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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which API is used within the Juniper Mist solution?

Options:

A- REST
B- SOAP
C- JSON
D- RPC

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Juniper Mist Cloud uses an open RESTful API framework for integration, automation, and programmability across all Mist services, including Wired Assurance, Marvis, and AI-driven automation.

''All Mist Cloud services are built on a 100% open REST API framework, allowing customers to automate configuration, monitoring, and troubleshooting through standard REST calls.''

The REST API exchanges data in JSON format, but the API type itself is REST, not JSON.

Option A (REST): Correct --- Mist services expose 100% REST-based APIs.

Option B (SOAP): Incorrect --- SOAP is an older XML-based protocol not used in Mist.

Option C (JSON): Incorrect --- JSON is the data format, not the API type.

Option D (RPC): Incorrect --- not used in the Mist Cloud architecture.

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- API Overview

Juniper Mist API Developer Documentation

Juniper Mist AI Cloud -- Automation and Integration Guide

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What information does Mist use to determine if the port is classified as an uplink? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- if TX and RX are higher than the rest of the ports
B- if the port has an MTU greater than 1500 configured
C- if the port is an STP root port
D- if the port has a description configured

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Juniper Mist automatically classifies ports to simplify visibility and automation within Wired Assurance. The Mist cloud analyzes port telemetry and link behavior to determine port roles, including uplinks.

''Mist uses machine learning and switch telemetry to automatically detect uplinks by analyzing traffic behavior and topology information. Uplink ports typically exhibit higher TX/RX utilization and are identified as spanning-tree root or forwarding ports connecting upstream devices.''

Option A: Correct --- Mist examines traffic statistics. Ports with significantly higher TX/RX utilization relative to others are likely uplinks.

Option B: Incorrect --- MTU size is not a classification criterion.

Option C: Correct --- Mist uses STP information (root or designated port status) to identify uplinks.

Option D: Incorrect --- port description fields are for administrative purposes only and are not used by Mist analytics.

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- Port Role Classification and Telemetry

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- Automated Uplink Detection and Insights

Juniper Wired Assurance Analytics Guide

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are three ways that data is collected from the Mist backend? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- RESTful API
B- Webhook
C- WebSocket
D- Syslog
E- SNMP

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Juniper Mist uses open, cloud-native APIs to provide real-time telemetry and integration.

Data is collected and streamed from the backend using:

RESTful APIs -- for configuration, automation, and reporting.

Webhooks -- to push events, alerts, or SLE changes to third-party systems.

WebSockets -- for real-time updates between Mist cloud and clients (dashboards or automation tools).

These methods support seamless integration and programmability for both Wired and Wireless Assurance.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

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

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to add a new VLAN in your network. You need to reference the same VLAN in multiple places in the configuration of switches and APs in your site.

Which Mist configuration tool will enable you to accomplish this task?

Options:

A- site switch configuration
B- site variables
C- WLAN template
D- switch template

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Mist Cloud, site variables are used to store and reference common configuration values (such as

VLAN IDs, subnet addresses, or gateway IPs) that are reused across multiple devices and templates within a site.

''Site variables allow administrators to define reusable configuration parameters that can be referenced in multiple templates or device configurations, ensuring consistency and reducing manual errors.''

Option A: Incorrect --- applies configuration directly, not reusable references.

Option B: Correct --- site variables enable you to reference the same VLAN or value in multiple configurations (switches, WLANs, etc.).

Option C: Incorrect --- WLAN templates are for wireless SSID configuration.

Option D: Incorrect --- switch templates define static configuration but don't store shared variables.

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- Site Variables and Template Management Guide

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- Multi-Device Configuration Reuse Best Practices

Juniper Mist Cloud -- Organization and Site Configuration Reference

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct about the EVPN-VXLAN control plane? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The control plane encapsulates the traffic.
B- The control plane learns the MAC addresses of end-user devices.
C- The control plane learns the IP addresses of end-user devices.
D- The control plane rewrites the destination MAC address of the packet.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

In an EVPN-VXLAN fabric, the control plane operates over BGP EVPN and is responsible for distributing endpoint reachability information (MAC and IP) among VTEPs. The data plane, by contrast, performs encapsulation and forwarding.

''The EVPN control plane uses BGP to exchange MAC and IP address reachability information between VTEPs, enabling efficient forwarding and loop prevention without relying on flood-and-learn behavior.''

