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Mist AI- Associate (JNCIA-MistAI)

Juniper JN0-252

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which step must you take when configuring rogue AP detection?

A. Enable rogue AP detection.

B. Set the proximity zones.

C. Disable honeypot detection.

D. Set the Radio Resource Management (RRM) interval.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Enable rogue AP detection. is the required step because the Mist organization must have rogue-AP detection activated before the platform can use AP radio observations to identify and report potentially unauthorized access points. Once enabled, Mist can classify detected neighboring APs and provide the visibility needed for wireless-security investigation and response. This configuration establishes the feature's operational baseline; administrators can then review detected rogue devices and use the relevant security workflows and policy settings appropriate to their deployment. Rogue-AP monitoring is part of the broader wireless-security capabilities delivered through the Mist cloud and managed AP infrastructure, so it must be explicitly enabled for the organization or applicable configuration scope before its detection results can be relied upon. Juniper's Mist documentation and product resources describe the cloud-managed wireless platform and its security and monitoring capabilities: Juniper Mist Documentation and Juniper Mist Wireless Assurance.

QUESTION NO: 2

A Mist AP detects an external SSID on the radio environment. Investigation confirms that the detected AP is not connected to the organization's wired network.

How should this AP be classified?

A. rogue AP

B. neighbor AP

C. claimed AP

D. Mist Edge

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A **neighbor AP** is an externally detected AP that is not connected to the organization's wired network. It can still affect the RF environment through co-channel interference or SSID confusion, but it does not present the same direct wired-network exposure as a rogue AP. A rogue AP is connected to the local wired network without being authorized or managed by the organization.

QUESTION NO: 3

..scheduled downtime lo push the latest firmware to all the APs you deployed at the site. You verified that all of the APs are working fine. When you go back to work, you notice no complaints from the users. When you check AP page, you notice that several APs have not rolled out with the latest firmware.

his scenario, how does Marvis categorize this Issue in the Marvis Action dashboard?

A. The non-compliant Marvis Action is displayed.

B. The high CPU Marvis Action is displayed.

C. The missing VLAN Marvis Action is displayed.

D. The port flapMarvis Action is displayed.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The non-compliant Marvis Action is displayed. Marvis Actions continuously evaluates the operational state and configuration of managed devices against the intended configuration. In this case, the intended state is that every access point at the site runs the firmware release selected for the scheduled upgrade. Access points that remain on an earlier release do not match that expected firmware state, even if they are currently online and clients have not reported any service impact.

The non-compliant action gives administrators a centralized, actionable indication that the firmware rollout did not reach all targeted access points. It allows them to identify the affected devices and investigate the upgrade status, such as whether an access point was offline during the maintenance window or encountered an upgrade-related condition. This distinction is useful because firmware consistency is an administrative compliance and lifecycle-management condition; it can require attention before it becomes a user-visible connectivity or performance problem.

Juniper describes Marvis Actions as proactively identifying network issues and providing recommended actions, including device and configuration conditions. See the Juniper Marvis Actions documentation and the Juniper documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

An organization is preparing a floor for Mist location-based services. The goal is stable indoor location results for BLE-tagged assets.

Which two actions support this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Upload a floor plan and accurately place the APs on the map.

B. Mount applicable APs on the ceiling with the LED facing the floor.

C. Require every tracked device to provide GPS coordinates.

D. Enable wireless mesh on every AP.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An accurate floor plan with correctly placed AP locations provides the location engine with the physical context required to calculate useful positions. APs should also be installed according to the recommended placement guidance, including ceiling mounting with the LED facing the floor for applicable AP models. Client GPS is not a prerequisite for indoor Mist location calculations, and enabling mesh is not a location-design requirement.

QUESTION NO: 5

An automation workflow uses the Mist REST API to retrieve an existing site object and to remove an obsolete WLAN object.

Which two HTTP method and operation pairings are correct? (Choose two.)

A. GET retrieves an existing resource.

B. DELETE removes an existing resource.

C. POST retrieves an existing resource.

D. WebSocket removes an existing resource.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

GET is used to retrieve a resource representation, such as an existing site object. **DELETE** is used to remove a resource, such as an obsolete WLAN object. POST is conventionally used to create a resource, while a WebSocket connection is a separate persistent communication mechanism rather than an HTTP method used for REST resource deletion.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which language Is used to execute Marvis queries in the Mist UI?

A. Natural Language

B. Python

C. C++

D. Structured Query Language (SOL)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Natural Language is correct because Marvis is designed as a conversational, AI-driven virtual network assistant. In the Mist user interface, administrators can ask questions using ordinary human phrasing rather than needing to construct commands, write scripts, or use a formal database-query syntax. Marvis interprets the intent and context of questions such as requests about a client's connectivity, wireless experience, network issues, or recommended actions, then uses Mist's AI-driven telemetry and analytics to provide an answer or guide troubleshooting.

This natural-language interaction is a core usability benefit of Marvis: it makes operational insight accessible to network operators without requiring them to know a programming language or query-language grammar. The assistant can also present relevant findings, correlate events, and surface actionable information based on the question asked. Juniper describes Marvis as an AI-native virtual network assistant that provides conversational interaction and proactive insight across the network. See Juniper's Marvis Virtual Network Assistant overview and the Marvis Actions documentation for additional details on Marvis capabilities and operation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two use cases are popular in location-basedservices (LBS) deployments? (Choose two.)

A. micro segmentation

B. asset tracking

C. way finding

D. SSID scheduling

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Asset tracking and way finding are popular location-based services (LBS) use cases. Asset tracking uses the wireless network's location capabilities to identify where tagged equipment, inventory, or other valuable resources are located in a facility. This provides operational teams with near-real-time visibility, helps reduce time spent searching for equipment, and supports more efficient utilization of shared assets in environments such as healthcare facilities, warehouses, retail spaces, and enterprise campuses.

Way finding applies indoor location information to help users navigate a physical environment. A location-aware mobile application or digital map can guide employees, visitors, patients, customers, or students to destinations such as meeting rooms, gates, departments, or services. This is especially useful in large or complex sites where conventional signage alone may be insufficient. Juniper Mist location services use Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Low Energy capabilities, together with cloud-based analytics, to enable accurate indoor location experiences and associated applications. These capabilities make asset tracking and way finding core examples of LBS deployments. See Juniper AP and location services and Juniper Mist Location Services.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are investigating a low Time to Connect SLE score and need to isolate the stage delaying clients during network onboarding.

Which three stages are evaluated as part of the Time to Connect experience? (Choose three.)

A. Association

B. Authentication

C. DHCP

D. Capacity

E. Roaming

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Association, **authentication**, and **DHCP** are key stages of the client connection process represented in Time to Connect analysis. Reviewing these stages helps distinguish RF association delays from authentication failures and IP-address assignment delays. Capacity and roaming are separate Wi-Fi SLEs rather than Time to Connect stages.