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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which statement is correct about the VXLAN data plane?

- A. The data plane learns the MAC addresses of end-user devices.
- B. The data plane learns the IP addresses of end-user devices.
- C. The data plane advertises the MAC addresses of end-user devices.
- D. The data plane encapsulates the traffic.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) uses an overlay encapsulation method to carry Layer-2 frames over an IP underlay. This functionality is part of the data plane, which is responsible for packet forwarding and encapsulation/decapsulation.

"In an EVPN-VXLAN fabric, the control plane (via BGP EVPN) learns and advertises MAC and IP information, while the data plane encapsulates and forwards traffic using VXLAN tunnels between VTEPs." Option A is incorrect: IP learning happens in the control plane, not the data plane.

Option B is incorrect: MAC advertisement is done in the control plane through EVPN route types.

Option D is incorrect: MAC learning is handled by EVPN control plane, not the VXLAN data plane.

Option C is correct: the VXLAN data plane encapsulates the traffic in UDP tunnels between VTEPs.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - EVPN-VXLAN Overview

Juniper Validated Design - EVPN-VXLAN Control and Data Plane Separation Junos OS
EVPN-VXLAN Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which three switch testing tools are available when using Wired Assurance?(Choose three.)

- A. load factory-default
- B. bounce port
- C. iPerf
- D. cable test
- E. ping

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to Juniper Mist Wired Assurance documentation, three built-in diagnostic tools available for testing switch functionality are Bounce Port, Ping, and Cable Test.

Bounce Port allows you to disable and re-enable a port to reset connectivity.

Ping verifies Layer 3 reachability between the switch and target IPs.

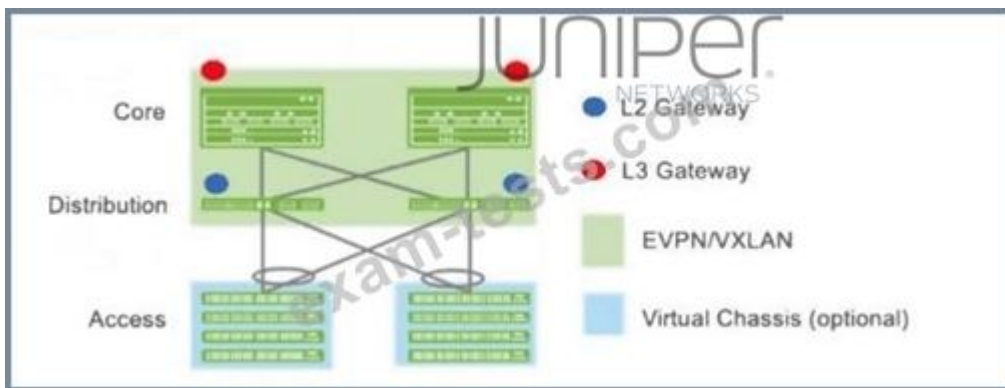
Cable Test performs diagnostics to detect wiring faults, impedance mismatches, or cable lengths.

These tools are accessed directly from the Switch Testing Tools section in the Mist dashboard and are available for EX Series and QFX Series switches onboarded to the Mist cloud.

References: Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Switch Testing Tools Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 3

Click the Exhibit button.



Which campus fabric architecture is shown in the exhibit?

- A. core-distribution - edge-routed bridging (ERB)
- B. 5-stage IP Clos
- C. 3-stage IP Clos
- D. core-distribution - centrally-routed bridging (CRB)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The exhibit shows:

L2 gateways (blue dots) positioned at the distribution layer.

L3 gateways (red dots) positioned at the core layer.

EVPN/VXLAN providing fabric connectivity between layers.

Access switches forwarding traffic into the fabric without acting as gateways.

This directly maps to the centrally-routed bridging (CRB) model, where:

Bridging occurs at the access/distribution layer.

Routing (L3 gateway) occurs centrally at the core layer.

"In the core-distribution CRB model, Layer 2 gateways are deployed at the distribution switches, and Layer 3 gateways are deployed centrally at the core switches." Option A (ERB) is incorrect because ERB places the L3 gateway at the edge/access.

Option B (5-stage IP Clos) is incorrect - that topology has a leaf/spine architecture, not core/distribution.

Option C (3-stage IP Clos) is incorrect - that eliminates the distribution layer.

Option D (CRB) is correct, matching the diagram exactly.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric Architecture Guide

Juniper Validated Design - Campus Fabric EVPN-VXLAN Deployment Models

Junos OS EVPN Campus Deployment Examples

NEW QUESTION: 4

EVPN multihoming supports _____, allowing multiple connections to be used simultaneously for redundancy and load balancing.

- A. Single active mode
- B. Passive mode
- C. All active mode
- D. Active-standby mode

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

From left to right, what is the correct hierarchical order of switch configuration priorities from least to most preferred?

- A. Site Configuration, Switch Settings, Org-level template
- B. Switch Setting, Site Configuration, Org-level template
- C. Site Configuration, Org-level template, Switch Settings
- D. Org-level template, Site Configuration, Switch Settings

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Deploying Campus Fabric Architectures often requires:

- A. A comprehensive understanding of network design principles
- B. A disregard for best practices
- C. Sole reliance on outdated technologies
- D. Guesswork and improvisation

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

You are going to adopt a switch in your organization's inventory.

