

Untitled Exam

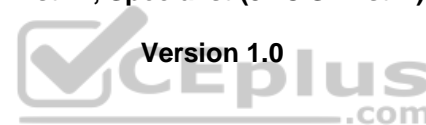
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JN0-450

Mist AI, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI)



Exam A

QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 2 What are three available rate limiting options in the Mist UI?
(Choose three.)

- A. Network
- B. Application
- C. wLan
- D. Per-Client
- E. Per-Site

Correct Answer: BCD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/wlan-rate-limiting/>

WLAN Rate Limiting

WLAN Rate Limit

☐ Limit uplink to Mbps

☐ Limit downlink to Mbps

Per-Client Rate Limit

☐ Limit uplink to Kbps

☐ Limit downlink to Mbps

Application Rate Limit

☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

[Add an application](#)

Social	
All Socials	Facebook
Flickr	Instagram
Pinterest	Slack
Snapchat	Twitter
Yelp	



QUESTION 3 What information would be streamed through webhooks?
(Choose two.)

- A. location coordinates of RFID tags
- B. alerts
- C. SLE metrics of clients
- D. audit logs

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/webhooks/>

QUESTION 4 What do 802.11 stations perform to help avoid collisions on the WLAN medium?

- A. 802.11 stations detect collisions and set a back-off timer.
- B. Listen to verify that the medium is free before transmitting.

- C. Stations only transmit when polled by the access point.
- D. Transmit on a fixed schedule.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://blogs.arubanetworks.com/industries/understanding-802-11-medium-contention/>

Protection Mechanisms

802.11 protection mechanisms provide backwards compatibility to ensure the coexistence of older WLAN clients with newer ones as well as to ensure all Wi-Fi stations on the channel are made aware of a pending frame transmission and defer access to prevent frame collisions, reducing hidden node problems. Backwards compatibility is necessary because older clients cannot interpret transmission at higher data rates by newer clients due to different modulation and encoding techniques. Therefore, newer clients need to transmit RTS/CTS or CTS-to-Self control frames at the legacy data rate before transmitting their higher-speed data frames. RTS/CTS ensures that all clients receive the frame and appropriately set their NAV ("network allocation vector", which is a type of internal back-off timer) to defer transmission for the length of time indicated for completion of the subsequent higher-speed data frame transmission. Most modern clients automatically implement CTS-to-Self mechanisms for protection when the AP indicates that older clients are associated or detected within range. RTS/CTS must be manually enabled, but is more thorough in protecting a frame transmission from collision because it prevents hidden node issues and allows all clients within the cell to hear the CTS frame when it is transmitted by the AP. Protection mechanisms occupy network airtime and increase network overhead by as much as 40%, but can improve network performance in situations where there are hidden nodes or a mixture of old and new Wi-Fi clients.

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QUESTION 5

Referring to the exhibit, you asked Marvis to troubleshoot a client. In this scenario, what did Marvis determine?

MARVIS

troubleshoot client a8a7:95:80:34:0b

X TROUBLESHOOT "a8a7:95:80:34:0b" DURING "Today"

How would you rate my response? ☆☆☆☆☆ TELL ME MORE

! Assoc/Auth ✓ DHCP/DNS - AP ✓ RF

We found 2 service level problems affecting this client

1. Successful Connects

The client failed to connect 224 of the time due to authentication failures on the AirAA WLAN and the 5 GHz band because of WPA 4way handshake timeout. This problem is client-specific. Most failures across the site occurred on the android 4aed2e615fb12b5 client. The client is currently online.

- Service Levels
- Classifiers

FAILURE TYPES



FAILURE COUNTS

Authorization



- A. two authentication failures over this week
- B. two DHCP failures today
- C. DHCP errors over the past seven days
- D. two authentication failures today

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/mist-experience-marvis-client/>

QUESTION 6

Referring to the exhibit, what does the security alert indicate?

▼	⋮	●	Rogue AP detected
Reporting APs	d4:20:b0:02:18:a9		
SSIDs	Linksys05406		
Rogue BSSIDs	302303c4f44f		

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- A. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is connected to the same wired network as the Mist APs.
- B. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is launching a DDoS attack on the Mist APs.
- C. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is advertising the same SSIDs as the Mist APs.
- D. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is operating in the same RF channel as the nearby Mist AP.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/rogue-neighbor-honeypot-aps/>

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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QUESTION 8 What happens first when a client requests to join a WLAN?

- A. 802.11 authentication

- B. ARP request
- C. 802.11 association
- D. DHCP discovery

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://netbeez.net/blog/how-wifi-connection-works/>

WiFi Connections

To better understand how a WiFi client connects to a wireless network, it's worth familiarizing yourself with two client processes. The first one being WPA supplicant. WPA stands for 'WiFi Protected Access'. The second one is the DHCP client, in which DHCP stands for 'Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol'. Let's see how these two system processes come into play.

The WPA supplicant process handles the *802.11 Authentication and Association* of the client with a BSSID. The *802.11 Authentication and Association* is then followed by the 4-way handshake, which establishes a secure and authenticated channel between the client and the access point. Once that step is completed, the DHCP client requests a dynamic IP address that is used to connect to the network and exchange communication with the outside world.

QUESTION 9 What does Mist's patented 16-element vBLE Antenna Array do when "engagement" is enabled?

- A. performs radio resource management
- B. locates Wi-Fi assets
- C. transmits unique and directional BLE beams
- D. performs personal pre-shared key sharing

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/resources/ap61-access-point/>

High accuracy indoor location

The AP61 has a 16-element Virtual Bluetooth LE (vBLE) antenna array controlled from the Mist Cloud. Passive antennas enhance the power of a single transmitter and produce directional beams to accurately detect distance and location with 1 to 3 meter accuracy. With Mist's patented vBLE technology, you can deploy an unlimited amount of virtual beacons in your physical environment without requiring battery powered BLE beacons.

QUESTION 10

You are troubleshooting a client that has had intermittent connectivity problems. Using Marvis to troubleshoot, you see that AP uptime is negatively affecting the client. When inspecting Marvis' troubleshooting response, which category should you select to see when the AP went offline?

- A. Location
- B. Correlation
- C. AP Metrics
- D. Classifiers

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/metrics-on-the-access-points-page/>

Metrics on the Access Points Page

The following are the metrics on the landing page of the Access Points

- Connection Status
- VLANs
- Version Compliance



QUESTION 11

Some users cannot connect to the network. You want to identify these users. In Marvis, which query accomplishes this task?

- A. troubleshoot access points
- B. unhappy clients
- C. troubleshoot clients
- D. list clients

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/useful-marvis-queries/>

QUESTION 12

Referring to the exhibit, what are two reasons why a Mist AP would have multiple IP addresses? (Choose two.)

Status	
Status	Connected
DHCP Server	10.10.10.1
IP Address (vlan1)	10.10.10.16/24,fe80:0:...
IP Address (vlan100)	10.10.100.22/24,fe80:...
Gateway	10.10.10.1
Primary DNS	8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS	
External IP Address	122.172.108.135
No. Clients	0
Uptime	3h
Last Seen	05:51:36 PM, Mar 27

- A. One IP address is used for control traffic and one address is used for management traffic.
- B. The Local Status Page is enabled in the site settings.
- C. One IP address is used for redundancy.
- D. A guest portal is configured on a tagged VLAN.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/aps-use-ip-addresses/>

QUESTION 13

Referring to the exhibit, what is the site ID?

