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NEW QUESTION: 1

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

A/an virtual private network (VPN) protects a network's perimeter by monitoring traffic as it enters and leaves.

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. Extranet
- B. Intranet
- C. Firewall
- D. No change is needed

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which type of network covers the broadest area?

- A. CAN
- B. PAN
- C. LAN
- D. WAN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)


NEW QUESTION: 3

Drag and Drop Question


Match each set of characteristics to the corresponding 802.11 standard.

To answer, drag the appropriate set of characteristics from the column on the left to its 802.11 standard on the right. Each set may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Each correct match is worth one point.

Sets	Answer Area
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 11 Mbps	802.11a Set 
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps	802.11b Set
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz or 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 65-600 Mbps	802.11g Set
Frequency range: 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps	802.11n Set

Answer:

Sets	Answer Area
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 11 Mbps	802.11a Frequency range: 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps 
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps	802.11b Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 11 Mbps
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz or 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 65-600 Mbps	802.11g Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps
Frequency range: 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps	802.11n Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz or 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 65-600 Mbps

Explanation:

* 802.11a

5.8 GHz

allow transmission and reception of data at rates of 1.5 to 54 Mbit/s.

* 802.11b

2.4 GHz

The 802.11b standard has a maximum raw data rate of 11 Mbit/s.

* 802.11g

works in the 2.4 GHz band (like 802.11b).

maximum physical layer bit rate of 54 Mbit/s.

NEW QUESTION: 4

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

Every router today is TCP/IP enabled, which is an industry-standard protocol that you use on the Internet and for local addressing.

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. FTP
- B. SNMP
- C. HTTP
- D. No change is needed

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

A cable that meets the 1000BaseT standard has a maximum length of:

- A. 100 m
- B. 250 m
- C. 500 m
- D. 1,000 m

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Your network is reconfigured as multiple subnets. Your company needs to support legacy NetBIOS applications across subnet boundaries.

Which should you use for name resolution?

- A. NetBIOS broadcasts
- B. DNS server
- C. WINS server
- D. Client HOSTS file

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

What name does Windows Server 2008 R2 use for Terminal Services?

- A. MS Telnet Server
- B. Remote Desktop Services
- C. MS Thin Server
- D. MS Primary Services

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

To protect a network when it is connected to the Internet, you should use a:

- A. Bridge
- B. Firewall
- C. Switch
- D. Router

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

A firewall is software or hardware that checks information coming from the Internet or a network, and then either blocks it or allows it to pass through to your computer, depending on your firewall settings.

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

The NTP value in a resource record indicates a length of time that other DNS servers use to determine how long to cache information for a record before expiring and discarding it.

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. GPS
- B. No change is needed
- C. TTL
- D. SOA RR

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

A VPN is a/an:

- A. Encrypted connection across the Internet.
- B. Virtual network within your local area network (LAN).
- C. Communication tunnel between VLANs.
- D. Personal network for your use only.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

VPN is a network that is constructed by using public wires - usually the Internet - to connect to a private network, such as a company's internal network.

There are a number of systems that enable you to create networks using the Internet as the medium for transporting data. These systems use encryption and other security mechanisms to ensure that only authorized users can access the network and that the data cannot be intercepted.

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The tracert command displays router addresses that are traversed between a source and a destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The tracert command determines packet loss between a source and a destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The tracert command can display a list of routers being used for all active connections.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with the following selections:

	Yes	No
The tracert command displays router addresses that are traversed between a source and a destination.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The tracert command determines packet loss between a source and a destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The tracert command can display a list of routers being used for all active connections.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

- * TRACERT prints out an ordered list of the routers in the path that returned the ICMP Time Exceeded message.
- * Ping, not tracert, determines packet loss.
- * Tracert just displays the path to the target, not all connections.

Note

* Example:

```
tracert 11.1.0.1
```

Tracing route to 11.1.0.1 over a maximum of 30 hops

```
1 2 ms 3 ms 2 ms 157.54.48.1
```

```
2 75 ms 83 ms 88 ms 11.1.0.67
```

```
3 73 ms 79 ms 93 ms 11.1.0.1
```

Trace complete.

* The TRACERT diagnostic utility determines the route taken to a destination by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets with varying IP Time-To-Live (TTL) values to the destination. Each router along the path is required to decrement the TTL on a packet by at least 1 before forwarding it, so the TTL is effectively a hop count. When the TTL on a packet reaches 0, the router should send an ICMP Time Exceeded message back to the source computer.

NEW QUESTION: 13

The topology of a local area network (LAN) is defined by the:

- A. physical and logical characteristics.
- B. distance between workstations.
- C. number of devices to connect.
- D. type of cable being used.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

DRAG DROP

Match the networking topologies to their corresponding characteristics.

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

Topologies	Answer Area	
Star	Each computer is connected by a single cable.	Topology
Mesh	Each workstation acts as a repeater.	Topology
Ring	Each computer is connected to every other computer.	Topology
	There is a central connectivity device.	Topology
	The number of connections equals the total number of computers minus one.	Topology
	Each node is connected to exactly two other nodes.	Topology

Answer:
Topologies

Topologies	Answer Area	
Star	Each computer is connected by a single cable.	Star
Mesh	Each workstation acts as a repeater.	Ring
Ring	Each computer is connected to every other computer.	Mesh
	There is a central connectivity device.	Star
	The number of connections equals the total number of computers minus one.	Mesh
	Each node is connected to exactly two other nodes.	Ring

NEW QUESTION: 15

Security is a concern on wireless networks due to:

- A. spread spectrum issues.
- B. the potential for cross-talk.
- C. the radio broadcast access method.
- D. frequency modulation issues.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

The protocol that maps IP addresses to a Media Access Control (MAC) address is:

- A. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
- B. Routing Information Protocol (RIP).
- C. User Datagram Protocol (UDP).
- D. Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP).
- E. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

One reason to incorporate VLANs in a network is to:

- A. reduce the number of broadcast domains.
- B. increase the number of available IP addresses.
- C. increase the number of available Media Access Control (MAC) addresses.
- D. reduce the number of nodes in a broadcast domain.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

HOTSPOT

You are trying to access a music sharing service on the Internet. The service is located at the IP address

173.194.75.105. You are experiencing problems connecting.

You run a trace route to the server and receive the output shown in the following image:

```

C:\>tracert -d 173.194.75.105

Tracing route to 173.194.75.105 over a maximum of 30 hops

  0  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    10.0.0.1
  1  25 ms    29 ms    29 ms    174.57.168.1
  2   9 ms     9 ms     9 ms     68.85.76.249
  3  10 ms    9 ms     9 ms     68.86.210.25
  4  14 ms    15 ms    18 ms    68.86.92.161
  5  15 ms    16 ms    13 ms    68.86.86.142
  6  14 ms    14 ms    14 ms    75.119.231.62
  7  14 ms    15 ms    15 ms    209.85.252.80
  8  17 ms    16 ms    17 ms    22.14.236.146
  9  27 ms    28 ms    28 ms    209.85.241.222
 10  26 ms    25 ms    26 ms    216.239.48.157
 11  *        *        *        Request timed out.
 12  27 ms    26 ms    25 ms    173.194.75.105

Trace complete.

C:\>

```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Each hop in the trace route is a [answer choice]

The trace route completed [answer choice]

Answer:

Answer Area

Each hop in the trace route is a [answer choice]

The trace route completed [answer choice]

Explanation/Reference:

* traceroute (tracert) outputs the list of traversed routers in simple text format, together with timing information

* Q: How is it possible for traceroute to timeout, yet the site will load fine in a browser?

If a router along the way decides to not send the ICMP error message, you will get a timeout at that point in the traceroute.

The router may pass on normal traffic, thus allowing your TCP-based http request to complete, but it may silently drop ICMP requests or errors, leaving your local traceroute process waiting and then timing out on that stop.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of these represents the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) loopback address?

- A. 127.0.0.1
- B. 192.168.0.1
- C. FEC0:A8C0::AA01
- D. ::1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

The localhost (loopback) address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1, and the IPv6 unspecified address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0, are reduced to ::1 and ::, respectively.

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

"A/an virtual private network (VPN)" protects a network's perimeter by monitoring traffic as it enters and leaves.

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. Extranet
- B. Firewall
- C. Intranet
- D. No change is needed

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

A firewall is software or hardware that checks information coming from the Internet or a network, and then either blocks it or allows it to pass through to your computer, depending on your firewall settings.

NEW QUESTION: 21

One reason to replace an unmanaged switch with a managed switch is to:

- A. manage the routing tables.
- B. support multiple VLANs.
- C. reduce collision domains.
- D. route between networks,

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 22

A _____ is the guaranteed certain amount of information provided by a circuit or line.

- A. Next Hop Policy Route
- B. Frame x Frame Route

- C. Committed Information Route
- D. Pivotal Information Route

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

When a signal degrades as it runs through a wire, you have _____.

- A. Cross Over
- B. Degradation
- C. Attenuation
- D. Resistance

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which technology can you use to extend an internal network across shared or public networks?

- A. Microsoft .NET Framework
- B. Microsoft ASP-NET
- C. VLAN
- D. VPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

A secondary zone is the first DNS zone to which all updates for the records that belong to that zone are written.

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. Primary zone
- B. Stub zone
- C. Conditional forwarding zone
- D. No change is needed.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When a zone that this DNS server hosts is a primary zone, the DNS server is the primary source for information about this zone, and it stores the master copy of zone data in a local file or in AD DS.

NEW QUESTION: 26

What protocol is used with L2TP to provide encryption?

- A. MPPE
- B. MSC-CHAP
- C. HTTPS
- D. IPSec

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

The type of connector used on a 100BaseT Ethernet cable is:

- A. RJ-45.
- B. RJ-11
- C. TNC.
- D. BNC.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

What are two characteristics of the CSMA/CD access method? (Choose two.)

- A. It checks to see if a collision has been detected.
- B. It does a round robin search for requests to transmit from all nodes on the network.
- C. It signals its intent to transmit on the network.
- D. It waits until the transmission medium is idle.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Main procedure for the CSMA/CD:

1. Is my frame ready for transmission? If yes, it goes on to the next point.
2. Is medium idle? If not, wait until it becomes ready
3. Start transmitting.
4. Did a collision occur? If so, go to collision detected procedure.
5. Reset retransmission counters and end frame transmission.