Where would you go to adopt this switch?

- A. The site's Inventory page
- B. The Campus Fabric page
- C. The organization's Inventory page
- D. The list of switches page

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

How many days of data does the Mist cloud service store?

- A. 14
- B. 7
- C. 2
- D. 10

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

What is meant when a Marvis Action is shown as "AI Validated"?

- A. The issue which triggered an alert has been set to Resolved status.
- B. Marvis has observed a new issue.
- C. Marvis has observed a recurring issue.
- D. Marvis has observed an issue that is no longer present.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When Marvis Actions display "AI Validated," it indicates the issue was detected earlier but is now resolved.

Marvis automatically validates remediation and marks the action closed once the anomaly clears.

References:

Mist AI Marvis Virtual Network Assistant Documentation - Marvis Actions and Status Definitions

NEW QUESTION: 10

What is the purpose of an EVPN Type 4 route?

- A. to provide a mass withdraw
- B. to provide MAC advertisement
- C. to provide BUM flooding
- D. to provide a designated forwarder election

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to Juniper Networks' EVPN documentation, an EVPN Type 4 route, also known as an Ethernet Segment route, is a critical component of the BGP EVPN control plane used specifically in multihoming scenarios. When a Customer Edge (CE) device is

connected to two or more Provider Edge (PE) routers via a Link Aggregation Group (LAG), these PE routers must coordinate to manage traffic flow and prevent network loops.

The primary purpose of the Type 4 route is to enable Designated Forwarder (DF) election.

In a multihomed Ethernet Segment (identified by a unique Ethernet Segment Identifier or ESI), only one PE router-the Designated Forwarder-is permitted to forward Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast (BUM) traffic from the EVPN core to the CE device.

Without this election process, multiple PE routers would forward the same BUM packets to the CE, leading to traffic duplication and potential broadcast storms.

The workflow begins when a PE router is configured with an ESI on a physical or logical interface; it then generates and advertises a Type 4 route to all other PE routers in the network. This route carries the ESI and an "ES-import" extended community, which allows other PEs connected to the same segment to automatically discover their peers. Once these "peering" PEs are discovered, they collectively execute a DF election algorithm-such as the default modulo-based algorithm or the newer preference-based algorithm-to select the DF and Backup Forwarder (BDF) for each VLAN or bridge domain. By ensuring a deterministic and synchronized selection of the forwarder, Type 4 routes provide the foundational stability required for active-active and active-standby multihoming in modern campus and data center fabrics.

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which of the following are features of managing switches with MistAI Wired Assurance?
(Select two)

- A. Manual switch discovery
- B. Automatic switch configuration rollback
- C. AI-driven insights for switch health
- D. Real-time gaming

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of the following are components of Wired Assurance solutions?

- A. Physical security systems
- B. Wireless access points
- C. Network switches
- D. AI-driven insights

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which campus fabric architecture extends from the core tier to the access tier?

- A. campus fabric core-distribution - edge-routed bridging (ERB)
- B. EVPN multihoming
- C. campus fabric IP Clos

D. campus fabric core-distribution - centrally-routed bridging (CRB)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to Juniper Mist documentation regarding campus fabric design, the campus fabric IP Clos (also known as a 5-stage Clos) is the architecture that extends the EVPN-VXLAN protocol stack from the core tier down through the distribution tier and finally to the access tier. In this model, every switch in the hierarchy- from the high-capacity core switches to the wiring closet access switches-participates in the EVPN control plane and VXLAN data plane.

By extending EVPN-VXLAN to the access tier, the IP Clos architecture provides a standards-based, scalable framework that allows for seamless Layer 2 connectivity over a Layer 3 underlay across the entire campus³³³³³³³³³³. This enables advanced features like Microsegmentation using Group-Based Policies (GBP) and Macrosegmentation via Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances directly at the edge of the network. In contrast, other architectures like "core-distribution" (either CRB or ERB) typically limit the EVPN- VXLAN fabric to the core and distribution layers, leaving the access tier to connect via traditional methods like LAG, Virtual Chassis, or standard Layer 2 trunks⁵⁵⁵⁵. The IP Clos architecture is specifically designed for large-scale deployments where high density, vendor interoperability, and end-to-end policy enforcement are critical⁶. By utilizing a 5-stage IP Clos, organizations can eliminate the complexities of Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) while maintaining a flexible, "any-to-any" communication path throughout the physical infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION: 14

What are two insights that Mist Wired can provide for third party devices? (Choose two)

- A. Power Compliance**
- B. Inactive Wired VLANs**
- C. Firmware Compliance**
- D. Security Compliance**

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which statement is correct about a 3-stage campus fabric IP Clos?

