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## Juniper Mist AI Wireless, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wireless) Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

### NEW QUESTION # 56

An administrator is configuring a WLAN for IoT devices that require a simple, shared password. They also want to prevent these low-trust devices from communicating with each other to limit the potential impact of a compromised device.

Which WLAN feature should be enabled to prevent direct communication between clients on the same WLAN?

- A. AirWatch Integration
- **B. Client Isolation**
- C. Band Steering
- D. Geofencing

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 57

According to the 802.11 standard, how wide are 2.4 GHz band OFDM channels?

- A. 3 MHz
- B. 5 MHz
- **C. 20 MHz**
- D. 22 MHz

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Reference: [https://www.cnrood.com/en/media/solutions/Wi-Fi\\_Overview\\_of\\_the\\_802.11\\_Physical\\_Layer.pdf](https://www.cnrood.com/en/media/solutions/Wi-Fi_Overview_of_the_802.11_Physical_Layer.pdf) According to the 802.11 standard, OFDM channels in the 2.4 GHz band are 20 MHz wide.

According to the Lecture 3 - Radio Frequency and Antenna Fundamentals - Part 2 document2, OFDM channels in the 2.4 GHz band are 20 MHz wide according to the 802.11 standard.

References:

<http://faculty.georgebrown.ca/~jolenewa/courses/comp3049-intermediate-wire/lecture-3-radio-frequency.pdf>

### NEW QUESTION # 58

What are basic data rates?

- A. disabled data rates
- **B. required data rates**
- C. fastest data rates
- D. optional data rates

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Basic data rates are the required data rates that all devices on a wireless network must support in order to connect to the network. These rates are used for management and control frames and can affect the performance of the network.

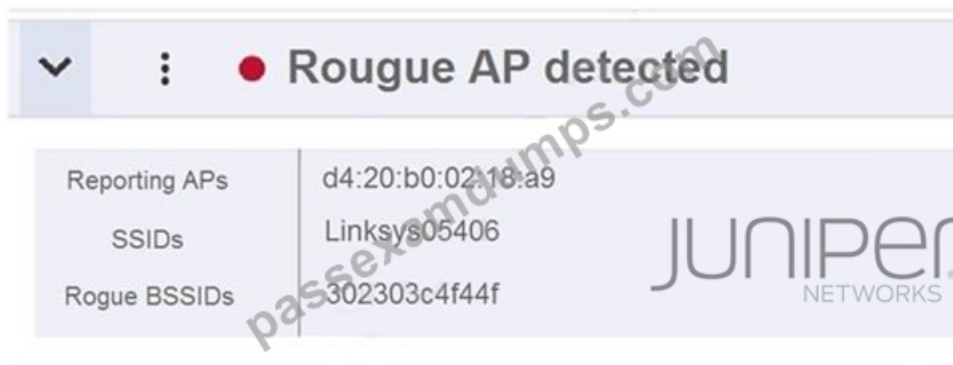
According to the Lecture 3 - Radio Frequency and Antenna Fundamentals - Part 2 document2, basic data rates are required data rates that all devices must support to communicate on a WLAN.

References:

<http://faculty.georgebrown.ca/~jolenewa/courses/comp3049-intermediate-wire/lecture-3-radio-frequency.pdf>

### NEW QUESTION # 59

Referring to the exhibit, what does the security alert indicate?



- A. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is launching a DDoS attack on the Mist APs.
- B. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is operating in the same RF channel as the nearby Mist AP.
- C. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is connected to the same wired network as the Mist APs.
- **D. An AP that is not part of the Mist Org is advertising the same SSIDs as the Mist APs.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/rogue-neighbor-honeypot-aps/> According to the Security Alerts - Mist document, the security alert indicates that an AP that is not part of the Mist Org is advertising the same SSIDs as the Mist APs. This is a type of rogue AP that tries to impersonate a legitimate AP and lure users into connecting to it.

References: <https://www.mist.com/documentation/security-alerts/>

#### NEW QUESTION # 60

Your Juniper Access Point has changed channels due to RADAR being observed on a DFS channel.

This change is an example of which Juniper Mist RRM system?

- A. Reinforcement learning
- B. FCC compliance
- C. Global optimization
- **D. Event-driven**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Juniper Networks Mist AI Wireless, Radio Resource Management (RRM) uses multiple decision-making systems to adapt the RF environment intelligently. A channel change triggered by the detection of RADAR on a DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) channel is a clear example of an event-driven RRM action.

DFS channels are regulated frequencies that must be shared with weather, military, and aviation radar systems. Regulatory bodies require wireless devices to immediately vacate a DFS channel when radar activity is detected. When a Juniper Mist AP operating on a DFS channel detects radar signatures, it generates a real-time RF event. This event forces the AP to immediately stop transmitting on that channel and move to a new, non-DFS or alternate DFS channel.

Mist classifies this behavior as event-driven RRM because:

- \* The channel change is reactive, not predictive
  - \* It is triggered by a specific external RF event (radar detection)
  - \* It requires immediate action to maintain regulatory compliance and avoid interference
- The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
- \* FCC compliance defines why the change is required, but it is not an RRM system or decision model.
  - \* Global optimization refers to long-term RF tuning across the network based on historical performance data, not immediate forced changes.
  - \* Reinforcement learning is used by Mist to optimize RF parameters over time through continuous learning, not for mandatory, instantaneous responses to radar events.
- Mist RRM combines event-driven actions, AI-based global optimization, and reinforcement learning to deliver both compliance and performance. In the case of radar detection on a DFS channel, the AP's channel change is driven by a real-time RF event, making event-driven RRM the correct answer.

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