Juniper

Exam Questions JN0-460

Mist AI Wired - Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired)

NEW QUESTION 1
What are thetwo ways to forward BUM trafficwhen usingEVPN?(Choose two.)

A. Use static routes.
B. Use BGP neighborship.
C. Use ingress replication.
D. Use underlay replication.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 2
Which two steps must be performed when configuringDynamic Port Configuration (DPC)in theJuniper Mist dashboard?(Choose two.)

A. Select the Configuration Profile that client devices will be assigned to when matching the DPC.
B. Define the polling frequency for DPC.
C. Assign the ports on which you would like to enable Dynamic Configuration.
D. Define the minimum Junos version.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3
What are the availableWired Assurance subscriptionsforJuniper Mist switchesin terms ofport numbers?

A. 24-port switch only
B. 12-port and 24-port switches only
C. 12-port, 24-port, and 48-port switches
D. 12-port switch only

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
You want a Juniper cloud-ready switch to connect to theJuniper Mist Cloud. In this scenario, which two statements are correct?(Choose two.)

A. The switch must be running Junos OS version 23.2 or higher.
B. The switch needs outbound connectivity to the Juniper Mist Cloud using either TCP port 2200 or port 443.
C. The switch must connect to the Juniper Agile Licensing Portal.
D. The switch must connect to a DNS server.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5
You want to receivee-mail notificationswhen there are issues with your switches. Where would you configure this capability in theMist dashboard?

A. Marvis conversational interface
B. Wired SLEs
C. Alerts Configuration
D. Marvis Actions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
Which action would site-level network administrators be able to perform?

A. create a config template
B. modify an RF template
C. reboot an access point
D. assign access points to the site

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Juniper Mist role-based access control (RBAC),site-level administratorshave limited privileges to manage devices within their assigned sites.
They cannot modify organization-level templates or global settings but can performoperational tasks, includingrebooting APs or switchesand monitoring their status.
This ensures proper delegation of duties while maintaining centralized configuration control.
[References:Juniper Mist Role-Based Access Control and Administrator Roles Documentation, , ,]

NEW QUESTION 7
What is meant when aMarvis Actionis shown as ??AI Validated???

A. The issue which triggered an alert has been set to Resolved status.
B. Marvis has observed a new issue.
C. Marvis has observed a recurring issue.
D. Marvis has observed an issue that is no longer present.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct about thePost-Install user??s role?

A. It is used for help-desk monitoring and workflow for all sites.
B. It has access limited to installing APs and switches at all sites.
C. It has read-only access to all sites.
D. It has full access to all sites.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
Which statement is correct regarding the Mist UI?

A. The Mist UI is used to manage network devices.
B. The Mist UI is used to distribute routes between your wireless and physical networks.
C. The Mist UI is used by clients to connect to wireless networks.
D. The Mist UI is used by cloud providers to provision VMs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheMist UI(User Interface) is Juniper??s cloud-based management platform used tomanage both wired and wireless devices, including EX, QFX, and SRX platforms.
It provides centralized visibility, configuration, analytics, and AI-driven insights for the entire enterprise network infrastructure.
WithinWired Assurance, the Mist UI enables device claiming, switch templates, configuration management, and SLE monitoring.
[References:Juniper Mist Cloud Overview – Wired and Wireless Management, ,]

NEW QUESTION 10
Which subscription is required to use Marvis?

A. Access Assurance
B. IoT Assurance
C. Virtual Network Assistant
D. Wired Assurance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Which three steps should be part of the campus fabric deployment?(Choose three.)

A. Define the physical connections.
B. Define the networks of interest.
C. Configure the DNS server.
D. Choose the topology.
E. Configure the group-based policy (GBP) tag.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 13
You are asked to apply the samesystem-level configurationacross all the devices in multiple sites usingMist AI.
According to Juniper Networks, which solution should you use in this scenario?

A. Use the CLI on each device.
B. Use the site-level switch configuration option in Mist AI.
C. Use an organization-level template in Mist AI.
D. Use the individual switch configuration option in Mist AI.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14
What are three ways that data is collected from the Mist backend?(Choose three.)

