

## [Nov-2023 Updated Juniper JN0-251 Dumps - PDF & Online Engine [Q18-Q37]



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### QUESTION 18

The status of user authentication will affect which pair of SLEs?

- \* Successful Connects and Time to Connect
- \* Coverage and Roaming
- \* Capacity and Successful Connects
- \* Time to Connect and Throughput

### QUESTION 19

Which administrator role must you have to view audit logs?

- \* Installer
- \* Network Admin
- \* Super User
- \* Observer

According to the web search results, the administrator role that you must have to view audit logs is Network Admin. Audit logs are records of the actions and changes that occur on the Mist platform, such as configuration updates, firmware upgrades, device claims, or user logins<sup>1</sup>. Audit logs can help network administrators monitor, troubleshoot, and audit their network by providing information such as the date, time, user, site, device, and description of each action<sup>1</sup>.

According to the Administrator Roles page, there are five types of roles that can be assigned to users in a Mist organization: Super User, Network Admin, Helpdesk, Observer, and Installer<sup>2</sup>. Each type of role has different read and write capabilities for the organization and its sites<sup>2</sup>. Network Admin is one of the roles that can view audit logs, as it has limited read/write access to all sites under the organization and can access organization-level features such as Audit Logs and Inventory<sup>2</sup>. Network Admin can also open/update support tickets from the GUI<sup>2</sup>.

## QUESTION 20

What are two prerequisites for adopting Juniper switches for Wired Assurance? (Choose two.)

- \* a claim code
- \* a Wired Assurance license
- \* an activation code
- \* an account on manage.mist.com

## QUESTION 21

What does Mist with Wi-Fi Assurance do to detect a bad cable connected to an AP?

- \* It monitors SNMP trap information.
- \* It performs cable tests.
- \* It sends probe traffic through the cable connections.
- \* It applies machine learning to telemetry data.

Reference:

%20impaired

## QUESTION 22

What is an 802.11 management frame transmitted by an AP?

- \* echo request
- \* ping
- \* keepalive
- \* beacon

Reference:

According to the Wikipedia article on 802.11 Frame Types<sup>1</sup>, a beacon frame is a type of management frame that contains information about the network and is broadcast by the access point (AP) periodically to announce its presence and provide the necessary information for other devices to join the network. A beacon frame includes the following information elements:

Timestamp: a 64-bit value that represents the time when the AP started to transmit the frame.

Beacon Interval: a 16-bit value that indicates the time interval between beacon transmissions, measured in time units (TUs) of 1024 microseconds.

Capability Information: a 16-bit bitmap that specifies the supported features and capabilities of the network, such as encryption, authentication, and power management.

SSID: a variable-length field that contains the name of the network.

Supported Rates: a variable-length field that lists the data rates supported by the network, in units of 500 kbps.

Other optional information elements, such as country code, channel number, HT and VHT operations, RSN settings, and WMM parameters.

### QUESTION 23

Besides providing AP configuration status, for which other purpose is the LED used in the location design phase?

- \* antenna orientation
- \* height orientation
- \* channels in use
- \* frequency selection

### QUESTION 24

Which statement is correct about Bluetooth and BLE?

- \* BLE is an upgrade to Bluetooth.
- \* Bluetooth and BLE use the same radio channels.
- \* Bluetooth and BLE are compatible.
- \* BLE is a newer technology than Bluetooth.

The correct answer is B. Bluetooth and BLE use the same radio channels. Bluetooth and BLE are both wireless technologies that operate in the 2.4 GHz ISM band<sup>1</sup>. They use the same 40 channels, each with a bandwidth of 1 MHz<sup>2</sup>. However, Bluetooth and BLE are not compatible, as they use different protocols and modulation schemes<sup>2</sup>. BLE is a newer technology than Bluetooth, as it was introduced in 2010 as part of the Bluetooth 4.0 specification<sup>3</sup>. BLE is designed to be more energy-efficient and suitable for low-power devices that transmit small amounts of data<sup>3</sup>.

### QUESTION 25

Which machine learning method involves rewarding and punishing an agent?

- \* unsupervised learning
- \* supervised learning
- \* deep learning
- \* reinforcement learning

### QUESTION 26

The status of user authentication will affect which pair of SLEs?

