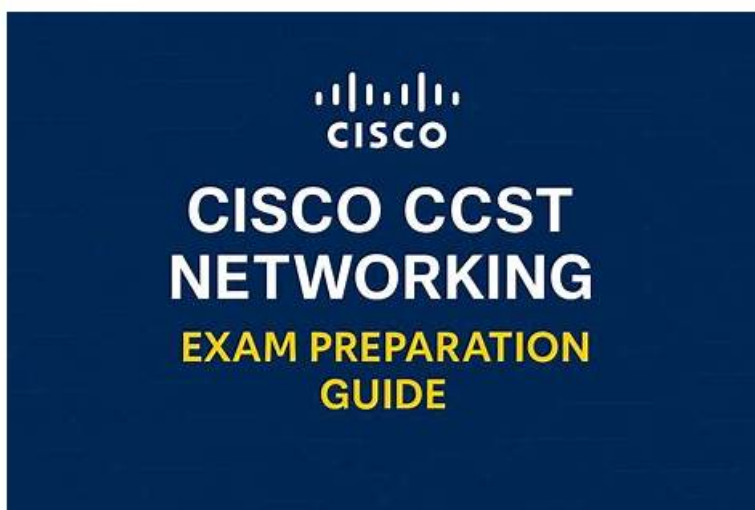


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Cisco 350-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Client Connectivity Configuration: Covers configuring authentication both on and off the controller, setting up client connectivity across different operating systems, roaming behavior, and wireless guest network configuration.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

Topic 4	<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 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.

Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is a benefit of network adaptability in terms of improved operational outcomes when using AI-RRM in Cisco Catalyst Center?

- A. reduction of co-channel interference
- B. provisioning of static device addresses
- C. categorization of users by authentication type
- D. transmission of regular software update schedules

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is reduction of co-channel interference. AI-RRM in Cisco Catalyst Center is designed for RF optimization, not IP addressing, software scheduling, or user identity classification. Cisco describes AI-enhanced RRM as applying artificial intelligence and machine learning to optimize RF environments and automate/adapt RF parameter tuning for Cisco wireless networks. This is directly tied to operational RF outcomes such as improved channel planning, transmit power behavior, channel width decisions, and better spectrum utilization.

Co-channel interference occurs when multiple AP radios operate on the same channel within hearing range, forcing devices to share airtime and increasing contention. AI-RRM uses telemetry, analytics, and learned RF behavior to recommend or apply more optimal RF configurations. Cisco specifically states that AI-enhanced RRM optimization can produce improvements such as up to a 40 percent reduction in co-channel interference and SNR gains for wireless clients. Cisco's AI-RRM deployment guidance also identifies AP radio distribution and utilization analysis as critical for minimizing co-channel interference and optimizing wireless performance.

Therefore, option B is the only operational outcome aligned with AI-RRM's purpose. Reference topic:

Automation and AI - Cisco Catalyst Center AI-RRM, RF analytics, RRM automation, channel optimization, and wireless AIOps.

NEW QUESTION # 54

```
wlan Dev_WiFi 2 Dev_WiFi
security ft
security wpa wpa3
security wpa psk set-key ascii 0 1122334455
no security wpa akm dot1x
security wpa akm ft psk
security wpa akm ft sae
security wpa akm ft sae ext-key
security wpa akm psk
security wpa akm sae
security wpa akm sae ext-key
security pmf optional
```

Refer to the exhibit. A startup company has recently moved to new offices and performed a full network refresh. The application development team requested a high-speed reliable wireless network to use for testing real-time applications. Although, the wireless network is Wi-Fi 7 enabled, the wireless clients are connecting using lower speeds. Which configuration must be applied on the WLC to increase throughput?

- A. security wpa wpa2 wpa3 aes512
- B. security wpa wpa2 wpa3 tkip512
- C. security wpa wpa2 ciphers gcmp256
- D. security wpa3 akm sae ext-key

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct configuration is security wpa wpa2 ciphers gcmp256. The WLAN already contains WPA3, SAE, FT-SAE, SAE-EXT-KEY, and FT-SAE-EXT-KEY AKMs, so adding another SAE-EXT-KEY command is not the missing element. For Wi-Fi 7 operation, Cisco states that WPA3-Personal requires GCMP256 with SAE-EXT-KEY and/or FT + SAE-EXT-KEY, and that AES/CCMP128 clients do not operate as Wi-Fi 7 clients when the required stronger cipher combination is absent. Cisco's Catalyst 9800 WPA3 security enhancement guide gives the CLI syntax directly: security wpa wpa2 ciphers gcmp256, which configures GCMP-256 cipher support.

Option D is therefore the only valid WLC command that enables the required cipher for Wi-Fi 7-capable client operation and higher throughput behavior. Option A uses incorrect syntax and is already functionally represented in the exhibit as security wpa akm sae ext-key. Options B and C use invalid cipher constructs; TKIP is legacy and incompatible with modern high-throughput WLAN operation. Reference topics: 802.11be / Wi-Fi 7 security requirements, WPA3-Personal, SAE-EXT-KEY, GCMP-256 cipher support, and Catalyst 9800 WLAN security configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 55



Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator must configure a client management parameter for a wireless deployment in a multi-site enterprise. The enterprise is using Cisco ISE as the management platform to oversee wireless access policies. To meet the organization's compliance requirements, all wireless endpoints must be evaluated against a posture policy before gaining access. Which configuration change must be applied on the WLAN level of the WLC to meet the requirement?

