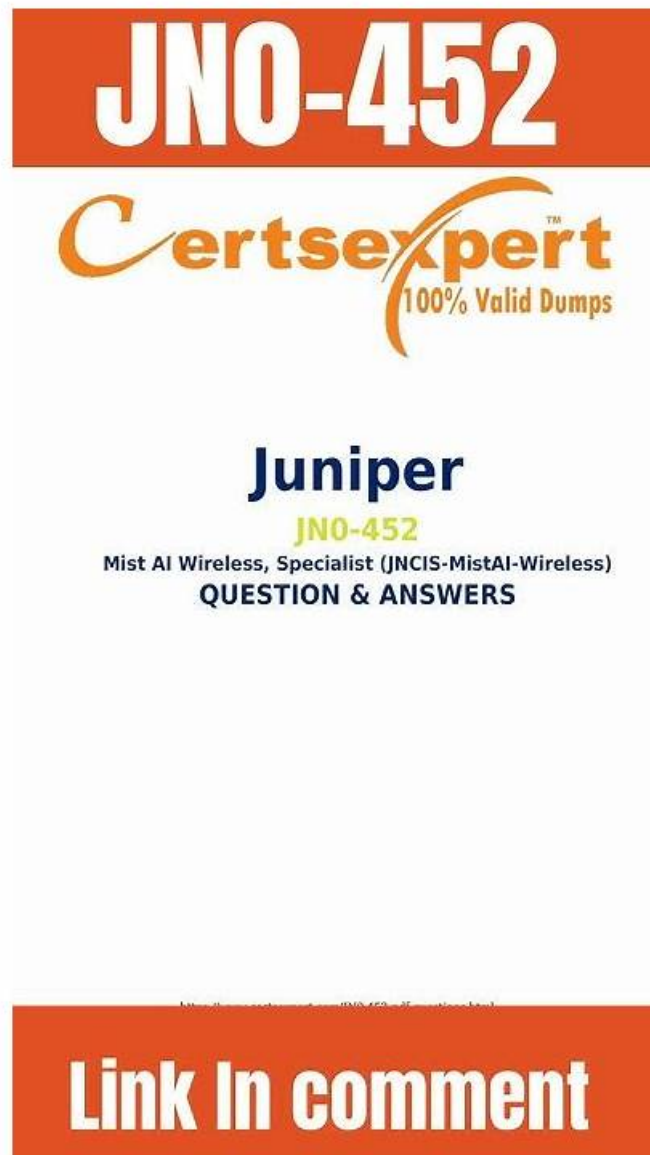


# Juniper JN0-452 Zertifikatsfragen, JN0-452 Zertifizierungsfragen



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Die Examfragen zur Juniper JN0-452 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert ist von den IT-Experten verifiziert und überprüft. Die Fragen und Antworten zur Juniper JN0-452 Zertifizierungsprüfung sind die von der Praxis überprüfte Software und die Schulungsinstrumente. In ITZert werden Sie die besten Zertifizierungsmaterialien finden, die originale Fragen und Antworten enthalten. Unsere Materialien bieten Ihnen die Chance, die echten Übungen zu machen. Endlich werden Sie Ihr Ziel, nämlich die Juniper JN0-452 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, erreichen.

Das Expertenteam von ITZert hat neulich das effiziente kurzfristige Schulungsprogramm zur Juniper JN0-452 Zertifizierungsprüfung entwickelt. Die Kandidaten sollen an dem 20-stündigen Kurs teilnehmen, dann können sie neue Kenntnisse beherrschen und ihre

ursprüngliches Wissen konsolidieren und auch die Juniper JN0-452 Zertifizierungsprüfung leichter als diejenigen, die viel Zeit und Energie auf die Prüfung verwendet, bestehen.

## >> Juniper JN0-452 Zertifikatsfragen <<

### Hohe Qualität von JN0-452 Prüfung und Antworten

Viele Leute meinen, man braucht viel fachliche IT-Kenntnisse, um die schwierigen Juniper JN0-452 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Nur diejenigen, die umfassende IT-Kenntnisse besitzen, sind qualifiziert dazu, sich an der Juniper JN0-452 Prüfung zu beteiligen. Jetzt gibt es viele Methoden, die Ihre unausreichenden Fachkenntnisse wettmachen. Sie können sogar mit weniger Zeit und Energie als die fachlich gutqualifizierten die Juniper JN0-452 Prüfung auch bestehen. Wie es heißt, viele Wege führen nach Rom.

