



QUESTION & ANSWER

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Exam : **JN0-452**

Title : Juniper Mist AI Wireless,
Specialist (JNCIS-MistAI-
Wireless)

Version : DEMO

1.A university deploys a new Wi-Fi network in a lecture hall where over 200 students connect at the same time using modern devices.

Which combination of frequency band and channel width would provide the **best performance** and **least interference** in this dense environment?

- A. 2.4 GHz with 40 MHz channels
- B. 5 GHz with 160 MHz channels
- C. 2.4 GHz with 20 MHz channels
- D. 6 GHz with 80 MHz channels

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a high-density environment with modern devices, 6 GHz offers wide, clean spectrum with less legacy interference. 80 MHz provides high throughput while avoiding the interference risks of 160 MHz in congested areas.

2.A network engineer notices that a user is experiencing poor video quality despite being physically close to the AP. The RSSI is measured at -55 dBm, but the SNR is only 15 dB.

What is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Signal attenuation due to distance
- B. Roaming failure during authentication
- C. Interference from neighboring APs or noise sources
- D. Low channel width configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

A strong RSSI (-55 dBm) but low SNR (15 dB) indicates there is high background noise or interference, not signal weakness. This degrades the usable signal quality and affects performance even at close range.

3.A company enables 160 MHz channels on all 5 GHz APs to maximize speed. However, users report unstable performance in open office areas.

What is the **most likely technical reason** for this problem?

- A. Wide channels overlapping and increasing interference
- B. Clients only supporting 2.4 GHz band
- C. Excessive collision detection by CSMA/CD
- D. Channel width too narrow for high data rates

Answer: A

Explanation:

160 MHz channels are wide and can easily overlap with other nearby APs using the same frequency. This leads to increased interference and instability in shared environments. A narrower width (40/80 MHz) may perform better.

4.During a roaming event, a client device moves from one AP to another. The connection drops briefly and then resumes. A packet trace shows the client sent a **probe request**, then performed **authentication** and **association** again.

What IEEE 802.11 standard could help minimize this disruption?

- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11ac
- C. 802.11r
- D. 802.11b

Answer: C

Explanation:

802.11r (Fast BSS Transition) is specifically designed to reduce handoff times during roaming by pre-authenticating the client with nearby APs. It ensures seamless transitions, especially for real-time apps like VoIP or video.

5.A technician is analyzing performance metrics of a Mist AP and observes that a large number of Wi-Fi frames are being retransmitted.

Which metric is most directly impacted by this, and what could be a possible cause?

- A. SNR – caused by incorrect password attempts
- B. Retry Rate – caused by interference or poor signal quality
- C. Channel Width – caused by large frame sizes
- D. RSSI – caused by excessive DFS channel switching

Answer: B

Explanation:

A high Retry Rate means data frames are failing on the first attempt and need to be retransmitted, often due to interference, collisions, or low SNR. It directly impacts throughput and latency in the network.