Option A: Incorrect --- encapsulation occurs in the data plane, not the control plane.

Option B: Correct --- the control plane distributes MAC-to-VTEP mappings.

Option C: Correct --- the control plane also distributes IP-to-MAC associations (Type 2 and Type 5 EVPN routes).

Option D: Incorrect --- the control plane does not alter packet headers.

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- EVPN-VXLAN Overview

Juniper Validated Design -- EVPN Control and Data Plane Operation

Junos OS EVPN-VXLAN Implementation Guide

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to deploy a 5-stage IP Clos campus fabric using claim codes for all of the switches.

Which two statements are correct about this process? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The switches do not need to be assigned to the site where you plan to deploy the campus fabric.
B- The switches must be online when you begin the Campus Fabric wizard.
C- The switches do not need to be online when you begin the Campus Fabric wizard.
D- The switches must be assigned to the site where you plan to deploy the campus fabric.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

During campus fabric deployment in Mist AI, switches are onboarded using claim codes and must be assigned to the correct site and online so that Mist can push configurations and validate connectivity.

''All switches to be included in a campus fabric must be claimed, online, and assigned to the target site before launching the Campus Fabric wizard. Mist Cloud automatically discovers their roles and builds the topology.''

Option A: Incorrect --- switches must be site-assigned before fabric creation.

Option B: Correct --- switches must be online to receive configurations from Mist.

Option C: Incorrect --- offline devices cannot be configured or validated in the fabric wizard.

Option D: Correct --- switches must be assigned to the correct site for topology creation.

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

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- Campus Fabric Onboarding Requirements

Juniper Validated Design -- Campus Fabric Claiming and Site Assignment

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which campus fabric architecture supports Layer 3 gateways at the distribution layer?

Options:

A- campus fabric core/distribution -- centrally-routed bridging (CRB)
B- campus fabric IP Clos
C- campus fabric core/distribution -- edge-routed bridging (ERB)
D- EVPN multihoming

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Juniper's campus fabric architectures, the location of the Layer 3 gateway (IRB) differentiates between CRB and ERB models:

Centrally-Routed Bridging (CRB): L3 gateways are placed at the core layer.

Edge-Routed Bridging (ERB): L3 gateways are placed at the distribution layer, closer to the edge.

''In the ERB model, Layer 2 gateways are deployed at the access layer, and Layer 3 gateways are deployed at the distribution layer.''

Option A (CRB): Incorrect --- L3 is at the core, not distribution.

Option B (IP Clos): Incorrect --- in 3-stage Clos, L3 is pushed to the access layer.

Option D (EVPN multihoming): Incorrect --- this is about redundancy, not gateway placement.

Option C (ERB): Correct --- L3 gateways sit at the distribution layer in the ERB architecture.

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- Campus Fabric Architecture Models

Juniper Validated Design -- Core/Distribution CRB vs ERB Gateways

Junos OS EVPN-VXLAN Campus Fabric Deployment Guide

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the two ways to forward BUM traffic when using EVPN? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Use static routes.
B- Use BGP neighborship.
C- Use ingress replication.
D- Use underlay replication.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

In EVPN-VXLAN, BUM (Broadcast, Unknown unicast, and Multicast) traffic is handled differently than unicast traffic. EVPN provides two main forwarding mechanisms to distribute BUM traffic between VTEPs (VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints):

''BUM traffic in EVPN-VXLAN fabrics is replicated using either ingress replication or underlay multicast (PIM-based). Both methods ensure that broadcast and unknown unicast frames reach all remote VTEPs within the same VXLAN segment.''

Option A: Incorrect --- static routes are unrelated to BUM forwarding.

Option B: Incorrect --- BGP is the control plane, not a data-plane forwarding method.

Option C: Correct --- Ingress replication replicates BUM packets to all remote VTEPs in the same VNI using unicast tunnels.

Option D: Correct --- Underlay replication (multicast) uses multicast groups in the IP underlay to distribute BUM frames efficiently.

Juniper Mist AI for Wired -- EVPN-VXLAN Forwarding Architecture

Junos OS EVPN-VXLAN Deployment and Operations Guide

Juniper Validated Design -- EVPN-VXLAN Control and Data Plane Behavior

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