- A. The distribution layer is connected to the access layer.**
- B. The distribution layer is connected to the core layer.**
- C. The core layer is connected to the access layer.**
- D. The core layer devices are connected to each other.**

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Juniper's official Campus Fabric IP Clos design for Mist Wired Assurance defines that the 3-stage IP Clos topology eliminates the traditional distribution layer entirely. This architecture is intended for smaller campus environments that do not need an intermediate distribution layer between the access and core.

"Juniper's Wired Assurance supports 3-Stage and 5-Stage IP Clos deployments. The 3-Stage IP Clos is targeted towards deployments that do not require a Distribution Layer and have smaller scale requirements." Because the distribution layer is not present, the only hierarchical connection in a 3-stage campus fabric is between the core and access layers. Traffic is routed directly at the access layer, and each access switch acts as a Layer-3 gateway (IRB) for its VLANs.

"In a campus fabric IP Clos architecture, Mist provisions Layer-3 (L3) integrated routing and bridging (IRB) interfaces on the access layer. All the access switches are configured with the same IP address for each L3 subnet." Additionally, the Juniper documentation explains that point-to-point links are configured between layers, and in the case of the 3-stage design (with no distribution), this means between the core and access devices:

"The point-to-point links between each layer utilize /31 addressing to conserve addresses." Therefore, the correct statement is C: The core layer is connected to the access layer. Options A and B incorrectly mention a distribution layer that does not exist in this topology. Option D is incorrect because core (spine) devices in a Clos fabric are not interconnected with each other.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric IP Clos Architecture Guide

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric IP Clos Workflow

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Configure Campus Fabric IP Clos

Juniper Validated Design - Campus Fabric IP Clos Deployment Types

NEW QUESTION: 16

Site A is configured with a WLAN and a policy. The administrator creates a configuration template at the organization level with additional policies for the same WLAN and mentions Site A in this template.

In this scenario, which statement is correct?

A. The policy that is created in the config template at the organization level will execute first.

B. The policy created at the organization level can be applied to a site group, not to an individual site.

C. The policy that is created at the site level will execute first.

D. There is no option to mention the site in the config template at the organization level.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

An organization-level configuration template can only be applied to site groups, not to individual sites.

Therefore, a single site such as Site A cannot be directly specified inside an org-level template.

References:

Juniper Mist Wireless and Wired Deployment Guide - Configuration Templates and Hierarchy
Mist Cloud Configuration Hierarchy Overview

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NEW QUESTION: 17

In the context of deploying wired assurance, which of the following are considered supported architectures?

- A. Cloud-managed networks
- B. Peer-to-peer networks
- C. Hybrid cloud environments
- D. On-premises data centers
- E. Virtual private networks (VPNs)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

You are using the Wired Visibility option as your Wired Assurance solution.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. You must connect a Mist Managed AP to each switch.
- B. You must enable SNMP on all switches.
- C. Third party switches are supported.
- D. All devices are configurable using Mist AI.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

A customer has purchased five new switches and assigned them to a site.

In the configuration hierarchy, how should a user configure the name or role of each switch?

- A. Configure names and roles on the site-specific configuration.
- B. Configure additional CLI commands on each switch.
- C. Configure each switch individually on the Switch Configuration menu under the Switches menu.
- D. Add names and roles of each switch to the organization-level templates.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Juniper Mist Cloud, configuration hierarchy includes organization-level templates, site-level configurations, and individual switch configuration. Site and organization levels

provide shared settings, while per-device details such as hostname or role are set individually.

"Device-specific attributes such as hostname, role, or management IP are configured under the individual switch configuration menu. Templates and site configurations apply globally, while individual configurations override device-level parameters." Option

A:Incorrect - site configuration applies to all switches at a site, not unique details.

Option B:Incorrect - CLI configuration is not used when switches are managed by Mist Cloud.

Option C:Correct- each switch's name and role are configured individually underSwitches # Switch Configuration.

Option D:Incorrect - organization templates define global settings, not per-switch names.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Configuration Hierarchy and Device Settings Juniper Mist Cloud - Switch Configuration and Role Assignment Guide Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Device Management Overview

NEW QUESTION: 20

What are two valid ways to claim an EX Series switch using Mist? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the chassis serial number.
- B. Use the company account code.
- C. Use the activation code.
- D. Use the claim code.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

You are asked to forward event messages from Mist to an external log collector.

In this scenario, which feature would enable this capability?

- A. syslog
- B. webhooks
- C. NETCONF
- D. SNMP traps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Juniper Mist, thesyslogfeature allows administrators to forward event messages and alerts from the Mist cloud to an external syslog server.

This is often used for centralized event monitoring, compliance, and correlation with tools like Splunk or SIEM systems.

Syslog operates over UDP or TCP and can capture switch events, system logs, and Marvis actions for both Wired and Wireless networks.

References:Juniper Mist Documentation - Syslog Integration for Wired Assurance

NEW QUESTION: 22

What is the primary goal of Wired Assurance?

- A. To enhance network visibility and troubleshooting.
- B. To increase network security protocols.
- C. To reduce network bandwidth.
- D. To offer financial assurance services.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

What are two classifiers under the wired Throughput SLE? (Choose two)

- A. latency
- B. packet loss
- C. interface anomalies
- D. storm control

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following is a key feature of VXLAN?