MONITOR

CLIENTS

ACCESS POINTS

LOCATION

ANALYTICS

NETWORK

ORGANIZATION

10 Access Points

site Live Demo

10 Access Points

7 Wireless Clients

1 AP21

1 AP32

7 AP41

1 AP43

70% Connection Status

100% VLANs

70% Version Compliance

Filter

<input type="checkbox"/>	Status	Name	MAC Address	IP Address	External IP Address	No. Clients	4GHz Clients	5GHz Clients
<input type="checkbox"/>	Connected	LD_Kitchen	5c:5b:35:0e:06:6d	10.2.11.245	73.92.124.103	1	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Connected	LD_Marvis	5c:5b:35:0e:45:92	10.2.12.170	73.92.124.103	2	0	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Connected	LD_Relay-Desk-A	5c:5b:35:21:57:89	10.2.14.131	73.92.124.103	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Connected	LDDeckard-Mesh-Base	5c5b:35:21:59:7d	10.2.13.28	73.92.124.103	1	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Connected	LD Deckard-Mesh-Relay	5c5b:35:215c5c	5c5b:35:215c5c	73.92.124.103	1	0	1

- A. 9777c1a0-6ef6-11e6-8bbf-02e208b2d34
- B. 02e208b2d34
- C. 02e208b2d34f
- D. 978c48e6-6ef6-11e6-8bbf-02e208b2d34f

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/find-org-site-id/>

QUESTION 14 Which two SLEs measure the amount of time that it takes for a process to complete? (Choose two.)

- A. roaming
- B. AP uptime
- C. throughput
- D. time to connect

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/day-one-plus/mist/mist-cloud-day-one-plus.pdf>

QUESTION 15

You manage a shared workspace of 10 cubicles with only Wi-Fi access. A workspace or multiple workspaces can be rented by anyone. A tenant often brings multiple Wi-Fi clients with them to their cubicle. You want to provide secure Wi-Fi access to anyone who rents the space. In this scenario, how should you accomplish this task?

- A. Use the multiple PSK option in the WLAN.
- B. Use one SSID with Isolation turned on.
- C. Use a combination of band steering and multiple SSIDs.
- D. Use separate SSIDs for every tenant.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/multi-psk/>

Multi PSK

- Every PSK (Pre-shared Key) has a Key Name
- This name is reported in the Mist Management platform
- Allows user level accountability with PSK simplicity
- If a PSK is compromised there is no need to change every client.
- Multiple users allow any number to use the key
- Single user ties this key to a specific MAC address
- There is a limit of 5,000 PSK's per Site on the suggested firmware, or 5000 PSK's per ORG if org level PSK is used



QUESTION 16 How is the WLAN affected if Wi-Fi 6 is disabled?

- A. The maximum theoretical data rate is reduced.
- B. No Wi-Fi 6 clients will be able to connect.
- C. All clients will connect using Wi-Fi 5.
- D. No 802.11ax clients will be able to connect.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/disable-wifi-6/>

Disable Wi-Fi 6

Our AP43, 33, 32 and 12 models supports 802.11ax, which may cause some interoperability issues with legacy clients. To disable the 802.11ax on your WLAN, simply navigate to your **WLAN Details** page, and find the **WiFi Protocols** box. In here, you may disable WiFi-6. This will disable WiFi-6 for that specific WLAN on AX capable AP's, and will have no effect on other AP models broadcasting that WLAN.

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QUESTION 17 How is Mist BLE location calculated?

- A. relationships with specific tag vendors
- B. tightly coupled software between the SDK client and the arrays
- C. probability surface with machine learning
- D. triangulation

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/location-how-it-works/>

Mist builds location from "Probability Surfaces" **not triangulation**.

The more directional RSSI beam information your client hears, the more data for the location engine to work with creating the probability surfaces, which provides the best possible location accuracy with sub second latency.

Essentially your mobile device, with the Mist SDK, listens to the BLE coming from the beams from the Mist AP, once the Mist SDK receives the beams the SDK will then send the mobile information to the cloud where location engine will calculate and respond back with an x,y coordinate to your mobile device.



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QUESTION 18 The Mist cloud dashboard indicates that an AP does not have an IP address. In this scenario, which statement is correct?

- A. The Mist AP used its built-in LTE radio to inform the Mist cloud that it did not have an IP address.
- B. The Mist cloud pro-actively checks-in with each AP to gather this type of information.
- C. The Mist AP used BLE advisement to inform a neighboring Mist AP that it did not have an IP address, the neighboring AP then informed the Mist cloud.
- D. The AP used the MIST RESTful API to inform the Mist cloud it did not have an IP address.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19 What is the purpose of the PoE pass-through on a Mist AP?

- A. to daisy chain BT11s
- B. to power a laptop during the deployment phase
- C. to power any Mist AP
- D. to power the Mist AP43 only

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/daisy-chain-access-points/>

QUESTION 20 Which three switch testing tools are available when using Wired Assurance?
(Choose three.)

- A. bounce port
- B. iPerf
- C. ping
- D. load factory-defaultE. cable test

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/switch-testing-tools/>

QUESTION 21

Referring to the exhibit, what happens to all client traffic?



Isolation

☐ prohibit peer to peer communication

Filtering (Wired to Wireless)

☒ ARP

☒ Broadcast/Multicast

☐ Allow mDNS

DTIM Period

DTIM period

- A. All broadcasts and multicast packets would be blocked on a specified interface except ARPs, including DHCP broadcast transactions, and IPv6 neighbor discovery frames (ICMPv6).
- B. All broadcasts and multicast packets would be blocked on a specified interface, including IPv6 neighbor discovery frames (ICMPv6), except ARP and DHCP broadcasts.
- C. Broadcasts would be blocked, the AP would proxy ARP for the subnet, and Apple devices will not discover each other using Bonjour.
- D. All broadcasts will be sent and the AP would proxy ARP for the subnet.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/isolation/>

QUESTION 22 Which two statements are correct when determining AP placement in the Mist UI? (Choose two.)

- A. The AP height must be recorded correctly.
- B. Use vBeacons to simulate user locations while verifying network coverage.
- C. The floor plan map size should be properly scaled.
- D. You must ensure that the floor plan map is oriented to face true north.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/good-location-setup/>

Set AP Orientation

1. Click **unlock for editing**, select the AP for which you want to set the orientation, and rotate the small green dot on the outer ring of the selected AP.
2. You can also select all APs and set all selected APs orientation in the "edit" section for a quick mass orientation edit.

AP orientation is a crucial part of location accuracy. Wherever the AP's LED is pointing in relation to the map's perspective, that AP's orientation (or rotation) in the UI must match its orientation in the real world. If done incorrectly, the location engine will place your client's location somewhere else.

Please note your map does not have to face true north. The easiest way to determine the AP's orientation is to find a reference point on the floor plan when comparing the UI with the real world.

When setting the orientation in the UI, make sure the small green dot points in the same direction as the AP's LED. A good tip is to orient all of the APs in a common space in the same direction, as this makes it easier to spot problems down the road.

Imagine drawing a line from the Mist logo towards the LED and continuing drawing that line past the LED. This is your imaginary line of where the LED is facing.

Set AP Height

1. Select **Live View** from the **Location** side navigation menu.
2. Select the site and floor plan you want to scale.
3. Select the AP you want to set the height and click **Quick Edit**.
4. You can now change the height of the AP

AP height is the last step in the initial deployment process and is important because the location engine takes this information into account for machine learning.



QUESTION 23

After setting up a Guest-WLAN using the Mist captive portal, users complain that they are not able to see the captive portal splash page. What would be two reasons for this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The guest VLAN tag is not configured on the switch port.
- B. The DNS server's IP address is not configured in the IP pool.
- C. The Mist portal IP is not configured under the captive portal bypass.
- D. The RADIUS server is not configured on the WLAN.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/guest-network-doesnt-work/>

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 25 What are two traffic types that would be filtered through a configuration on a WLAN? (Choose two.)

