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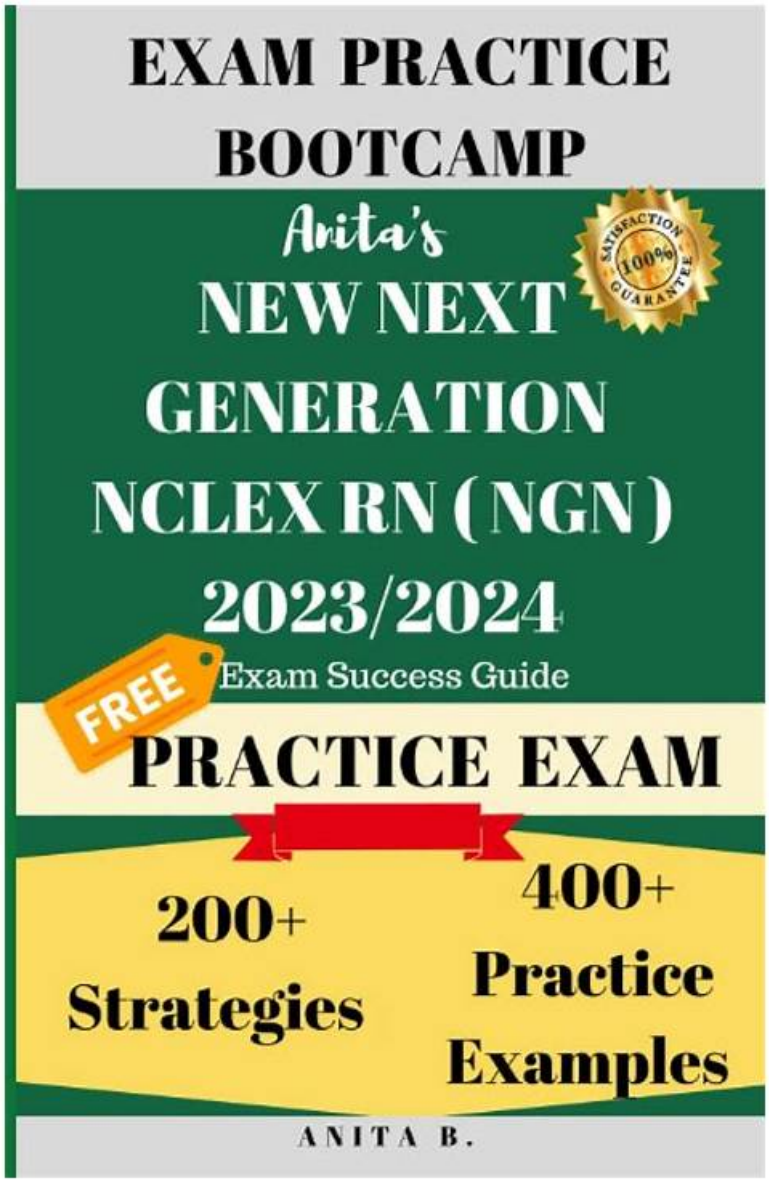

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Cisco 350-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• Wireless Network Implementation: Covers Cisco wireless deployment architectures (Fabric, Mesh, Local, Cloud), physical infrastructure setup, and configuring management access for APs, WLCs, and dashboards.

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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
Which process enables seamless Layer 2 handoff in a wireless network during roaming?

- A. deferred probe response technique
- B. optimized roaming
- C. fast BSS transition protocol
- D. increased beacon interval setting

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer isfast BSS transition protocol, which is IEEE 802.11r Fast Transition. Cisco describes 802.11r BSS Fast Transition as the mechanism used to provide seamless roaming for wireless clients by reducing the time required to roam between access points. It achieves this by allowing keying material to be prepared or cached so that the client does not perform a full authentication exchange every time it moves to another AP within the same mobility domain.
This is specifically relevant to Layer 2 roaming because the client remains in the same Layer 2 network while reassociating to a different BSS. Fast Transition reduces roam latency, which is critical for voice, video, collaboration, barcode scanners, and other real-time applications. Cisco also classifies fast secure roaming as the method used to accelerate client roaming when Layer 2 security is configured on the WLAN. Increased beacon intervals do not provide handoff acceleration. Optimized roaming helps with sticky-client behavior but is not the secure handoff protocol. Deferred probe response is an RF/client steering behavior, not an 802.11 Layer 2 roaming key-transition method. Reference topics:802.11r Fast BSS Transition, Layer 2 roaming, fast secure roaming, WLAN mobility, and Catalyst 9800 roaming design.