- A. Limits the scalability of virtual networks
- B. Increases the need for traditional VLANs
- C. Reduces broadcast traffic in Layer 2 networks
- D. Provides Layer 2 tunneling over Layer 3 networks

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

How does MistAI Wired Assurance facilitate managing switches in a network?

- A. By focusing solely on wireless networks
- B. Through manual switch configuration processes
- C. By eliminating the need for physical switches
- D. By providing AI-driven insights for optimizing switch performance

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

CRB (Centralized Routing Bridging) versus ERB (Edge Routing Bridging) is a consideration in:

- A. Determining the color of network cables
- B. The architectural decision on where routing decisions are made
- C. Choosing network device brands
- D. The physical layout of network devices

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which two statements are correct about adding CLI commands to the "Additional CLI Commands" input box on the switch configuration page? (Choose two.)

- A. The commands are applied to the switch every time the configuration is saved.
- B. The commands are only applied the first time the configuration is saved.
- C. To remove the command from the switch, delete the command from the input box.
- D. To remove the command you must change the actual command from 'set' to 'delete'

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

VTEP functions include: (Select two)

- A. Mapping tenant networks to VXLAN segments
- B. Encapsulating and de-encapsulating Ethernet frames into VXLAN packets
- C. Acting as a firewall between VXLAN segments
- D. Encrypting VXLAN traffic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

What is the main purpose of policies in EVPN?

- A. To standardize network configurations across all devices
- B. To physically separate different network segments
- C. To define the behavior of route distribution and acceptance
- D. To restrict the types of devices that can connect to the network

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which statement is correct about the Switch Insights section?

- A. A user can view traffic per port on this page.
- B. The Switch Insights feature is only available for EX Series switches.
- C. Only the top five switch events are available on this page.
- D. Users can rollback to a previously known configuration from this page.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Switch Insights section in the Mist dashboard provides detailed switch telemetry, including interface statistics, port utilization, client count, and traffic analysis. It allows administrators to view real-time and historical traffic per port, identify top talkers, and detect anomalies.

"The Switch Insights page displays real-time and historical data such as traffic per port, PoE usage, connected clients, and interface errors for every switch managed by Mist."

Option A: Correct - port-level traffic and utilization metrics are visible in Switch Insights.

Option B: Incorrect - available for all Mist-managed switches (EX and supported QFX).

Option C: Incorrect - displays complete event history, not limited to five events.

Option D: Incorrect - configuration rollback is done via the configuration history section, not Switch Insights.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Switch Insights Overview

Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Switch Analytics and Port Utilization Guide Juniper Mist AI Cloud - Switch Telemetry and Event Monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two tiers are required when deploying a 3-stage campus fabric IP Clos?

- A. Core
- B. Access
- C. Service Block
- D. Distribution

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

When deploying wired assurance, which of the following deployment options is best suited for a dynamic environment with frequent configuration changes?

- A. Template-based provisioning
- B. Manual switch configuration
- C. Fixed network architecture
- D. Static IP assignment

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

Service level expectations (SLEs) in Wired Assurance are used to: (Select two)

- A. Define network performance metrics
- B. Monitor and ensure network quality
- C. Reduce network security
- D. Increase network downtime

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

You want a Juniper cloud-ready switch to connect to the Juniper Mist Cloud.

In this scenario, which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The switch must be running Junos OS version 23.2 or higher.
- B. The switch needs outbound connectivity to the Juniper Mist Cloud using either TCP port 2200 or port 443.
- C. The switch must connect to the Juniper Agile Licensing Portal.
- D. The switch must connect to a DNS server.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

For Juniper cloud-ready EX Series switches (EX2300, EX3400, EX4100, EX4400, etc.) to successfully onboard to the Juniper Mist Cloud, specific connectivity requirements must be met:

"Cloud-managed EX switches require outbound connectivity to the Mist Cloud on TCP ports 2200 or 443.

Switches must also have access to DNS services to resolve cloud service URLs during onboarding." Option A: Incorrect - minimum version depends on switch model; older models may onboard with earlier releases (e.g., 20.x, 21.x).

Option B: Correct - outbound TCP 2200 or 443 connectivity is required for cloud registration.

Option C: Incorrect - switches connect directly to Mist Cloud, not the Agile Licensing Portal.

Option D: Correct - DNS resolution is mandatory for discovering Mist Cloud endpoints.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Cloud-Ready Switch Onboarding Requirements

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Network Connectivity and Port Usage

Junos OS Documentation - Mist Cloud Connectivity and Registration

NEW QUESTION: 35

The use of templates in Wired Assurance provisioning facilitates:

- A. Decreased network performance
- B. Reduced network visibility
- C. Standardization and scalability of network configurations
- D. Increased manual configuration errors

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which two statements are correct about the campus fabric core-distribution architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the core and distribution tiers are part of the EVPN-VXLAN topology.
- B. Only the core tier participates in the EVPN-VXLAN topology.
- C. The access tier is included in the EVPN-VXLAN topology.
- D. The access tier does not participate in the EVPN-VXLAN topology.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In a core-distribution campus fabric model, the EVPN-VXLAN overlay is established only between the core and distribution tiers. The access switches are not part of the EVPN fabric; they connect upstream to distribution but do not run VXLAN tunnels.