- A. DHCP broadcasts
- B. dynamic DNS
- C. ARP broadcasts
- D. multicast video

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/isolation/>



QUESTION 26

A WxLAN policy does not appear to be working as intended. You determine that a rule further down the list is not being executed. What is the problem in this scenario?

- A. The external policy server has intermittent connectivity to the dashboard.
- B. There is a problem with the labels.
- C. The WxLAN policy supports a limited number of rules; you have too many rules.
- D. The first rule in the list that matches will execute; the other rules will not be considered.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/wxlan-policy/>

Common issues:

- 1) ALL labels on the left side of policy must match for the rule to be considered.
- 2) The first rule (moving down sequentially) that matches will execute. The others won't be considered.

QUESTION 27

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 28 What are three authorization methods allowed for Mist guest portals?

(Choose three.)

- A. authentication code
- B. static MAC
- C. passphrase
- D. social logins
- E. certificates

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/sponsored-guest-access-wlan/>

QUESTION 29 Some users are having throughput problems on some devices. You need to understand if users may be on older devices in this situation. Which SLE metric and classifier allows you find this information?

- A. capacity/client count
- B. throughput/network issues
- C. capacity/client usage
- D. throughput/device capability

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 30 Which statement is correct about Mist guest portals?

- A. A guest portal is a physical location where guests can go to access Wi-Fi services.
- B. A guest portal is a landing page where users can authenticate and access the guest WLAN.
- C. A guest portal is a landing page in the MIST UI where clients can make changes to WLANs.
- D. A guest portal is a physical location where clients can access corporate Wi-Fi networks.



Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

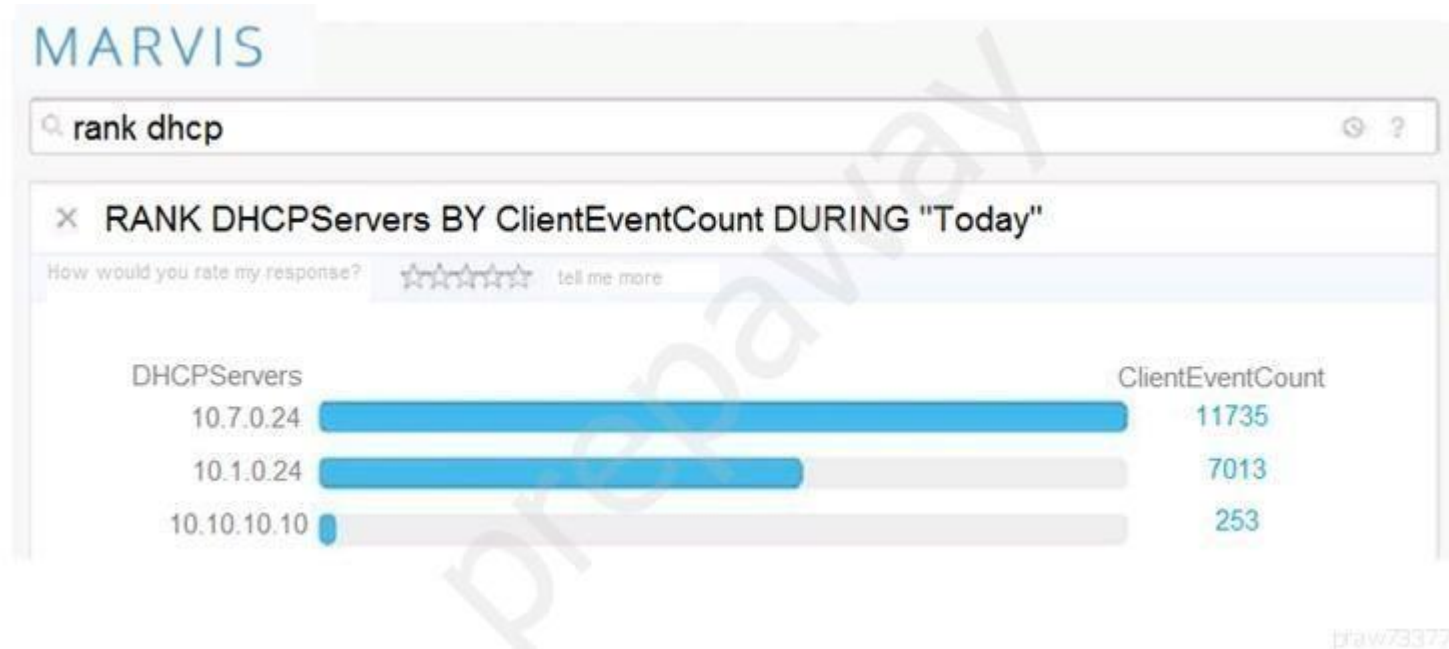
Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/mist-guest-portal/>

The Guest Portal defines the landing page customers are directed to when you configure a WLAN with portal configurations. To improve customization, starting this week we are allowing you to set any custom portal field as a required field. You are not limited to setting Name, email, and Company name as the only required fields. Now you can set required fields on your guest WLANs for anything, such as phone number, meeting room, who the guests are meeting with, etc. Use this new information to monitor those connected to your guest WiFi.

Navigate to **Network > WLANS** to create a WLAN with Guest Portal sign-on. In the **Form Fills** section, specify which Custom Fields need to be required. Give the appropriate name for each label in the **Customize Label** section.

QUESTION 31

You received reports of users not being able to access network resources all day. You know that your network has two DHCP Servers: 10.7.0.24 and 10.1.0.24. Referring to the exhibit, what do you determine?



- A. DHCP is not the cause of the network connectivity issue.
- B. There is a rogue DHCP server 10.10.10.10 handing out DHCP leases on your network.
- C. More information is required.
- D. The network's DHCP servers are offline.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/useful-marvis-queries/>



QUESTION 32

You need to deploy an external, directional patch-panel antenna to provide coverage in a specific area. You plan to use a Mist AP43, which has a 4-stream 5 GHz radio, a 4-stream 2.4 GHz radio, and a dual-band 2-stream radio for monitoring. In this scenario, how many dual-band connectors should the antenna have?

- A. 4 connectors
- B. 10 connectors
- C. 6 connectors
- D. 3 connectors

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/resources/ap43-access-point/>

QUESTION 33

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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QUESTION 34 Which two components set Mist apart from legacy WLAN platforms? (Choose two.)

- A. centralized controller
- B. microservices
- C. Virtual Network Assistant
- D. decentralized controller

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 35 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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

praw733771

QUESTION 36 Which statement is correct about Mist's location-based services?

- A. Location services are used to track client movements that are connected to the Mist WLANs.
- B. Location services are used to identify the location of cloud-based services.
- C. Location services are used by clients to identify which SSIDs are available on the site.
- D. Location services are used to identify the geographical location of corporate buildings.



Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/resources/mist-platform-solution-brief/>

AI engine lowers OpEx, delivers unprecedented insight

The Mist Cloud uses AI and data science to analyze large amounts of rich metadata collected from Mist Access Points and Juniper EX Series Switches† to provide actionable insight. For example:

- Supervised machine learning correlates events for rapid root cause identification.
- Time-series anomaly detection identifies negative trends and determines the magnitude of their impact.
- AI-driven Radio Resource Management (RRM) optimizes the RF settings in real-time based on changing conditions.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) is used for making complex queries simple and fast.
- Unsupervised machine learning is used with Mist's vBLE technology to accurately locate users and devices.

prw733721

QUESTION 37 What does a 3dBi antenna do to a received signal?