Note:

Carrier Sense Multiple Access With Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) is a media access control method used most notably in local area networking using early Ethernet technology. It uses a carrier sensing scheme in which a transmitting data station detects other signals while transmitting a frame, and stops transmitting that frame, transmits a jam signal, and then waits for a random time interval before trying to resend the frame.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which of the following is a Layer 2 WAN protocol?

- A. Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
- B. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- C. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- D. Internet Protocol (IP)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

WAN Protocols and Their Corresponding OSI Layers



NEW QUESTION: 30

If a router cannot determine the next hop for a packet, the router will:

- A. Forward the packet to the default route.
- B. Send the packet back to the packet's source.
- C. Broadcast the packet.
- D. Store the packet in the memory buffer.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

If there is no next hop, the packets are not policy routed.

A default route of a computer that is participating in computer networking is the packet forwarding rule (route) taking effect when no other route can be determined for a given Internet Protocol (IP) destination address.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which of the following uses a tunneling protocol?

- A. Internet
- B. VLAN
- C. Extranet
- D. VPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

You ping a server by using fully qualified domain name (FQDN) and do not receive a response. You then ping the same server by using its IP address and receive a response. Why do you receive a response on the second attempt but not on the first attempt?

- A. PING is improperly configured.
- B. The DNS is not resolving.
- C. The DHCP server is offline.
- D. NSLOOKUP is stopped.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

DNS is not working.

NEW QUESTION: 33

If a router is installed so that it separates a DHCP server from its clients, the clients will:

- A. Immediately lose connectivity to all segments.
- B. Be unable to obtain their leases from the server.
- C. Immediately lose connectivity to the local segment.
- D. Receive an immediate renewal of their lease.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of these factors has the biggest impact on data transmission speed in a wireless network?

- A. The access method used for the network
- B. The transmission standard of the equipment used
- C. The use of strong encryption for transmissions
- D. The transmission wattage rating used on the NIC

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

The speed of a Wi-Fi wireless network connection depends on several factors.

Like most kinds of computer networks, Wi-Fi supports varying levels of performance depending on which technology standards it supports. Each Wi-Fi standard is rated according to its maximum theoretical network bandwidth:

A Wi-Fi network connection operates at the highest possible speed that both devices (endpoints) can support.

An 802.11g laptop connected to an 802.11n router, for example, will network at the lower speeds of 'g'.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which of the following are features of DHCP? (Choose two.)

- A. IP address resolution to canonical names

- B. Network file transfer
- C. Secure shell connections
- D. IPaddress exclusion
- E. Address reservation

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

To protect a network when it is connected to the Internet, you should use a:

- A. Bridge
- B. Firewall
- C. Switch
- D. Router

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A firewall is software or hardware that checks information coming from the Internet or a network, and then either blocks it or allows it to pass through to your computer, depending on your firewall settings.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Teredo tunneling is a protocol that:

- A. Translates Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) to Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).
- B. Allows IPv6 connectivity through IPv4 devices.
- C. Provides VPN security.
- D. Dynamically allocates IPv6 addresses.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Teredo alleviates this problem by encapsulating IPv6 packets within UDP/IPv4 datagrams, which most NATs can forward properly. Thus, IPv6-aware hosts behind NATs can be used as Teredo tunnel endpoints even when they don't have a dedicated public IPv4 address.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which of these addresses is a multicast address?

- A. 127.0.0.1
- B. 169.254.0.1
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. 224.0.0.1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

The full range of multicast addresses is from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

NEW QUESTION: 39

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

A secondary zone is the first DNS zone to which all updates for the records that belong to that zone are written.

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. Primary zone
- B. No change is needed.
- C. Stub zone
- D. Conditional forwarding zone

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

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.

NEW QUESTION: 41

To directly connect the Ethernet network interface cards (NICs) of two computers, you should use a:

- A. Crossover cable
- B. Straight cable
- C. Rollover cable
- D. Coaxial cable

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

An Ethernet crossover cable is a type of Ethernet cable used to connect computing devices together directly. Normal straight through cables were used to connect from a host network interface controller (a computer or similar device) to a network switch, hub or router.

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 43

You run the ipconfig command. The output is shown in the following image:



From these settings, you can tell that the computer:

- A. Will have full Internet access
- B. Will not be able to access the local network
- C. Will have limited Internet access
- D. Will not be able to access the Internet

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

If a router cannot determine the next hop for a packet, the router will:

- A. Forward the packet to the default route.
- B. Send the packet back to the packet's source.
- C. Broadcast the packet.
- D. Store the packet in the memory buffer.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If there is no next hop, the packets are not policy routed.

A default route of a computer that is participating in computer networking is the packet forwarding rule (route) taking effect when no other route can be determined for a given Internet Protocol (IP) destination address.

NEW QUESTION: 45

What command do you use to retrieve or update your DHCP assigned configuration?

- A. ipconfig /all
- B. ipconfig /flushdns
- C. ipconfig /release
- D. ipconfig /renew

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which type of network is most vulnerable to intrusion?

- A. Leased line
- B. Broadband
- C. wireless
- D. Dial-up

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

You ping a server by using fully qualified domain name (FQDN) and do not receive a response. You then ping the same server by using its IP address and receive a response. Why do you receive a response on the second attempt but not on the first attempt?

- A. The DNS is not resolving.
- B. PING is improperly configured
- C. The DHCP server is offline.
- D. NSLOOKUP is stopped.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which protocol is responsible for automatically assigning IP addresses?

- A. HTTP
- B. WINS
- C. DNS
- D. DHCP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

What is an example of a network device that associates a network address with a port?

- A. Switch
- B. Router
- C. Hub
- D. DSL modem

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A router is a Layer 3 gateway device, meaning that it connects two or more networks and that the router operates at the network layer of the OSI model.

Incorrect:

not switch: Any switch that provides this 'basic' functionality, operates at the 2nd OSI layer also known as the Datalink Layer.

not hub: A network hub, or a repeater, is a simple network device that does not manage any of the traffic coming through it. Any packet entering a port is flooded out or "repeated" on every other port, except for the port of entry.

NEW QUESTION: 50

The ping tool is used to: (Choose two.)

- A. Determine the network portion of a host address.
- B. Self-test a host's own network interface.
- C. Determine whether a host is reachable.
- D. Manage a host's session when UDP is used.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Ping is a computer network administration software utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network and to measure the round-trip time for messages sent from the originating host to a destination computer.

To have your PC ping itself, type ping 127.0.0.1.

NEW QUESTION: 51

The maximum throughput of an 802.11g network is:

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

At what speed does a T3 line run?

- A. 128 Mbps
- B. 4.5 Mbps

C. 44.7 Mbps

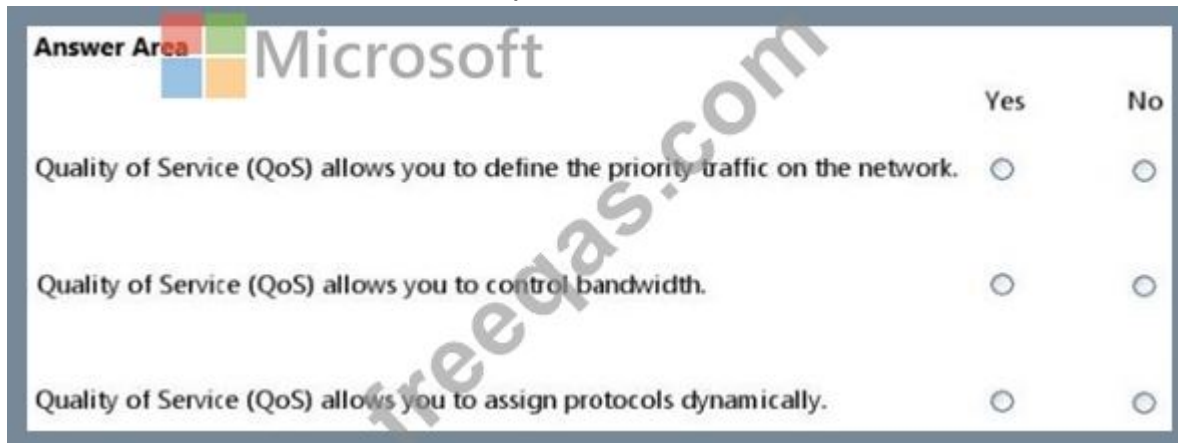
D. 1.5 Mbps

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

HOTSPOT

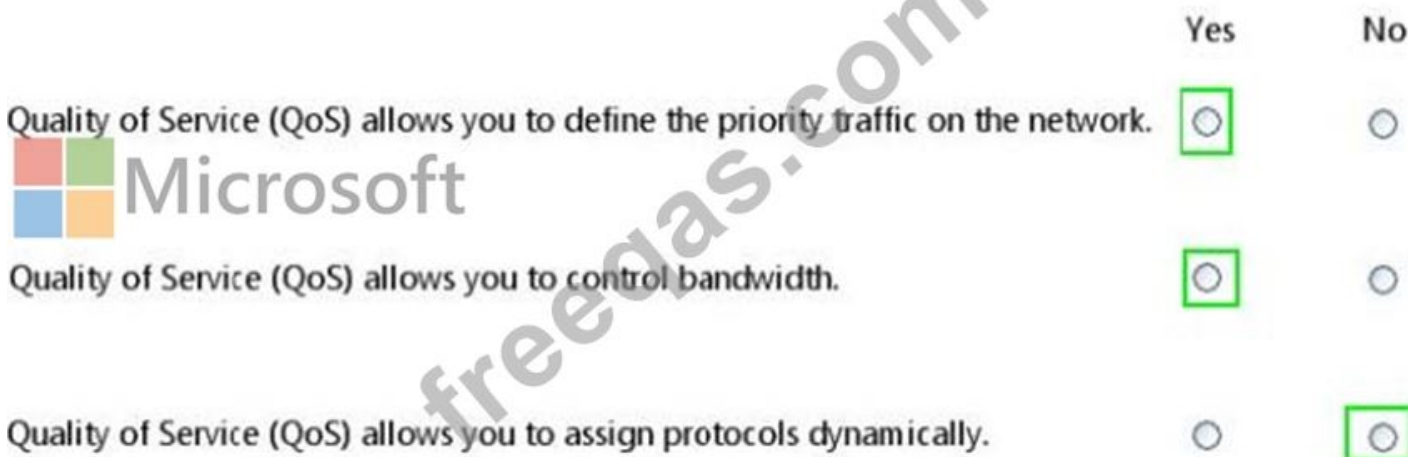
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.