"In the core-distribution campus fabric, only the core and distribution layers participate in the EVPN-VXLAN topology. The access layer connects to the distribution switches and forwards traffic but does not take part in the EVPN-VXLAN fabric." Option A: Correct - EVPN-VXLAN is built between core and distribution tiers.

Option B: Incorrect - both core and distribution participate, not just core.

Option C: Incorrect - access switches are excluded from EVPN-VXLAN participation.

Option D: Correct - the access layer does not participate in EVPN-VXLAN.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric Core-Distribution Architecture Juniper Validated Design - EVPN-VXLAN Campus Deployment Models Junos OS EVPN Campus Fabric Design Guide

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which configuration step is required to create a network in Juniper Mist Wired Assurance?

- A. Enable traffic steering.
- B. Name the VLAN and corresponding VLAN ID.
- C. Create a unique port profile.
- D. Create a unique access policy.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the Juniper Mist Wired Assurance Configuration Guide, the foundational step for implementing Layer 2 segmentation within the Mist UI is the creation of a "Network". In the context of Mist Wired Assurance, a Network is logically synonymous with a Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN). To define a network, a user must navigate to the Networks section-located within an organization-level template, a site-level configuration, or an individual switch configuration-and click to add a new entry.

The two mandatory parameters for this step are naming the VLAN and providing the corresponding VLAN ID. The name serves as a human-readable alias (such as "Corporate_Data" or "IoT_Devices") that allows administrators to easily reference the segment across different parts of the configuration without constantly tracking numeric IDs. The VLAN ID is the specific numeric value (ranging from 1 to 4094) that will be used by the switch for 802.1Q tagging on the physical wire.

This step is a prerequisite for more advanced configurations. Once a network is created with its name and ID, it can then be selected within a Port Profile. While creating a port profile (Option C) or an access policy (Option D) are common tasks in the deployment workflow, they are dependent on the prior existence of a defined Network. For instance, a Port Profile defines how a port behaves (e.g., access vs. trunk), but it must point to a specific Network name to know which VLAN to assign to that interface. Similarly, site

variables can be used to override these VLAN IDs at specific locations, but the base definition requires the initial pairing of a name and a default ID in the portal.

NEW QUESTION: 38

What are the benefits of utilizing site variables in the deployment of wired assurance?

- A.** Customizing configurations based on local requirements
- B.** Allowing for dynamic adjustments to network policies
- C.** Enhancing network security by isolating network segments
- D.** Reducing the need for manual intervention during setup

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

You have three standalone switches. Two are EX4400-24x switches and one is EX4400-24MP. You want to use a template for configuration items for all three switches, however you need to configure specific items exclusive to the EX4400-24MP.

What are two ways to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A.** In the switch template, find the Select Switches Configuration area and add a rule to only apply to a switch name that matches a defined string
- B.** In the switch template, find the Select Switches Configuration area and add a rule to only apply to a specific switch serial number
- C.** In the switch template, find the Select Switches Configuration area and add a rule to only apply to a switch running a specific version of Junos.
- D.** In the switch template, find the Select Switches Configuration area and add a rule to only apply to a specific switch model

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which two events are displayed under the Client Events area found on the Insights page? (Choose two.)

- A.** Reassociation
- B.** Restart by User
- C.** Reflection (Loop Detection)
- D.** DHCP Denied

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Within Mist Insights, Client Events show state transitions such as reassociation and IP-level issues like DHCP Denied.

These help correlate connectivity issues across wired or wireless edge connections.

References:

Mist AI Insights Dashboard Guide

Mist AI for Wired - Client Event Monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which of the following accurately describes VXLAN gateways?

- A. Are used to decrease network throughput
- B. Convert between different encryption protocols
- C. They only operate at Layer 3 of the OSI model
- D. Facilitate communication between VXLAN and non-VXLAN environments

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which routing protocol does EVPN utilize for the control plane?

- A. IS-IS
- B. OSPF
- C. VXLAN
- D. MP-BGP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

What are two limitations of using LLDP for identifying wired clients? (Choose two.)

- A. It requires LLDP to be configured on network devices.
- B. It is not scalable to large networks.
- C. It only operates between directly connected devices.
- D. It is supported by all wired client devices.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a Layer 2 discovery protocol that allows network devices to advertise identity and capabilities to directly connected neighbors. While LLDP is useful for basic topology discovery, it has two key limitations in Wired Assurance client identification:

"LLDP operates at Layer 2 between directly connected devices and must be explicitly enabled on all participating network elements to provide neighbor information. It cannot discover devices beyond the first physical hop." Option A: Correct - LLDP must be configured and enabled on each network device to function.

Option B: Incorrect - LLDP itself is scalable but limited to direct adjacency.

Option C: Correct - LLDP only works between directly connected devices.