- A. It increases the power by a factor of 3.
- B. It increases the power by a factor of 10.
- C. It increases the power by a factor of 2.
- D. It decreases the power by a factor of 3.



Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.telewave.com/2018/02/understanding-antenna-gain/>

Understanding Antenna Gain

📅 February 8th, 2018 👤 Telewave, Inc.

Antenna gain indicates how strong a signal an antenna can send or receive in a specified direction. Gain is calculated by comparing the measured power transmitted or received by the antenna in a specific direction to the power transmitted or received by a hypothetical ideal antenna in the same situation. If the comparison is to an ideal (text-book pattern, lossless) antenna radiating or receiving energy equally in all directions, the gain is measured in dBi (decibels-isotropic). If the comparison is to an ideal lossless half-wave dipole antenna, defined as having 2.15 dB gain, the gain is measured in dBd (decibels-dipole). Note that the decibel is a logarithmic unit, meaning a 6dB is almost four times the reference power; 7 dB is five times the reference power, etc.

prw733721

QUESTION 38 What is a prerequisite for AP-name generation under auto-provisioning?

- A. The LLDP system name should be configured on the switch ports.
- B. The AP must have the default name of "mist".
- C. The LLDP description should be configured on the switch ports.
- D. The AP must be connected to a Juniper EX Series switch.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/auto-provisioning/>

QUESTION 39

Your team is asked to build a wireless network for an apartment building. The customer wants to have a single WLAN advertised, but still provide isolation between groups of users. In this scenario, which statement correctly describes the solution?

- A. A single key is generated to access multiple SSIDs with personal WLAN enabled
- B. Additional VLANs are required to segment the users.
- C. Multiple unique keys are generated to access a single SSID with personal WLAN enabled.
- D. Private VLANs are required to segment the users.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/personal-wlans/>



Personal WLANs are secure micro-segmented networks across a single WLAN. These Personal WLANs are created by generating unique keys to access the SSID. Each of these keys automatically creates a segment of the WLAN, isolated from the other Personal WLANs on the same network. This is limited to 5000 PSKs (with suggested/select firmware)

To set up a personal WLAN, navigate to **Network -> WLANs** and create a PSK WLAN with multiple passphrases. When setting up the keys, check the **Configure as a personal WLAN** box to enable a personal WLAN for each of the created keys.

praw733771

QUESTION 40 Where would you find the IP addresses that a client has used over the past 30 days?

- A. Client Insights
- B. Marvis Query Language
- C. Client Stats
- D. Site Insights

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

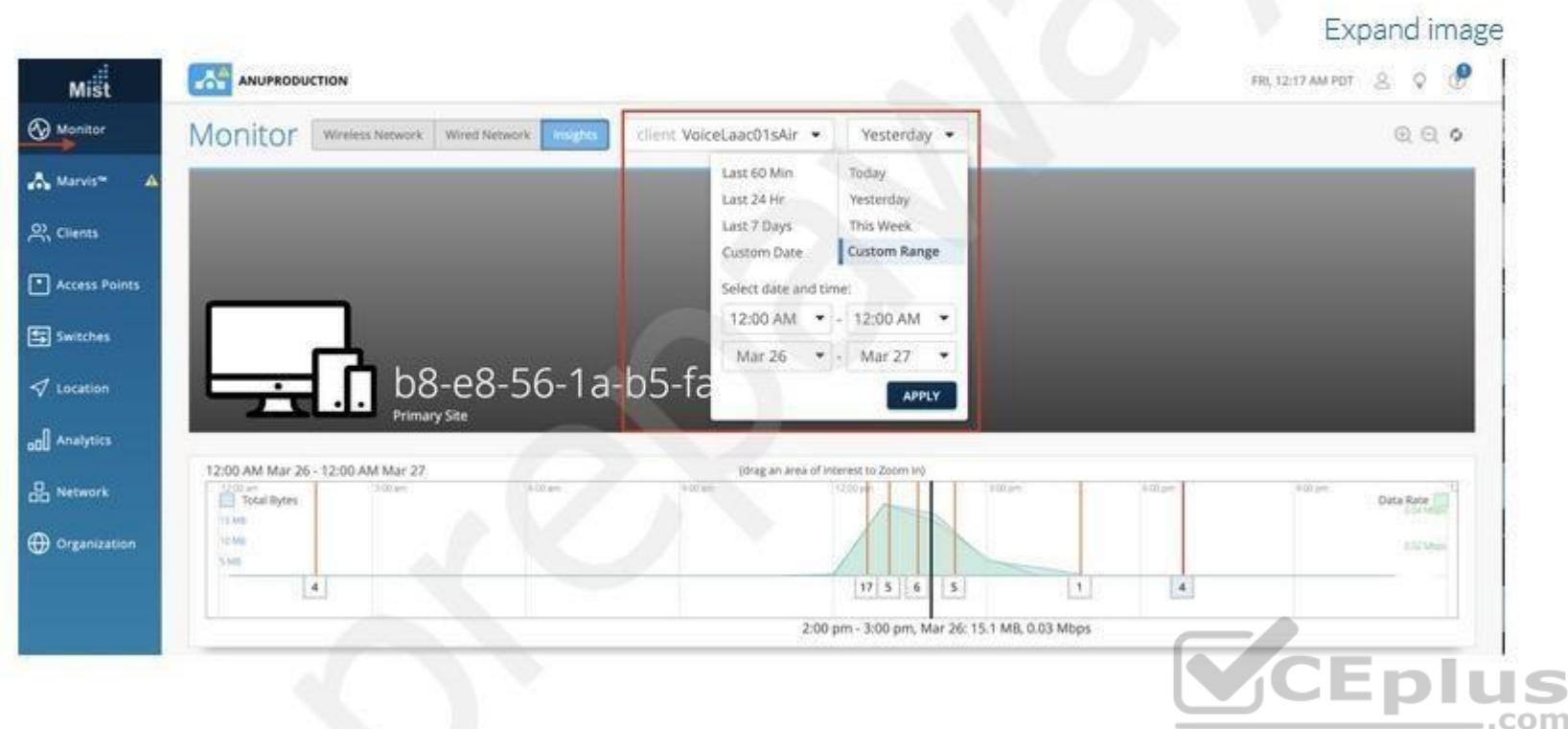
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/checking-the-activity-log-of-a-client/>

2. Look through the Client Insights page

To see your Insights page, navigate to **Monitor** and select the **Insights** tab. You can search for your client as long as you have either the hostname or MAC address. Here you may see the client activity and historical data for up to the past 7 days.



Or you may select a custom range in which to display the data

QUESTION 41 How should Mist AP43 access points be mounted for location-based services?

- A. table mounted (logo face up)
- B. horizontal (logo face down)
- C. vertical (wall mounted)
- D. above the ceiling tile (logo face up)

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/adding-ap-location/>

QUESTION 42

Users at a branch site are complaining of a slow performing network and your team suspects the issue may be the new network-attached video camera system. You need to monitor the amount of traffic that a specific device has generated over the past week. In this scenario, where in the Mist dashboard would you accomplish this task?