A. RESTful API
B. Webhook
C. WebSocket
D. Syslog
E. SNMP

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 19
You are asked to deploy a5-stage IP Clos campus fabricusingclaim codesfor all of the switches.
Whichtwo statementsare correct about this process?(Choose two.)

A. The switches do not need to be assigned to the site where you plan to deploy the campus fabric.
B. The switches must be online when you begin the Campus Fabric wizard.
C. The switches do not need to be online when you begin the Campus Fabric wizard.
D. The switches must be assigned to the site where you plan to deploy the campus fabric.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 21
Site A is configured with a WLAN and a policy. The administrator creates a configuration template at the organization level with additional policies for the same WLAN and mentions Site A in this template.
In this scenario, which statement is correct?

A. The policy that is created in the config template at the organization level will execute first.
B. The policy created at the organization level can be applied to a site group, not to an individual site.
C. The policy that is created at the site level will execute first.
D. There is no option to mention the site in the config template at the organization level.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Anorganization-level configuration templatecan only be applied tosite groups, not to individual sites.
Therefore, a single site such as Site A cannot be directly specified inside an org-level template.
[References:, Juniper Mist Wireless and Wired Deployment Guide – Configuration Templates and Hierarchy, Mist Cloud Configuration Hierarchy Overview, ==========,]

NEW QUESTION 22
Which component performsVXLAN encapsulation and de-encapsulation?

A. VLAN
B. VTEP
C. root bridge
D. WXLAN policy

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24
Which two Marvis Wired Assurance actions require a Juniper switch?(Choose two.)

A. EAP/802.1X failure
B. bad cable
C. negotiation mismatch
D. missing VLAN

Answer: BC

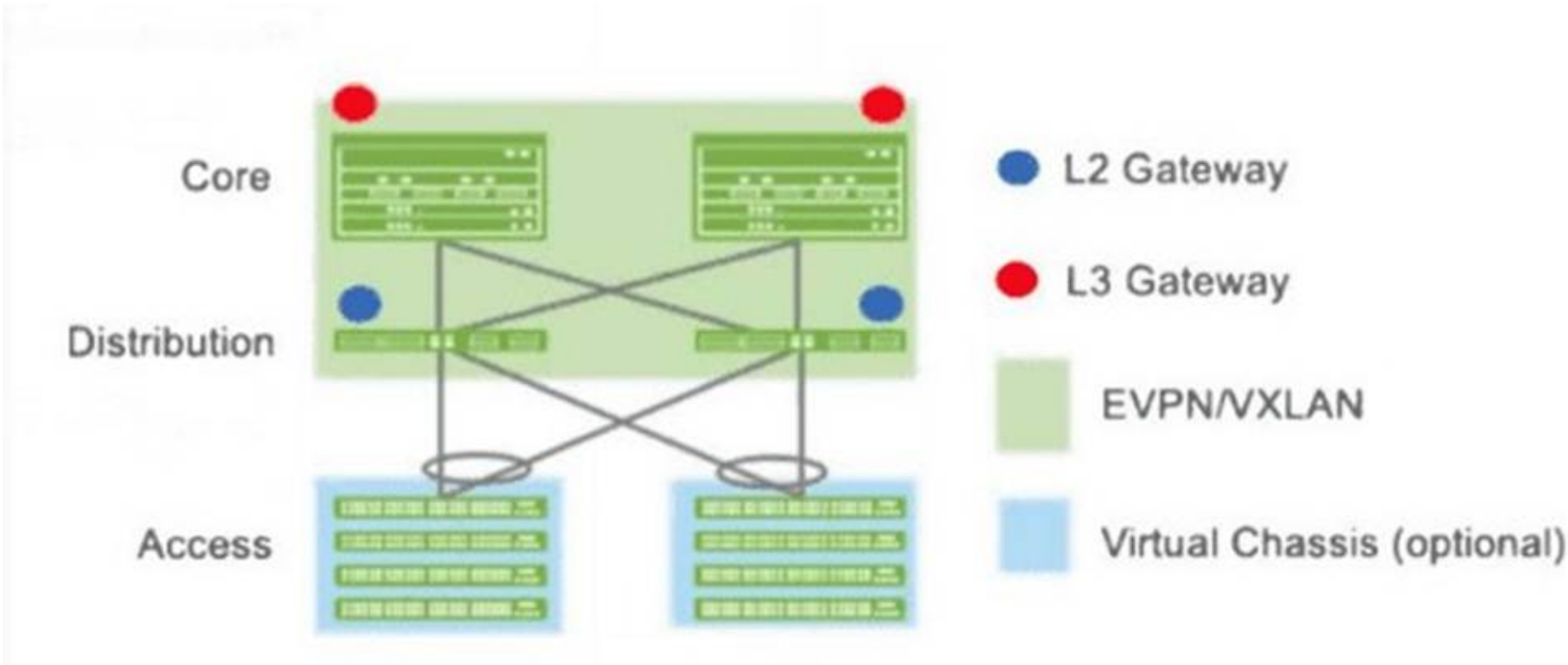
Explanation:
Marvis, the AI-driven virtual network assistant in Mist, provides real-time troubleshooting insights for both wired and wireless devices.
When used withWired Assurance, certain actions require Juniper EX or QFX switches for telemetry collection.
Two of these wired-specific actions are:
Bad Cable Detection– triggered when electrical faults or poor cable quality are observed through LLDP or physical diagnostics.
[References:Juniper Mist Marvis Wired Assurance Overview, ,]

