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Juniper JN0-460 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wired Assurance Management or Operations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Operations Engineers and focuses on the management and operational aspects of Wired Assurance. It covers switch management, port profiles, and dynamic port configuration to ensure optimal network performance. The section also explores service-level expectations, client insights, and the use of APIs for improved monitoring and automation. Candidates gain an understanding of how MistAI enables proactive management and predictive troubleshooting to maintain service quality.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wired Assurance Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Support Engineers and covers the foundational elements of Wired Assurance within the MistAI ecosystem. It introduces candidates to key concepts such as supported devices, solution architecture, and the main features and components that define Wired Assurance functionality. Additionally, it highlights how MistAI accounts, analytics, and subscriptions integrate to deliver intelligent insights for network performance and operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campus Fabric Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Design Engineers and focuses on understanding and deploying Campus Fabric Architectures. It introduces essential design concepts such as EVPN multihoming, IP Clos architecture, and micro-segmentation. The section also compares CRB and ERB models, explains scaling requirements, and highlights how the Campus Fabric Core-Distribution design supports high-performance, scalable, and secure enterprise networks.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campus EVPN-VXLAN: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Center Network Engineers and explores the key principles of VXLAN and EVPN technologies. Candidates learn about Layer 2 tunneling, data and control plane operations, and the functions of VTEPs and VXLAN gateways. Additionally, it covers advanced EVPN concepts such as multipath routing, route types, and identifiers. The section concludes with a focus on MAC learning and policy applications to ensure efficient, scalable, and resilient network fabrics.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wired Assurance Provisioning or Deployment: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Deployment Specialists and focuses on the provisioning and deployment processes of Wired Assurance. It includes the essential steps and options involved in setting up networks, from configuration templates to deployment methodologies. Candidates learn about provisioning procedures, supported architectures, and the use of site variables to streamline automation and consistency across wired infrastructures.
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Juniper Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired) Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

You have connected a new EX4400 series switch to an existing network.

Without logging into the switch, how would you determine the connectivity status of the switch?

- A. Look at the color of the Cloud LED and count the number of times it blinks
- B. Look at the color of the power LED and count the number of times it blinks
- C. Look at the color of the connected port LED and count the number of times it blinks
- D. Look at the color of the me0 port LED and count the number of times it blinks

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 14

In the context of deploying wired assurance, which of the following are considered supported architectures?

- A. Cloud-managed networks
- B. Virtual private networks (VPNs)
- C. Hybrid cloud environments
- D. Peer-to-peer networks
- E. On-premises data centers

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which statement is correct about the VXLAN data plane?

- A. The data plane advertises the MAC addresses of end-user devices.
- B. The data plane learns the IP addresses of end-user devices.
- C. The data plane learns the MAC addresses of end-user devices.
- D. The data plane encapsulates the traffic.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) uses an overlay encapsulation method to carry Layer-2 frames over an IP underlay. This functionality is part of the data plane, which is responsible for packet forwarding and encapsulation/decapsulation.

"In an EVPN-VXLAN fabric, the control plane (via BGP EVPN) learns and advertises MAC and IP information, while the data

plane encapsulates and forwards traffic using VXLAN tunnels between VTEPs." Option A is incorrect: IP learning happens in the control plane, not the data plane.

Option B is incorrect: MAC advertisement is done in the control plane through EVPN route types.

Option D is incorrect: MAC learning is handled by EVPN control plane, not the VXLAN data plane.

Option C is correct: the VXLAN data plane encapsulates the traffic in UDP tunnels between VTEPs.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - EVPN-VXLAN Overview

Juniper Validated Design - EVPN-VXLAN Control and Data Plane Separation Junos OS EVPN-VXLAN Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

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

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

According to the Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric IP Clos Deployment Workflow, deploying a campus fabric involves a defined sequence of planning and configuration steps within the Mist Cloud interface. The key stages include:

"To deploy a campus fabric, you must first define the topology type, identify the physical connections between devices, and define the networks of interest that will be extended across the fabric." Breaking this down:

Choose the topology (D): Selecting the correct fabric type (3-Stage or 5-Stage IP Clos) determines how access, distribution, and core switches will interconnect.

Define the physical connections (A): This step involves specifying the uplink and downlink relationships between switches so that Mist can auto-generate EVPN-VXLAN and routing configurations.

Define the networks of interest (B): These are the VLANs and subnets that need to be extended across the fabric for user and device connectivity.

Steps such as configuring DNS servers or defining GBP tags are not part of the campus fabric deployment workflow in Mist Wired; they are optional or separate configurations outside the main deployment flow.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric IP Clos Deployment Workflow

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Configure Campus Fabric IP Clos

Juniper Validated Design - Campus Fabric Overview

NEW QUESTION # 17

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 edge-routed bridging (ERB)**
- C. campus fabric core-distribution with centrally-routed bridging (CRB)
- D. campus fabric IP Clos

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to Juniper Networks' validated designs for campus fabrics, the campus 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 the distribution 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.