	Yes	No
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to define the priority traffic on the network.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to control bandwidth.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to assign protocols dynamically.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area



	Yes	No
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to define the priority traffic on the network.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to control bandwidth.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to assign protocols dynamically.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION: 54

Drag and Drop Question

Match each address type to its appropriate range.

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

Address Types

- Loopback addresses
- Multicast addresses
- Private network addresses

Answer Area Microsoft

127.0.0.0 – 127.255.255.255

Address Type

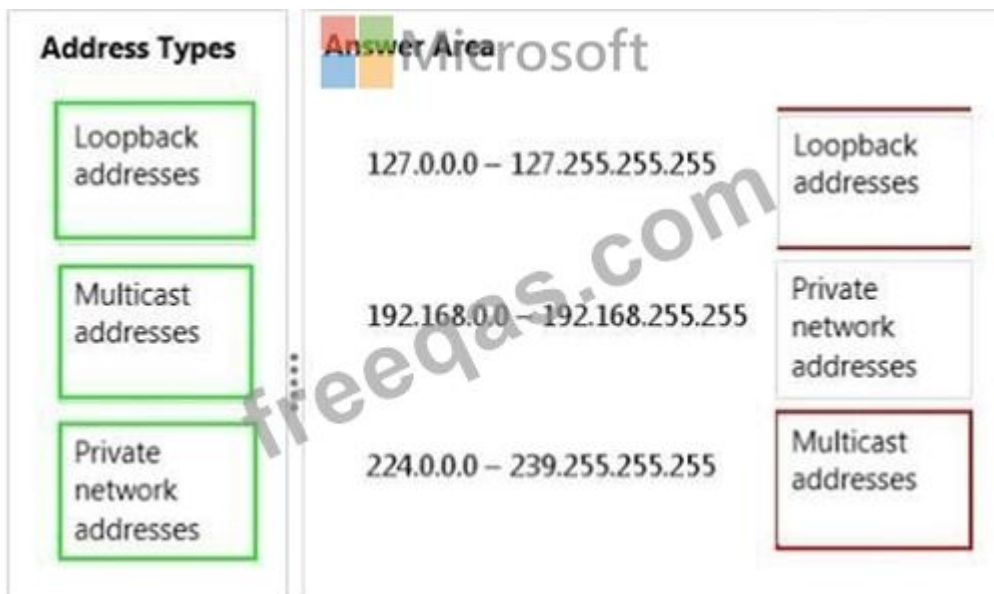
192.168.0.0 – 192.168.255.255

Address Type

224.0.0.0 – 239.255.255.255

Address Type

Answer:



The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with the Microsoft logo. It displays three IP ranges and their corresponding address types, with green boxes around the correct matches and red boxes around the incorrect ones.

Address Type	IP Range	Address Type
Loopback addresses	127.0.0.0 – 127.255.255.255	Loopback addresses
Multicast addresses	192.168.0.0 – 192.168.255.255	Private network addresses
Private network addresses	224.0.0.0 – 239.255.255.255	Multicast addresses

NEW QUESTION: 55

A network device that associates a Media Access Control (MAC) address with a port is a:

- A. DSL modem
- B. Hub
- C. Router
- D. Switch

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A switch begins learning the local MAC addresses as soon as it is connected to other devices or to a network. This learning capability makes switches easy to use on a network.

The switch learning process works like this:

- 1.As a PC or other networked device sends a frame to another device through the switch, the switch captures the source MAC address of the frame and the interface that received it.
- 2.The switch confirms or adds the MAC address and the port to the lookup table.

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

The loopback address of your computer is "127.0.0.1".

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. 10.0.1.1
- B. 169.254.0.5
- C. 192168.1.1
- D. No change is needed

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

127.0.0.1 is the IPv4 loopback address.

NEW QUESTION: 57

In a physical star topology, the central device is referred to as a:

- A. segmenter
- B. Server
- C. Hub
- D. Bridge

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

You use the _____ to connect to a terminal server.

- A. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP).
- B. Remote Session Call (RSC)
- C. Remote NetBios Connect (RNC)
- D. Remote Desktop Connection (RDC)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

A private network that allows members of an organization to exchange data is an:

- A. intranet.
- B. Internet.
- C. Ethernet.
- D. extranet.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

DRAG DROP

Match the IPv4 address type to the corresponding definition.

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

Definitions	Answer Area
assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one communications	Multicast Definition
assigned to the variable portion of an IPv4 address that is used to identify a network node's interface on a subnet	Broadcast Definition
assigned to one or more network interfaces located on various subnets on the network and used for one-to-many communications	Unicast Definition
assigned to all network interface located on a subnet on the network and used for one-to-everyone-on-a-subnet communications	

Answer:

Definitions	Answer Area
assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one communications	Multicast assigned to one or more network interfaces located on various subnets on the network and used for one-to-many communications
assigned to the variable portion of an IPv4 address that is used to identify a network node's interface on a subnet	Broadcast assigned to all network interface located on a subnet on the network and used for one-to-everyone-on-a-subnet communications
assigned to one or more network interfaces located on various subnets on the network and used for one-to-many communications	Unicast assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one communications
assigned to all network interface located on a subnet on the network and used for one-to-everyone-on-a-subnet communications	

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which component of IPSec is generates the encryption and authentication keys?

- A. AH
- B. MPPE
- C. SA
- D. ESP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Attenuation in a wireless network signal is a result of:

- A. distance from the access point.
- B. encryption of the signal.
- C. interference from cellular phones.
- D. number of wireless nodes connected.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which protocol is responsible for automatically assigning IP addresses?

- A. HTTP
- B. DHCP
- C. DNS
- D. WINS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network protocol that enables a server to automatically assign an IP address to a computer from a defined range of numbers (i.e., a scope) configured for a given network.

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which wireless authentication method provides the highest level of security?

- A. Wired Equivalency Privacy (WEP)
- B. IEEE 802.11n
- C. WI-FIProtected Access (WPA)
- D. IEEE 802.11a

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

Hotspot Question

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area	Yes	No
HTTP, TELNET, FTP, and SMTP protocols operate on Layer 7 of the OSI model.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Layer 4 of the OSI model defines how connections between applications are established, managed, and terminated.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Layer 3 of the OSI model defines how traffic is routed between network devices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area	Yes	No
HTTP, TELNET, FTP, and SMTP protocols operate on Layer 7 of the OSI model.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Layer 4 of the OSI model defines how connections between applications are established, managed, and terminated.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Layer 3 of the OSI model defines how traffic is routed between network devices.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

The Application layer supplies network services to end-user applications. Network services are typically protocols that work with user's data. For example, in a Web browser application, the Application layer protocol HTTP packages the data needed to send and receive Web page content. This Layer 7 provides data to (and obtains data from) the Presentation layer. The Transport Layer delivers data across network connections. TCP is the most common example of a Transport Layer 4 network protocol. Different transport protocols may support a range of optional capabilities including error recovery, flow control, and support for re-transmission. The Transport Layer delivers data across network connections. TCP is the most common example of a Transport Layer 4 network protocol. Different transport protocols may support a range of optional capabilities including error recovery, flow control, and support for re-transmission. The Network layer adds the concept of routing above the Data Link layer. When data arrives at the Network layer, the source and destination addresses contained inside each frame are examined to determine if the data has reached its final destination. If the data has reached the final destination, this Layer 3 formats the data into packets delivered up to the Transport layer.

Otherwise, the Network layer updates the destination address and pushes the frame back down to the lower layers.

<https://www.lifewire.com/layers-of-the-osi-model-illustrated-818017>

NEW QUESTION: 66

The default port used for telnet is:

- A. 23
- B. 25
- C. 80
- D. 8080

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

The telnet protocol is used to establish a connection to Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port number 23, where a Telnet server application (telnetd) is listening.

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

IPv4 multicast addresses range from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255.

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. 127.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255
- B. 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255
- C. 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255
- D. No change is needed

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Class D is multicast.

Class A: 0.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255

Class B: 128.0.0.0 - 191.255.255.255

Class C: 192.0.0.0 - 223.255.255.25

Class D: 224.0.0.0 - 239.255.255.255

NEW QUESTION: 68

To directly connect the Ethernet network interface cards (NICs) of two computers, you should use a:

- A. Crossover cable
- B. Straight cable
- C. Rollover cable
- D. Coaxial cable

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

An Ethernet crossover cable is a type of Ethernet cable used to connect computing devices together directly.

Normal straight through cables were used to connect from a host network interface controller (a computer or similar device) to a network switch, hub or router.

NEW QUESTION: 69

What is the bit rate for a North American T3 circuit?

- A. 400.352 Mbit/s
- B. 274.176 Mbit/s
- C. 6.312 Mbit/s
- D. 44.736 Mbit/s

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

DRAG DROP

Match each network type to its corresponding definition.

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

Select and Place:

Network Types

- Extranet
- Internet
- Intranet

Answer Area Microsoft

- a network that allows controlled access for specific business or educational purposes
- a network that allows access only to users within an organization
- a system of interconnected networks

- Network Type
- Network Type
- Network Type

Answer:

Network Types

Answer Area **Microsoft**

a network that allows controlled access for specific business or educational purposes

a network that allows access only to users within an organization

a system of interconnected networks

Extranet

Intranet

Internet

Explanation/Reference:

- * An extranet is a computer network that allows controlled access from outside of an organization's intranet. Extranets are used for specific use cases including business-to-business (B2B).
- * An intranet is a private network that is contained within an enterprise
- * The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which of the following is a public IP address?

- A. 10.156.89.1
- B. 68.24.78.221
- C. 172.16.152.48
- D. 192.168.25.101

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Incorrect:

The private address space specified in RFC 1918 is defined by the following three address blocks:

not D: 192.168.0.0/16

The 192.168.0.0/16 private network can be interpreted either as a block of 256 class C network IDs or as a 16-bit assignable address space (16 host bits) that can be used for any subnetting scheme within the private organization. The 192.168.0.0/16 private network allows the following range of valid IP addresses:

192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.254.

