



Juniper JN0-452 JNCIS-MistAI-Wireless Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to perform a site survey on your enterprise by using a Juniper Access Point (AP) that is fully functional and visible by the Juniper Mist cloud. Your enterprise provides you with the portable equipment for elevating the Juniper AP and a battery that properly powers it. In this scenario, how would you ensure that the Juniper AP will be fully functional for site survey purposes?

Options:

- A- You will need to enable AP Config Persistence and disable AP Uplink Monitoring in the site configuration to force the Juniper AP to remember its configuration regardless of an Internet connection or not.¹
- B- You will need to enable Site Survey Mode in the site configuration to force the Juniper AP to remember its configuration regardless of an Internet connection or not.²
- C- A Juniper AP will maintain its configuration by default as long as the Wi-Fi Assurance license has not expired.
- D- A Juniper AP will maintain its configuration by default once rebooted regardless of an Internet connection or not.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In a traditional deployment, a Juniper Mist Access Point is a 'cloud-first' device, meaning it expects a constant connection to the Mist Cloud to receive configuration updates and report telemetry. When performing an 'AP-on-a-Stick' (APoS) site survey, the AP is often powered by a battery pack and moved to various locations where an active Ethernet backhaul or Internet connection is unavailable.³ To ensure the AP continues to broadcast the required SSIDs for signal measurement in this 'disconnected' state, two specific settings must be adjusted within the Mist dashboard.

First, AP Config Persistence must be enabled. By default, Mist APs store their configuration in volatile memory; if an AP reboots (which happens when switching battery packs or moving locations) and cannot reach the Mist Cloud, it may fail to reload its previous configuration. Enabling Config Persistence ensures that the AP writes its current configuration to non-volatile flash memory, allowing it to boot up and start broadcasting the programmed SSIDs even in the absence of a cloud connection.⁴

Second, AP Uplink Monitoring must be disabled. Mist APs are designed with a safety mechanism where, if the AP loses its gateway connectivity (eth0 link or ping to the gateway), it will stop broadcasting SSIDs to prevent 'black-holing' client traffic. In a site survey scenario, the

Ethernet port is typically connected only to a battery or a passive PoE injector with no data path.⁵ If Uplink Monitoring remains active, the AP will detect the lack of a backhaul and disable its radios, making the survey impossible. By disabling this feature, the AP is forced to keep its radios active regardless of the uplink status. Together, these two settings allow the AP to function as a standalone signal source, which is essential for accurate RF environment mapping and pre-deployment validation using Mist AI hardware.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Mist WLAN objects are configurable at which two levels? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- site group
- B- organization
- C- site
- D- access point

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

According to the Mist documentation¹, WLANs are wireless networks that can be configured with different settings such as SSID, security, encryption, authentication, etc. WLANs can be created and managed at different levels of hierarchy in the Mist cloud.

The site group level allows you to create and apply WLANs to a group of sites that share common characteristics or requirements². This helps you to simplify and standardize your WLAN configuration across multiple sites.

The site level allows you to create and manage WLANs for a specific site that may have unique needs or preferences¹. This gives you more flexibility and granularity for your WLAN configuration at each site.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Click the Exhibit button.

Referring to the exhibit, in the USA, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- The WLAN with SSID Eero1234 is not configured to industry best practices.
- B- The WLAN with SSID Eero1234 is configured to industry best practices.
- C- The WLAN with SSID NETGEAR24 is not configured to industry best practices.
- D- The WLAN with SSID NETGEAR24 is configured to industry best practices.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Referring to the exhibit and considering that it is in the USA, the WLAN with SSID Eero1234 is not configured to industry best practices while the WLAN with SSID NETGEAR24 is configured to industry best practices.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which policy would you use to allow or deny user access to resources?

Options:

- A- WLAN template
- B- access list
- C- RF template
- D- WxLAN

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In the Juniper Mist AI ecosystem, the Wireless extensible LAN (WxLAN) is the modern, digital-ready policy framework used to allow or deny user access to network resources. Unlike traditional network architectures that rely on complex, manual access lists (ACLs) or cumbersome VLAN-based segmentation, WxLAN provides a simplified, label-based approach to network security. It enables micro-segmentation, allowing administrators to enforce granular access policies even for devices residing on the same flat Layer 2 network.

The core of a WxLAN policy is the association between Users and Resources using 'labels'.

Users are identified by labels representing Wi-Fi clients, specific WLANs, Access Points, or AAA attributes such as user groups received from a RADIUS server.

Resources are identified by labels representing specific hostnames, IP addresses, subnets, ports, or even entire application categories.

When creating a WxLAN policy, an administrator defines a set of rules processed from top to bottom. Each rule associates a user label with a resource label and specifies an action: Allow or Block. For example, a policy can be easily configured to allow a 'Guest' user group access to 'Social Media' while denying them access to 'Internal Servers'.

