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Cisco 350-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automation and AI: Covers Python scripting basics, NETCONF • YANG, wireless API interpretation, and AI-driven analytics, operations, and radio resource management within Catalyst Center.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

A medium-sized enterprise must provide wireless internet to visitors in their lobby using a Cisco 9800 WLC.

The solution must meet these requirements:

Ensure that guests cannot access the corporate LAN.

Guests are redirected to a login page before browsing.

The guest network must use a separate VLAN from internal users.

Access must be limited to web browsing only.

Guest access does not require any preshared keys or certificates.

Which two actions must be taken to achieve this solution? (Choose two.)

- A. Implement a policy profile with p2p blocking enabled and a guest VLAN.
- B. Deploy a WLAN policy that points wireless users to a webauth parameter map.
- C. Configure a policy profile that uses an external only ACL and guest VLAN.
- D. Create a WLAN that uses a web policy and points to a consent parameter map.
- E. Apply a webauth WLAN with mDNS mode set to drop.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To implement a guest Wi-Fi network on a Cisco 9800 WLC with the requirements mentioned, the solution must ensure that guests are isolated from the corporate LAN and are redirected to a login page before being able to access the internet. Additionally, access needs to be restricted to web browsing only, with no need for preshared keys or certificates.

Option A: "Create a WLAN that uses a web policy and points to a consent parameter map." This is necessary to enforce the login page and redirect users to a webauth page. By creating a WLAN with web policy, you ensure that users are redirected to a captive portal where they can accept the terms and conditions or login to the network. This solution also helps in segregating the guest network from the corporate network, as users are contained within their VLAN.

Option E: "Deploy a WLAN policy that points wireless users to a webauth parameter map." Web authentication (webauth) is an essential part of guest access. Deploying a WLAN policy with webauth ensures that users are directed to the login page (a webauth parameter map), allowing them to authenticate before browsing the internet.

Other options:

Option B would block mDNS, but it does not directly address the need for a login page or VLAN segregation.

Option C is important for enforcing access control policies, but it doesn't fulfill all the requirements of the login page and limited access (web browsing only).

Option D is unrelated to the requirement of providing access only to web browsing, as it primarily addresses peer-to-peer traffic blocking, which is not directly tied to web access control.

Therefore, the correct solution involves combining a web policy with a webauth parameter map for login page redirection (A and E).

NEW QUESTION # 48

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. wireless profile policy outageflexconnect local authentication
- B. config wlan branch1 flexconnect local-switching

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 49

In an RF environment, what does high interference result in?

- A. unreliable frame aggregation
- B. extended coverage patterns
- C. scheduled contention access
- D. inconsistent channel performance

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. inconsistent channel performance . In WLAN RF design, interference is unwanted RF energy in the same or adjacent frequency space that reduces the usable quality of a channel. Cisco defines interference as unwanted RF signals in the same frequency band that can cause degradation or loss of service.

When interference increases, the channel becomes less predictable: clients and APs experience higher contention, more retries, lower modulation rates, reduced throughput, and unstable latency.

Cisco also notes that overlapping channels can create RF interference, leading to connectivity issues and poor throughput. In co-channel interference scenarios, adjacent radios on the same channel interfere with network performance through collisions or excessive CSMA deferrals, degrading WLAN performance. This directly maps to inconsistent channel performance because the channel may appear usable at one moment and congested or impaired the next.

The other answers are not the best operational result. Frame aggregation may be impacted indirectly, but it is not the primary RF-level outcome. Scheduled contention access is not caused by interference. Extended coverage patterns are related to antenna gain, transmit power, and propagation, not high interference.

Reference topic: RF Fundamentals - interference, channel utilization, co-channel interference, adjacent-channel interference, retries, and WLAN performance degradation.

NEW QUESTION # 50

What is an attribute of the workgroup bridge mode for an AP in a wireless network?

- A. broadcast domains are extended across all network interfaces
- B. device integration of a wired segment into a wireless network
- C. allows clients on the 2.4 GHz radio to speak to clients on the 5 GHz radio
- D. traffic movement between two of its Ethernet ports

Answer: B

Explanation:

The workgroup bridge mode on a Cisco access point is designed to integrate a wired network segment into an existing wireless

infrastructure. In this mode, the AP acts as a client to a root AP or wireless controller- managed network, bridging Ethernet-connected devices on its wired ports to the wireless LAN. This is commonly deployed in environments where wired devices, such as printers, legacy systems, or isolated office equipment, require network connectivity but cannot directly connect to the wired backbone.

Traffic from devices on the wired segment is encapsulated and transmitted over the wireless link to the root AP, effectively extending network access without running physical cabling. Unlike bridging between multiple AP radios (2.4 GHz vs. 5 GHz), or providing inter-Ethernet port forwarding, the primary attribute of a workgroup bridge is wireless-to-wired integration, not radio-to-radio communication or internal LAN segmentation. Broadcast domains are limited to the bridged wired segment and the wireless uplink; they are not automatically extended across all interfaces without VLAN configuration.

Cisco deployment guides emphasize that workgroup bridge mode is ideal for connecting remote wired clusters to a centralized WLAN, providing seamless connectivity while maintaining security and management under the controller or root AP. Reference topic: Wireless Network Implementation - AP operational modes, workgroup bridge, and wired segment integration.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Exhibit:

```
telemetry ietf subscription 1011
encoding encode-tdl
filter tdl-uri /services;serviceName=ewlc/wlan_config
source-address 10.1.1.1
stream native
update-policy on-change
```



Refer to the exhibit. An organization wants to use Cisco Spaces for location analytics, and an engineer is setting up the Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC to send location data. The Spaces connector has already been configured and is operational on the WLC. The engineer must now configure the controller to forward telemetry data to the correct Spaces cloud endpoint using TLS to complete the integration. Which CLI command must be added to the box in the code?

- A. profile spaces-profile receiver 198.51.100.10 57555 protocol tls-native
- B. profile spaces-profile ip address 198.51.100.10 receiver tls-native
- C. receiver ip address 198.51.100.10 57555 protocol tls-native profile spaces-profile
- D. receiver protocol tls-native profile spaces-profile ip address 198.51.100.10 57555

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct command is receiver ip address 198.51.100.10 57555 protocol tls-native profile spaces-profile because it matches the Cisco IOS XE model-driven telemetry subscription syntax used on Catalyst

9800 controllers. Cisco documents the receiver statement under telemetry ietf subscription as receiver ip address ip-address receiver-port protocol protocol profile name, and describes it as the command that configures the receiver IP address, port, protocol, and profile for telemetry notifications.

In the exhibit, the subscription already defines the telemetry feed: encode-tdl encoding, a native stream, the TDL URI for ewlc/wlan_config, the WLC source address, and an on-change update policy. What is missing is the collector destination. For Cisco Spaces or Catalyst Center-style integrations, the WLC must know where to export telemetry and which secure transport profile to use. Cisco troubleshooting examples for Catalyst

9800 telemetry use the same command structure: receiver ip address X.X.X.X 25103 protocol tls-native profile ... under the telemetry subscription.

Options A, B, and D are invalid because they reorder the CLI keywords. IOS XE telemetry configuration is parser-order sensitive: the command begins with receiver ip address, followed by the receiver port, then protocol, then profile. Reference topic: Wireless Monitoring and Management - Catalyst 9800 streaming telemetry, Cisco Spaces integration, TLS transport, and telemetry receiver configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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