NEW QUESTION 29
In a Juniper Mistcampus fabric deploymentusingEVPN-VXLAN, which component performs the VXLAN encapsulation and de-encapsulation functions?

A. VLAN
B. VTEP
C. EVPN route reflector
D. GBP tag

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30
Click the Exhibit button.



Which campus fabric architecture is shown in the exhibit?

A. core-distribution – edge-routed bridging (ERB)
B. 5-stage IP Clos
C. 3-stage IP Clos
D. core-distribution – centrally-routed bridging (CRB)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34
A company is planning to deploy aJuniper Mist campus fabricand wants to implementgroup-based policy (GBP)for microsegmentation.
Which statement is correct in this scenario?

A. GBP requires access switches to be EX4100 or EX4400 switches.
B. GBP configuration should be repeated on every individual switch in the fabric.
C. GBP configuration must be applied to each individual switch in the fabric using the CLI.
D. GBP can be implemented on any Juniper Networks switch that supports EVPN-VXLAN.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
Which two statements are correct about switch adoption?(Choose two.)

A. Greenfield switch adoption requires cloud-enabled switches with a claim or activation code.
B. Switch adoption uses SSH over TCP port 443.
C. Switch adoption requires Mist AP.
D. Brownfield switch adoption requires manual adoption and is used for switches that do not have a claim or activation code.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 40
You have two sites connected to an EVPN network. Each site is using the172.16.1.0/24network for its own respective site.
How does EVPN prevent overlap in this scenario?

A. It elects a designated forwarder.
B. It uses a Layer 2 gateway.
C. It uses a route distinguisher.
D. It uses an Ethernet segment identifier (ESI).

Answer: C

Explanation:
EVPN, when used with VXLAN, leveragesBGP MPLS/VXLAN control plane mechanisms. To prevent overlapping IP prefixes between different tenants or sites, EVPN uses aRoute Distinguisher (RD).
??In EVPN-VXLAN, the route distinguisher (RD) makes routes unique when overlapping IP prefixes or MAC addresses are advertised between multiple tenants or sites.??
Option A(designated forwarder) applies to multi-homing in EVPN, not prefix uniqueness.
Option B(Layer 2 gateway) does not prevent IP overlap; it bridges VLANs.
Option D(ESI) is used for identifying multi-homed Ethernet segments, not to differentiate overlapping subnets.
Option C(Route Distinguisher) is correct, as it uniquely identifies routes even if the IP addresses are the same across sites.
[References:, Juniper Mist AI for Wired – EVPN-VXLAN Overview, Juniper Validated Design – EVPN-VXLAN Fundamentals, Junos OS EVPN Configuration Guide, ==========,]

NEW QUESTION 43
A customer has purchased five new switches and assigned them to a site.
In the configuration hierarchy, how should a user configure thename or roleof each switch?

