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## New JN0-452 Exam Format, JN0-452 New Dumps Sheet

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## Juniper Mist AI Wireless, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wireless) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

At which signal strength level range will an extra AP placed on the same channel cause co-channel contention?

- A. -55 dBm to -80 dBm
- B. -25 dBm to -80 dBm
- C. -65 dBm to -85 dBm

- D. -45 dBm to -65 dBm

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In the context of Juniper Mist AI and high-performance wireless design, Co-Channel Contention (CCC)- often referred to as Co-Channel Interference (CCI)-occurs when two or more access points (APs) share the same frequency channel and are within "hearing" distance of one another. The key to understanding this specific range lies in the 802.11 CSMA/CA mechanism, specifically the Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) process.

When a Mist AP or a client device wants to transmit, it first performs a CCA. If it detects a Wi-Fi preamble from another device on the same channel at a signal strength above the Signal Detect (SD) threshold (typically around -82 to -85 dBm for many radios, though performance drops much sooner), it must defer its transmission. However, for "contention" to become a significant performance bottleneck that triggers Mist SLE alerts, the signal strength usually falls within the -45 dBm to -65 dBm range.

In this range, the signals are strong enough that the APs are effectively "in the same room" or nearby rooms, meaning they will constantly see the medium as "busy" whenever the other AP is transmitting. This effectively merges the two APs into a single contention domain, forcing them to share the total available airtime. For example, if two APs on the same channel both see each other at -60 dBm, they cannot transmit simultaneously; instead, they must take turns.

Mist's Radio Resource Management (RRM) and the Capacity SLE specifically monitor for these overlapping BSS (OBSS) conditions. If the AI detects that an AP is seeing a neighbor on the same channel at these high signal levels, it will attempt to change the channel or reduce transmit power to "shrink" the cell size, aiming to push the neighbor's signal strength below the point where it causes constant deferrals, thereby improving the overall capacity and user experience for the site.

#### NEW QUESTION # 69

A user successfully connects to a guest WLAN but cannot access any websites. The "DHCP" classifier on the "Successful Connects" SLE is red for this user.

What does this indicate?

- A. The AP is offline.
- B. The client failed to obtain an IP address from the DHCP server.
- C. The RADIUS server is unreachable.
- D. The user entered the wrong password.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 70

Which two Mist Aps would be used for BLE location? (Choose two.)

- A. AP33
- B. AP12
- C. AP43
- D. AP32

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

According to the JNCIS-MistAI Certification page 2, two Mist APs that would be used for BLE location are AP33 and AP43. These are the only two models that support vBLE array technology, which enables accurate location services without physical beacons.

References: <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/training/certification/tracks/mist-ai/jncis-mistai.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 71

Administrators need to gather information regarding client dwell time and how clients move through a location. In this scenario, which real-time location service provides this capability?

- A. wayfinding
- B. zone analytics
- C. asset tracking
- D. optimize workflow

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In the Juniper Mist AI ecosystem, Zone Analytics is the specific real-time location service component designed to provide deep business intelligence regarding how users and devices interact with a physical space.

While the Mist platform offers various location services-such as Wayfinding for turn-by-turn navigation and Asset Tracking for locating specific tagged equipment-Zone Analytics focuses on the aggregate behavior of clients within defined boundaries on a floor plan.

Zone Analytics allows administrators to define virtual areas, known as zones, on their facility maps. The Mist Location Engine then uses its patented virtual Bluetooth Low Energy (vBLE) antenna array and machine learning algorithms to track the presence of mobile devices (via the Mist SDK) and Wi-Fi clients within these zones. This service calculates two primary metrics required by the scenario:

\* Dwell Time: This measures the duration a specific client remains within a defined zone. Administrators can set minimum and maximum dwell thresholds to categorize visitors (e.g., "passersby" vs. "engaged customers").

\* Movement Patterns: By analyzing transitions between different zones, the service generates "motion flows" or "visitor journey" maps. This helps organizations identify common paths taken through a building, popular entry/exit points, and areas of high congestion.

These insights are typically presented through the Engagement Analytics or Premium Analytics dashboards. For example, a retailer might use Zone Analytics to determine if a new product display is successfully increasing the "dwell time" of shoppers in a specific aisle, or an office manager might use it to optimize "workflow" by seeing how employees move between different departments. By leveraging these real-time data sets, businesses can make informed decisions about staffing, floor layouts, and resource allocation based on actual user behavior patterns.

**NEW QUESTION # 72**

You are asked to clone your Juniper Mist primary site configuration to use for a new site being added. In this scenario, which two configuration objects will be copied? (Choose two.)

- A. the WLANs
- B. the site location
- C. the Auto Firmware Upgrade settings
- D. the RF templates

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:**

The Clone Site feature in the Juniper Mist dashboard is a powerful tool designed to streamline the deployment of new physical locations by duplicating the environmental and operational logic of an existing "gold standard" site. However, to avoid configuration conflicts (such as duplicate addresses) and to maintain the integrity of the hierarchy, Mist is selective about which objects are carried over during the cloning process.

According to Juniper Mist documentation, only the settings visible on the Site Configuration page are copied to the new site. This specifically includes:

\* Auto Firmware Upgrade settings (A): The specific versioning (Production vs. RC) and the weekly or daily maintenance windows defined for the site are preserved. This ensures that the new site follows the same lifecycle management policy as the primary site.

\* RF Templates (B): The radio resource management (RRM) profile assigned to the site is copied. This includes channel planning, bandwidth settings (20/40/80 MHz), and power level constraints tailored for that environment.

\* Other Site-Level Settings: This also includes Webhooks, Rogue/Honeypot AP detection rules, and Location Services settings.

Conversely, certain objects are explicitly not copied. The Site Location (C) and Site Name are excluded because each site must be geographically unique for accurate mapping and time zone calculation. WLANs (D) are also not copied through the Clone Site function; SSIDs are typically managed at the Organization level via WLAN Templates, which are then mapped to sites or site groups rather than being "hardcoded" into an individual site's local configuration. By cloning the site-specific parameters like RF templates and upgrade schedules, Mist allows administrators to rapidly scale their infrastructure while ensuring the core network access (WLANs) is maintained through the overarching organizational policy.

**NEW QUESTION # 73**

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