Not A:

10.0.0.0/8

The 10.0.0.0/8 private network is a class A network ID that allows the following range of valid IP addresses:

10.0.0.1 to 10.255.255.254. The 10.0.0.0/8 private network has 24 host bits that can be used for any subnetting scheme within the private organization.

Not C:

172.16.0.0/12

The 172.16.0.0/12 private network can be interpreted either as a block of 16 class B network IDs or as a 20-bit assignable address space (20 host bits) that can be used for any subnetting scheme within the private organization. The 172.16.0.0/12 private network allows the following range of valid IP addresses:

172.16.0.1 to 172.31.255.254.

Reference: Technet, Public and Private Addresses

NEW QUESTION: 72

A service that resolves NetBIOS names to IP addresses is:

- A. Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- B. Domain Name Service (DNS).
- C. Windows Internet Name Service (WINS).
- D. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 73

You ping a server by using fully qualified domain name (FQDN) and do not receive a response. You then ping the same server by using its IP address and receive a response.

Why do you receive a response on the second attempt but not on the first attempt?

- A. NSLOOKUP is stopped.
- B. The DHCP server is offline.
- C. The DNS is not resolving.
- D. PING is improperly configured.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which technology provides the highest bit rate?

- A. T1
- B. E1
- C. DS3
- D. ISDN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

A DS3 line (sometimes also referred to as T3) is a dedicated, high bandwidth, fiber circuit with a speed of 45 Mbps.

Incorrect:

Not A: T1, 1.544Mbps

Not B: E1, 2.048Mbps

Not D: SDN 30B+1D (all 64K) ~ E1: 1.930Mbps

NEW QUESTION: 75

The top-level domain of www.adventureworks.com is:

A. www

B. adventureworks

C. adventureworks.com

D. com

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A top-level domain (TLD) is one of the domains at the highest level in the hierarchical Domain Name System of the Internet.

NEW QUESTION: 76

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

Plain old telephone service (POTS), most ISDN lines, and switched T1 lines are all examples of "Message Switching".

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. Circuit Switching

B. Packet Switching

C. FDDI Switching

D. No change is needed

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

* Examples of circuit-switched networks

Public switched telephone network (PSTN)

ISDN B-channel

* You can get a circuit-switched T1, while frames clouds on T1s are usually packet-switched.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

What is the purpose of a Media Access Control (MAC) address?

- A. identify a network device to the Internet
- B. uniquely identify a physical network device
- C. manage permissions for shared network resources
- D. provide a routing address on a local area network (LAN)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/25059/media-access-control-mac>

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which command is used to verify that a server is connected to the network?

- A. IPCONFIG
- B. ROUTE
- C. PING
- D. CHECK

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Ping is a computer network administration software utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network and to measure the round-trip time for messages sent from the originating host to a destination computer.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
21DA:D3:0:2F3B:2AA:FF:FE28:9C5A is a valid IPv6 unicast address.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FE80::2AA:FF:FE28:9C5A is a valid IPv6 address.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21DA::02AA::FF:FE28:9C5A is a valid IPv6 address.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

21DA:D3:0:2F3B:2AA:FF:FE28:9C5A is a valid IPv6 unicast address.

Yes

No

FE80::2AA:FF:FE28:9C5A is a valid IPv6 address.

21DA::02AA::FF:FE28:9C5A is a valid IPv6 address.



Explanation:

Since the leftmost three bits are reserved as "001" for Global unicast IPv6 addresses, the range of Global Unicast Addresses available now are from 2000 to 3FFF.

21DA is a global unicast prefix.

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which technology provides the highest bit rate?

- A. T1
- B. E1
- C. DS3
- D. ISDN

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A DS3 line (sometimes also referred to as T3) is a dedicated, high bandwidth, fiber circuit with a speed of 45 Mbps.

Incorrect:

Not A: T1, 1.544Mbps

Not B: E1, 2.048Mbps

Not D: SDN 30B+1D (all 64K) ~ E1: 1.930Mbps

NEW QUESTION: 81

An Action Center alert recommends that you enable Windows Firewall.

After enabling the firewall, you can no longer access websites.

Which two TCP ports should you add exceptions for on the firewall? (Choose two.)

- A. Port 21
- B. Port 23
- C. Port 25
- D. Port 80

E. Port 443

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Port 80: HTTP

Port 443: HTTPS

NEW QUESTION: 82

You are setting up a network computer game.

You need to open up ports on your firewall so your friends can join the network.

Which command displays the ports that your computer is listening for?

- A. netstat
- B. nslookup
- C. ping
- D. nbtstat

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Teredo tunneling is a protocol that:

- A. dynamically allocates IPv6 addresses.
- B. translates Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) to Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).
- C. allows IPv6 connectivity through IPv4 devices.
- D. provides VPN security.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

The query protocol used to locate resources on a network is:

- A. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP),
- B. Tracert
- C. Telnet.
- D. user Datagram Protocol (UDP).

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

Drag and Drop Question

Match the TCP ports to the corresponding service.

To answer, drag the appropriate port number from the column on the left to its service on the right.

Each port number may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Ports	Answer Area
80	SMTP <input type="text" value="Port"/>
53	FTP <input type="text" value="Port"/>
25	HTTPS <input type="text" value="Port"/>
21	
443	

Answer:

Ports	Answer Area
80	SMTP <input type="text" value="25"/>
53	FTP <input type="text" value="21"/>
25	HTTPS <input type="text" value="443"/>
21	
443	

Explanation:

25 SMTP (Send Mail Transfer Protocol)

21 FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

443 Hypertext Transfer Protocol over TLS/SSL (HTTPS)

NEW QUESTION: 86

If a router cannot determine the next hop for a packet, the router will:

- A. send the packet back to the packet's source.
- B. forward the packet to the default route.
- C. store the packet in the memory buffer.
- D. broadcast the packet.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

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

A/an virtual private network (VPN) protects a network's perimeter by monitoring traffic as it enters and leaves.

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. Extranet
- B. Firewall
- C. Intranet
- D. No change is needed

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A firewall is software or hardware that checks information coming from the Internet or a network, and then either blocks it or allows it to pass through to your computer, depending on your firewall settings.

NEW QUESTION: 88

A university has network links between various locations.

Where would a T3 connection be appropriate?

- A. Server to network in the main campus server room
- B. Main campus to a large satellite campus
- C. Computer lab PC to lab printer
- D. Library laptop PC to Internet

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

T3 lines are a common aggregation of 28 T1 circuits that yields 44.736 Mbps total network bandwidth.

Besides being used for long-distance traffic, T3 lines are also often used to build the core of a business network at its headquarters.

NEW QUESTION: 89

A network device that associates a Media Access Control (MAC) address with a port is a:

- A. DSL modem
- B. Hub
- C. Router

D. Switch

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

A switch begins learning the local MAC addresses as soon as it is connected to other devices or to a network.

This learning capability makes switches easy to use on a network.

The switch learning process works like this:

- 1.As a PC or other networked device sends a frame to another device through the switch, the switch captures the source MAC address of the frame and the interface that received it.
- 2.The switch confirms or adds the MAC address and the port to the lookup table.

NEW QUESTION: 90

How many B channels does an ISDN PRI support?

- A. 8
- B. 48
- C. 23
- D. 2

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi networking standard requires dual antennas so it can run in all of its supported frequencies?

- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11b
- C. 802.11g
- D. 802.11n

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

IEEE 802.11n-2009, commonly shortened to 802.11n, is a wireless networking standard that uses multiple antennas to increase data rates.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is responsible for which two functions? (Choose two.)

- A. Establishing network speed parameters

- B. Verifying the client's patch level
- C. Negotiating algorithms to use
- D. Exchanging key information

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) negotiates the IPsec security associations (SAs). This process requires that the IPsec systems first authenticate themselves to each other and establish ISAKMP (IKE) shared keys.

In phase 1 of this process, IKE creates an authenticated, secure channel between the two IKE peers, called the IKE security association. The Diffie-Hellman key agreement is always performed in this phase.

In phase 2, IKE negotiates the IPsec security associations and generates the required key material for IPsec.

The sender offers one or more transform sets that are used to specify an allowed combination of transforms with their respective settings. The sender also indicates the data flow to which the transform set is to be applied. The sender must offer at least one transform set. The receiver then sends back a single transform set, which indicates the mutually agreed-upon transforms and algorithms for this particular IPsec session.

Reference: IPsec Overview Part Four: Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

NEW QUESTION: 93

For which two reasons should you use IPsec between computers? (Choose two.)

- A. Data compression
- B. Data integrity
- C. Data redundancy
- D. Data confidentiality

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

IPSEC (Internet Protocol Security) is a security protocol that provides encryption and authentication over the Internet. IPSEC supports network-level data integrity, data confidentiality, data origin authentication, and replay protection.

NEW QUESTION: 94

You are helping a friend set up a public-facing web server for a home office.

Your friend wants to protect the internal network from intrusion.

What should you do?

- A. Set the web server in a perimeter network.
- B. Set the web server to block access on ports 80 and 443.
- C. Configure the firewall to block access on ports 80 and 443.
- D. Set the IP address of the web server to be within the LAN.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In computer security, a DMZ or demilitarized zone (sometimes referred to as a perimeter network) is a physical or logical subnetwork that contains and exposes an organization's external-facing services to a larger and untrusted network, usually the Internet. The purpose of a DMZ is to add an additional layer of security to an organization's local area network (LAN); an external network node only has direct access to equipment in the DMZ, rather than any other part of the network.

NEW QUESTION: 95

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true.

Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area		Microsoft	
	Yes	No	
A switch sends unicast packets to one destination port only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
A switch floods ports if it does not know where to send a packet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
A switch sends broadcast packets to the uplink port only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Answer Area		Microsoft	
	Yes	No	
A switch sends unicast packets to one destination port only.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
A switch floods ports if it does not know where to send a packet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
A switch sends broadcast packets to the uplink port only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

Explanation:

* Yes. Unicast

Unicast is a one-to one connection between the client and the server.

* Yes. No.

As part of the learning process, a switch will flood (broadcast) the single frame out all of its other ports when it cannot find the destination MAC address in the switch's lookup table.