A. Configure names and roles on the site-specific configuration.
B. Configure additional CLI commands on each switch.
C. Configure each switch individually on the Switch Configuration menu under the Switches menu.
D. Add names and roles of each switch to the organization-level templates.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45
What are two unique advantages about configuration automation in Wired Assurance? (Choose two.)

A. 100% open APIs
B. client SLEs
C. programmable workflows
D. switch insights

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 46
Which two statements are correct aboutJuniper Mist Dynamic Packet Capture? (Choose two.)

A. No configuration is necessary for Mist??s Dynamic Packet Capture.
B. It is automatically attached to a client event displayed on the Insights page.
C. It must be globally configured at the organization level.
D. It is automatically attached to the Affected Items list in the Successful Connects SLE.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 49
WhichAPIis used within theJuniper Mist solution?

A. REST
B. SOAP
C. JSON
D. RPC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54
You have deployed your switches and need to provide aunique hostnameon each switch. Which Mist dashboard option allows you to accomplish this task?

A. Organization switch template
B. Site switch configuration
C. Individual switch configuration
D. Device profiles

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57
What is the primary benefit of using switch configuration templates?

A. They improve the performance of switches.
B. They reduce Junos OS upgrade times.
C. They make it easier to make switch-specific configuration changes.
D. They provide a consistent configuration for all switches in an organization.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58
Which statement is correct aboutJuniper Mist Wired Assurance capabilities?

A. Juniper Mist delivers operational visibility, sets service level expectations (SLEs), and monitors throughput, successful connects, and switch health using pre-connection and post-connection performance metrics.
B. Juniper Mist can enforce throughput and successful connects but does not provide operational visibility or service level expectations (SLEs) for Juniper EX Series and QFX Series switches.
C. Juniper Mist focuses solely on post-connection service level expectations (SLEs) and does not monitor throughput or successful connects.
D. Juniper Mist primarily focuses on pre-connection service level expectations (SLEs) and does not monitor throughput, successful connects, or switch health on Juniper EX Series and QFX Series switches.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 60
You must provide physical connectivity between the core and access devices.
Which step of the campus fabric deployment process would allow you to accomplish this task?

A. Define the topology type and select the devices.

B. Configure the underlay network.
C. Configure the overlay network.
D. Apply the intent.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In theCampus Fabric Deployment Wizard, the first step is defining thetopology type(3-stage or 5-stage IP Clos) and mapping thephysical connectionsbetween devices (core, distribution, and access).
??The first step in the campus fabric deployment process is to define the topology and identify physical connections between devices. This ensures correct port mapping between core, distribution, and access tiers.??
Option A:Correct— topology definition and physical connectivity mapping occur in the initial step.
Option B:Incorrect — the underlay network configuration happens after topology definition.
Option C:Incorrect — overlay configuration handles EVPN/VXLAN and routing setup, not physical cabling.
Option D:Incorrect — applying intent finalizes the deployment but does not define connectivity.
[References:, Juniper Mist AI for Wired – Campus Fabric Deployment Workflow, Juniper Mist AI for Wired – Topology Definition and Physical Connectivity Guide, Juniper Validated Design – IP Clos Campus Fabric Planning, , , ,]

NEW QUESTION 63
Whichthree administrator rolesallow you toclaim switches?(Choose three.)

A. Network Admin
B. Installer
C. Super User
D. Observer
E. Helpdesk

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 66
You are asked to review a list of all events that have occurred on your switch. Which Mist AI dashboard feature will display this information?

