

# 350-101 Online Prüfungen, 350-101 Lernhilfe



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>> **350-101 Online Prüfungen** <<

## 350-101 Lernhilfe & 350-101 Prüfungsfrage

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## Cisco 350-101 Prüfungsplan:


Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wireless Monitoring and Management: Covers network maintenance tasks, client monitoring configuration, troubleshooting client connectivity issues, and integrating with external devices and platforms.</li></ul>
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wireless Network Implementation: Covers Cisco wireless deployment architectures (Fabric, Mesh, Local, Cloud), physical infrastructure setup, and configuring management access for APs, WLCs, and dashboards.</li></ul>
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Automation and AI: Covers Python scripting basics, NETCONF</li><li>• YANG, wireless API interpretation, and AI-driven analytics, operations, and radio resource management within Catalyst Center.</li></ul>

## Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies 350-101 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q73-Q78):

73. Frage

Exhibit:

```
wlan CompanyWLAN 1 CompanyProfile
no shutdown
security wpa akm dot1x
security wpa wpa2
security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes
```



Refer to the exhibit. A Cisco 9800 WLC is deployed at a branch location to facilitate secure client connectivity. A network engineer configures a WLAN using WPA2 Enterprise authentication and activates the RADIUS server-based method to align with company security policies. Which CLI command must be added to the box in the configuration to enable client authentication for this WLAN?

- A. security authentication dot1x RADIUS\_AUTH\_LIST
- **B. security dot1x authentication-list RADIUS\_AUTH\_LIST**
- C. security authentication CompanyWLAN1 RADIUS\_AUTH\_LIST
- D. security dot1x RADIUS\_AUTH\_LIST CompanyWLAN1

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

The correct command is `security dot1x authentication-list RADIUS_AUTH_LIST`. On a Catalyst 9800 WLC, the WLAN configuration must bind the WLAN's 802.1X authentication process to an AAA authentication method list. Cisco's Catalyst 9800 802.1X configuration workflow shows the WLAN entered with `wlan < profile-name > < wlan-id > < ssid-name >`, followed by the command `security dot1x authentication-list < dot1x-list-name >`. Cisco configuration guide examples also show the same syntax under WLAN configuration mode as `Device(config-wlan)# security dot1x authentication-list auth-list-name`.

In the exhibit, `security wpa akm dot1x` enables 802.1X as the key-management method, while `security wpa wpa2` and `security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes` establish WPA2/AES security. These statements define the WLAN security framework, but they do not identify which AAA method list will be used to reach the RADIUS backend. The missing command must therefore attach the named authentication list `RADIUS_AUTH_LIST` to dot1x authentication. Options A, B, and C are parser-invalid or incorrectly ordered IOS XE syntax.

Reference topic: Client Connectivity Configuration - WPA2-Enterprise WLAN configuration, 802.1X authentication, AAA method lists, RADIUS-backed client access, and Catalyst 9800 WLAN security commands.

#### 74. Frage

How does MIMO operate during wireless transmission?

- **A. It uses multiple radio paths to increase throughput and reliability.**
- B. It applies frequency hopping to prevent crosstalk.
- C. It limits data paths to a single antenna for error reduction.
- D. It shares a single connection among endpoints for coverage expansion.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

MIMO, or Multiple-Input Multiple-Output, is a core 802.11n and later wireless technology that uses multiple transmit and receive radio chains and antennas to improve wireless performance. Cisco's Wireless RF Reference Guide explains that IEEE 802.11n introduced MIMO, replacing the older single-radio SISO model with multiple radios, each using its own antenna, to increase data rates and improve reception in multipath environments. Cisco also notes that weak or distorted multipath signals can be received by more than one radio and reconstructed, improving decode quality and reliability.

This directly supports option A: MIMO exploits multiple RF paths rather than treating multipath as purely destructive. Depending on implementation, MIMO can use spatial diversity, maximal ratio combining, and spatial streams to increase throughput, improve signal-to-noise ratio, reduce retries, and make more efficient use of airtime. Cisco describes spatial stream notation such as 4x4:4 as four transmitters, four receivers, and four spatial streams. Option B describes frequency hopping, not MIMO. Option C is not a MIMO function.

Option D is the opposite of MIMO because MIMO deliberately uses multiple antennas and radio paths.

Reference topics: 802.11 Technology Fundamentals - MIMO, spatial streams, multipath, SISO versus MIMO, and 802.11n/ac/ax PHY enhancements.

#### 75. Frage

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

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

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.

#### 76. Frage

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

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

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

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.

#### 77. Frage

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/21

spanning-tree portfast disable
```

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is configuring a switch port for a Cisco Spaces deployment at a new branch site. The Spaces connector requires access to the management VLAN 30. The network team plans to add more analytics services in the future, so the configuration must also allow for easy scalability and avoid service interruption for currently connected devices and default switch VLAN settings. Which set of commands must be added to the box in the CLI to complete the configuration?

- A. `switchport mode access``switchport trunk allowed vlan 30``switchport access native vlan`
- B. `switchport mode access``switchport access vlan 30`
- C. `switchport mode trunk``switchport trunk allowed vlan 30`
- D. `switchport mode access``switchport trunk allowed vlan 30``switchport trunk native vlan none`

**Antwort: C**

**Begründung:**

The correct answer is D. Cisco Spaces connector deployments often require a VLAN on which the connector is reachable for management or data, and Cisco Spaces wired gateway guidance identifies the connector VLAN as the VLAN used for communication to the connector. The same guidance also supports multiple source VLANs for monitored wired devices, which aligns with the requirement for future analytics-service scalability.

A trunk port is the proper design choice because it can carry multiple VLANs over the same physical interface. Cisco Catalyst switch documentation states that an access port carries traffic for only one VLAN, while an IEEE 802.1Q trunk carries multiple VLANs and supports tagged traffic. The command `switchport trunk allowed vlan 30` limits the trunk initially to VLAN 30, satisfying the current management VLAN requirement without changing the native VLAN or other default VLAN settings. Cisco also documents that an allowed VLAN list limits VLAN membership only on the associated trunk port, so it does not affect other switch ports.

Option A works only for a single untagged VLAN and is less scalable. Options B and C mix access mode with trunk-only commands and are syntactically or operationally invalid. Reference topic: Wireless Monitoring and Management - Cisco Spaces connector deployment, VLAN reachability, trunking, and analytics service scalability.

## 78. Frage

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