

JN0-460 VCE dumps & JN0-460 preparation labs & JN0-460 VCE files



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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. |

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| 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"> • 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 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 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. |

Juniper Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired) Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

You have two sites connected to an EVPN network. Each site is using the 172.16.1.0/24 network for its own respective site. How does EVPN prevent overlap in this scenario?

- A. It uses a route distinguisher.
- B. It elects a designated forwarder.
- C. It uses a Layer 2 gateway.
- D. It uses an Ethernet segment identifier (ESI).

Answer: A

Explanation:

EVPN, when used with VXLAN, leverages BGP MPLS/VXLAN control plane mechanisms. To prevent overlapping IP prefixes between different tenants or sites, EVPN uses a Route Distinguisher (RD).

"In EVPN-VXLAN, the route distinguisher (RD) makes routes unique when overlapping IP prefixes or MAC addresses are advertised between multiple tenants or sites." Option A (designated forwarder) applies to multi-homing in EVPN, not prefix uniqueness.

Option B (Layer 2 gateway) does not prevent IP overlap; it bridges VLANs.

Option D (ESI) is used for identifying multi-homed Ethernet segments, not to differentiate overlapping subnets.

Option C (Route Distinguisher) is correct, as it uniquely identifies routes even if the IP addresses are the same across sites.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - EVPN-VXLAN Overview

Juniper Validated Design - EVPN-VXLAN Fundamentals

Junos OS EVPN Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which statement is correct about an MP-BGP route target?

- A. The route target is automatically created and must be unique for each VRF.
- **B. It is used to identify the source and destination VRFs of MP-BGP routes.**
- C. It is used by BGP to notify other BGP routers that it is EVPN enabled.
- D. The route target is used to identify neighboring BGP routers that support the EVPN family.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Route targets (RTs) are extended BGP communities used in Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) for EVPN- VXLAN to control route import/export between VRFs.

"A route target identifies the VRF instances that should import or export specific MP-BGP routes. It enables the association of EVPN routes with particular VRFs in multi-tenant environments." Option A: Incorrect - EVPN family support is identified through BGP capabilities, not RTs.

Option B: Incorrect - that's handled by BGP EVPN negotiation, not route targets.

Option C: Correct - route targets define which VRFs import/export BGP routes.

Option D: Incorrect - RTs can be manually configured and reused where necessary.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - EVPN Route Target and Route Distinguisher Concepts Junos OS EVPN-VXLAN Configuration Guide Juniper Validated Design - MP-BGP EVPN Route Policy Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION # 68

The primary benefit of Campus Fabric Core-Distribution model is:

- A. Increased network latency
- **B. Scalability and high availability**
- C. Simplified cable management
- D. Reduction in network bandwidth

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 69

You are asked to forward event messages from Mist to an external log collector. Which feature enables this capability?

- A. Webhooks
- **B. Syslog**
- C. SNMP Traps
- D. NETCONF

Answer: B

Explanation:

Syslog is the standard method for exporting Mist AI event and telemetry messages to third-party collectors. It supports both UDP and TCP delivery for centralized log correlation.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Syslog Configuration Guide
Mist AI Operations and Event Forwarding Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 70

In EVPN, what role do Route Targets (RTs) play?

- A. They define the cryptographic standards for the network
- **B. They are used to import and export routes within VPNs**
- C. They specify the forwarding paths for multicast traffic
- D. They limit the scalability of EVPN instances

Answer: B