NEW QUESTION: 96

HOTSPOT

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area		Microsoft	
	Yes	No	
The tracert command displays router addresses that are traversed between a source and a destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The tracert command determines packet loss between a source and a destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The tracert command can display a list of routers being used for all active connections.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Answer Area		Microsoft	
	Yes	No	
The tracert command displays router addresses that are traversed between a source and a destination.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The tracert command determines packet loss between a source and a destination.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
The tracert command can display a list of routers being used for all active connections.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

NEW QUESTION: 97

VPNs are implemented to provide:

- A. Additional encryption by using IPSec.
- B. Additional security for selected computers.
- C. A secure connection within a private network.
- D. A secure connection through public networks.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

List the four steps for a client to get an IP address from a DHCP server in the correct order

- A. Discovery Request Offering Acknowledge
- B. Request Offering Discovery Acknowledge
- C. Discovery Offering Request Acknowledge
- D. Request Offering Discovery Acknowledge

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

HOTSPOT

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area	Yes	No
A switch sends unicast packets to one destination port only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A switch floods ports if it does not know where to send a packet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A switch sends broadcast packets to the uplink port only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
A switch sends unicast packets to one destination port only.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A switch floods ports if it does not know where to send a packet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A switch sends broadcast packets to the uplink port only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which utility would you use to determine if your Domain Name System (DNS) server is properly resolving fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) as IP addresses?

- A. netstat
- B. nslookup
- C. nbtstat
- D. ipconfig

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/ipconfig>

NEW QUESTION: 101

A private network that allows members of an organization to exchange data is an:

- A. Extranet

- B. Ethernet
- C. Intranet
- D. Internet

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

An intranet is a computer network that uses Internet Protocol technology to share information, operational systems, or computing services within an organization. This term is used in contrast to extranet, a network between organizations, and instead refers to a network within an organization.

NEW QUESTION: 102

Which protocol can be used to encrypt packets on the Internet?

- A. SNMP
- B. HTTPS
- C. TFTP
- D. HTTP

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

HTTPS, which stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure, makes it more difficult for hackers, the NSA, and others to track users. The protocol makes sure the data isn't being transmitted in plain-text format, which is much easier to eavesdrop on.

NEW QUESTION: 103

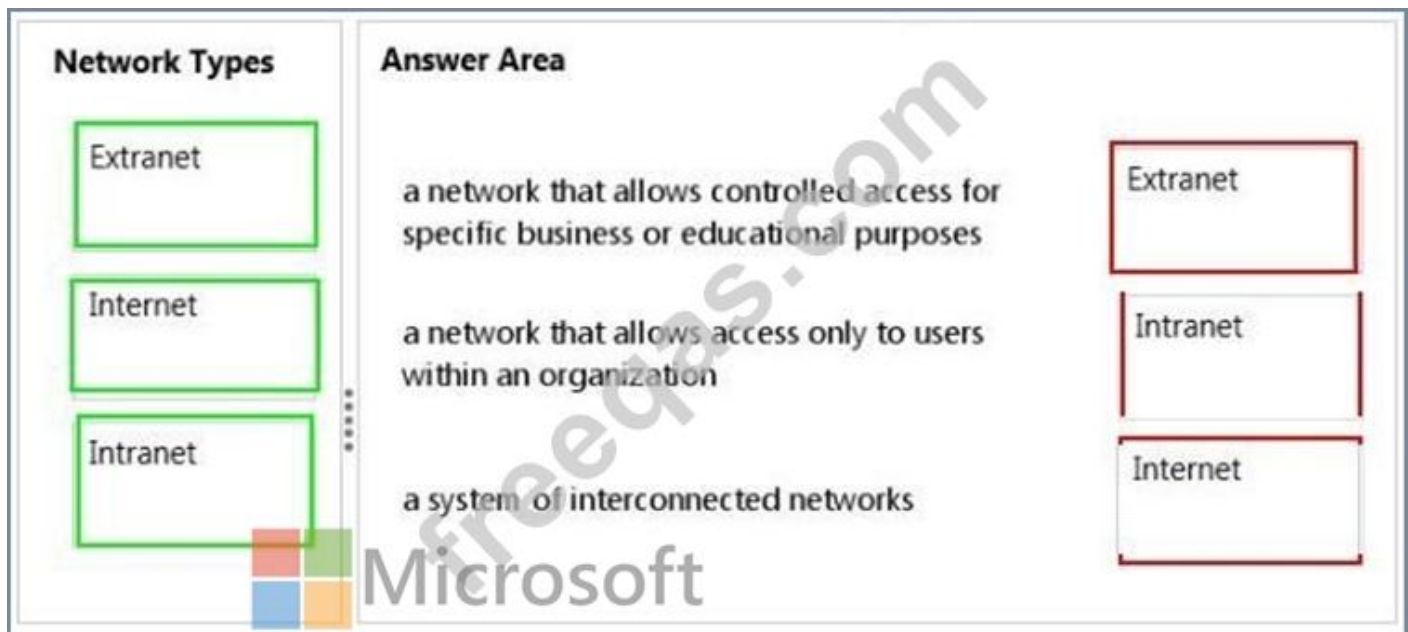
Drag and Drop Question

Match each network type to its corresponding definition.

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

Network Types	Answer Area	
Extranet	a network that allows controlled access for specific business or educational purposes	Network Type
Internet	a network that allows access only to users within an organization	Network Type
Intranet	a system of interconnected networks	Network Type

Answer:



Explanation:

- * An extranet is a computer network that allows controlled access from outside of an organization's intranet. Extranets are used for specific use cases including business-to-business (B2B).
- * An intranet is a private network that is contained within an enterprise.
- * The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Tracert is used to:

- A. Manage routing tables dynamically.
- B. Manage session-oriented connections between nodes.
- C. Report the route taken by packets across an IP network.
- D. Report the shortest route between different networks.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

In computing, traceroute (treacert) is a computer network diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path) and measuring transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol (IP) network.

NEW QUESTION: 105

How fast is a DS0 circuit?

- A. 64 Kbps
- B. 128 Kbps
- C. 32 Kbps
- D. 1024 Kbps

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106

A Media Access Control (MAC) address identifies a/an:

- A. UPnP device.
- B. Local broadcast domain.
- C. Network interface card (NIC).
- D. Local area network (LAN).

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A media access control address (MAC address) is a unique identifier assigned to network interfaces for communications on the physical network segment.

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Which of these represents the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) loopback address?

- A. 127.0.0.1
- B. 192.168.0.1
- C. FEC0:A8C0::AA01
- D. ::1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The localhost (loopback) address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1, and the IPv6 unspecified address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0, are reduced to ::1 and ::, respectively.

NEW QUESTION: 108

If an 802.11g Internet connection has connectivity problems, what may be the cause?

- A. Electromagnetic interference (EMI)
- B. Incandescent lights
- C. A cellular phone
- D. A cordless phone

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 109

A characteristic of the mesh topology is that it:

- A. cannot use wired connections.
- B. uses a central hub.
- C. uses redundant paths.
- D. cannot use wireless connections.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which of these cable types transmits data the greatest distance?

- A. Multi-mode fiber
- B. Single-mode fiber
- C. Cat5e
- D. Cat6

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

When working with distances up to 2 km, use multimode optical-fiber cable.

Like multi-mode optical fibers, single mode fibers do exhibit modal dispersion resulting from multiple spatial modes but with narrower modal dispersion. Single mode fibers are therefore better at retaining the fidelity of each light pulse over longer distances than multi-mode fibers.

Incorrect:

Cat5e and Cat6 max cable length is 100 metres.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which command is used to verify that a server is connected to the network?

- A. IPCONFIG
- B. ROUTE
- C. PING
- D. CHECK

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#)**)**

Explanation/Reference:

Ping is a computer network administration software utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network and to measure the round-trip time for messages sent from the originating host to a destination computer.

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which of these addresses is a multicast address?

- A. 127.0.0.1
- B. 169.254.0.1
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. 224.0.0.1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#)**)**

The full range of multicast addresses is from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

NEW QUESTION: 113

In local area network (LAN) topologies, the primary media access methods are: (Choose two.)

- A. Kerberos.
- B. contention.
- C. token passing.

D. negotiation.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

The default gateway address identifies the:

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 115

What happens when an 802.11b node starts broadcasting within the range of an 802.11g access point?

- A. The access point will transmit, but the node will be unable to receive.
- B. A connection will be established.
- C. Both the node and the access point will be unable to transmit.
- D. The node will transmit, but the access point will be unable to receive.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

802.11g hardware is fully backward compatible with 802.11b hardware.

NEW QUESTION: 116

One advantage of dynamic routing is that it:

- A. Automatically maintains routing tables.
- B. Limits traffic derived from routing protocols.
- C. Reduces broadcast traffic.
- D. Automatically enables DHCP.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dynamic Routing, also called adaptive routing, describes the capability of a system, through which routes are characterized by their destination, to alter the path that the route takes through the system in response to a change in conditions. The adaptation is intended to allow as many routes as possible to remain valid (that is, have destinations that can be reached) in response to the change.

NEW QUESTION: 117

What are two characteristics of switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Switches cause more data collisions than hubs
- B. Switches are capable of sending and receiving data at the same time
- C. Switches send each packet to all of the computer that are connected to them
- D. Switches identify the intended destination of the data that they receive

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which network does the IP address 220.100.100.100 belong to?

- A. 220.100.100.0/24
- B. 220.100.100.1/24
- C. 255.255.255.0/24
- D. 255.255.255.1/24

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 119

Drag and Drop Question

Match the networking topologies to their corresponding characteristics.

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

Topologies

- Star
- Mesh
- Ring

Characteristics

- Each computer is connected by a single cable.
- Each workstation acts as a repeater.
- Each computer is connected to every other computer.
- There is a central connectivity device.
- The number of connections equals the total number of computers minus one.
- Each node is connected to exactly two other nodes.

Topology

Topology

Topology

Topology

Topology

Topology

Microsoft

Answer:

Topologies

Star

Mesh

Ring

Answer Area

Each computer is connected by a single cable.

Each workstation acts as a repeater.

Each computer is connected to every other computer.

There is a central connectivity device.

The number of connections equals the total number of computers minus one.



Each node is connected to exactly two other nodes.

Star

Ring

Mesh

Star

Mesh

Ring

Explanation:

* Star

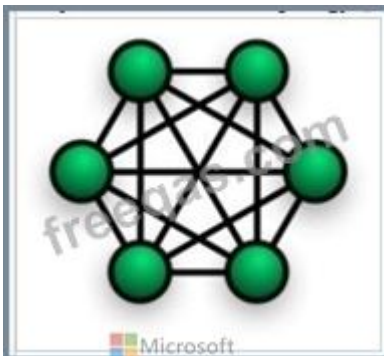
In star topology, every node (computer workstation or any other peripheral) is connected to a central node called a hub or switch.