Option D: Incorrect - not all clients support LLDP; however, the question asks for limitations of using LLDP, not lack of support.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - LLDP Client Discovery Overview

Junos OS Documentation - LLDP Protocol Operation

Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Device Identification and Topology Guide

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which of the following is a key consideration when scaling Campus Fabric Architectures?

- A. Ensuring adequate coffee supply for the IT department
- B. Planning for future expansion and technology evolution
- C. Maintaining a single layer design
- D. Ignoring user and device growth

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

You are deploying a Campus Fabric IP Clos. You want to isolate the Corp subnet from the IoT subnet within the fabric.

Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Create two VRFs and add both networks into each.
- B. Create one VRF and add one network into it.
- C. Create two VRFs and add one network into each.
- D. Create one VRF and add both networks into it.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 46

What is the device that handles the VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation referred to as?

- A. a UNI
- B. an LSP
- C. an LSR
- D. a VTEP

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which two statements are correct about Juniper Mist Dynamic Packet Capture? (Choose two.)

- A. No configuration is necessary for Mist's Dynamic Packet Capture.
- B. It is automatically attached to a client event displayed on the Insights page.
- C. It must be globally configured at the organization level.

D. It is automatically attached to the Affected Items list in the Successful Connects SLE.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Dynamic Packet Capture (DPC) requires no manual setup.

It is automatically linked to relevant client events on the Insights page, enabling fast root-cause analysis without extra configuration.

References:

Mist AI for Wired - Dynamic Packet Capture Overview

Mist Insights and Troubleshooting Guide

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which provisioning option is typically used for scaling network configurations across multiple sites?

- A.** Direct configuration through physical console ports
- B.** Centralized cloud-based management
- C.** Peer-to-peer network setup
- D.** Manual configuration at each site

Answer: **B** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 49

In the context of VXLAN, what is the role of a VTEP?

- A.** To encapsulate and de-encapsulate VXLAN packets
- B.** To decrease network throughput
- C.** To encrypt data traffic
- D.** To route Layer 3 traffic exclusively

Answer: **A** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 50

You're designing a network for university with more than 20,000 students and various departments spread across multiple buildings. They prioritize high scalability and efficient east-west communication between departments.

In this scenario, which IP-Clos architecture should be used?

- A.** 3-stage IP-Clos
- B.** 5-stage IP-Clos
- C.** Campus Fabric Core-Distribution
- D.** Collapsed Core

Answer: **B** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Campus Fabric IP Clos is known for which of the following features?

- A.** Simplified topology management
- B.** High latency

- C. Limited scalability
- D. Complex configuration

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

A switch is claimed in a Mist organization using the activation code.

What are two possible device states that the switch will have in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Connected
- B. Inactive
- C. Active
- D. Unassigned

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When a switch is claimed into a Mist organization, it appears in one of several states depending on connectivity and site assignment.

"After claiming, switches initially appear as Unassigned if they are not yet linked to a site. Once online and connected to Mist Cloud, they transition to Connected status and begin receiving configurations and telemetry." Option A (Connected): Correct - indicates the switch is online and communicating with Mist Cloud.

Option B (Inactive): Incorrect - not a valid device state in Mist.

Option C (Active): Incorrect - "Active" is not a device state label in Mist.

Option D (Unassigned): Correct - indicates the switch has been claimed but not yet assigned to a site.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Device Claiming and State Management Guide

Juniper Mist Cloud - Switch Onboarding Workflow

Juniper Mist Wired Assurance - Device Status Descriptions

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which two items are displayed on the Switches page using the List view?

- A. Uptime
- B. Throughput
- C. Total Allocated AP Power
- D. Cloud Connected Switches

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

When is a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance typically used?

- A. It is used to configure a collapsed core.
- B. It separates networks into routing instances.¹
- C. It defines the IP addressing for a collapsed core.
- D. It defines the underlay network.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to Juniper Networks' documentation on campus fabric and EVPN-VXLAN architectures, a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance—conceptually referred to within the Junos OS as a routing instance—is typically used to provide macro-segmentation by logically separating a single physical network into multiple, isolated virtual networks.² In the context of a modern campus fabric managed by Juniper Mist, VRFs allow network administrators to create distinct routing domains that maintain their own independent routing and forwarding tables.³ This separation is essential for multitenancy and security.⁴ For example, an organization might use one VRF for "Corporate_IT" and another for "Guest_WiFi" or "IoT_Devices". Because each VRF operates with its own routing table, traffic belonging to one instance is completely isolated from traffic in another by default; packets cannot travel between VRFs unless an administrator explicitly configures "route leaking" or directs the traffic through a stateful firewall for security inspection. This architectural approach also permits the use of overlapping IP address spaces, as the routing decisions for one tenant do not interfere with the address entries of another.⁵ In a Juniper Mist-driven campus fabric (such as Core-Distribution or IP Clos), the Mist portal streamlines the creation of these VRF instances as part of the fabric workflow.⁶ Once a VRF is created, specific VLANs (and their corresponding IRB interfaces) are assigned to it, ensuring that Layer 3 gateways are placed in the correct logical domain. While the underlay network (Option D) is responsible for providing the physical reachability (loopback to loopback) between switches using a protocol like eBGP, the overlay network leverages VRFs to deliver the actual isolated user services.

