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Exam : **JN0-460**

Title : Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired)

Vendor : Juniper

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which hthree administrator roles allow you to claim switches?(Choose three.)
A. Network Admin
B. Installer
C. Super User
D. Observer
E. Helpdesk
Answer: A B C
Explanation:
In Juniper Mist Cloud, administrative roles define what actions a user can perform within an organization.
The ability to claim and onboard switches is granted to roles that have configuration or deployment privileges.
"Only users with Super User, Network Admin, or Installer roles can claim, onboard, or delete devices such as access points, switches, or gateways within a Mist organization." Option A (Network Admin):Correct- can claim and manage network devices.
Option B (Installer):Correct- role specifically intended for device onboarding and site setup.
Option C (Super User):Correct- full administrative privileges including device claiming.
Option D (Observer):Incorrect - view-only access.
Option E (Helpdesk):Incorrect - limited to troubleshooting functions, not device management.
References:
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - User Roles and Permissions Guide
Juniper Mist Organization Administration Documentation
Juniper Mist AI Cloud - Device Onboarding and Claiming Workflow

NO.2 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
Explanation:
Juniper Mist supports ahierarchical configuration model:
Organization level:global configuration templates applied across sites.
Site level:shared configuration for all devices in a site.
Individual device level:unique overrides.
To applycommon system-level settings(e.g., NTP, SNMP, DNS, syslog) across multiple sites, the correct method is to use anorganization-level template.
"Organization-level templates provide a consistent configuration framework that can be applied across multiple sites, ensuring uniform system settings for all switches." Option A:Incorrect - manual CLI configuration defeats automation.
Option B:Incorrect - applies only to one site, not multiple.
Option C:Correct- organization-level templates provide centralized configuration for all sites.
Option D:Incorrect - individual configuration is for unique settings only.

References:
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Configuration Hierarchy and Templates
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Multi-Site Configuration Guide
Juniper Mist AI Cloud - Organization and Site Management

NO.3 A customer has purchased five new switches and assigned them to a site.
In the configuration hierarchy, how should a user configure the name or role of 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
Explanation:
InJuniper Mist Cloud, configuration hierarchy includesorganization-level templates,site-level configurations, andindividual switch configuration. Site and organization levels provide shared settings, while per-device details such as hostname or role are set individually.
"Device-specific attributes such as hostname, role, or management IP are configured under the individual switch configuration menu. Templates and site configurations apply globally, while individual configurations override device-level parameters." Option A:Incorrect - site configuration applies to all switches at a site, not unique details.
Option B:Incorrect - CLI configuration is not used when switches are managed by Mist Cloud.
Option C:Correct- each switch's name and role are configured individually underSwitches # Switch Configuration.
Option D:Incorrect - organization templates define global settings, not per-switch names.
References:
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Configuration Hierarchy and Device Settings Juniper Mist Cloud - Switch Configuration and Role Assignment Guide Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Device Management Overview

NO.4 Which subscription is required to use Marvis?
A. Access Assurance
B. IoT Assurance
C. Virtual Network Assistant
D. Wired Assurance
Answer: C
Explanation:
Marvis is Juniper's Virtual Network Assistant (VNA) that leverages AI to provide natural language queries, anomaly detection, and proactive troubleshooting across wireless, wired, and WAN networks.
"Marvis, the AI-driven Virtual Network Assistant, requires a Virtual Network Assistant subscription. The subscription enables Marvis to provide insights, recommendations, and natural language queries for Mist- managed networks." Option A (Access Assurance) is related to NAC/802.1X enforcement.
Option B (IoT Assurance) applies to profiling and securing IoT devices.
Option D (Wired Assurance) enables switch telemetry, onboarding, and assurance, but does not unlock Marvis.

Option C (Virtual Network Assistant) is correct - this subscription is required to enable Marvis AI.
References:
Juniper Mist Subscriptions Guide
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Marvis Virtual Network Assistant Overview
Juniper Licensing and Subscription Matrix

NO.5 What are two limitations of using LLDP for identifying wired clients?(Choose two.)
A. It requires LLDP to be configured on network devices.
B. It is not scalable to large networks.
C. It only operates between directly connected devices.
D. It is supported by all wired client devices.
Answer: A C
Explanation:
Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)is a Layer 2 discovery protocol that allows network devices to advertise identity and capabilities to directly connected neighbors. While LLDP is useful for basic topology discovery, it has two key limitations inWired Assurance client identification:
"LLDP operates at Layer 2 between directly connected devices and must be explicitly enabled on all participating network elements to provide neighbor information. It cannot discover devices beyond the first physical hop." Option A:Correct- LLDP must beconfigured and enabledon each network device to function.
Option B:Incorrect - LLDP itself is scalable but limited to direct adjacency.
Option C:Correct- LLDP only worksbetween directly connected devices.
Option D:Incorrect - not all clients support LLDP; however, the question asks forlimitations of using LLDP, not lack of support.
References:
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - LLDP Client Discovery Overview
Junos OS Documentation - LLDP Protocol Operation
Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Device Identification and Topology Guide

NO.6 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, the Throughput 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 as video streams, which are highly sensitive to packet loss and latency. Within the Throughput SLE, the Storm Control classifier is specifically designed to identify "bad user minutes" caused by the suppression of Broadcast, 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 the Port Profile or 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.