NEW QUESTION # 72
A managed service is rolling out advanced wireless infrastructure to support an expanding organization with diverse device types. The implementation requires integration of dynamic endpoint profiling for secure access and device classification. According to the baseline deployment with ISE policy sets, the engineering group must enforce access parameters based on device category rules. Which configuration action must be taken to fulfill the initiative?

- A. Configure profiling groups.
- B. Create device-type groups.
- C. Implement user ID groups.
- D. Define endpoint group mapping.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Dynamic endpoint profiling in Cisco wireless networks is used to classify devices based on type, behavior, and attributes, enabling policy enforcement that adapts to device posture. In a deployment integrated with Cisco ISE, profiling groups are created to define rules and categories for device types such as smartphones, laptops, printers, and IoT devices. These profiling groups allow the wireless controller to map devices to the correct ISE policy sets dynamically, ensuring that security policies, VLAN assignments, and access controls are applied according to the device profile. Option A (device-type groups) is a generic categorization that does not fully leverage ISE dynamic profiling capabilities. Option C (user ID groups) focuses on user identity rather than device characteristics. Option D (endpoint group mapping) is typically applied after device profiling and classification, but initial enforcement requires creating profiling groups. By configuring profiling groups, the IT team ensures that the network can classify endpoints automatically, enforce access policies consistently, and integrate with ISE for context-aware security and compliance monitoring.
Reference topics:Wireless Monitoring and Management - Dynamic endpoint profiling, Cisco ISE policy integration, profiling groups, device classification for secure access.

NEW QUESTION # 73
A network administrator at a marketing company manages a Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller running Cisco IOS XE 17.x. The WLAN named XYZ-Guest is set up for visitors, and the administrator wants to implement a web authentication (WebAuth) portal using an external server to manage guest access. To ensure seamless and secure guest authentication, the controller must be configured to use an external WebAuth server for the WLAN. The administrator must configure the XYZ-Guest WLAN to use an external WebAuth server with a parameter map named webauth-ext. Which set of Cisco IOS XE commands must be used?

- A. wireless wlan XYZ-Guestsecurity web-auth external webauth-ext
- B. wireless wlan XYZ-Guest 2 XYZ-Guestparameter-map webauth-ext
- C. wlan XYZ-Guest 2 XYZ-Guestsecurity web-auth parameter-map webauth-ext
- D. wlan XYZ-Guest 2parameter external security-map webauth-ext

Answer: A

Explanation:
For configuring guest access on a Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC using an external WebAuth server, the WLAN must be explicitly associated with the external server through a parameter map. The correct command syntax in Cisco IOS XE iswireless wlan < wlan-name > followed bysecurity web-auth external < parameter-map > .
This configuration links the WLAN to the external WebAuth server defined in the parameter map, allowing guests to be redirected to the portal for authentication. The parameter map (webauth-ext) contains details such as server IP, port, and other authentication parameters required for the external WebAuth interaction. Option B is incorrect because it improperly uses multiple WLAN names in one command, which is not valid syntax.
Option C usesparameter external security-map, which is invalid and does not associate the WLAN correctly with the WebAuth server. Option D incorrectly combines the security and parameter-map syntax and is not supported in IOS XE for external WebAuth. Cisco Wireless Core Technologies recommends this approach for centralized guest management, allowing consistent enforcement of guest policies, seamless authentication, and integration with external WebAuth servers across multiple WLANs and APs. Reference topics:Client Connectivity Configuration - WebAuth, external guest portal, WLAN parameter map configuration, Cisco IOS XE 17.x.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Refer to the exhibit.
The Catalyst 9800 WLC logs show when a client with MAC address 9C:4E:36:8A:2B:F1 fails to connect to a WLAN configured for Wi-Fi Protected Access 3-Enterprise with 802.1X. Which action must the engineer take to resolve the issue?