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which solution is typically offered by Wired Assurance to enhance network management?

- A. Physical security systems.
- B. Direct hardware sales.
- C. Manual network cabling services.
- D. Automated network performance monitoring.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

You must move from a campus fabric core-distribution centrally-routed bridging (CRB) network to an edge-routed bridging (ERB) network.

In this scenario, where does the gateway for the network move?

- A. from access to distribution
- B. from distribution to core
- C. from distribution to access
- D. from core to distribution

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Juniper Mist campus fabric architectures, the location of the Layer 3 gateway (IRB interface) differentiates centrally-routed bridging (CRB) from edge-routed bridging (ERB): In CRB, the gateway resides at the core layer- routing occurs centrally, and access/distribution layers perform Layer 2 bridging.

In ERB, the gateway moves to the edge (distribution layer), enabling routing to occur closer to endpoints, improving performance and scalability.

"In a centrally-routed bridging (CRB) topology, Layer 3 gateways reside at the core. When transitioning to an edge-routed bridging (ERB) design, the Layer 3 gateways are moved to the distribution layer, closer to the access switches and clients." Therefore, when moving from a core-distribution CRB to an ERB model, the gateway moves from the distribution to the access layer in campus terms (edge = access).

Option A: Incorrect - ERB gateways are not at the distribution layer only.

Option B: Incorrect - opposite direction.

Option C: Correct- the gateway moves from distribution to access (edge).

Option D: Incorrect - this describes CRB, not ERB.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric Architecture Models (CRB vs ERB) Juniper Validated Design - Campus Fabric EVPN-VXLAN Gateway Placement Junos OS EVPN-VXLAN Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION: 57

The management of switches using Mist AI Wired Assurance includes which of the following features?

- A. AI-driven insights for switch health
- B. Manual-only switch discovery
- C. Reduced data security
- D. Increased network congestion

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

You are asked to configure switch ports to VLANs depending on which type of device is connected to it.

Which Mist feature will accomplish this task?

- A. select switch configuration
- B. bulk upload of switch configuration
- C. dynamic port configuration
- D. site variables

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which two Marvis Wired Assurance actions require a Juniper switch?(Choose two.)

- A. EAP/802.1X failure
- B. bad cable
- C. negotiation mismatch
- D. missing VLAN

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Marvis, the AI-driven virtual network assistant in Mist, provides real-time troubleshooting insights for both wired and wireless devices.

When used with Wired Assurance, certain actions require Juniper EX or QFX switches for telemetry collection.

Two of these wired-specific actions are:

Bad Cable Detection- triggered when electrical faults or poor cable quality are observed through LLDP or physical diagnostics.

References: Juniper Mist Marvis Wired Assurance Overview

NEW QUESTION: 60

When deploying EVPN, which method of forwarding BUM traffic is supported by Mist?

- A. ingress replication
- B. core-only replication
- C. copy-on-write
- D. underlay replication

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 61

In an EVPN-VXLAN deployment, what is the significance of route distinguishers and route targets?

- A. They are optional components that can be omitted for small deployments
- B. Route targets are used for physical network design
- C. They both serve the same function in route separation
- D. Route distinguishers are used for route separation, while route targets define VPN membership

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 62

You are planning to deploy a fabric in your large campus with 10,000+ users. You will have both Layer 2 and Layer 3 devices that connect to your access switches. In this scenario, which campus architecture should you use?

- A. EVPN multihoming
- B. core-distribution with centrally-routed bridging (CRB)
- C. core-distribution with edge-routed bridging (ERB)
- D. IP Clos

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to Juniper's Validated Designs (JVD) for campus fabrics, the Campus Fabric IP Clos (often referred to as a 5-stage Clos) is the architecture specifically engineered for high-scale environments supporting 10,000+ users. This design is characterized by extending the EVPN control plane and VXLAN data plane all the way to the access layer. By terminating VXLAN tunnels at the access switch-functioning as a Virtual Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP)-the network can seamlessly support both Layer 2 and Layer 3 devices directly at the edge of the fabric.

The primary driver for choosing IP Clos in large-scale deployments is its superior scalability. In this model, the core switches are shielded from the massive table sizes required to learn thousands of individual endpoint MAC and IP addresses. Instead, core devices only need to maintain reachability to the loopback addresses of the access layer switches. This reduction in the "flood and learn" pressure on the core is critical as the number of endpoints grows, ensuring that the core can scale far into the future with predictable growth.

Additionally, the IP Clos architecture provides the most flexible environment for microsegmentation using Group-Based Policies (GBP) and macrosegmentation using Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances. Since routing occurs at the access device, "east-west" traffic between local endpoints remains efficient and does not need to traverse the distribution or core tiers. While EVPN Multihoming and Core- Distribution (CRB/ERB) models are effective for smaller sites or brownfield environments where access switches are legacy Layer 2-only devices, only the IP Clos architecture provides the end-to-end VXLAN capability required for high-density, future-proof campus fabrics.