NO.7 Which campus fabric architecture extends from the core tier to the access tier?
A. campus fabric core-distribution - edge-routed bridging (ERB)
B. EVPN multihoming
C. campus fabric IP Clos
D. campus fabric core-distribution - centrally-routed bridging (CRB)
Answer: C
Explanation:
According to Juniper Mist documentation regarding campus fabric design, the campus fabric IP Clos (also known as a 5-stage Clos) is the architecture that extends the EVPN-VXLAN protocol stack from the core tier down through the distribution tier and finally to the access tier. In this model, every switch in the hierarchy- from the high-capacity core switches to the wiring closet access switches -participates in the EVPN control plane and VXLAN data plane.
By extending EVPN-VXLAN to the access tier, the IP Clos architecture provides a standards-based, scalable framework that allows for seamless Layer 2 connectivity over a Layer 3 underlay across the entire campus333333333. This enables advanced features like Microsegmentation using Group-Based Policies (GBP) and Macrosegmentation via Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances directly at the edge of the network.
In contrast, other architectures like "core-distribution" (either CRB or ERB) typically limit the EVPN-VXLAN fabric to the core and distribution layers, leaving the access tier to connect via traditional methods like LAG, Virtual Chassis, or standard Layer 2 trunks5555. The IP Clos architecture is specifically designed for large-scale deployments where high density, vendor interoperability, and end-to-end policy enforcement are critical6. By utilizing a 5-stage IP Clos, organizations can eliminate the complexities of Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) while maintaining a flexible, "any-to-any" communication path throughout the physical infrastructure.

NO.8 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

Explanation:
InJuniper Mist AI for Wired, configuration templates are a foundational part ofswitch onboarding and management. The primary purpose of these templates is to ensure configuration consistency across all switches that belong to a specific site or organization.
"Switch configuration templates allow administrators to define a standard configuration that is automatically applied to all switches within a site or organization, ensuring consistency and reducing configuration errors." Templates can contain base configuration parameters such as NTP, syslog, VLANs, port profiles, and authentication settings. When new switches are onboarded to the Mist Cloud, they automatically inherit the template's configuration, ensuring uniform behavior across the network fabric.
Option Ais incorrect - templates do not directly impact hardware performance.
Option Bis incorrect - templates are not related to upgrade times.
Option Cis incorrect - templates are used for uniformity, not for switch-specific changes.
Option Dcorrectly describes their main benefit -ensuring consistent configuration across all switches.
References:
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Switch Configuration Templates Guide
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Wired Assurance Administration Guide
Juniper Validated Design - Mist Wired Configuration Best Practices

NO.9 In addition to a Mist Wired Assurance subscription, which Junos OS license is required for EVPN-VXLAN?

A. Advanced

B. Essentials

C. Premium

D. Standard

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Juniper Networks' software licensing documentation, Juniper utilizes a tiered subscription model for its Junos OS features on EX and QFX Series switches, specifically designed to align with different network use cases. This model is categorized into three main tiers: Standard, Advanced, and Premium. While basic Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions are included in the base or Standard tiers, advanced fabric technologies are reserved for the highest tier.
The Premium License is explicitly required to enable the full EVPN-VXLAN protocol stack on Juniper switches within a campus or data center fabric. As detailed in the Juniper Licensing User Guide, the Premium license serves as a superset that includes all functionality from the Standard and Advanced tiers, while specifically unlocking the advanced routing and virtualization features necessary for modern fabrics.
Specifically, this license entitles the user to configure and run Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) with the EVPN address family-which acts as the control plane-and the VXLAN encapsulation required for the data plane.
In a Juniper Mist Wired Assurance environment, there is a clear distinction between the cloud-based management subscription and the local Junos OS license. While the Wired Assurance subscription provides the AI-driven visibility, SLE monitoring, and automation capabilities through the Mist cloud, the Junos OS Premium license is a prerequisite on the physical hardware to execute the EVPN-VXLAN commands and maintain compliance with Juniper's End User License Agreement (EULA). For instance, on platforms like the EX4650 or QFX5120, attempting to commit a configuration involving EVPN

without the appropriate Premium Feature License (PFL) will result in system warnings and protocol limitations, as these features are considered "high-value" software capabilities intended for complex, multitenant campus environments.