

JN0-460真題， JN0-460認證

Juniper JNCIS Mist AI Wired JN0-460 Certification Study Guide

Juniper JN0-460 Exam Details, Syllabus and Questions

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>> JN0-460真題 <<

JN0-460真題： Mist AI Wired, Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-Wired)，最快的通過考試方式是選擇我們

雖然JN0-460考古題學習資料非常受歡迎，但是我們還是為客戶提供了免費的Juniper JN0-460試用DEMO，供考生體驗，我們也將不斷發布更多新版的題庫，以滿足IT行業日益增長的需求。我們將為您提供最新的Juniper JN0-460題庫資料來準備考試，所有的題庫都可以在這裡獲得，使通過JN0-460考試變得更加容易。PDFExamDumps將是您獲得認證的最好選擇，我們保證您100%可以通過JN0-460認證考試。

Juniper JN0-460 考試大綱:

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<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.
主題 3	<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.
主題 4	<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.
主題 5	<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.

最新的 JNCIS-MistAI-Wired JN0-460 免費考試真題 (Q78-Q83):

問題 #78

Which service level expectation (SLE) metric measures congestion on the uplink interface of a switch?

- A. Switch Health
- B. Successful Connect
- **C. Asymmetric Uplink**
- D. Throughput

答案: C

解題說明:

Juniper Mist's Wired Assurance includes multiple SLE metrics that monitor the health and performance of wired connections. One of these is Asymmetric Uplink, which measures uplink congestion or imbalance between the transmit (TX) and receive (RX) rates on the switch uplink interfaces.

"The Asymmetric Uplink SLE monitors congestion and traffic imbalance on the switch's uplink ports. It identifies when the uplink bandwidth utilization or transmit/receive rates are inconsistent with expected patterns, indicating congestion or flow asymmetry."

Option A (Successful Connect): Tracks client connection success rate, not uplink congestion.

Option C (Throughput): Relates to end-to-end data transfer rate, not specifically uplink congestion.

Option D (Switch Health): Measures hardware, software, and PoE health, not link congestion.

Option B (Asymmetric Uplink): Correct- this SLE directly reflects uplink interface congestion or imbalance.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Wired SLE Metrics Overview
Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Asymmetric Uplink SLE Description
Juniper Mist Documentation - Troubleshooting with SLE Analytics

問題 #79

Which action would site-level network administrators be able to perform?

- **A. reboot an access point**
- B. create a config template
- C. modify an RF template
- D. assign access points to the site

答案: A

解題說明:

In Juniper Mist role-based access control (RBAC), site-level administrators have limited privileges to manage devices within their assigned sites.

They cannot modify organization-level templates or global settings but can perform operational tasks, including rebooting APs or switches and monitoring their status.

This ensures proper delegation of duties while maintaining centralized configuration control.

References: Juniper Mist Role-Based Access Control and Administrator Roles Documentation

問題 #80

What do Port Profiles allow network administrators to do?

- A. Monitor real-time traffic on television channels
- **B. Apply predefined settings to ports across the network**
- C. Assign specific roles to network users
- D. Configure ports on a switch individually without templates

答案: B

問題 #81

Which three Juniper switch models require an additional workflow to form a Virtual Chassis? (Choose three.)

- **A. EX2300**
- B. EX4400
- C. EX4100
- **D. QFX5120**
- **E. EX4650**

答案: A,D,E

解題說明:

According to Juniper Mist documentation, the EX2300, EX4650, and QFX5120 switches require a specific additional workflow within the Mist portal to form a Virtual Chassis because these models do not have dedicated Virtual Chassis ports (VCPs). Unlike other EX-series models (such as the EX4100 or EX4400) that possess factory-defined, dedicated VCPs and can form a Virtual Chassis automatically upon physical connection, these three platforms require an administrator to explicitly initiate the "Form Virtual Chassis" action from the Mist UI.

This workflow is necessary because the system must logically convert standard network uplink ports into Virtual Chassis ports to enable stack communication. To execute this, the switches must first be onboarded to the Juniper Mist cloud as standalone devices and assigned to the same site. Once they are online and their configuration is managed by Mist, the administrator selects the desired members from the switch inventory and clicks More > Form Virtual Chassis.

During this additional workflow, the Mist portal prompts the user to specify which front-panel ports will be repurposed as VCPs and allows for the manual assignment of member IDs and Routing Engine roles. This

"pre-provisioned" method ensures a deterministic setup where roles are not left to chance. Once the command is pushed, the switches reboot to reconfigure their internal hardware logic to treat the selected ports as fabric links. Juniper emphasizes that for

