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350-401

Implementing and Operating Cisco Enterprise



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Cisco 350-101 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Automation and AI: Covers Python scripting basics, NETCONFYANG, wireless API interpretation, and AI-driven analytics, operations, and radio resource management within Catalyst Center.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wireless Network Operation: Covers initial configuration of Cisco wireless infrastructure, AP discovery and join processes, AP modes, WLAN setup, and client management policies across platforms like Catalyst Center, ISE, and Spaces.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">802.11 Technology Fundamentals: Covers Wi-Fi governance bodies, regional channel and power regulations, and the core technical principles of 802.11 including modulation, channel width, MIMO, topologies, and frame types.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RF Fundamentals: Covers the behavior of radio waves, how RF signals are measured and interpreted, the mathematics behind RF calculations, and the characteristics of Wi-Fi antennas.
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wireless Monitoring and Management: Covers network maintenance tasks, client monitoring configuration, troubleshooting client connectivity issues, and integrating with external devices and platforms.

350-101 PDF Testsoftware & 350-101 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen

ExamFragen ist eine Website, die kurze aber effiziente Ausbildung zur Cisco 350-101 Zertifizierungsprüfung bietet. Die Cisco 350-101 Zertifizierungsprüfung kann Ihr Leben verändern. Die IT-Fachleute mit Cisco 350-101 Zertifikat haben höheres Gehalt, bessere Beförderungsmöglichkeiten und bessere Berufsaussichten in der IT-Branche.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies 350-101 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q80-Q85):

80. Frage

A university is deploying Cisco Catalyst 9176 APs at several satellite campuses, each with its own subnet and DNS services. The APs will be shipped with only their MAC addresses preregistered on the WLC. The satellite campuses do not use DHCP option 43, but they have access to a central DNS server. IT staff want APs to discover and join the Catalyst 9800 WLC automatically without site visits. Which solution must the IT staff implement?

- A. Set up a multicast group on each different AP subnet to enable automatic controller discovery.
- **B. Create DNS entry `cisco-capwap-controller.localdomain` that resolves to the WLC management IP address.**
- C. Configure a DNS record `ap-discovery` with the controller virtual IP address.
- D. Assign static IP addresses to all 9176 APs and configure the controller to be the DNS server.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

For Cisco Catalyst 9176 APs deployed at remote sites without DHCP option 43, automatic WLC discovery can be accomplished using DNS-based CAPWAP controller discovery. By creating a DNS A record named `cisco-capwap-controller.<domain>` that resolves to the WLC management IP address, APs can query DNS and locate their centralized controller automatically, eliminating the need for site visits or manual configuration. This method is preferred for large-scale or satellite deployments where APs may exist on different subnets and traditional DHCP-based discovery is unavailable. Option A is impractical because manually assigning static IPs to hundreds of APs is operationally complex and error-prone. Option B, using a multicast group, is not supported for cross-subnet controller discovery in CAPWAP; multicast is limited to local subnets. Option D (`ap-discovery`) is not a recognized standard for WLC discovery; Cisco specifically documents `cisco-capwap-controller` as the required DNS entry for CAPWAP-based automatic discovery. This approach ensures zero-touch provisioning, simplifies network operations, and guarantees that APs join the correct controller, supporting centralized management and consistent configuration across multiple campuses.

Reference topics: Wireless Network Implementation - CAPWAP discovery, DNS-based controller discovery, Catalyst 9800 WLC onboarding, zero-touch provisioning.

81. Frage

What is a benefit of applying TACACS authentication for device access?

- A. static user grouping without role differentiation
- B. single user for device and network access
- C. fragmented statistics across controllers and devices
- **D. streamlined administrator access across platforms**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

TACACS+ is used for device administration, especially for GUI and CLI access to infrastructure platforms such as Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLCs, switches, and routers. Cisco defines TACACS+ as a security application that provides centralized validation for users attempting to access a device or network access server, and it separates authentication, authorization, and accounting functions for administrative control. Cisco ISE device administration documentation further states that TACACS+ is used to control and audit network device configuration, allowing devices to query ISE for administrator authentication and authorization while sending accounting records for logging administrator actions.

Therefore, the primary benefit is streamlined administrator access across platforms. Instead of maintaining local administrator accounts independently on every WLC or network device, TACACS+ enables centralized identity validation, role-based authorization, and consistent audit trails. Option A is incorrect because TACACS+ supports differentiated authorization rather than

static grouping. Option B is the opposite of centralized accounting. Option D is inaccurate because TACACS+ is mainly for device administration, whereas client or endpoint network access is typically handled with RADIUS. Reference topics: Wireless Monitoring and Management - AAA for WLC administration, TACACS+ device administration, role-based access, and centralized audit control.

82. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

A wireless controller is deployed at a branch location to facilitate guest client connectivity. A network engineer configures one WLAN using Web authentication and activates web-based method to align with company security policies. Which configuration enables client authentication for this WLAN?

```
wlan webauth 2 webauth
no security ft adaptive
no security wpa
no security wpa wpa2
no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes
no security wpa akm dot1x
security web-auth
security web-auth authentication-list ldapauth
security web-auth parameter-map global
no shutdown
```

- A. wlan webauth 2 webauth
- B. no security wpa akm dot1x
- C. security web-auth
- D. no security wpa wpa2

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The command that enables web-based client authentication on the WLAN is `security web-auth`. Cisco's Catalyst 9800 Web-Based Authentication guide shows the WLAN configuration workflow: enter WLAN configuration mode, disable WPA security for the open Layer 2 guest WLAN, then "Enable web authentication for WLAN" using `security web-auth`. Cisco then applies the authentication list and parameter map with `security web-auth authentication-list ...` and `security web-auth parameter-map ...`, which refine the WebAuth method and portal behavior after WebAuth itself is enabled.

Cisco's LDAP authentication example mirrors the exhibit exactly: `wlan webauth 2 webauth`, removal of WPA

`/802.1X Layer 2 security`, `security web-auth`, `security web-auth authentication-list ldapauth`, and `security web-auth parameter-map global`. Option B only creates or enters the WLAN profile with WLAN ID 2 and SSID name. Options C and D disable WPA2 and 802.1X AKM; they do not authenticate clients. Reference topics:

Client Connectivity Configuration - guest WLAN authentication, WebAuth, Layer 3 security, authentication lists, parameter maps, and Catalyst 9800 WLAN security configuration.

83. Frage

A retail store has a Cisco 9176 FlexConnect AP at a branch location and must ensure that wireless clients continue to access the network even if the WAN link to the central controller is down. The AP must authenticate users locally during outages and still sync with the controller when connectivity is restored. The IT administrator wants centralized management for all APs but requires high availability for branch users.

Which set of CLI commands on the 9800 WLC configures the AP to meet these requirements?

- A. config wlan branch1 flexconnect local-switching

- B. wireless profile policy outageno central authentication
- C. config wireless local ap vlan 6 wlan branch1
- D. wireless profile policy outageflexconnect local authentication

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The correct answer is D. On a Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC, FlexConnect behavior is configured through wireless policy profiles, not legacy AireOS-style config wlan ... syntax. Cisco documents that FlexConnect is intended for remote-office deployments where APs are managed centrally across the WAN, while still being capable of switching traffic locally and performing local client authentication when controller connectivity is lost.

For local authentication on a Catalyst 9800 policy profile, the correct CLI action is to enter wireless profile policy < policy-name > and apply no central authentication. Cisco's configuration guide states that no central authentication disables central authentication and enables local authentication. This directly satisfies the requirement that clients authenticate locally during WAN outages while the AP remains part of a centrally managed 9800 deployment when connectivity is restored.

Option C uses descriptive terminology but not the correct Catalyst 9800 parser syntax. Option A resembles older AireOS-style WLAN configuration and does not configure local authentication. Option B is not a valid 9800 FlexConnect authentication command. In a complete production branch design, local switching and Flex profile/site tag mapping must also be validated, but the command required for the authentication behavior shown in the options is no central authentication. Reference topic: Wireless Network Implementation - FlexConnect, Catalyst 9800 policy profiles, local authentication, WAN resiliency, and branch AP design.

84. Frage

An onsite engineer is working to connect devices to the wireless network using central switching in a corporate environment. Security protocols and network-specific settings must be configured as per enterprise policy. After the initial wireless settings are applied on an iOS tablet, the engineer must ensure that VLAN ID 10 is assigned on the client device to complete a successful enterprise Wi-Fi connection. Which action meets this requirement?

- A. Manually set VLAN ID 10 on the iOS tablets Wi-Fi settings to ensure VLAN 10 is allowed through the APs switch port.
- B. Disable VLAN tagging on the WLAN and configure the APs switch port as an access port on VLAN 10 to assign the VLAN to the client device.
- C. Configure the policy profile to use VLAN 10, and ensure the WLAN profile is mapped to it.
- D. Configure the AP to assign VLAN ID 1 by default and rely on the switch to redirect traffic to VLAN 10 based on MAC address filtering.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In a centrally switched deployment, the WLAN traffic is tunneled via CAPWAP from the AP to the WLC, where VLAN assignment occurs. To ensure that client devices are placed into the correct VLAN (in this case, VLAN 10), the WLAN policy profile must define the VLAN mapping. This allows the WLC to tag client traffic appropriately when forwarding to the upstream switch. Option C is correct because it configures the WLAN profile (policy profile) with VLAN 10, ensuring all clients associating with the WLAN are mapped to the proper VLAN automatically. Option A is incorrect because VLAN tagging is managed centrally on the WLC, and access ports at the AP are typically trunked or transparent in central switching mode. Option B is invalid; manually configuring VLAN on client devices is not feasible or scalable in enterprise deployments and does not integrate with CAPWAP central switching. Option D is also incorrect; relying on MAC-based redirection introduces complexity and is not standard practice for VLAN assignment in centrally switched networks. Cisco Wireless Core Technologies recommend using policy profiles to centrally enforce VLANs, simplifying management, ensuring security compliance, and supporting consistent enterprise Wi-Fi connectivity. Reference topics: Client Connectivity Configuration - VLAN assignment, WLAN policy profiles, centrally switched deployments, Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC.

85. Frage

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