* Ring

Each device present in Ring Topology is incorporated with a REPEATER.

* Mesh

Fully connected mesh topology:



A fully connected network is a communication network in which each of the nodes is connected to each other.

* Star

In star topology, every node (computer workstation or any other peripheral) is connected to a central node called a hub or switch.

* mesh (full)

The major disadvantage is that the number of connections grows quadratically with the number of nodes, as per the formula: $c = n(n-1)/2$

* Ring

Ring Topology: In this type of Topology, data is passed from one node to another in a series. Here each device has dedicated Point-to-Point connection, with only two devices present on either side of it.

NEW QUESTION: 120

Two companies want to share data by using the Internet.

Which type of network provides the solution?

- A. Ethernet
- B. Intranet
- C. Extranet
- D. Perimeter

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

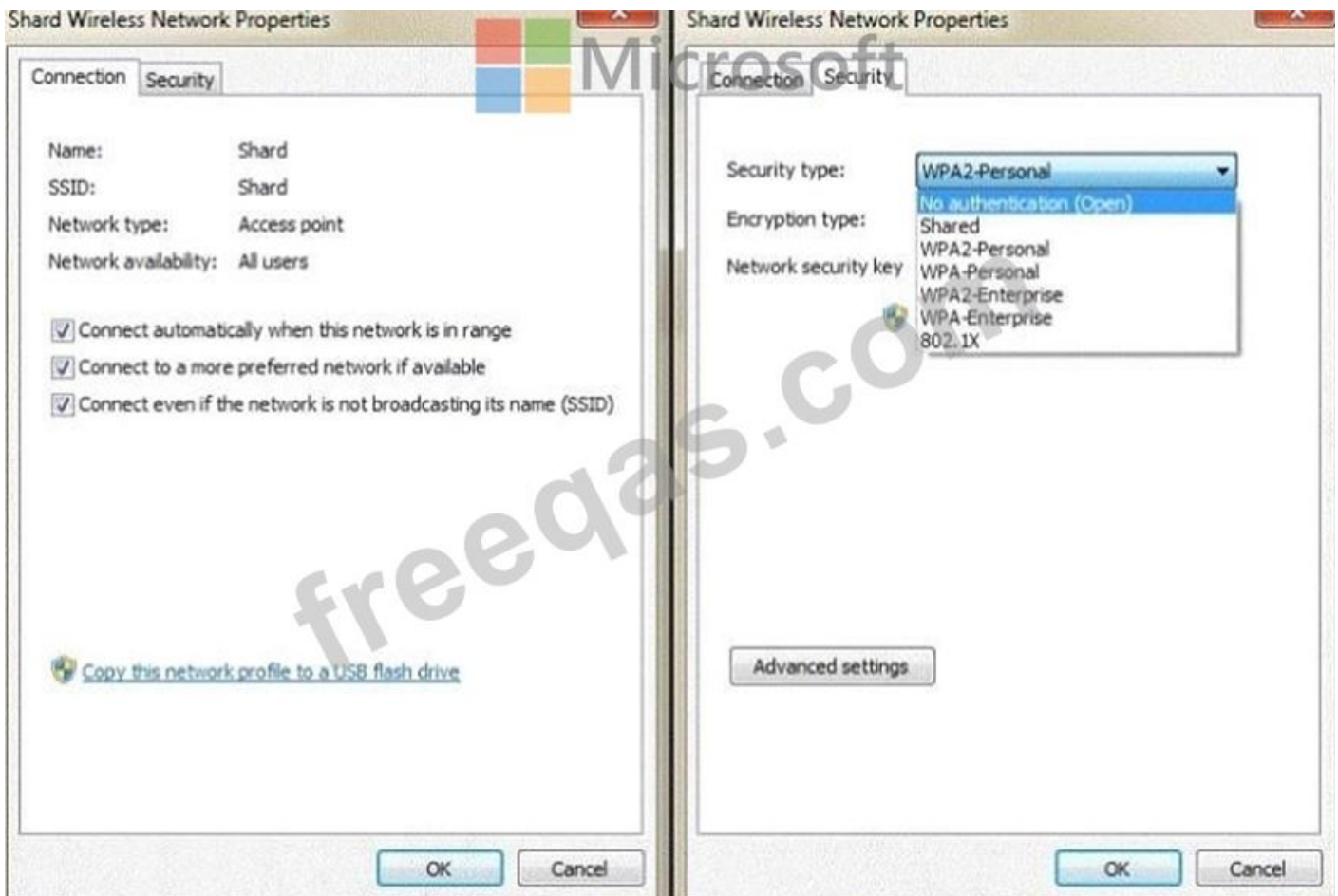
An extranet is a computer network that allows controlled access from outside of an organization's intranet.

Extranets are used for specific use cases including business-to-business (B2B).

NEW QUESTION: 121

Hotspot Question

You are configuring a wireless network with the Wireless Network Properties that are shown in the following image:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

To manually select which network to connect to, you should uncheck **[answer choice]**

Connect automatically when this network is in range.
 Connect to a more preferred network if available.
 Connect even if the network is not broadcasting its name (SSID).

The **[answer choice]** security type requires certificates for its encryption.

WPA-Enterprise
 WPA2-Personal
 802.1X

Answer:

Answer Area

To manually select which network to connect to, you should uncheck **[answer choice]**

The **[answer choice]** security type requires certificates for its encryption.

Connect automatically when this network is in range.
 Connect to a more preferred network if available.
 Connect even if the network is not broadcasting its name (SSID).

WPA-Enterprise
 WPA2-Personal
 802.1X

Explanation:

* Connect automatically when this network is in range

If you want to have a network in the list, but don't want Windows to connect to it automatically, you can open up the properties from the Manage Wireless Networks dialog, and then uncheck the box for "Connect automatically when this network is in range".

* 802.1x

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

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NEW QUESTION: 122

If an 802.11g Internet connection has connectivity problems, what may be the cause?

- A. a cordless phone
- B. Electromagnetic interference (EMI)
- C. Incandescent lights
- D. a cellular phone

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Teredo tunneling is a protocol that:

- A. Translates Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) to Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).
- B. Allows IPv6 connectivity through IPv4 devices.
- C. Provides VPN security.
- D. Dynamically allocates IPv6 addresses.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Teredo alleviates this problem by encapsulating IPv6 packets within UDP/IPv4 datagrams, which most NATs can forward properly. Thus, IPv6-aware hosts behind NATs can be used as Teredo tunnel endpoints even when they don't have a dedicated public IPv4 address.

NEW QUESTION: 124

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true.

Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

ANSWER AREA

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A wireless bridge connects Ethernet-based devices to the network. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| A wireless bridge increases the wireless signal strength of the access point. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Wireless bridges always work in pairs. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Answer Area with the following questions and answers:

	Yes	No
A wireless bridge connects Ethernet-based devices to the network.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
A wireless bridge increases the wireless signal strength of the access point.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wireless bridges always work in pairs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

* No.

Network bridging is the action taken by network equipment to create an aggregate network from either two or more communication networks, or two or more network segments. If one or more segments of the bridged network are wireless, it is known as wireless bridging.

* Yes.

In Wi-Fi, repeater mode is a variation on bridging. Rather than join multiple LANs, repeater mode is intended mainly to increase the range of a single wireless LAN by extending the same wireless signal.

* No.

In Wi-Fi networking, bridging mode allows two or more wireless access points (APs) to communicate with each for the purpose of joining multiple LANs.

NEW QUESTION: 125

A Layer 2 device that connects multiple computers within a network is a:

- A. Packet
- B. Repeater
- C. Switch
- D. Router

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 126

What is an example of a network device that associates a network address with a port?

- A. Switch
- B. Router
- C. Hub
- D. DSL modem

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

A router is a Layer 3 gateway device, meaning that it connects two or more networks and that the router operates at the network layer of the OSI model.

Incorrect:

not switch: Any switch that provides this 'basic' functionality, operates at the 2nd OSI layer also known as the Datalink Layer.

not hub: A network hub, or a repeater, is a simple network device that does not manage any of the traffic coming through it. Any packet entering a port is flooded out or "repeated" on every other port, except for the port of entry.

NEW QUESTION: 127

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.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 128

A user reports that she cannot connect to network resources from a computer on the company network. The user was able to connect to the network resources yesterday.

You verify that the user's computer is properly physically connected to the network. You discover that the computer's IP address is 169.254.48.97.

You need to restore access to network resources.

What should you do next?

- A. Verify that the DHCP service is available.
- B. Check your router's current routing tables.
- C. Flush the cache on the DNS server.
- D. Reset the user's password on the server.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 129

DRAG DROP

Match each set of characteristics to the corresponding 802.11 standard.

To answer, drag the appropriate set of characteristics from the column on the left to its 802.11 standard on the right. Each set may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Sets	Answer Area
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 11 Mbps	802.11a Set
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps	802.11b Set
Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz or 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 65-600 Mbps	802.11g Set
Frequency range: 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps	802.11n Set

Microsoft

Answer:

Sets	Answer Area
	802.11a Frequency range: 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps
	802.11b Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 11 Mbps
	802.11g Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz Data rate: 54 Mbps
	802.11n Frequency range: 2.4-2.485 Ghz or 5.1-5.8 Ghz Data rate: 65-600 Mbps

Explanation/Reference:

* 802.11a

5.8 GHz

allow transmission and reception of data at rates of 1.5 to 54 Mbit/s.

* 802.11b

2.4 GHz

The 802.11b standard has a maximum raw data rate of 11 Mbit/s.

* 802.11g

works in the 2.4 GHz band (like 802.11b)

maximum physical layer bit rate of 54 Mbit/s

NEW QUESTION: 130

The default subnet mask for a Class B network is:

A. 0.0.255.255

B. 255.0.0.0

C. 0.0.0.255

D. 255.255.0.0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 131

Which two are published IEEE 802.11 wireless transmission standards? (Choose two.)

A. 802.11g

B. 802.11k

C. 802.11m

D. 802.11n

E. 802.11f

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which of these is an application layer protocol?