This framework is highly flexible, supporting both organization-level policies (within WLAN templates) and site-level policies. Because it is integrated directly into the Mist AI platform and enforced at the network edge (the APs), it provides real-time visibility and control without the need for additional hardware profilers or policy enforcers. By using 'intent-based' labels rather than lines of complex CLI syntax, WxLAN simplifies the task of securing an enterprise-wide network for employees, guests, and IoT devices.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two ways to access Marvis? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Use the conversational assistant.
- B- Use Actions.
- C- Use Insights.

D- Use config templates.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

According to the Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller Software Configuration Guide¹, there are two ways to access Marvis, which is a virtual network assistant that provides insights and troubleshooting for wireless networks:

Use the conversational assistant, which allows you to ask natural language questions and get answers from Marvis.

Use Actions, which are predefined queries that you can select from a list and get results from Marvis.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer is replacing their previous WLAN controller with a Mist Edge to maintain centralization of user traffic.

How does Mist Edge affect control plane forwarding and data plane forwarding in this scenario?

Options:

A- Control plane forwarding applies to the Mist Cloud and data plane forwarding applies to the Mist Edge.

B- Control plane forwarding applies to the Mist Edge and data plane forwarding applies to the Mist Edge.

C- Control plane forwarding applies to the Mist Cloud and data plane forwarding applies to the Mist Cloud.

D- Control plane forwarding applies to the Mist Edge and data plane forwarding applies to the Mist Cloud.

Answer:

A

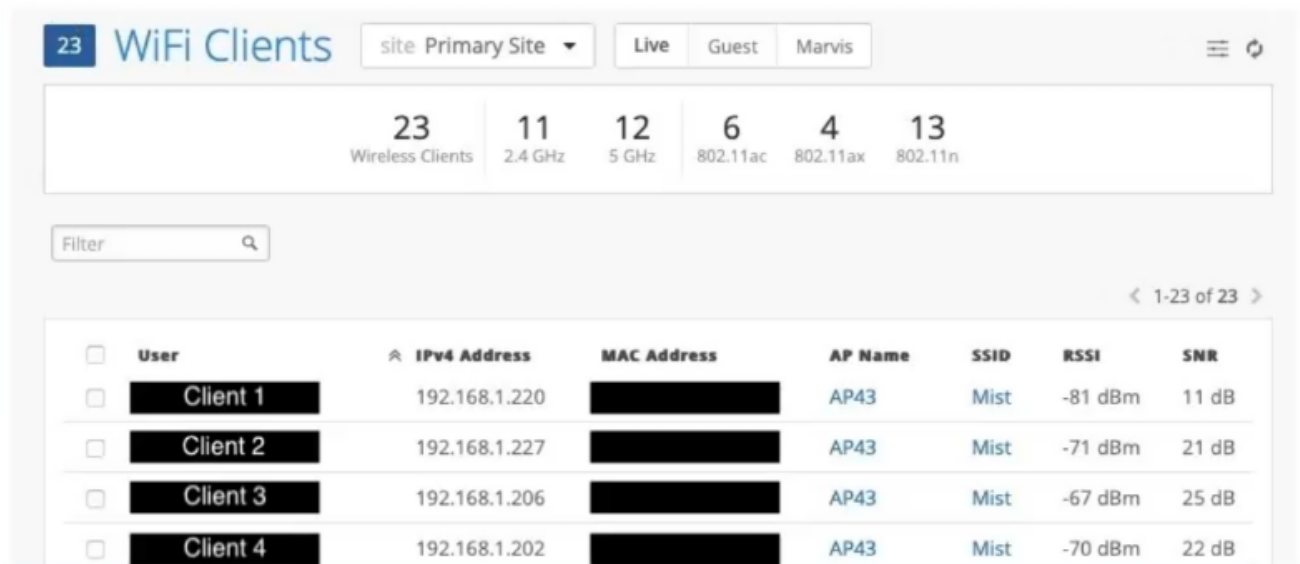
Explanation:

When a customer replaces their previous WLAN controller with a Mist Edge in order to maintain centralization of user traffic, control plane forwarding applies to the Mist Cloud while data plane forwarding applies to the Mist Edge. So the correct answer is A. Control plane forwarding applies to the Mist Cloud and data plane forwarding applies to the Mist Edge.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit:



☐	User	IPv4 Address	MAC Address	AP Name	SSID	RSSI	SNR
☐	Client 1	192.168.1.220		AP43	Mist	-81 dBm	11 dB
☐	Client 2	192.168.1.227		AP43	Mist	-71 dBm	21 dB
☐	Client 3	192.168.1.206		AP43	Mist	-67 dBm	25 dB
☐	Client 4	192.168.1.202		AP43	Mist	-70 dBm	22 dB

Referring to the exhibit, which client has the weakest connection to the WLAN?

