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The second format is a web-based format that can be accessed from browsers like Firefox, Microsoft Edge, Chrome, and Safari. It means you don't need to download or install any software or plugins to take the Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies practice test. The web-based format of the Cisco 350-101 Certification Exams practice test supports all operating systems. The third and last format is desktop software format which can be accessed after installing the software on your Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies (350-101) Windows Pc or Laptop. These formats are built especially for the students so they don't stop preparing for the Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies (350-101) certification.

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	• Automation and AI: Covers Python scripting basics, NETCONF • YANG, wireless API interpretation, and AI-driven analytics, operations, and radio resource management within Catalyst Center.
Topic 3	• Wireless Network Implementation: Covers Cisco wireless deployment architectures (Fabric, Mesh, Local, Cloud), physical infrastructure setup, and configuring management access for APs, WLCs, and dashboards.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• Wireless Monitoring and Management: Covers network maintenance tasks, client monitoring configuration, troubleshooting client connectivity issues, and integrating with external devices and platforms.
Topic 6	• 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.

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Cisco Implementing and Operating Cisco Wireless Core Technologies Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

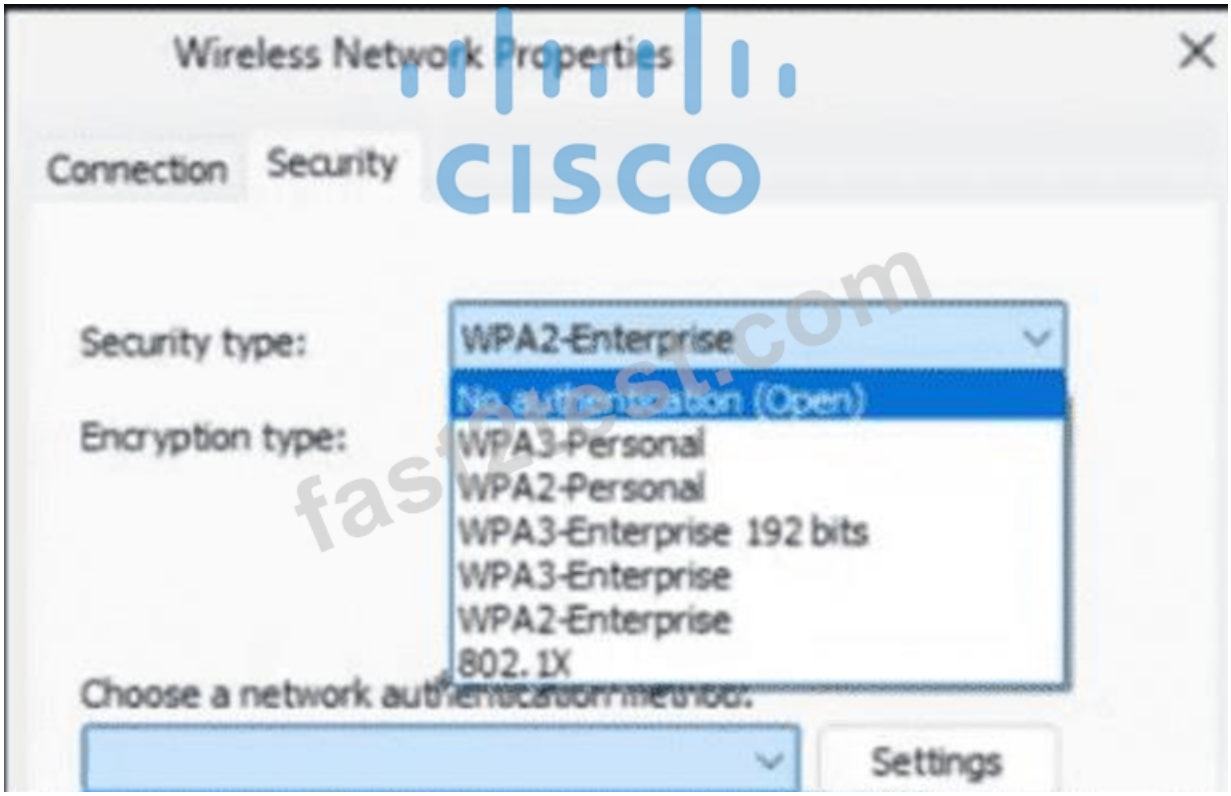
NEW QUESTION # 77
An organization must manage ongoing firmware updates for redundant controllers in the network. They will use Cisco Catalyst Center for deployment and visibility. The current environment uses centralized and distributed management approaches. Automation and reporting are critical to minimize operational workload.
Which method must be used to manage structured update processes and monitor progress throughout the update cycle?

