

JN0-253 Vorbereitungsfragen & JN0-253 PDF Demo



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ITZert ist der beste Katalysator für den Erfolg der IT-Fachleute, Viele Kandidaten, die Juniper JN0-253 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen bestanden haben, haben Schulungsunterlagen von ITZert benutzt. Unser Expertenteam von ITZert hat die neuesten und effizientesten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsteste.

Es ist eine weise Wahl, sich an der Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu beteiligen. Mit dem Juniper JN0-253 Zertifikat werden Ihr Gehalt, Ihre Stelle und auch Ihre Lebensverhältnisse verbessert werden. Es ist doch nicht so einfach, die Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Sie nehmen viel Zeit und Energie in Anspruch, um Ihre Fachkenntnisse zu konsolidieren. ITZert ist eine spezielle Schulungswebsite, die Schulungsprogramme zur Juniper JN0-253 (Mist AI, Associate (JNCIA-MistAI)) Zertifizierungsprüfung bearbeiten. Sie können zuerst die Demo zur Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsprüfung im Internet als Probe kostenlos herunterladen, so dass Sie die Glaubwürdigkeit unserer Produkte testen können. Normalerweise werden Sie nach dem Probieren unserer Produkte Vertrauen in unsere Produkte haben.

>> JN0-253 Vorbereitungsfragen <<

JN0-253 PDF Demo, JN0-253 Buch

Die Produkte von PassTest sind für diejenigen, die sich an der Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsprüfung beteiligen, geeignet. Die Schulungsmaterialien von ITZert enthalten nicht nur Trainingsmaterialien zur Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsprüfung, um Ihre Fachkenntnisse zu konsolidieren, sondern auch die genauen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten. Wir versprechen, dass Sie die Juniper JN0-253 Zertifizierungsprüfung beim ersten Versuch mit einer hohen Note bestehen können.

Juniper JN0-253 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	• Location-based Services: This domain presents virtual Bluetooth Low Energy capabilities for asset tracking, visibility, and location-aware experiences that extend networking into physical space management.
Thema 2	• Juniper Mist Cloud Fundamentals: This domain covers Juniper's cloud-native platform architecture, focusing on AI and machine learning capabilities for intelligent network management and real-world deployment scenarios.
Thema 3	• Juniper Mist Configuration Basics: This domain addresses initial setup including user accounts, device onboarding, organizational structures, subscription licensing, certificate management, and automated provisioning with labels and policies.
Thema 4	• Juniper Mist Cloud Operations: This domain covers three API types (RESTful, WebSocket, Webhook) for programmatic integration, plus support resources including ticketing systems and documentation.
Thema 5	• Marvis Virtual Network Assistant AI: This domain introduces Marvis, an AI-powered assistant providing automated troubleshooting through intelligent actions, natural language queries, and specialized analytical tools for proactive issue resolution.

Juniper Mist AI, Associate (JNCIA-MistAI) JN0-253 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q39-Q44):

39. Frage

What are three methods for requesting authentication in the Juniper Mist API? (Choose three.)

- A. Use RADIUS certificates.
- B. Use an HTTPS login with a user name and password.
- C. Use OAuth2 linked to an OAuth provider.
- D. Enable basic authentication with a token.
- E. Enable MFA with Okta Verify.

Antwort: B,C,D

Begründung:

The three valid methods for requesting authentication with the Juniper Mist API are:

Use an HTTPS login with a user name and password: The Mist API accepts HTTPS requests where credentials are provided directly for session/token generation and user administration.

Use OAuth2 linked to an OAuth provider: "Juniper Mist APIs offer authentication via OAuth2 with various OAuth-compatible identity providers, such as Okta, for secure and federated access."

Enable basic authentication with a token: Mist APIs accept programmatic requests using tokens (API tokens or bearer tokens) for automation, scripting, and integration—each token mapping to specific scopes and user permissions.

Enabling MFA with Okta Verify enhances user portal security but is not an API authentication mechanism.