Options:

- A- Client 2
- B- Client 4
- C- Client 3
- D- Client 1

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Juniper Networks Mist AI Wireless, the strength and quality of a client's wireless connection are primarily evaluated using RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator) and SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio). These two metrics are core inputs into multiple Wireless Assurance SLEs, including Coverage and Throughput, and are reliable indicators when determining which client has the weakest WLAN connection.

From the exhibit, the key metrics for each client are:

Client 1: RSSI -81 dBm, SNR 11 dB

Client 2: RSSI -71 dBm, SNR 21 dB

Client 3: RSSI -67 dBm, SNR 25 dB

Client 4: RSSI -70 dBm, SNR 22 dB

In wireless design, lower (more negative) RSSI values indicate weaker signal strength, and lower SNR values indicate poorer signal quality due to higher relative noise. Among all listed clients, Client 1 clearly has the weakest connection, as it has both:

The lowest RSSI (-81 dBm), indicating it is farthest from the AP or experiencing significant attenuation.

The lowest SNR (11 dB), which suggests the signal is only marginally stronger than the background noise.

Mist best practices typically consider RSSI values below -70 dBm and SNR values below ~20 dB as suboptimal for reliable performance, especially for higher modulation schemes. Client 1 falls well below these thresholds, making it the most likely to experience low data rates, retransmissions, and degraded user experience.

Mist AI would flag this client as having poor coverage and may recommend actions such as:

Improving AP placement or density

Adjusting RF power or channel plans

Enforcing minimum RSSI thresholds

Therefore, based on both RSSI and SNR, Client 1 has the weakest WLAN connection, making Option D the correct answer.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Wireless Assurance SLE provides information on whether a user is able to associate to the WLAN?

Options:

- A- Successful Connect
- B- Capacity
- C- Roaming
- D- Throughput

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Wireless Assurance SLE that provides information on whether a user is able to associate to the WLAN is Successful Connect. So the correct answer is A. Successful Connect.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two authentication methods would be used with a guest portal? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- social login
- B- external portal
- C- RSA
- D- Kerberos

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Two authentication methods that would be used with a guest portal are social login and external

portal. So the correct answers are A. social login and B. external portal.

According to the Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller Software Configuration Guide², two authentication methods that can be used with a guest portal are:

Social login, which allows guests to log in using their social media accounts such as Facebook, Twitter, or Google.

External portal, which allows guests to log in using an external web server that hosts a custom portal page.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to set up occupancy analytics for an office that has an existing Mist AP.

Which three types of devices are counted by default? (Choose three.)

Options:

- A- mobile app clients
- B- cellular clients
- C- Wi-Fi clients
- D- Zigbee clients
- E- BLE assets

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

According to the Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller Software Configuration Guide³, three types of devices that are counted by default for occupancy analytics are:

Mobile app clients, which are devices that have a mobile app installed with the Mist SDK or BLE beaconing enabled.

Cellular clients, which are devices that have cellular connectivity and can be detected by Mist APs using LTE sensing.

Wi-Fi clients, which are devices that have Wi-Fi connectivity and can be detected by Mist APs using Wi-Fi scanning.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You discover that some clients do not use all channels in the 5 GHz UNII-2 Extended frequency band and you have made the appropriate adjustments in the RF template. How do you implement these changes?

Options:

- A- Optimize the frequency by selecting Optimize Now.
- B- Restart the WLANs.
- C- Restart the APs.
- D- Restart the clients.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In a Juniper Mist environment, the Radio Resource Management (RRM) system is responsible for the automated allocation of channels and transmit power across all Access Points (APs) at a site. When you modify an RF Template---for example, by excluding specific UNII-2 Extended channels that certain legacy or region-specific clients cannot 'see' or support---you are updating the intended policy for the network. However, because Mist RRM is designed for stability, it does not always force an immediate, disruptive channel change across the entire site the moment a template is saved.

To force the Mist AI engine to immediately recalculate the channel plan based on your new constraints and push those settings to the APs, you use the Optimize Now button. This feature is found within the Radio Management section of the site settings or the RF template application page. When 'Optimize Now' is triggered, the Mist Cloud analyzes the current RF environment, takes your new channel exclusions into account, and issues a command to the APs to switch to the most efficient channels available within the newly defined subset.

Choosing Restart the APs (C) or Restart the WLANs (B) is unnecessary and causes more downtime than required. A reboot might eventually result in a new channel selection, but it does not guarantee that the RRM algorithm has fully processed the global optimization for the site. Restarting clients (D) does nothing to change the AP's channel behavior. By using Optimize Now (A), you ensure a coordinated, AI-driven transition that minimizes 'co-channel interference' while respecting the updated frequency constraints you defined to accommodate your specific client devices. This ensures that clients previously struggling with unsupported UNII-2 channels are immediately moved to compatible frequencies.



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