A. TCP

B. FTP

C. IP

D. UDP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 133

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

The four IEEE standards, 802.11a, b, g, and n, are collectively known as "mobile ad hoc" networks.

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. WiMAX

B. Bluetooth

C. WiFi

D. No change is needed

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

IEEE 802.11 is a set of media access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for implementing wireless local area network (WLAN) computer communication in the 2.4, 3.6, 5, and 60 GHz frequency bands. They are created and maintained by the IEEE LAN/MAN Standards Committee (IEEE

802). The base version of the standard was released in 1997, and has had subsequent amendments. The standard and amendments provide the basis for wireless network products using the Wi-Fi brand.

NEW QUESTION: 134

Which of the following are features of DHCP? (Choose two.)

A. IP address resolution to canonical names

B. Secure shell connections

C. Address reservation

D. Network file transfer

E. IP address exclusion

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

* The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a standardized network protocol used on Internet Protocol (IP) networks for dynamically distributing network configuration parameters, such as IP addresses for interfaces and services.

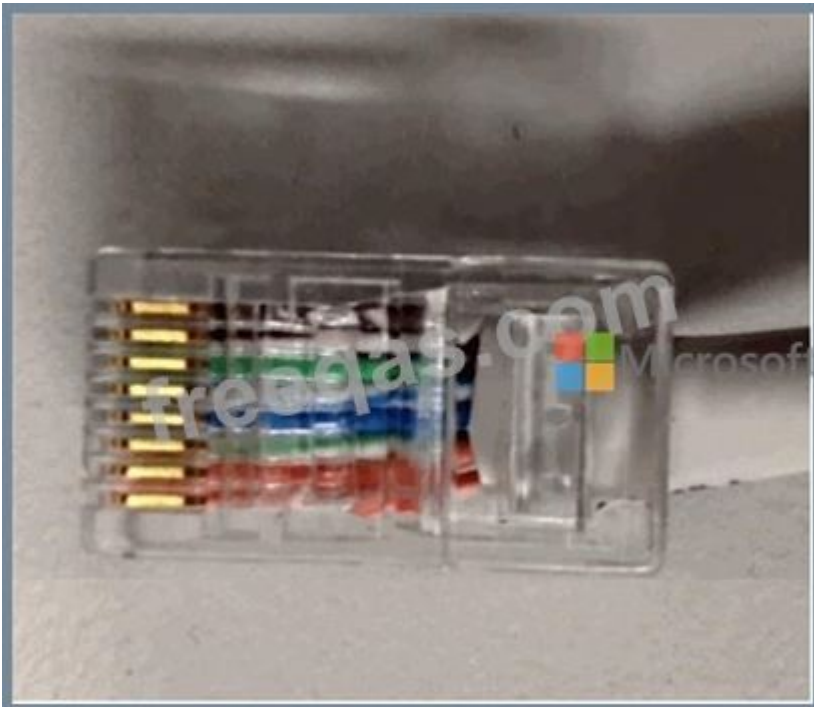
* Some network devices need to use statically assigned IP addresses rather than addresses dynamically assigned through DHCP. For example, DHCP servers must have statically configured IP addresses. Also, some devices (such as legacy network printers) do not support DHCP.

For the devices that need static IP assignments, the company creates an exclusion range from each IP address range.


NEW QUESTION: 135

Hotspot Question

Identify the network cable type and connector in the following graphic:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area 

Connector type

Cable type

RJ45
RJ11
FDDI

Ethernet
Cat3
Fiber Optic

Answer:

Answer Area

Connector type

Cable type

RJ45
RJ11
FDDI

Ethernet
Cat3
Fiber Optic

Explanation:

This is an RJ45 ethernet cable.



NEW QUESTION: 136

HOTSPOT

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

Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area	Yes	No
HTTP, TELNET, FTP, and SMTP protocols operate on Layer 7 of the OSI model.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Layer 4 of the OSI model controls dialogue between computers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Layer 3 of the OSI model controls routing between network devices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area	Yes	No
HTTP, TELNET, FTP, and SMTP protocols operate on Layer 7 of the OSI model.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Layer 4 of the OSI model controls dialogue between computers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Layer 3 of the OSI model controls routing between network devices.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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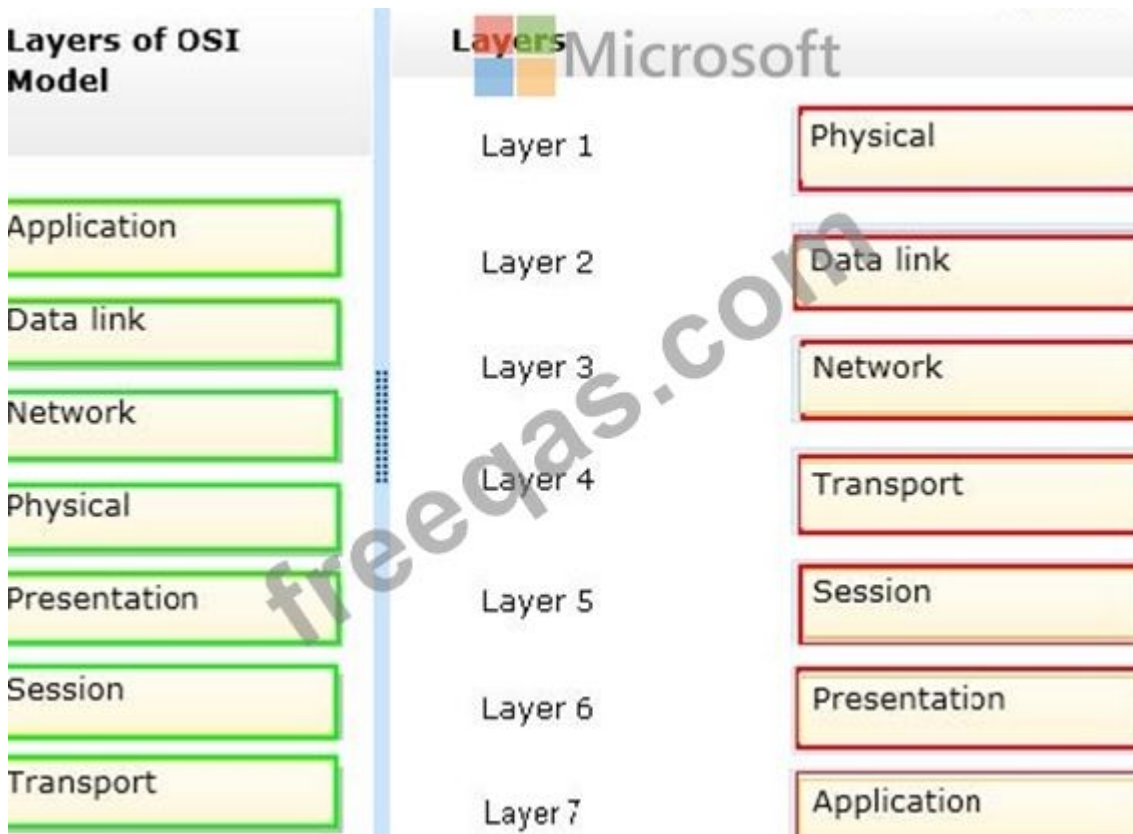
NEW QUESTION: 137

DRAG DROP

Order the layers of the OSI model:



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 138

A user reports that she cannot connect to network resources from a computer on the company network. The user was able to connect to the network resources yesterday.

You verify that the user's computer is properly physically connected to the network. You discover that the computer's IP address is 169.254.48.97.

You need to restore access to network resources.

What should you do next?

A. Flush the cache on the DNS server.

- B. Reset the user's password on the server.
- C. Check your router's current routing tables.
- D. Verify that the DHCP service is available.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

169.254.48.97 is an APIPA address. An APIPA address is used when the DHCP server is not available.

NEW QUESTION: 139

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

Plain old telephone service (POTS), most ISDN lines, and switched T1 lines are all examples of Message Switching.

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. Circuit Switching
- B. Packet Switching
- C. FDDI Switching
- D. No change is needed

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

* Examples of circuit-switched networks

Public switched telephone network (PSTN)

ISDN B-channel

* You can get a circuit-switched T1, while frames clouds on T1s are usually packet-switched.

NEW QUESTION: 140

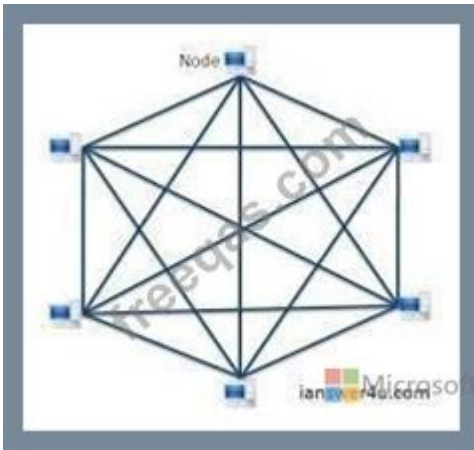
What are two characteristics of a mesh network topology? (Choose two.)

- A. It is fault tolerant because of redundant connections.
- B. Every node connects to every other node on the network.
- C. It works best for networks with a large number of nodes.
- D. It requires less cabling than either a star or ring topology.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a (full) mesh network topology, each of the network node, computer and other devices, are interconnected with one another. Every node not only sends its own signals but also relays data from other nodes. In fact a true mesh topology is the one where every node is connected to every other node in the network. This type of topology is very expensive as there are many redundant connections, thus it is not mostly used in computer networks. It is commonly used in wireless networks.

Illustration:



NEW QUESTION: 141

Which of the following represents a Media Access Control (MAC) address?

- A. GV:ZC:KK:DK:FZ:CA
- B. 255.255.255.0
- C. 05:35:AB:6E:A1:25
- D. 127.0.0.1

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The standard (IEEE 802) format for printing MAC-48 addresses in human-friendly form is six groups of two hexadecimal digits, separated by hyphens (-) or colons (:), in transmission order (e.g. 01-23-45-67-89-ab or 01:23:45:67:89:ab).

NEW QUESTION: 142

What part of the network is the point where the responsibility of the administrator ends and the telecommunications provider's responsibility begins?

- A. PAD interface
- B. router array
- C. last mile
- D. demarc

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

You are helping a friend set up a public-facing web server for a home office.

Your friend wants to protect the internal network from intrusion.

What should you do?