- \* Successful Connects and Time to Connect
- \* Coverage and Roaming
- \* Capacity and Successful Connects
- \* Time to Connect and Throughput

The status of user authentication will affect the pair of SLEs: Successful Connects and Time to Connect. These are two of the eight SLEs that Mist provides to measure the wireless network performance and user experience. SLE stands for Service Level Expectation and is a metric that tracks the percentage of time that a specific network condition is met within a given time range.

The Successful Connects SLE measures the percentage of time that the wireless clients can successfully authenticate and associate to the network. The Time to Connect SLE measures the average time that it takes for the wireless clients to complete the authentication

and association process. Both of these SLEs depend on the status of user authentication, which is the process of verifying the identity and credentials of the wireless clients.

If the user authentication fails or takes too long, it will negatively affect the Successful Connects and Time to Connect SLEs. The user authentication can fail or take too long due to various reasons, such as incorrect credentials, unsupported encryption type, misconfigured RADIUS server, network congestion, etc. Mist can detect and classify these issues and provide alerts and recommendations to resolve them.

### QUESTION 27

Which two statements are correct about an Organization ID? (Choose two.)

- \* The Organization ID is randomly created by the system.
- \* The Organization ID is used to identify the organization when using APIs.
- \* The Organization ID is the encrypted version of the Organization Name field.
- \* The Organization ID is manually defined by the user.

### QUESTION 28

You want to determine where you have coverage issues in your network using Marvis Actions.

Which Marvis Action category should you use in this situation?

- \* Connectivity
- \* Application
- \* Clients
- \* AP

You want to determine where you have coverage issues in your network using Marvis Actions. The Marvis Action category that you should use in this situation is AP. The AP category contains actions that are related to the access points on your network, such as offline APs, health check failed APs, non-compliant APs, and coverage hole APs.

The coverage hole AP action will detect any coverage issues on your site and provide a floorplan visual of the APs on your map experiencing these issues. You can use this visual to find the low coverage spaces identified on your site and make the necessary improvements. You can also view the details of the coverage hole action, such as the number of affected clients, the average RSSI, and the root cause classifier.

To access the AP category of Marvis Actions, you need to navigate to Marvis > Actions and select the AP tab. You will see a list of all the AP actions that are detected on your network. You can filter and sort the actions by various criteria, such as site, severity, status, or date. You can also perform actions on the APs, such as upgrade, RMA, or block.

### QUESTION 29

You want to review client information about a specific AP.

In this scenario, where in the UI would you look?

- \* Access Points
- \* AP Insights
- \* Client Insights
- \* SLEs

If you want to review client information about a specific AP, you can go to the Access Points page in the Mist UI. The Access Points page shows a list of all the APs that are managed by your site, along with their status, model, firmware, location, and other details. You can also use the search bar or the filter options to find a specific AP by its name, MAC address, serial number, or tag.

By clicking on an AP from the list, you can access the AP Details page, which shows more information about the AP, such as its configuration, events, alerts, and insights<sup>2</sup>. On the AP Details page, you can also see the client information about the AP by clicking on the Clients tab<sup>2</sup>. The Clients tab shows a list of all the clients that are associated with the AP, along with their status, MAC address, IP address, hostname, role, SSID, VLAN, and other details<sup>2</sup>. You can also use the search bar or the filter options to find a specific client by its name, MAC address, IP address, or tag<sup>2</sup>.

By clicking on a client from the list, you can access the Client Details page, which shows more information about the client, such as its connection history, events, alerts, and insights<sup>3</sup>. On the Client Details page, you can also see the performance metrics of the client, such as its signal strength, data rate, latency, packet loss, throughput, and SLE scores<sup>3</sup>. You can also use the Troubleshoot button to launch Marvis virtual network assistant and get answers to your questions about the client<sup>3</sup>.

Therefore, if you want to review client information about a specific AP in the Mist UI, you can look at the Access Points page and then navigate to the AP Details page and the Clients tab.

### QUESTION 30

Under ideal conditions, which frequency band will have the farthest usable range?

- \* 900 MHz
- \* 2.4 GHz
- \* 5 GHz
- \* 6 GHz

Reference:

The correct answer is A. 900 MHz. This is the frequency band that will have the farthest usable range under ideal conditions. The range of a wireless signal depends on several factors, such as the transmit power, the antenna gain, the receiver sensitivity, the propagation environment, and the interference level<sup>1</sup>. However, in general, lower frequency signals can travel farther than higher frequency signals, as they have less attenuation (signal loss) and can penetrate solid objects better<sup>2</sup>. The 900 MHz band is a lower frequency band than the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz bands, which are commonly used for Wi-Fi and other wireless technologies<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the 900 MHz band will have the farthest usable range under ideal conditions. However, the 900 MHz band also has less bandwidth and speed than the higher frequency bands, as well as more interference from other devices that use the same band<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the 900 MHz band may not be suitable for some wireless applications that require high data rates or low latency.

### QUESTION 31

Which Marvis Action category will detect a bad cable based on information and behavior of a single AP?

- \* AP
- \* Connectivity
- \* Layer 1
- \* Switch

Reference:

According to the web search results, the Marvis Action category that will detect a bad cable based on information and behavior of a single AP is Switch<sup>1</sup>. The Switch category lists the issues related to the switches that are connected to the Mist APs, such as missing VLANs, L2 loops, or bad cables<sup>1</sup>. The bad cable action detects if an AP is connected to a switch port that has a faulty cable, which can cause packet loss, CRC errors, or link flaps<sup>1</sup>. The bad cable action is based on the information and behavior of a single AP, such as the AP's MAC address, IP address, switch port, and link status<sup>1</sup>. The bad cable action also provides a recommended solution, which is to replace the cable or use another switch port<sup>1</sup>.

### QUESTION 32

You just received the newest Mist AP and want to enable a feature that is only available at this time on Release Candidate 1.

In this scenario, using the Mist GUI, where would you determine which version of Release Candidate 1 is available for your AP?

- \* Support Tickets and Documentation -> Feature Updates
- \* Support Tickets and Documentation -> Ports & Endpoints
- \* Support Tickets and Documentation -> Mist Edge Updates
- \* Support Tickets and Documentation -> Firmware Updates

Reference:

If you want to enable a feature that is only available on Release Candidate 1, you need to upgrade your AP to the latest firmware version that supports that feature. To do that, you can use the Firmware Upgrade feature in the Mist GUI, which allows you to automatically or manually upgrade multiple APs on your site<sup>1</sup>. To find out which version of Release Candidate 1 is available for your AP, you can go to Support Tickets and Documentation -> Firmware Updates in the Mist GUI. There, you will see a list of the latest firmware versions for different AP models, along with the release notes and the features they support<sup>2</sup>. You can also use the ? mark in the upper right of the UI to see the latest firmware and previous production releases<sup>1</sup>. You can then select the desired firmware version from the dropdown menu and start the upgrade process<sup>1</sup>.

### QUESTION 33

What is a Mist Coverage SLE based upon?

- \* an average of client data
- \* a summary of switch data
- \* a summary of user minutes
- \* an average across APs

### QUESTION 34

Which two Mist-supported APIs are considered event-driven? (Choose two.)

- \* RESTful
- \* gRPC
- \* WebSocket
- \* Webhook

### QUESTION 35

Which Mist AI feature would help you to troubleshoot a client's failed authentication?

- \* client dashboard
- \* live view
- \* dynamic packet capture
- \* WLAN profile

### QUESTION 36

The Mist help menu provides direct access to which two features? (Choose two.)

- \* hardware updates
- \* company updates
- \* feature updates
- \* firmware updates

## QUESTION 37

What happens when Mist subscriptions expire?

- \* Devices retain their configurations but the Mist user is prevented from accessing the Mist management GUI.
- \* Devices retain their configurations and all Mist management GUI functionality remains available to the user.
- \* Devices retain their configurations but Mist management GUI functionality related to expired subscriptions are not configurable by the user.
- \* Devices retain their configurations for 90 days; if the subscriptions are not renewed, the configuration is deleted and the devices are reset to factory default.

Reference:

The correct answer is C. Devices retain their configurations but Mist management GUI functionality related to expired subscriptions are not configurable by the user.

According to the official Juniper documentation<sup>1</sup>, post subscription expiration, your network will continue to operate. However, Juniper Mist does reserve the right to give read only access or terminate access post 90 days of subscription expiration, if you have no intent to renew subscriptions. No support will be available if there is no active subscription.

Juniper JN0-251 exam is a computer-based, multiple-choice exam that consists of 65 questions. JN0-251 exam duration is 90 minutes, and candidates must achieve a passing score of 65% or higher to earn the JNCIA-MistAI certification. Mist AI, Associate (JNCIA-MistAI) certification is valid for three years, after which candidates must recertify to maintain their certification.

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