- A. Change the WLAN to Wi-Fi Protected Access 2-Personal and configure a preshared key.
- B. Verify the client's Active Directory credentials and ensure that the RADIUS server is reachable.
- C. Disable RADIUS NAC on the policy profile assigned to the WLAN.
- D. Ensure that the AP is using the appropriate credentials.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The log is a Layer 2 802.1X authentication failure, not an AP join or WLAN encryption mismatch. In WPA3- Enterprise, the client

authenticates with 802.1X/EAP through the configured AAA path. Cisco's Catalyst
9800 WPA3 Enterprise configuration requires the necessary RADIUS or AAA servers and authentication lists before enabling WPA3 Enterprise, and the WLAN must reference the dot1x authentication list. Therefore, aCred Failreason points directly at the user/device credential validation path: the supplicant credentials, Active Directory identity source, RADIUS policy match, or RADIUS reachability.
Cisco's 9800 802.1X configuration workflow also shows the controller defining a RADIUS server, adding it to a RADIUS group, creating a dot1x AAA authentication method list, and applying that list to the WLAN. It further recommends checking whether the RADIUS server is alive and using ISE RADIUS Live Logs to inspect authentication requests and results. Option A is wrong because the AP is not the supplicant in this WLAN client authentication event. Option B downgrades the security model and avoids 802.1X rather than fixing it. Option D addresses NAC behavior, not a credential authentication failure. Reference topics:Client Connectivity Configuration - WPA3-Enterprise, 802.1X/EAP, RADIUS authentication, and client authentication troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 75

```
[client-orch-sm] [17419]: (note): MAC: 1111.2222.3333  Association received. BSSID 1234.5678.abcd, WLAN Corp-WLAN,
[client-orch-sm] [17419]: (debug): MAC: 1111.2222.3333  Received Dot11 association request.
[client-auth] [17419]: (note): MAC: 1111.2222.3333  L2 Authentication initiated. method DOT1X, Policy VLAN 50, AAA overri
[auth-mgr] [17419]: (info): [1111.2222.3333:capwap_90000005] auth mgr attr add/change notification is received for attr a
[radius] [17419]: (info): RADIUS: Received from id 1812/115 192.168.1.11:0, Access-Accept, len 309
[radius] [17419]: (info): RADIUS:  Tunnel-Type          [64]    6  VLAN                    [13]
[radius] [17419]: (info): RADIUS:  Tunnel-Medium-Type   [65]    6  ALL_802                 [6]
[radius] [17419]: (info): RADIUS:  Tunnel-Private-Group-Id[81]    6 "100"
[radius] [17419]: (info): Valid Response Packet, Free the identifier
[client-auth] [17419]: (note): MAC: 1111.2222.3333  L2 Authentication Key Exchange Start. Resolved VLAN: 50
```

Refer to the exhibit. A client authenticates via 802.1X against an ISE server that is configured to return a specific VLAN ID (VLAN 100) via an attribute value pair. However, the administrator notices that the client is placed in the wrong VLAN (VLAN 50). What must the administrator implement to resolve the issue?

- A. Configure the policy profile to allow ISE to override the VLAN.
- B. Configure VLAN 100 on the trunk ports of the WLC.
- C. Configure AAA VLAN enable on the WLAN.
- D. Configure VLAN 100 as an SVI on the WLC.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario, the client is placed in the wrong VLAN (VLAN 50) even though the ISE server is configured to assign VLAN 100. The key part of the issue is that the VLAN assignment returned by ISE is not being applied correctly.
Option A: "Configure the policy profile to allow ISE to override the VLAN."This is the correct answer. The policy profile on the Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) should be configured to allow the ISE server's VLAN assignment to override the locally configured VLAN settings on the WLC. Without this, the WLC might default to its pre-configured VLAN (VLAN 50) instead of the VLAN assigned by ISE (VLAN 100).
Option B: "Configure VLAN 100 as an SVI on the WLC."This option is unnecessary. While an SVI (Switched Virtual Interface) is required to route between VLANs, it is not the cause of the issue here. The problem is that the correct VLAN (VLAN 100) is not being applied to the client, not that the WLC lacks an SVI.
Option C: "Configure VLAN 100 on the trunk ports of the WLC."This option is also not relevant. The issue is not with trunking but with VLAN assignment from ISE. The trunking configuration ensures that VLANs are allowed across ports, but it does not address the client being placed in the wrong VLAN.
Option D: "Configure AAA VLAN enable on the WLAN."This option is not directly related to the issue.
While enabling AAA VLAN can allow for more dynamic VLAN assignments, the core issue is related to overriding the default VLAN setting from ISE, which is handled by configuring the policy profile on the WLC.
Therefore,Option Ais the correct solution, as it ensures the WLC will allow the ISE server's VLAN assignment to override the default VLAN on the WLC, resolving the issue of incorrect VLAN assignment.

NEW QUESTION # 76
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