- A. Set the web server to block access on ports 80 and 443.
- B. Set the IP address of the web server to be within the LAN.
- C. Set the web server in a perimeter network.
- D. Configure the firewall to block access on ports 80 and 443.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 144

Which DNS record type specifies the host that is the authority for a given domain?

- A. CNAME
- B. NS
- C. SOA
- D. MX

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 145

What is the minimum cabling requirement for a 100BaseTX network?

- A. Category 3 UTP cable
- B. Category 5 UTP cable
- C. Category 6 UTP cable
- D. Multimode fiber cable

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

New Questions

NEW QUESTION: 146

Two companies want to share data by using the Internet.

Which type of network provides the solution?

- A. Ethernet
- B. Intranet
- C. Extranet
- D. Perimeter

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

An extranet is a computer network that allows controlled access from outside of an organization's intranet.

Extranets are used for specific use cases including business-to-business (B2B).

NEW QUESTION: 147

The ipconfig command will:

- A. configure routers.
- B. display a client's address.
- C. configure DHCP clients.
- D. display a client's broadcast mode,

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 148

Attenuation in a wireless network signal is a result of:

- A. Number of wireless nodes connected.

- B. Distance from the access point.
- C. Interference from cellular phones.
- D. Encryption of the signal.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Solid objects greatly attenuate (reduce) Wi-Fi radio signals, so clear line of sight is best.


NEW QUESTION: 149

DRAG DROP

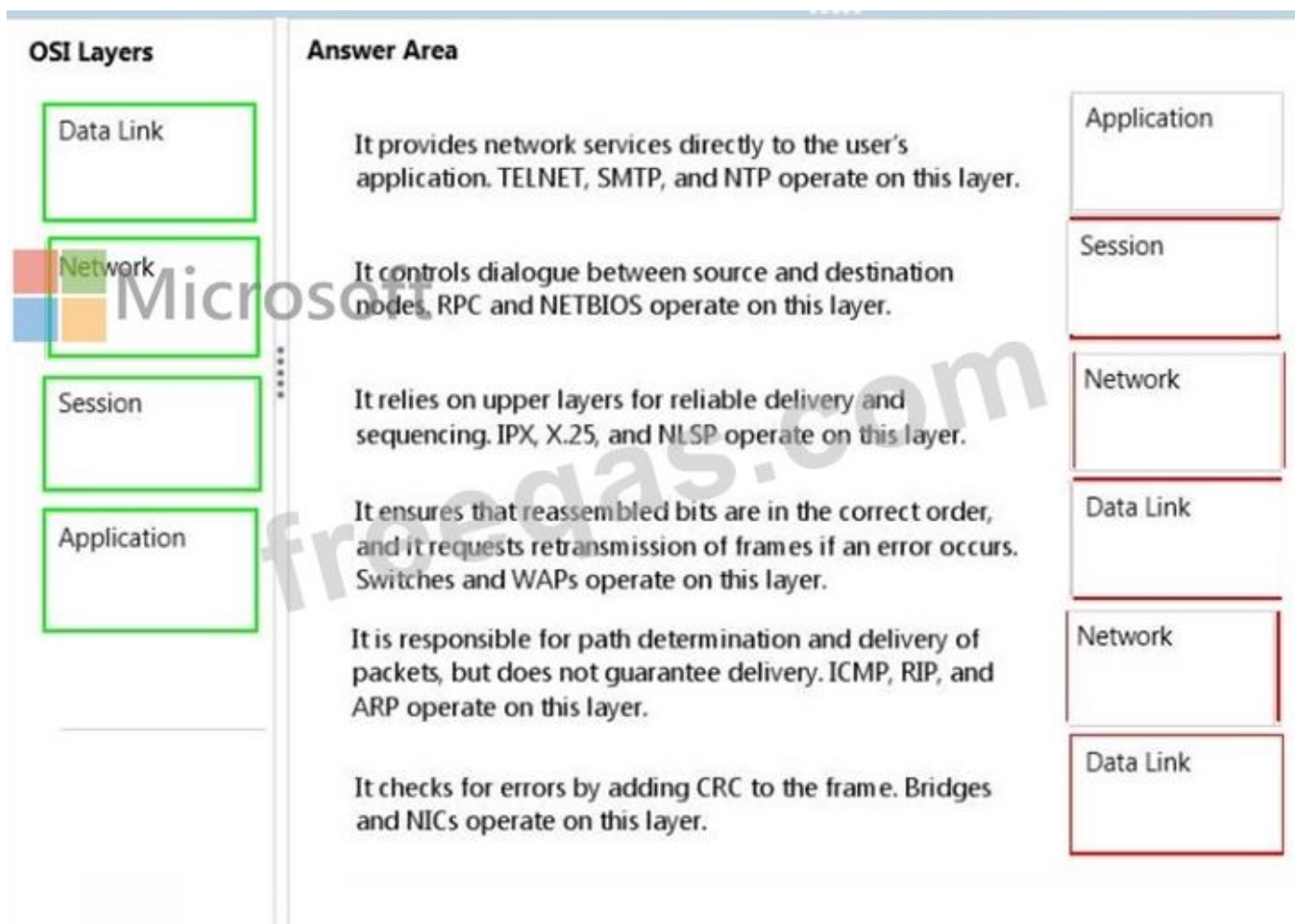
Match the OSI layer to its corresponding description.

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

OSI Layers	Answer Area	OSI Layer
Data Link	It provides network services directly to the user's application. TELNET, SMTP, and NTP operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
Network	It controls dialogue between source and destination nodes. RPC and NETBIOS operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
Session	It relies on upper layers for reliable delivery and sequencing. IPX, X.25, and NLSP operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
Application	It ensures that reassembled bits are in the correct order, and it requests retransmission of frames if an error occurs. Switches and WAPs operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
	It is responsible for path determination and delivery of packets, but does not guarantee delivery. ICMP, RIP, and ARP operate on this layer.	OSI Layer
	It checks for errors by adding CRC to the frame. Bridges and NICs operate on this layer.	OSI Layer



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 150

A VPN is a/an:

- A. Encrypted connection across the Internet.
- B. Virtual network within your local area network (LAN).
- C. Communication tunnel between VLANs.
- D. Personal network for your use only.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

VPN is a network that is constructed by using public wires -- usually the Internet -- to connect to a private network, such as a company's internal network.

There are a number of systems that enable you to create networks using the Internet as the medium for transporting data. These systems use encryption and other security mechanisms to ensure that only authorized users can access the network and that the data cannot be intercepted.

NEW QUESTION: 151

Which wireless authentication method provides the highest level of security?

- A. Wired Equivalency Privacy (WEP)
- B. IEEE 802.11n
- C. WI-FI Protected Access (WPA)

D. IEEE 802.11a

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

WPA aims to provide stronger wireless data encryption than WEP.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a security protocol and security certification program developed by the Wi-Fi Alliance to secure wireless computer networks.

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NEW QUESTION: 152

To protect a network when it is connected to the Internet, you should use a:

- A. Bridge
- B. Firewall
- C. Switch
- D. Router

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A firewall is software or hardware that checks information coming from the Internet or a network, and then either blocks it or allows it to pass through to your computer, depending on your firewall settings.

NEW QUESTION: 153

A Layer 2 device that connects multiple computers within a network is a:

- A. Repeater
- B. Switch
- C. Router
- D. Packet

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Layer 2 switching uses the media access control address (MAC address) from the host's network interface cards (NICs) to decide where to forward frames.

NEW QUESTION: 154

Which type of network is most vulnerable to intrusion?

- A. Dial-up
- B. Wireless
- C. Broadband
- D. Leased line

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Insecure Wi-Fi is the easiest way for people to access your home network, leech your internet, and cause you serious headaches with more malicious behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 155

You are home for vacation, and a family member wants your help to purchase and install network cable for a home office.

The cable needs to support at least 300 Mbps.

What is the least expensive option that meets this requirement?

- A. Cat3
- B. CAT5
- C. Cat5e
- D. Cat6

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Cat5e cables support up to 1000BASE-T (Gigabit Ethernet).

Incorrect:

not cat5: Max speed is 100Mbps

not Cat6: 20% higher cost than Cat 5e.

NEW QUESTION: 156

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

All devices on your company network connect to the same network switch. This is an example of a physical star topology.

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. No change is needed
- B. ring
- C. mesh
- D. bus

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157

What stage is the World Wide Web in?

- A. 1.0
- B. 2.0

C. 1.1

D. 3.0

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 158

A node within a local area network (LAN) must have a network interface device and a:

A. Network account

B. Table of all network nodes

C. Host address

D. Resource to share

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

In network addressing, the host address, or the host ID portion of an IP address, is the portion of the address used to identify hosts (any device requiring a Network Interface Card, such as a PC or networked printer) on the network.

NEW QUESTION: 159

The host name of the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) mail.exchange.corp.nwtraders.com is:

A. exchange

B. corp

C. com

D. mail

E. nwtraders

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 160

Which two of the following are connectivity options for wide area networks (WANs)? (Choose two.)

A. Token ring

B. Ethernet

C. Dial-up

D. Leased line

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Token ring and Ethernet are used in LANs.

NEW QUESTION: 161

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

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.

NEW QUESTION: 162

Which type of port is used to support VLAN traffic between two switches?

A. Virtual port

B. WAN port

C. Trunk port

D. LAN port

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Trunk links are required to pass VLAN information between switches.

NEW QUESTION: 163

What is the minimum cabling requirement for a 100BaseTX network?

A. Category 3 UTP cable

B. Category 5 UTP cable

C. Category 6 UTP cable

D. Multimode fiber cable

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

100BASE-TX is the predominant form of Fast Ethernet, and runs over two wire-pairs inside a category 5 or above cable.

100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T were both designed to require a minimum of Category 5 cable and also specify a maximum cable length of 100 meters. Category 5 cable has since been deprecated and new installations use Category 5e.

NEW QUESTION: 164

A computer that has an IP address of 169.254.0.1 cannot access the network.

Which of the following services should you confirm is available?

- A. DHCP
- B. DNS
- C. TFTP
- D. WINS

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 165

Which Microsoft network service can you use to establish a connection to a corporate LAN without any user action?

- A. VPN
- B. Remote Desktop
- C. DirectAccess
- D. Nap

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

DirectAccess allows remote users to securely access internal network file shares, