

DUMPS ARENA

Mist AI. Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI)

Juniper JN0-450

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 65

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QUESTION NO: 1

In which two layers of the OSI model are WLANs located? (Choose two.)

- A. Network
- B. Transport
- C. Physical
- D. Data Link

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.controleng.com/articles/wi-fi-and-the-osi-model/>

The Physical layer, or PHY, is the medium through which communication is effected. It is at this layer the transceiver is controlled to access the medium. We are primarily concerned with the wireless medium. Unlike a bounded, wired medium, WLANs operate "over the air" and are subject to an entirely different set of rules for accessing and controlling the medium. For instance, wired networks have the ability to detect and mitigate data collisions; wireless networks cannot detect collisions, instead, elaborate protocols are in place to allow access and control of the medium and to avoid collisions. Wireless networks are also subject to unintentional interference and intentional disruptions. Wired networks are relatively difficult to hack into while wireless networks can be casually hacked by anyone with a wireless card within range of an access point. These issues have provided developers with significant challenges to overcome to ensure that WLANs are reliable and secure.

The Data Link layer consists of two sublayers: the Logical Link Control (LLC) sublayer and the Medium Access Control (MAC) sublayer. The LLC receives an IP packet from the Network layer above it and encapsulates the data with addressing and control information. This packet, now called a frame, is passed to the MAC, which modifies the addressing and control information in the frame header to ensure the data is in the proper form for application to the Physical layer. The MAC then passes the frame to the PHY, which modulates the data according to the PHY standard in use (DSSS, OFDM), and transmits the bits as RF. The process is reversed at the receiving end.

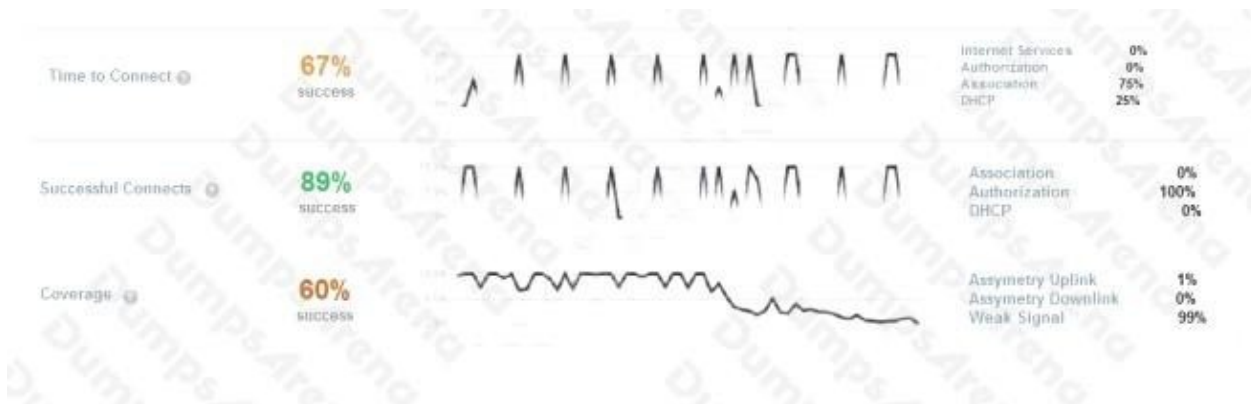
QUESTION NO: 2

What are two advantages of lower modulation methods? (Choose two.)

- A. Lower modulation provides higher total aggregate throughput.
- B. Lower modulation provides higher data rates.
- C. Lower modulation is more robust against signal corruption.
- D. Lower modulation can achieve greater range.

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 3



Referring to the exhibit, which statement is correct?

- A. Coverage issues are mainly attributed to Asymmetry Uplink.
- B. Time to Connect failures are mainly attributed to DHCP issues.
- C. Successful Connects are failing 89% of the time.
- D. Time to Connect is successful 67% of the time.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 4

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: B C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbYbsC0jjPE>

QUESTION NO: 5

You want to force a guest portal user to re-authenticate to the wireless LAN. Using the Mist UI, which command will accomplish this task?

