QUESTION 2

Which two events are possible outcomes of a successful RF jamming attack? (Choose two.)

- A. unauthentication association
- B. deauthentication multicast
- C. deauthentication broadcast
- D. disruption of WLAN services
- E. physical damage to AP hardware

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: WLAN reliability and efficiency depend on the quality of the radio frequency (RF) media. Each RF is susceptible to RF noise impact. An attacker using this WLAN vulnerability can perform two types of DoS attacks:

- **Disrupt WLAN service** — At the 2.4 GHz unlicensed spectrum, the attack may be unintentional. A cordless phone, Bluetooth devices, microwave, wireless surveillance video camera, or baby monitor can all emit RF energy to disrupt WLAN service. Malicious attacks can manipulate the RF power at 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz

spectrum with a high-gain directional antenna to amplify the attack impact from a distance. With free-space and indoor attenuation, a 1-kW jammer 300 feet away from a building can jam 50 to 100 feet into the office area. The same 1-kW jammer located inside a building can jam 180 feet into the office area. During the attack, WLAN devices in the target area are out of wireless service.

• **Physically damage AP hardware** — An attacker using a high-output transmitter with directional high gain antenna 30 yards away from an access point can pulse enough RF power to damage electronics in the access point putting it being permanently out of service. Such High Energy RF (HERF) guns are effective and are inexpensive to build.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/mse/3350/5-2/wIPS/configuration/guide/msecg_wIPS/msecg_appA_wIPS.html

QUESTION 3

Which CLI command do you use on Cisco IOS XE Software to put the AP named Floor1_AP1 back in the default AP group?

- A. ap Floor1_AP1 ap-groupname default-group
- B. ap name Floor1_AP1 apgroup default-group
- C. ap name Floor1_AP1 ap-groupname default-group
- D. ap name Floor1_AP1 ap-groupname default

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

1. `ap name ap-name ap-group-name ap-group`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>ap name ap-name ap-group-name ap-group</code> Example: <code>Switch# ap name 1240-101 ap-groupname apgroup_16</code>	Assigns the access point to the access point group. The keywords and arguments are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• name—Specifies that the argument following this keyword is the name of an AP that is associated to the switch.• ap-name—AP that you want to associate to the AP group.• ap-group-name—Specifies that the argument following this keyword is the name of the AP group that is configured on the switch.• ap-group—Name of the access point group that is configured on the switch.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3850/software/release/3.2_0_se/multibook/configuration_guide/b_multibook_config_guide_wireless_3850_chapter_0110.html

QUESTION 4

An engineer is configuring a new mobility anchor for a WLAN on the CLI with the **config wlan mobility anchor add 3 10.10.10.10** command, but the command is failing. Which two conditions must be met to be able to enter this command? (Choose two.)

- A. The anchor controller IP address must be within the management interface subnet.
- B. The anchor controller must be in the same mobility group.
- C. The WLAN ID must be enabled.
- D. The mobility group keepalive must be configured.
- E. The indicated WLAN ID must be present on the controller.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

A customer has deployed PEAP authentication with a Novell eDirectory LDAP Server. Which authentication method must be configured on the client to support this deployment?

- A. PEAP(EAP-MSCHAPv2)
- B. PEAP(EAP-TTLS)
- C. PEAP(EAP-GTC)
- D. PEAP(EAP-WPA)

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: PEAP-GTC is the current authentication requirement for the majority of the K-12 schools. WLC does not support MSCHAPv2 for Local EAP Authentication. As a result, you must choose GTC for the EAP Authentication type on the client.

Reference: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/112137-novell-edirectory-00.html>

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