- A. wireless profile policy WLAN-Staffnac
- B. config wlan WLAN-StaffWLAN-staffradius enable
- C. config wlan WLAN-staff enable aaa-override
- D. wireless profile policy WLAN-Staff config wlan 5 enable radius

Answer: C

Explanation:

To enforce endpoint compliance using Cisco ISE, the WLC must allow AAA policies configured on the ISE to override the WLAN default access policies. Enabling aaa-override on the WLAN allows the WLC to apply RADIUS-supplied attributes from Cisco ISE, including user roles, VLAN assignment, and posture evaluation outcomes, to connected clients. This is essential for enterprise environments where a posture policy (e.g., checking device security posture, anti-virus status, OS updates) must be applied prior to granting full network access.

Without enabling aaa-override, the WLC would ignore the RADIUS-supplied attributes and enforce only the WLAN-level defaults, preventing compliance-based enforcement. Option B (wireless profile policy WLAN-Staffnac) is invalid syntax; the WLAN profile must be configured via AAA overrides rather than a standalone NAC profile. Options C and D incorrectly attempt to manipulate radius enable commands at the WLAN or profile level but do not facilitate endpoint posture assessment enforcement.

Cisco's official wireless deployment guides recommend aaa-override whenever integration with Cisco ISE or other RADIUS servers is used for role assignment, VLAN mapping, or posture policy enforcement. Reference topic: Client Connectivity Configuration - WLAN AAA override, Cisco ISE integration, posture policy enforcement, and compliance-based access.

NEW QUESTION # 56

A network engineer must isolate all guest users connected to the WLAN on a Cisco 9800 WLC so they cannot communicate with

each other but can access the internet. The WLAN must meet these requirements:

*SSID named VisitorAccess assigned to VLAN 30

*guests prohibited from sharing files with other guests

*must be scalable to multiple access points in the building

Which action must the network engineer take to meet the requirements?

- A. Enable multicast mode and associate a RADIUS server with the guest WLAN.
- B. Set up local authentication and map the WLAN to a dedicated guest VLAN.
- C. Set up a FlexConnect group and use local switching for the guest WLAN internet access.
- **D. Enable P2P blocking in the policy profile and map the WLAN to a dedicated guest VLAN.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The requirement is guest client isolation, not merely guest authentication or internet breakout. On a Catalyst 9800 WLC, peer-to-peer blocking is the correct control because it prevents wireless clients associated to the same WLAN from communicating directly with one another. Cisco defines peer-to-peer blocking as a WLAN security feature applied to individual WLANs, where each client inherits the WLAN's P2P blocking behavior, and traffic can be bridged locally, dropped, or forwarded upstream. For this scenario, the appropriate action is the drop behavior, because guest-to-guest file sharing must be prohibited while upstream internet access remains available.

The dedicated guest VLAN, VLAN 30, provides traffic segmentation from production networks and creates a clean policy boundary for VisitorAccess. Cisco's Catalyst 9800 configuration model maps WLANs to policy profiles, and the policy profile defines client network and switching policy, including VLAN association.

Options B, C, and D do not solve client isolation: local authentication validates users, FlexConnect/local switching changes traffic forwarding behavior, and multicast/RADIUS does not block unicast guest-to-guest traffic. Reference topics: Client Connectivity Configuration - guest WLAN design, P2P blocking, VLAN segmentation, and Catalyst 9800 WLAN-to-policy mapping.

NEW QUESTION # 57

What is the maximum transmit power level allowed for 2.4 GHz in the United States?

- A. 23 dBm
- B. 36 dBm
- **C. 30 dBm**
- D. 20 dBm

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is 30 dBm, which equals 1 watt of conducted transmit power. In the United States, the 2.4- GHz ISM band used by 802.11b/g/n/ax Wi-Fi falls under FCC Part 15.247. The FCC rule permits digital modulation systems in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band and specifies that the maximum conducted output power is 1 Watt. Converting watts to dBm uses the formula $\text{dBm} = 10 \log_{10}(\text{mW})$: 1 watt equals 1000 mW, and $10 \log_{10}(1000) = 30 \text{ dBm}$.

This is also consistent with Cisco wireless configuration behavior, where Cisco controller Radio Resource Management transmit-power limits use dBm values and support a configurable transmit-power range up to 30 dBm. The key distinction is that 30 dBm is conducted transmit power, while 36 dBm commonly represents an EIRP value when antenna gain is included, such as 30 dBm transmitter output plus 6 dBi antenna gain. Cisco RF fundamentals emphasize that antenna gain affects coverage and radiated energy, so transmit power and EIRP must not be confused. Reference topic: RF Fundamentals - dBm, mW conversion, regulatory domains, transmit power, antenna gain, and EIRP.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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