A. Site Alerts
B. Switch Insights
C. Site Events
D. Marvis Actions

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to Juniper Mist documentation,Switch Insightsis the dedicated diagnostic and auditing feature within the Mist AI dashboard that provides a granular, chronological record of all events pertaining to a specific switch1. While Site Events or Site Alerts provide a broad overview of health and anomalies across an entire location, Switch Insights is specifically designed for device-level deep dives. When a user navigates to the Insights page for a particular switch, they are presented with a comprehensive timeline that correlates telemetry data with specific system occurrences.
This feature displays a detailed list ofSwitch Events, including but not limited to interface state transitions (Up/Down), Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) role changes, LLDP neighbor updates, and PoE controller status. Importantly, Switch Insights also tracks administrative actions, such as configuration commits and software upgrades, allowing an administrator to see exactly when a change was made and if that change coincided with a performance degradation in the Wired Service Level Expectations (SLEs).
Beyond simple logging, Switch Insights allows forretroactive troubleshooting. By adjusting the time slider, an administrator can go back in time to review the exact state of the switch during a reported issue2. For example, if a user reports a video conferencing issue that occurred three hours ago, the administrator can use Switch Insights to see if any port flaps, storm control events, or configuration changes took place during that specific window. This AI-driven visibility eliminates the need for manual syslog analysis or persistent CLI monitoring, providing a transparent and easily accessible audit trail for all switch-specific activity within the managed organization.

NEW QUESTION 71
You are experiencing issues with your video streams. In this scenario, which SLE and classifier should you inspect to see if BUM traffic is a problem?

A. Throughput Congestion
B. Successful Connect --> Authentication
C. Throughput Storm Control
D. Throughput —> Interface Anomalies

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Juniper Mist documentation, theThroughput Service Level Expectation (SLE)is the primary metric used to measure the ability of wired clients to pass traffic across the physical network without impedance. This SLE is critical for diagnosing issues with real-time, high-bandwidth applications such asvideo streams, which are highly sensitive to packet loss and latency. Within the Throughput SLE, theStorm Controlclassifier is specifically designed to identify "bad user minutes" caused by the suppression ofBroadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) traffic.
Storm control is a mechanism that enables the switch to monitor traffic levels and drop BUM packets when a specified traffic level—known as the storm control level—is exceeded. This prevents a "traffic storm" from proliferating and degrading the overall performance of the LAN. While this is a vital security feature to prevent network meltdowns, it can inadvertently impact legitimate traffic. For instance, if multicast-based video streams or other heavy BUM traffic exceed the configured bandwidth percentage on a port, the switch will drop those packets to protect the rest of the network.
When troubleshooting video stream issues, network administrators should inspect the Storm Control classifier to see if it is triggering "bad user minutes". If the Mist dashboard indicates failures under this classifier, it signifies that the switch hardware is actively dropping packets because the BUM traffic limit has been reached. This provides immediate root-cause evidence, allowing the administrator to determine if they need to adjust the storm control thresholds within thePort Profileor investigate the source of the excessive broadcast traffic. By correlating these hardware-level events with the end-user experience, Mist AI simplifies the resolution of complex performance problems that traditional "up/down" monitoring would miss.

NEW QUESTION 72
You must ensure that routes within a multitenant domain remain unique when advertised in a service provider network. Which EVPN functionality will accomplish this task?

A. route targets
B. VRF export policy
C. Ethernet segment identifier (ESI)
D. route distinguisher

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to Juniper documentation, aroute distinguisher (RD)is a critical address qualifier used to ensure that network layer reachability information (NLRI) remains unique within a Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) control plane, especially in multitenant environments. In a service provider network, different tenants may use identical, overlapping private IP address spaces (such as 192.168.1.0/24). If these routes were advertised without a qualifier, BGP—which typically only considers the IP prefix—would treat them as the same route and potentially overwrite one with the other based on standard BGP best-path selection.
The route distinguisher solves this by prepending an 8-byte field to the tenant's IP address, effectively transforming a 32-bit IPv4 prefix into a unique 96-bitVPN-IPv4 address. This 8-byte value is typically configured in formats such as as-number:number or ip-address:number. Because the resulting VPN-IPv4 prefix is unique to that specific routing instance, the service provider's BGP infrastructure can carry and distinguish between overlapping routes from multiple customers simultaneously.
It is important to differentiate the RD from aroute target (RT). While the RD's sole purpose is to provideuniquenessso that routes are not discarded or overwritten, the route target is an extended community attribute used to control theimport and exportof these routes into the correct virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) tables on remote PE routers. In Juniper's Junos OS, each routing instance of type vrf or evpn must have a unique RD associated with it; failing to configure a unique RD or attempting to use the same RD across different instances will result in a configuration commit failure. This fundamental separation of "making routes unique" (RD) and "directing routes to the right place" (RT) allows for the scalable, isolated multitenancy required in modern EVPN-VXLAN campus and data center fabrics.