- A. release AP
- B. reconnect
- C. auto upgrade
- D. reauthorize

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Reference: [https://www.mist.com/documentation/difference-reconnect-reauthorize/#:~:text=Almost%20all%20devices%20connect%20right,only%20to%20already%20authorized%20guests.&text=Then%](https://www.mist.com/documentation/difference-reconnect-reauthorize/#:~:text=Almost%20all%20devices%20connect%20right,only%20to%20already%20authorized%20guests.&text=Then%20only%20guests%20who%20know,to%20use%20the%20guest%20WLAN)

[2C%20only%20guests%20who%20know,to%20use%20the%20guest%20WLAN](https://www.mist.com/documentation/difference-reconnect-reauthorize/#:~:text=Almost%20all%20devices%20connect%20right,only%20to%20already%20authorized%20guests.&text=Then%20only%20guests%20who%20know,to%20use%20the%20guest%20WLAN)

Difference between Reconnect and Reauthorize

Reconnect applies to all authentication methods. When you click **Reconnect** for a device, its associated AP sends a de-authentication packet to this device. The device will then disconnect from the AP. Almost all devices connect right back to the WLAN after de-auth. Most administrators use this to manually trigger a roaming event to another AP.

QUESTION NO: 6

The wireless service level expectation (SLE) for successful connects uses which three classifiers? (Choose three.)

- A. DHCP
- B. association
- C. asymmetry uplink
- D. IP services latency
- E. authorization

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/service-level-expectations-sle/>

SLE Metric: Successful Connects

This SLE metric tracks the percentage of successful Authorization, Association, DHCP, ARP, and DNS attempts during the initial connection by a client to the network, when a client roams from one AP to the next, and on an on-going basis.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two components set Mist apart from legacy WLAN platforms? (Choose two.)

- A. centralized controller
- B. microservices

- C. Virtual Network Assistant
- D. decentralized controller

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://seccomglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/mist-battlecard.pdf>

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statement is correct about Marvis?

- A. Marvis handles the on-boarding process for WLANs using third-party APs.
- B. Marvis is a module that facilitates WLAN automation tasks using API information.
- C. Marvis is an AI engine that assists administrators with troubleshooting problems using AI.
- D. Marvis is the user interface used to manage virtual machines.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/products/cloud-services/virtual-network-assistant.html>

The Marvis Virtual Network Assistant (VNA) leverages **Mist AI** to transform how IT teams interact and engage with enterprise networks. With Natural Language Processing (NLP), a conversational interface, prescriptive actions, Self-Driving Network™ operations and integrated help desk functions, Marvis VNA streamlines operations and optimizes user experiences from client-to-cloud – i.e. across **wireless access**, **wired access**, and **SD-WAN** domains.

Marvis is not just another “nice to have” tool. It is an essential member of your IT team, providing unsurpassed insight and automation. It is constantly learning as more data is ingested and using this ever-growing knowledge to proactively correct issues in real-time, predict problems before they occur, and/or solve trouble tickets as part of Juniper's unique AI-driven support model.

QUESTION NO: 9

What will the BLE array be doing in the configuration shown in the exhibit?

Bluetooth based Location Services

- ☐ vBLE Engagement
- ☐ App Wakeup
- ☒ Asset Visibility

- A. listening and transmitting
- B. transmitting only
- C. listening only
- D. setting vBLEs

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/where-is-ble-controlled/>

Bluetooth based Location Services

- ☒ vBLE Engagement
- ☒ App Wakeup
- ☒ Asset Visibility

- Selecting vBLE Engagement will enable the vBLE array for all AP's on this site, they will **all** be transmitting.
- Selecting asset Visibility will also make the vBLE array a listener
 - When both are selected the AP's are splitting their time between listening and transmitting
 - If only Asset Visibility is checked then they are all listening

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the only tenant in a building that has Wi-Fi. At times, the Wi-Fi network appears to be slow and you want to determine if the microwave oven is causing an issue because it is used throughout the day. Which SLE metric and classifier should you look at to determine the issue?

- A. throughput/network issues
- B. capacity/wifi interference
- C. throughput/coverage

D. capacity/non-wifi interference

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/radio-management-event-types/>

Interference AP non wifi

Non-wifi interference are non 802.11 devices. These devices include microwave ovens, cordless phones, Bluetooth devices, wireless video cameras, outdoor microwave links, wireless game controllers, Zigbee devices, fluorescent lights, WiMAX, wireless bulbs and so on. Even bad electrical connections can cause broad RF spectrum emissions create interference. So when AP detects this on Site AP changes the channel with a event of Interference AP non wifi