- A. Clients -> App Clients -> select Client Device
- B. Monitor -> Insights -> select Client Device
- C. Marvis -> type in name of client
- D. Analytics -> Events

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

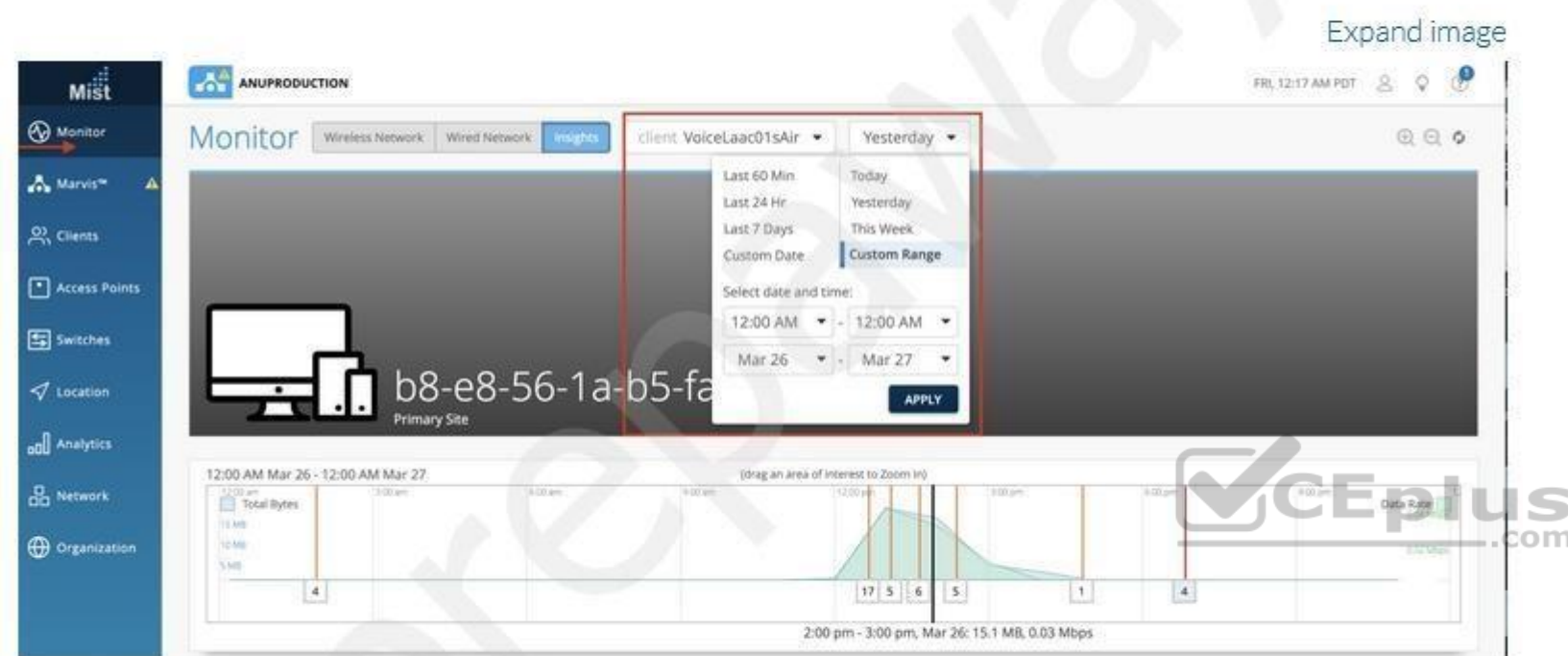
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/checking-the-activity-log-of-a-client/>

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Or you may select a custom range in which to display the data

QUESTION 43 When adding a floor plan in the Mist UI Live View, what are three key steps for any location deployment? (Choose three.)

- A. Scale floor plan.
- B. Set the AP height.
- C. Orient the AP LED.
- D. Set up the zones.
- E. Set the distance between the APs.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/good-location-setup/>

QUESTION 44

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.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/release-independent/ncs/topics/example/ncs-177-day0-mist-with-ex-switches.html

QUESTION 45 Which statement about RadSec is correct?

- A. RadSec allows RADIUS authentication over TCP and TLS.
- B. RadSec allows RADIUS authentication over TCP and SSL.
- C. RadSec allows RADIUS authentication over UDP and TLS.
- D. RadSec allows RADIUS authentication over UDP and SSL.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/radsec/#:~:text=RadSec%20is%20a%20protocol%20which,security%20through%20the%20transport%20layer>

RadSec

RadSec is a protocol which allows RADIUS servers to transfer data over TCP and TLS for increased security. With RadSec capabilities, you can transfer RADIUS packets through public networks while still ensuring end-to-end security through the transport layer. This feature is configurable through using our Mist API or directly from the UI.

QUESTION 46 What are three ways to claim an AP? (Choose three.)

- A. Enter the order ID.
- B. Enter the AP serial number.
- C. Enter the activation code.
- D. Use the Mist AI application.
- E. Enter the AP claim code.

Correct Answer: CDE

Section: (none)

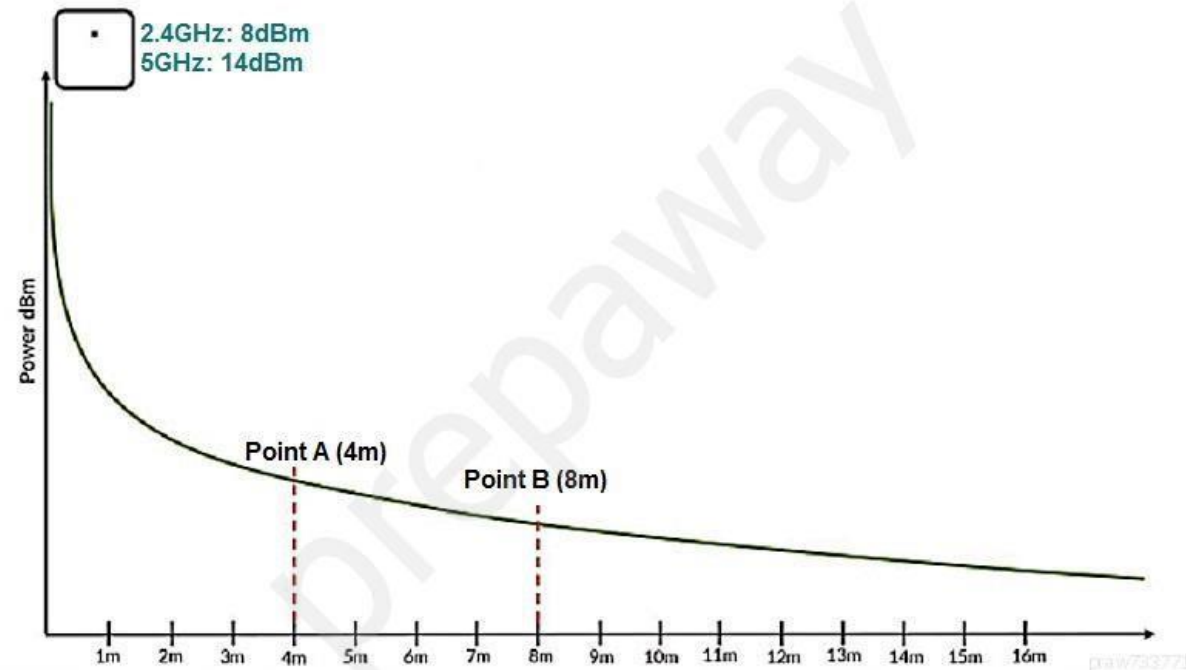
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/claiming-aps/>

QUESTION 47

Referring to the exhibit, how much power will be lost from point A to point B assuming line of sight?



- A. 10 dB
- B. 6 dB
- C. 4 dB
- D. 3 dB

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 48

You are troubleshooting a device that has not successfully connected to the network. You know the device's hostname, and have taken all steps to locate it in the Mist dashboard, including asking Marvis to locate the device. However, you are not able to find the device in the Mist dashboard. In this scenario, what is the problem?