NEW QUESTION 74
You are planning to deploy a new campus fabric. This campus will have a significant amount of east-west traffic. All access switches will only be operating at Layer 2. In this scenario, which architecture should you deploy?

A. campus EVPN multihoming
B. campus fabric core-distribution with centrally-routed bridging (CRB)
C. campus fabric core-distribution with edge-routed bridging (ERB)
D. campus fabric IP Clos

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Juniper Networks' validated designs for campus fabrics, thecampus fabric core-distribution with edge-routed bridging (ERB)is the optimal architecture when high volumes of east-west traffic are present and access switches are restricted to Layer 2 operations. In an ERB design, the EVPN-VXLAN fabric extends from the core switches to the distribution switches.1 The critical differentiator is the placement of the default gateways (Integrated Routing and Bridging or IRB interfaces). In the ERB model, these gateways are moved from the core to thedistribution layer, which effectively acts as the "edge" of the EVPN fabric.
By placing the Layer 3 gateways at the distribution layer, inter-VLAN (east-west) traffic is routed closer to the endpoints.2 This prevents the "hairpinning" effect found in Centrally-Routed Bridging (CRB) architectures, where traffic must travel all the way to the core layer to be routed between subnets before returning down to the distribution and access layers. This reduction in latency and core-link utilization is essential for modern campus environments with high server-to-server or client-to-client traffic patterns.
Furthermore, this architecture specifically accommodatesLayer 2 access switches. In the ERB core-distribution model, the access switches are not part of the EVPN-VXLAN overlay; instead, they connect to the distribution tier using standard Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) or ESI-LAG. This allows organizations to leverage existing legacy or lower-tier access switches that do not support advanced VXLAN capabilities while still benefiting from a robust, scalable EVPN-VXLAN fabric at the distribution and core layers.5 In contrast, while thecampus fabric IP Closalso excels at handling east-west traffic, it requires the access switches themselves to perform VXLAN encapsulation/decapsulation (acting as VTEPs), which contradicts the requirement for access switches to operate only at Layer 2.

NEW QUESTION 77
When is a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance typically used?

A. It is used to configure a collapsed core.
B. It separates networks into routing instances.1
C. It defines the IP addressing for a collapsed core.
D. It defines the underlay network.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to Juniper Networks' documentation on campus fabric and EVPN-VXLAN architectures, aVirtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF)instance—conceptually referred to within the Junos OS as arouting instance—is typically used to providemacro-segmentationby logically separating a single physical network into multiple, isolated virtual networks.2 In the context of a modern campus fabric managed by Juniper Mist, VRFs allow network administrators to create distinct routing domains that maintain their own independent routing and forwarding tables.3
This separation is essential formultitenancy and security.4 For example, an organization might use one VRF for "Corporate_IT" and another for "Guest_WiFi" or "IoT_Devices". Because each VRF operates with its own routing table, traffic belonging to one instance is completely isolated from traffic in another by default; packets cannot travel between VRFs unless an administrator explicitly configures "route leaking" or directs the traffic through a stateful firewall for security inspection. This architectural approach also permits the use ofoverlapping IP address spaces, as the routing decisions for one tenant do not interfere with the address entries of another.5
In a Juniper Mist-driven campus fabric (such as Core-Distribution or IP Clos), the Mist portal streamlines the creation of these VRF instances as part of the fabric workflow.6 Once a VRF is created, specific VLANs (and their corresponding IRB interfaces) are assigned to it, ensuring that Layer 3 gateways are placed in the correct logical domain. While theunderlay network(Option D) is responsible for providing the physical reachability (loopback to loopback) between switches using a protocol like eBGP, theoverlay networkleverages VRFs to deliver the actual isolated user services.

NEW QUESTION 82
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