

Pass-Sure Juniper Exam JN0-460 Assessment offer you accurate Test Voucher | Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired)



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There is no doubt that advanced technologies are playing an important role in boosting the growth of Juniper companies. This is the reason why the employees have now started upgrading their skillset with the Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired) (JN0-460) certification exam because they want to work with those latest applications and save their jobs. They attempt the JN0-460 exam to validate their skills and try to get their dream job.

Juniper JN0-460 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 VTTEPs 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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Juniper Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired) Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which two statements are correct about the campus fabric core-distribution architecture?(Choose two.)

- **A. Only the core and distribution tiers are part of the EVPN-VXLAN topology.**
- B. The access tier is included in the EVPN-VXLAN topology.
- **C. The access tier does not participate in the EVPN-VXLAN topology.**
- D. Only the core tier participates in the EVPN-VXLAN topology.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In a core-distribution campus fabric model, the EVPN-VXLAN overlay is established only between the core and distribution tiers. The access switches are not part of the EVPN fabric; they connect upstream to distribution but do not run VXLAN tunnels.

"In the core-distribution campus fabric, only the core and distribution layers participate in the EVPN-VXLAN topology. The access layer connects to the distribution switches and forwards traffic but does not take part in the EVPN-VXLAN fabric." Option

A: Correct - EVPN-VXLAN is built between core and distribution tiers.

Option B: Incorrect - both core and distribution participate, not just core.

Option C: Incorrect - access switches are excluded from EVPN-VXLAN participation.

Option D: Correct - the access layer does not participate in EVPN-VXLAN.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric Core-Distribution Architecture Juniper Validated Design - EVPN-VXLAN Campus Deployment Models Junos OS EVPN Campus Fabric Design Guide

NEW QUESTION # 77

A subscription within the MistAI platform primarily enables access to:

- A. Traditional network management tools
- B. Physical network installation services
- **C. Advanced AI features and analytics**

- D. Basic device connectivity only

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 78

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

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. Furthermore, this architecture specifically accommodates Layer 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 the campus fabric IP Clos also 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 # 79

Which of the following is a key consideration when scaling Campus Fabric Architectures?

- A. Ignoring user and device growth
- B. Maintaining a single layer design
- C. Ensuring adequate coffee supply for the IT department
- D. Planning for future expansion and technology evolution

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 80

Scaling requirements for Campus Fabric Architectures must consider _____ to ensure network efficiency and reliability.

- A. Future growth
- B. Cable lengths
- C. Past performance
- D. Color schemes

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 81

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