NEW QUESTION: 63

A company has a Mist campus fabric with a single VRF and must configure group-based policy (GBP) tags to isolate different types of endpoints.

What would be an appropriate solution for this scenario?

- A. Assign a separate GBP tag to each endpoint.
- B. Assign GBP tags based on endpoint type.
- C. Assign GBP tags based on endpoint location.
- D. Assign a single GBP tag to all endpoints.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Juniper Mist AI for Wired uses group-based policy (GBP) to enforce segmentation within a single VRF, without requiring separate VRFs per user group. GBP tags classify endpoints logically (e.g., employees, guests, IoT devices) and enforce security rules across the EVPN-VXLAN fabric.

"Group-Based Policy (GBP) provides scalable segmentation by assigning tags to endpoints based on attributes such as user type, role, or device type. These GBP tags are then used in policies to control communication between groups." Option A is inefficient: assigning unique tags per endpoint is not scalable.

Option C is incorrect: GBP is identity-based segmentation, not location-based.

Option D is incorrect: assigning a single tag defeats the purpose of segmentation.

Option B is correct: the best practice is to assign GBP tags based on endpoint type (e.g., servers, staff, IoT, guests), which then drives policy enforcement.

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Group-Based Policy (GBP) Configuration Guide Juniper
Validated Design - GBP with EVPN-VXLAN in Campus Fabrics

NEW QUESTION: 64

How do Client Insights assist in Wired Assurance Operations?

- A. By offering visibility into the experience of wired clients on the network
- B. By tracking the physical location of network switches
- C. By providing detailed analytics on network cable colors
- D. Through offering predictions on stock market trends

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

What are Service Level Expectations (SLEs) used for in Wired Assurance Management?

- A. Setting unrealistic performance targets
- B. Documenting employee vacation days
- C. Defining and measuring network performance metrics
- D. Calculating network storage capacity

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Referring to the exhibit, what is the purpose of the Save button in the upper-right corner of the Mist dashboard?



- A. It generates a backup of the current port configuration.
- B. It resets the port configuration to its default settings.
- C. It previews the impact of the port configuration changes before applying them.
- D. It applies the port configuration changes to the switch.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Juniper Mist AI for Wired dashboard, administrators can select one or more switch ports (as shown in the exhibit, e.g., port ge-0/0/25 on an EX4100-48MP). Once configuration changes are made - such as VLAN assignment, port profiles, PoE settings, or administrative state - the Save button must be clicked to confirm and apply those changes to the device.

"When making configuration changes in the Mist switch interface, the Save button must be used to confirm the modifications. Clicking Save applies the selected port settings to the switch through Mist Cloud." Option A is incorrect: saving does not create a backup.

Backups and snapshots are handled through Mist's configuration archive, not via the Save button.

Option B is incorrect: Save does not reset configuration; instead, it commits changes.

Option C is incorrect: there is no preview function tied to Save.

Option D is correct: the Save button is explicitly for applying configuration changes to the selected switch or port(s).

References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Switch Port Configuration Guide

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Wired Assurance Administration Guide

Juniper Mist Documentation - Managing Switch Interfaces

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which two fields are required when creating a new site? (Choose two.)

- A. RF template
- B. site name
- C. location
- D. time zone

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Creating a new site requires a site name and time zone.

Other parameters (like templates or location data) are optional but recommended for proper reporting.

References:

Mist AI for Wired - Site Creation Workflow

Create a Mist Account and Organization Documentation

NEW QUESTION: 68

In a Juniper Mist campus fabric deployment using EVPN-VXLAN, which component performs the VXLAN encapsulation and de-encapsulation functions?

- A. VLAN
- B. VTEP
- C. EVPN route reflector
- D. GBP tag

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In EVPN-VXLAN architectures, the VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) is the logical interface responsible for encapsulating and de-encapsulating Layer 2 Ethernet frames into VXLAN packets.

Each participating switch - typically the access or distribution node - hosts a VTEP that maps local VLANs to VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs).

When a packet leaves a local VLAN, the VTEP encapsulates it in a VXLAN header and routes it through the underlay IP fabric.

When received at the destination VTEP, the frame is de-encapsulated and delivered to the appropriate local VLAN.

"VTEPs in an EVPN-VXLAN campus fabric perform MAC-to-VNI mapping and encapsulate/decapsulate traffic between virtualized network segments, allowing seamless Layer 2 and Layer 3 connectivity across an IP underlay." References:

Juniper Mist AI for Wired - Campus Fabric EVPN-VXLAN Overview

Juniper Validated Design (JVD): Mist AI Campus Fabric Deployment Guide

Junos OS EVPN and VXLAN Configuration Guide

NEW QUESTION: 69

GPB and Micro segmentation are crucial for _____ within a Campus Fabric network.

- A. Enhancing security
- B. Decreasing network visibility
- C. Increasing complexity
- D. Reducing security

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

What is the purpose of Ethernet Segment Identifiers (ESI) in EVPN?

- A. To serve as the primary routing protocol
- B. To decrease the network's operational complexity
- C. To identify unique Layer 2 segments across the EVPN-VXLAN network
- D. To encrypt data traffic across the network

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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