RADIUS certificates are used for infrastructure 802.1X authentication, not for API access.

Reference:

Juniper Mist API Authentication Mechanisms

40. Frage

Which statement is correct about the SLE dashboard?

- A. Both SLEs and classifiers are displayed as a percentage of success.
- B. SLEs are displayed as a percentage of failure and classifiers are displayed as a percentage of success.
- C. Both SLEs and classifiers are displayed as a percentage of failure.
- D. SLEs are displayed as a percentage of success and classifiers are displayed as a percentage of failure.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In the SLE dashboard, Service Level Expectations (SLEs) are shown as a percentage of success to highlight how well the network is performing. On the other hand, classifiers are displayed as a percentage of failure to indicate areas where issues are occurring and need attention. This approach helps provide a clear understanding of both overall performance and problem areas.

41. Frage

What happens to the captured data after a packet capture is stopped or completed?

- A. It is automatically discarded due to limited storage space.
- B. It remains permanently in the cloud for continuous analysis.
- C. It triggers alerts based on detected issues within the captured traffic.
- **D. It is saved as a downloadable capture file for offline inspection.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The packet capture feature in Juniper Mist Cloud allows administrators to remotely capture live network traffic from managed devices such as Access Points (APs) or switches for detailed troubleshooting.

According to the Juniper Mist Network Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Guide:

"Once a packet capture session is stopped or completed, the captured data is saved as a downloadable .pcap file that can be analyzed offline using tools such as Wireshark." This ensures administrators can inspect packet-level details for issues such as authentication failures, DHCP errors, or connectivity drops. The data is stored temporarily and made available through the Mist UI for download before automatic cleanup.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because captured data is not stored permanently in the cloud, does not trigger automated alerts, and is not discarded immediately. The purpose is to make the data accessible for offline inspection and analysis.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. It is saved as a downloadable capture file for offline inspection.

References:- Juniper Mist Network Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Guide- Juniper Mist Cloud Administration and Operations Documentation- Juniper Mist AI Operations and Support Tools Overview

42. Frage

In the Mist UI, which part of the system platform provides information about missing VLANs?

- A. Switch Insights
- B. Service-Level Exceptions
- C. Events
- **D. Marvis Actions**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

System Platform Components in Mist UI:

Different components provide various insights and information about the network.

Component Descriptions:

Switch Insights: Provides detailed information about switch performance and status. Events: Logs and displays events occurring in the network but does not specifically highlight missing VLANs.

Marvis Actions: AI-driven insights and recommendations that include identifying and suggesting actions for missing VLANs.

Service-Level Exceptions (SLEs): Monitor and report on performance metrics, not specifically focused on VLAN issues.

43. Frage

Your company hosts its own enterprise-wide monitoring solution. You want to receive events from Juniper Mist.

How would you accomplish this task?

- A. Using the API
- **B. Using a webhook**
- C. Sending an e-mail
- D. Using a WebSocket

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In the Juniper Mist Cloud, webhooks are used to send real-time event notifications from Mist Cloud to external systems such as third-party monitoring or automation platforms. This integration mechanism allows administrators to collect alerts, status changes, and analytics data directly from Mist Cloud without the need for constant API polling.

According to the [Juniper Mist API and Webhook Integration Guide](#), webhooks are defined as:

"A push-based communication method that enables Juniper Mist Cloud to send event data to a customer- defined HTTP endpoint when specific network events occur." This capability allows seamless integration with enterprise monitoring solutions such as ServiceNow, Splunk, or Datadog, enabling organizations to centralize event management.

The other options are not suitable:

* A (API): APIs are pull-based and require polling for updates, not push notifications.

* B (Email):Not supported for automated system-to-system event delivery.

* D (WebSocket): Used for live telemetry and streaming data (e.g., client updates), not event alerts.

Therefore, the correct method is C. Using a webhook.

References:- Juniper Mist API and Webhook Developer Documentation- Juniper Mist Cloud Automation and Integration Guide- Juniper Mist Cloud Operations Overview

44. Frage

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