- A. You need to ask Marvis to locate a client, not an AP.
- B. The device has not successfully associated to the network.
- C. You need to select the correct group of access points.
- D. You have the wrong SLE selected.

Correct Answer: A

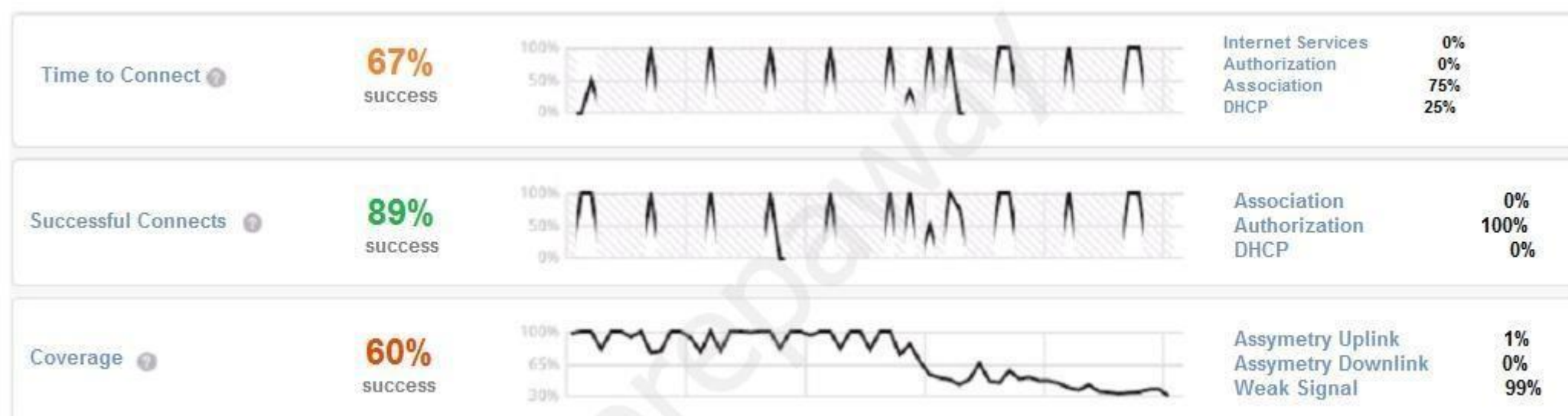
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/troubleshoot-specific-connectivity-issues-using-marvis/>

QUESTION 49



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.

Correct Answer: D

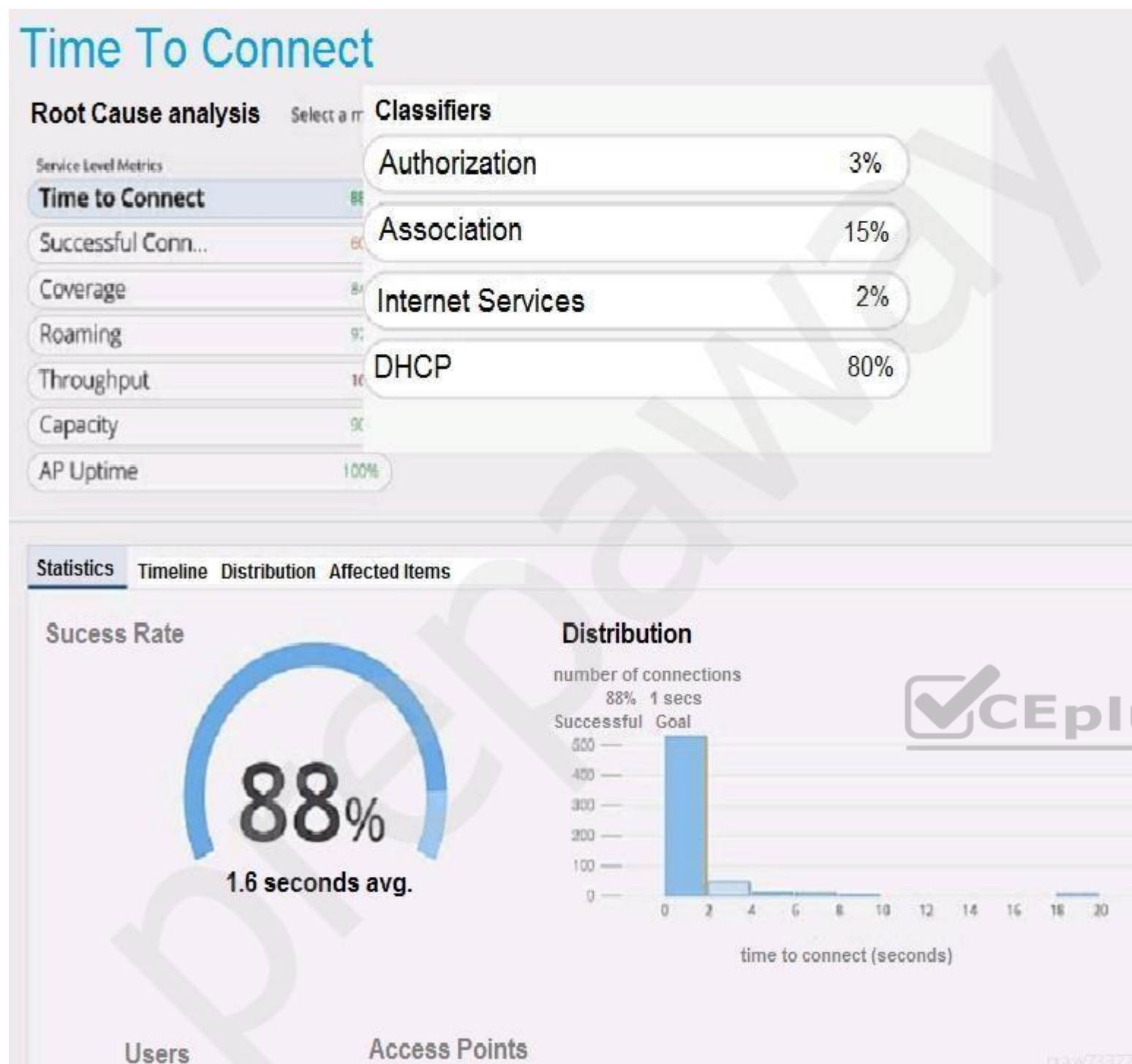
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

Referring to the exhibit, what do you determine about the site's Time to Connect SLE metric?



- A. Fifteen percent of the Time to Connect failures are related to associations.
- B. Successful connections averaged 4.6 seconds.
- C. Time to Connect Association failures impacted 15% of users.
- D. Clients cannot connect to the Internet.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

What is the purpose of a Probe Request frame?

- A. to discover all clients associated to a particular WLAN
- B. to discover all WLAN devices on a particular channel
- C. to discover available WLANs
- D. to associate to a WLAN

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos-space-apps/network-director3.1/topics/concept/wireless-scanning.html

What Is the Difference Between Passive and Active Scanning?

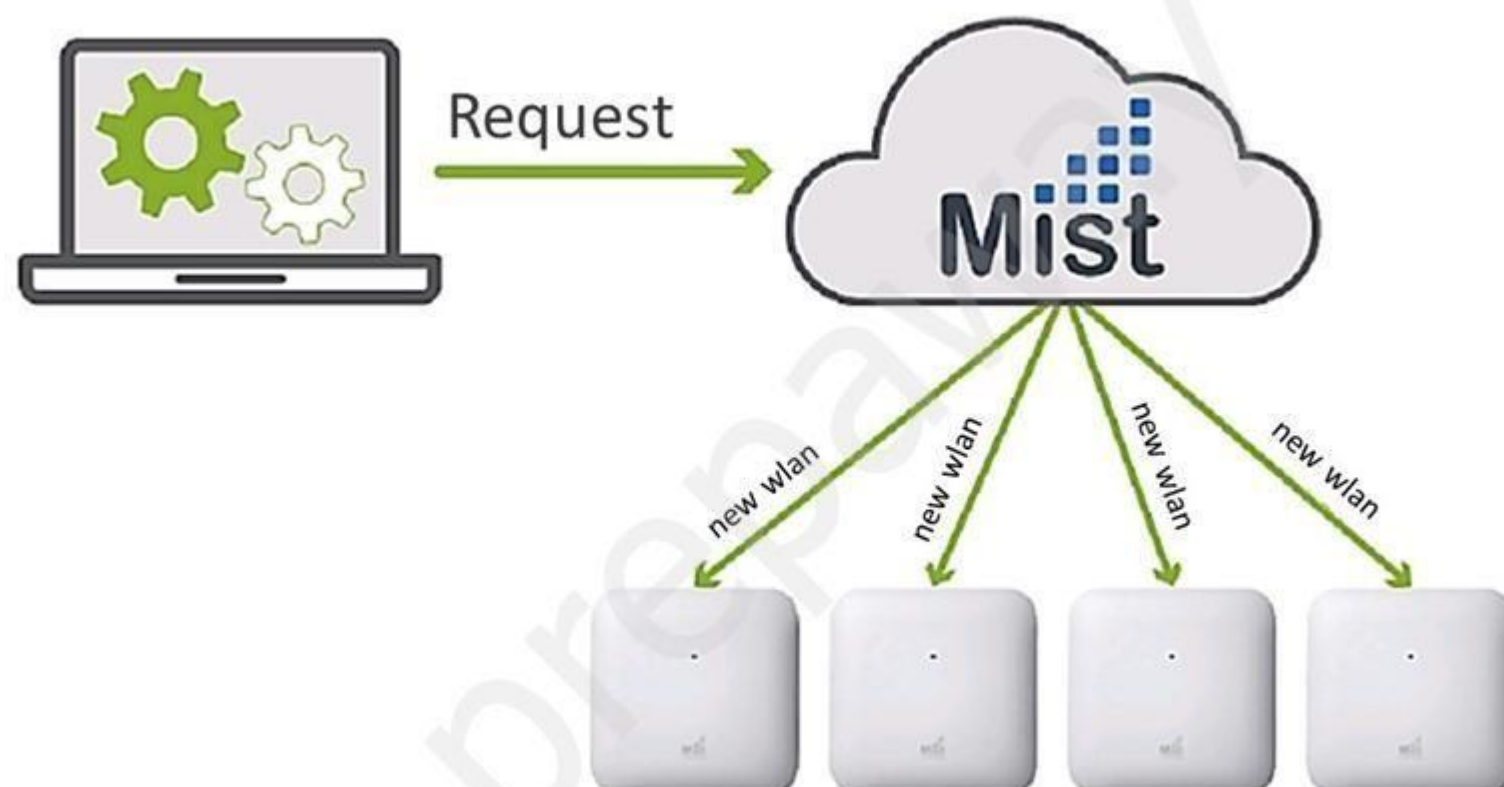
During passive scans, the radio listens for beacons and probe responses. If you use only passive mode, the radio scans once per second, and audits packets on the wireless network. Passive scans are always enabled and cannot be disabled because this capability is also used to connect clients to access points.

Active scans are enabled by default but can be disabled in a Radio profile. During active scans, the radio sends probe-any requests (probe requests with a null SSID name) to solicit probe responses from other devices. In other words, access points actively look for other devices, in addition to listening for them.

paw733771

QUESTION 52

A network engineer is looking to provision a new WLAN through the REST API. Referring to the exhibit, which HTTP method should the request use to achieve this goal?



- A. POST
- B. DELETE
- C. GET
- D. PUT

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/mist-api-introduction/>

Verbs in the API follow the usual REST conventions:

- GET returns the value of a resource or a list of resources, depending on whether an identifier is specified.

- `GET /api/v1/orgs/:org_id/site`

returns a list of sites belonging to the organization (:org_id)

- `GET /api/v1/sites/:site_id`

returns a particular site (:site_id)

- POST will overwrite all existing values with the payload (revert omitted fields)
- PUT will modify all specified values in the payload (leaves the omitted fields intact)
- DELETE removes a resource.

praw733771

QUESTION 53 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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

How many MHz are used for each OFDM channel in the 2.4 GHz band?

- A. 20 B. 11
- C. 14
- D. 3

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/ccna-wireless-640-722/9780133445725/ch02lev3sec5.html>

In the 2.4-GHz ISM band, the frequency space is divided up into 14 channels, numbered 1 through 14. With the exception of channel 14, the channels are spaced 5 MHz apart, as listed in Table 2-5.

Channel	Frequency (GHz)
1	2.412
2	2.417
3	2.422
4	2.427
5	2.432
6	2.437
7	2.442
8	2.447
9	2.452
10	2.457
11	2.462
12	2.467
13	2.472
14	2.484

Table 2-5 IEEE 802.11 Channel Layout in the 2.4-GHz Band

The 802.11 standard allows either direct-sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) or Orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) modulation and coding schemes to be used in the 2.4-GHz band. DSSS radios require each channel to be 22 MHz wide, and OFDM requires 20 MHz. Either way, with only 5 MHz between channels, transmissions on neighboring channels are bound to overlap ...

QUESTION 55 What is the purpose of an SSID?

- A. to identify a unique WLAN
- B. to identify a unique VLAN
- C. to identify a unique APPROACH
- D. to identify a unique organization

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.lifewire.com/definition-of-service-set-identifier-816547>

An SSID (service set identifier) is the primary name associated with an 802.11 wireless local area network (WLAN), including home networks and public hotspots. Client devices use this name to identify and join wireless networks. In simple terms, it's the name of your Wi-Fi network.

[raw733771]

QUESTION 56 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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbYbsC0jiPE>

QUESTION 57 Which encryption protocol is used with WPA2?

- A. AES
- B. DES
- C. RC4
- D. RSA



Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.pandasecurity.com/en/mediacenter/security/wpa-vs-wpa2/#:~:text=WPA2%20is%20an%20updated%20version,or%20not%20work%20at%20all>

WiFi Protected Access 2 (WPA2)

A year later, in 2004, WiFi Protected Access 2 became available. WPA2 has stronger security and is easier to configure than the prior options. The main difference with WPA2 is that it uses the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) instead of TKIP. AES is able to secure top-secret government information, so it's a good option for keeping a personal device or company WiFi safe.

The only notable vulnerability of WPA2 is that once someone has access to the network, they can attack other devices connected to the network. This is an issue if a company has an internal threat, such as an unhappy employee, who hacks into the other devices on the company's network.

[raw733771]

QUESTION 58 Which two statements are correct about choosing your Wi-Fi AP's channel? (Choose two.)

- A. When channels are the same, APs will not interfere with one another and cause retransmissions.
- B. Adding another nearby AP on the same channel adds additional capacity for that channel.
- C. Adding another nearby AP on the same channel does not increase the capacity for that channel.
- D. When channels overlap, APs will interfere with one another and cause retransmissions.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.networkworld.com/article/2215287/coping-with-wi-fi-s-biggest-problem-interference.html>

QUESTION 59 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

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 60 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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61 Which statement is correct about wireless assurance?