- A. inventory snapshots from hardware report
- B. software templates
- C. software image management workflows
- D. lifecycle workflow

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct method issoftware image management workflows, specifically Cisco Catalyst Center Software Image Management, commonly referenced as SWIM. Cisco documents SWIM as the mechanism used to manage software upgrades and maintain consistency of image versions across the network. It provides an image repository, golden-image assignment, image distribution, activation, readiness checks, and scheduled execution. Cisco's wireless automation guidance specifically states that SWIM is used to update Catalyst
9800 Series Wireless Controller software by distributing the image from the Catalyst Center repository to wireless controllers and upgrading the images running on those controllers; both stages can run immediately or be scheduled for a defined maintenance window.
Option C is also validated by Catalyst Center's update-status and workflow views. Cisco documentsImage Update Statusas the view that shows all update tasks, filters by in-progress, success, or failure, and displays a progress bar for active updates. The workflow view then exposes distribution and activation task status, timing, prechecks, postchecks, checksum verification, and AP pre-image download details. Inventory snapshots and templates do not execute controller firmware upgrades, and "lifecycle workflow" is too generic.
Reference topics:Wireless Monitoring and Management - Catalyst Center SWIM, image compliance, golden images, controller upgrade automation, and update progress reporting.

NEW QUESTION # 78
Exhibit:



Refer to the exhibit. An onsite engineer is working to connect devices to the wireless network in a corporate environment. The network requirements dictate that WPA2-Enterprise security must be used with certificate- based mutual authentication to align with enterprise policy, which requires client and server certificates for secure access. After the initial wireless settings are applied on a Windows-based workstation, the engineer must select the appropriate authentication method in the client network properties to complete a successful enterprise Wi-Fi connection. Which option in the "Choose a network authentication method" dropdown meets this requirement?

- A. TEAP
- B. EAP-TLS
- C. MSCHAPv2
- D. PEAP

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct authentication method isEAP-TLS. WPA2-Enterprise uses 802.1X/EAP authentication rather than a pre-shared key, and the supplicant, authenticator, and RADIUS authentication server participate in the enterprise authentication exchange. Cisco documentation states that in enterprise WPA/WPA2 operation,
802.1X/EAP is used for authentication and provides strong authentication between the client and authentication server.
The decisive requirement in the question iscertificate-based mutual authentication requiring both client and server certificates. Cisco explicitly describes EAP-TLS as requiring both server-side and client-side certificates, while PEAP requires only a server-side certificate and normally authenticates the client with password-based credentials inside the protected tunnel. Cisco Secure ACS documentation also states that EAP-TLS uses the certificates of the authentication server and the end-user client, enforcing mutual authentication.
MSCHAPv2 is a password-based inner authentication method, not certificate-based mutual authentication.
PEAP protects credential exchange with a server certificate but does not inherently require a client certificate.
TEAP can support flexible tunneled authentication, but the strict client-and-server certificate requirement maps directly toEAP-TLS.
Reference topic:Client Connectivity Configuration - WPA2-Enterprise, 802.1X supplicant configuration, EAP methods, certificates, and RADIUS authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 79
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. Deploy a WLAN policy that points wireless users to a webauth parameter map.
- B. Apply a webauth WLAN with mDNS mode set to drop.
- C. Implement a policy profile with p2p blocking enabled and a guest VLAN.
- D. Configure a policy profile that uses an external only ACL and guest VLAN.
- E. Create a WLAN that uses a web policy and points to a consent parameter map.

Answer: A,E

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 Bwould block mDNS, but it does not directly address the need for a login page or VLAN segregation.
Option Cis 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 Dis 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 # 80
Which condition is required for a line-of-sight RF connection?

- A. No physical objects between the transmitter and receiver
- B. Wireless multipath signal propagation to the client
- C. MIMO connection support on both wireless radios
- D. Delay on wireless signal delivery introduced by reflection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 81
What is an attribute of the workgroup bridge mode for an AP in a wireless network?

- A. device integration of a wired segment into a wireless network
- B. broadcast domains are extended across all network interfaces
- 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: A

Explanation:
Theworkgroup bridge modeon a Cisco access point is designed to integrate awired 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 iswireless-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 forconnecting 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 # 82
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