### Juniper Mist AI Wireless, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wireless) JN0-452 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q118-Q123):

#### 118. Frage

What does Mist qualify as a rogue AP?

- A. An unauthorized AP on your wired network
- B. A neighbor AP
- C. An AP close to your network as measured by RSSI
- D. A honeypot AP

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

In Juniper Networks Mist AI Wireless, a rogue access point (AP) is precisely defined to avoid confusion with external or non-threatening wireless devices. Mist qualifies a rogue AP as an unauthorized access point that is physically connected to your wired network infrastructure.

This distinction is critical from a security perspective. A rogue AP represents a direct threat because it bypasses established security controls by providing wireless access into the enterprise wired network without authorization. Such APs are often installed by users without IT approval or, in more serious cases, by malicious actors attempting to gain internal network access.

Mist APs continuously scan the RF environment and correlate wireless observations with wired-side intelligence. If an AP is detected advertising SSIDs and Mist can confirm through MAC address correlation and wired discovery that the device is connected to the enterprise's wired network but is not claimed or authorized in the Mist cloud, it is classified as a rogue AP. This allows administrators to take immediate remediation actions, such as physical removal or switch-port shutdown.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

\* Neighbor APs are access points belonging to nearby organizations or environments and are not security threats by default. Mist classifies these separately for RF awareness.

\* APs close to your network as measured by RSSI may simply be physically nearby but not connected to your infrastructure; proximity alone does not make an AP rogue.

\* Honeypot APs are intentionally deployed decoy access points used in security research or attack detection and are not Mist's definition of a rogue AP.

Therefore, Mist correctly defines a rogue AP as an unauthorized AP connected to your wired network, making option A the correct answer.

#### 119. Frage

A university wants to analyze student traffic patterns in the library to optimize staffing and resource placement. They need to see how many people are in different sections of the library (e.g., "Quiet Study Area," "Group Collaboration Zone") and for how long. Which Mist LBS feature should be configured on the floorplan to enable this type of analytics?

- A. Virtual Beacons
- B. Location Zones
- C. Proximity Zones
- D. Wayfinding Paths

**Antwort: B**

### 120. Frage

A large enterprise has multiple independent business units. What Mist architectural construct allows them to manage their own respective sites and devices while being part of the same parent account?

- A. Organizations
- B. Sites
- C. Labels
- D. Subscriptions

**Antwort: A**

### 121. Frage

Which signal modulation scheme provides the highest data rate level for 802.11ax devices?

- A. 1024 QAM
- B. 64 QAM
- C. 256 QAM
- D. 4096 QAM

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

In Juniper Networks Mist AI Wireless, understanding modulation schemes is essential for designing and operating high-performance Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) networks. Modulation directly affects how much data can be transmitted per symbol, and therefore determines the maximum achievable data rates under optimal RF conditions.

802.11ax introduces 1024-QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) as its highest supported modulation scheme. With 1024-QAM, each symbol encodes 10 bits of data, which represents a significant increase compared to earlier standards. For reference:

- \* 64-QAM (used in earlier standards) carries 6 bits per symbol
- \* 256-QAM (introduced in 802.11ac) carries 8 bits per symbol
- \* 1024-QAM increases this to 10 bits per symbol

This higher bit density allows Wi-Fi 6 devices to achieve higher peak throughput, especially in environments with excellent signal quality. However, 1024-QAM requires very high Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) and low interference to function reliably. As a result, it is typically achieved only when clients are close to the access point and RF conditions are clean.

Mist AI Wireless continuously monitors client RSSI, SNR, retransmissions, and modulation rates through advanced telemetry. Using this data, Mist can determine whether clients are successfully operating at higher modulation levels like 1024-QAM or are falling back to lower schemes due to RF impairments. This insight directly feeds into SLEs and AI-driven recommendations for RF tuning, AP placement, and channel planning.

The incorrect options are explained as follows:

- \* 64-QAM and 256-QAM are valid modulation schemes but do not provide the highest data rates in 802.11ax.
- \* 4096-QAM is not supported by the 802.11ax standard and is therefore invalid.

Thus, 1024-QAM is the modulation scheme that provides the highest data rate level for 802.11ax devices.

### 122. Frage

A hospital wants to track the location of its high-value medical equipment, which has been tagged with BLE asset tags. Which Mist LBS feature is designed for this use case?

- A. Proximity Tracing
- B. User Engagement
- C. Wi-Fi Location
- D. Asset Visibility

**Antwort: D**

### 123. Frage

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