- A. Wireless assurance is a legacy WLAN construct that is difficult to use.
- B. Wireless assurance can be used to proactively optimize WLAN performance.
- C. Wireless assurance is used by clients to ensure that a Wi-Fi connection is stable and reliable before joining.
- D. Wireless assurance does not require a subscription.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/products/cloud-services/wi-fi-assurance.html>

Key Features

- Proactive optimization of wireless performance
- Simple and secure access to resources
- Dynamic packet capture for troubleshooting
- Proactive root-cause identification
- Network automation with APIs

QUESTION 62 You placed an AP on a map and applied an Asset Visibility license to a MIST AP. In this scenario, what will be the effect on the BLE array?

- A. The BLE array will be disabled.
- B. The BLE array will be able to transmit and receive.
- C. The BLE array will be in listen mode only.
- D. The BLE array will be in transmit mode only.

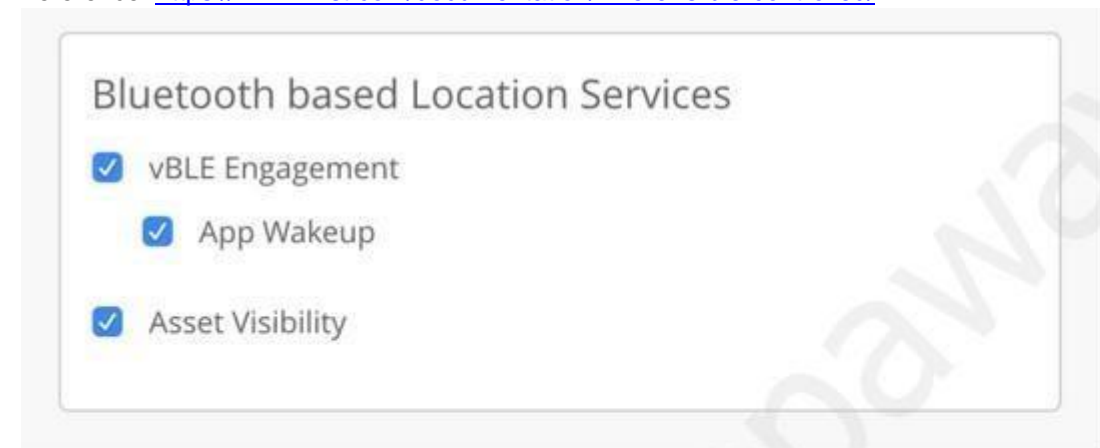
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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



- 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 63

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.

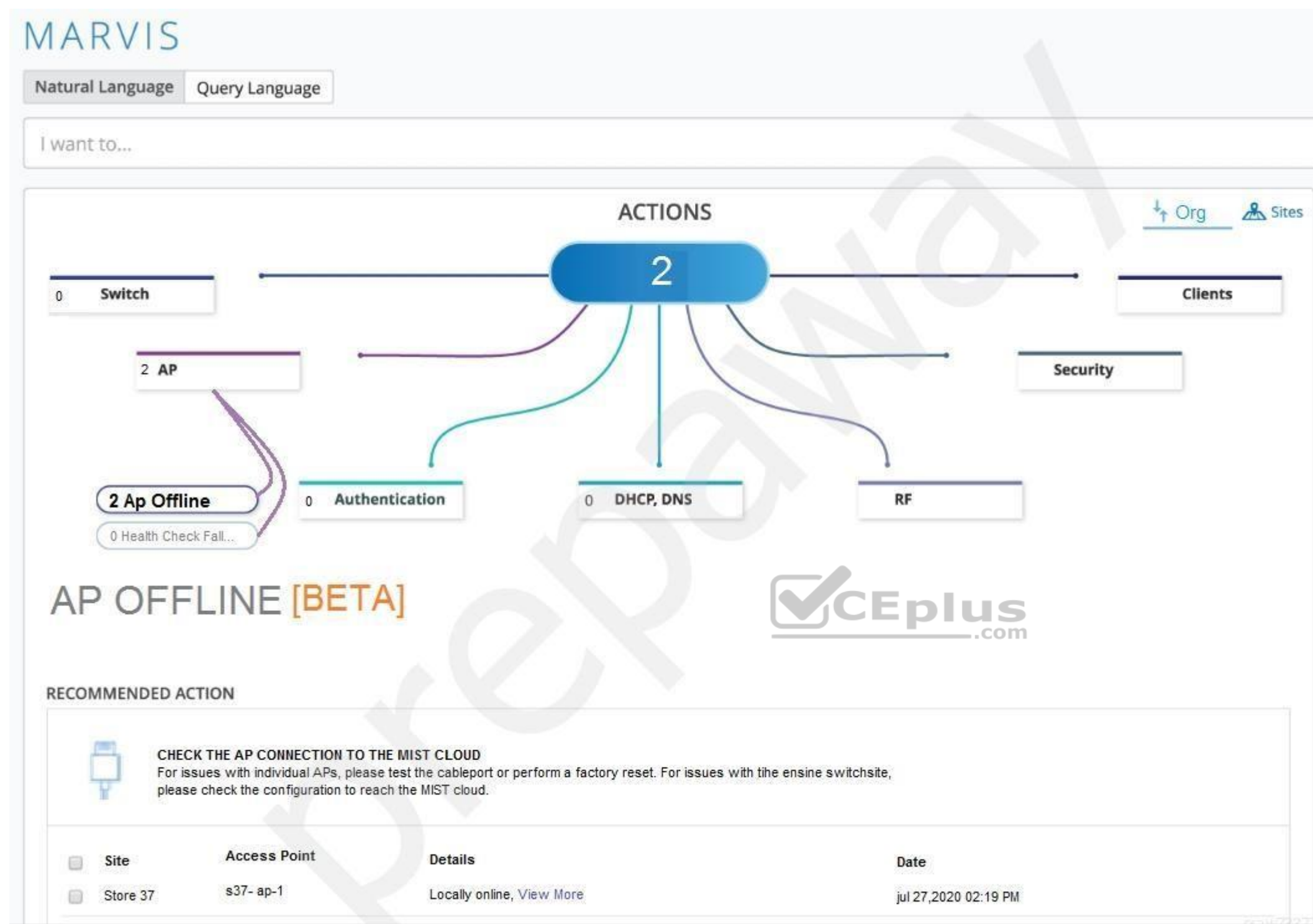
Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64



Referring to the exhibit, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The AP is able to reach the Mist cloud.
- B. The AP is not able to reach the Mist cloud.
- C. The AP's radios are not broadcasting SSIDs.
- D. The AP's radios are broadcasting SSIDs.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65 Which statement about BLE advertisement and Wi-Fi interference is correct?

- A. BLE advertisements interfere with Wi-Fi channel 1.
- B. BLE advertisements interfere with Wi-Fi channel 36.
- C. BLE advertisements interfere with Wi-Fi channel 6.
- D. BLE advertisement does not interfere with Wi-Fi.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/vble-impact-2-4-ghz-wifi/>

vBLE impact on 2.4 GHz WiFi

There are no issues when running vBLE alongside 2.4 GHz WiFi. Our Radio Resource Management automatically chooses channels 1, 6, and 11 on WiFi to avoid any interference between the BLE signals being transmitted simultaneously.

BLE transmits on advertising channels 37, 38, and 39 with signals being only 2 MHz wide. These channels are located between the common WiFi channels 1, 6, and 11. This avoids interference with WiFi channels in the 2.4 GHz range. See the link below for a visual of radio signals in the 2.4 GHz range.