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Vendor:Microsoft

Exam Code:98-366

Exam Name:Networking Fundamentals

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

What are three advantages of VLANs? (Choose three.)

- A. They can logically address packets by using IP.
- B. They require a router to connect to VLANs on another switch.
- C. They compartmentalize a network and isolate traffic.
- D. They are efficient because a single switch can implement only a single VLAN.
- E. They act as though they are on the same LAN regardless of physical location.

Correct Answer: BCE

VLANs provide the following advantages:

*

(E) VLANs enable logical grouping of end-stations that are physically dispersed on a network. ...

*

VLANs reduce the need to have routers deployed on a network to contain broadcast traffic. ...

*

(C) Confinement of broadcast domains on a network significantly reduces traffic.

By confining the broadcast domains, end-stations on a VLAN are prevented from listening to or receiving broadcasts not intended for them.

*

(B) If a router is not connected between the VLANs, the end-stations of a VLAN cannot communicate with the end-stations of the other VLANs.

QUESTION 2

The maximum throughput of an 802.11g network is:

- A. 2.4 GHz.
- B. 54 GHz.
- C. 2.4 Mbps
- D. 54 Mbps.

Correct Answer: D

The 802.11g standard for wireless networking supports a maximum bandwidth of 54 Mbps.

QUESTION 3

The default subnet mask for a Class B network is:

- A. 0.0.0.255
- B. 0.0.255.255
- C. 255.0.0.0
- D. 255.255.0.0

Correct Answer: D

Class A default subnet mask is 255.0.0.0. Class B default subnet mask is 255.255.0.0. Class C default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

QUESTION 4

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

In a wireless network that requires an SSL certificate, "WEP" handles the SSL certificate.

Select the correct answer if the underlined text does not make the statement correct. Select "\\No change is needed" if the underlined text makes the statement correct.

- A. 802.1X
- B. WPA2-PSK
- C. WPA-PSK
- D. No change is needed

Correct Answer: A

802.1x

This deployment scenario requires server certificates for each NPS server that performs 802.1X authentication.

QUESTION 5

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
IPv6 addresses are 64-bit in length.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IPv6 addresses are divided into 8-bit blocks.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IPv6 addresses are represented by dotted-decimal notation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
IPv6 addresses are 64-bit in length.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
IPv6 addresses are divided into 8-bit blocks.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
IPv6 addresses are represented by dotted-decimal notation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

QUESTION 6

A router's static route is set by the:

- A. Adjacent network
- B. Next upstream router
- C. Network administrator
- D. Routing protocol

Correct Answer: C

Static routing is a form of routing that occurs when a router uses a manually-configured routing entry, rather than information from a dynamic routing protocol to forward traffic.

QUESTION 7

Match the VPN connection type to the corresponding definition.

To answer, drag the appropriate VPN term from the column on the left to its definition on the right. Each term may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Terms	Answer Area
Point-to-Point Protocol	allows a remote user to connect to a private network from anywhere on the Internet
SSL VPN	securely connects two portions of a private network or two private networks
Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol	creates an unencrypted connection between two network devices
Site-to-Site VPN	Term

Correct Answer:

Terms	Answer Area
Point-to-Point Protocol	allows a remote user to connect to a private network from anywhere on the Internet
	securely connects two portions of a private network or two private networks
	creates an unencrypted connection between two network devices
	SSL VPN

QUESTION 8

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

The 802.11n wireless standard specifies a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps.

Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change is needed." If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

- A. 10 Mbps
- B. 11-128 Mbps
- C. 300-600 Mbps
- D. No change is needed

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which network device interconnects computers in a workgroup, is able to be remotely configured, and provides the best throughput?

- A. Unmanaged switch
- B. Hub
- C. Router
- D. Managed switch

Correct Answer: D

Managed switches ?these switches have one or more methods to modify the operation of the switch. Common management methods include: a command-line interface (CLI) accessed via serial console, telnet or Secure Shell, an embedded

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent allowing management from a remote console or management station, or a web interface for management from a web browser.

Incorrect:

not A: Unmanaged switches are basic plug-and-play switches with no remote configuration, management, or monitoring options, although many can be locally monitored and configured via LED indicators and DIP switches.

Not B: Hubs cannot be managed.

Not C: Switches are faster than routers.

QUESTION 10

When a client's DHCP-issued address expires, the client will:

- A. Select a new address and request approval from the DHCP server.
- B. Require manual configuration with a static IP address.
- C. Attempt to obtain a new address by broadcasting.
- D. Continue to use the address until it is notified to stop.

Correct Answer: C

Rebinding would occur.

Rebinding

If the DHCP client is unable to communicate with the DHCP server from which it obtained its lease, and 87.5 percent of its lease time has expired, it will attempt to contact any available DHCP server by broadcasting DHCPRequest messages.

Any DHCP server can respond with a DHCPAck message, renewing the lease, or a DHCPNak message, forcing the DHCP client to initialize and restart the lease process.

Note:

Renewing

IP addressing information is leased to a client, and the client is responsible for renewing the lease. By default, DHCP clients try to renew their lease when 50 percent of the lease time has expired. To renew its lease, a DHCP client sends a

DHCPRequest message to the DHCP server from which it originally obtained the lease.

Reference: DHCP Client States in the Lease Process

QUESTION 11

The default gateway address identifies the:

- A. Device that will connect the computer to the local network.
- B. Device that will connect the computer to a remote network.
- C. Server that will provide name services for the computer.
- D. Server that will authenticate the user of the computer.

Correct Answer: B

A default gateway is the node on the computer network that the network software uses when an IP address does not match any other routes in the routing table. In home computing configurations, an ISP often provides a physical device which both connects local hardware to the Internet and serves as a gateway.

QUESTION 12

What is a similarity between Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches?

- A. Both provide a high level of security to the network.
- B. Both use logical addressing to forward transmissions.
- C. Both forward packets onto the network.
- D. Both allow the implementation of VLANs.

Correct Answer: D

A single layer-2 network may be partitioned to create multiple distinct broadcast domains, which are mutually isolated so that packets can only pass between them via one or more routers; such a domain is referred to as a virtual local area network, virtual LAN or VLAN.

LANs are layer 2 constructs, so they can be supported by both Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches.

Incorrect:

Not A: Layer 2 switches do not provide high level of security.

Not B: Another name for logical address is IP address. Only Layer 3 switches uses IP address. Layer 2 switches uses MAC addresses.

Not C: only Layer 3 switches forward packets on the network (like routers).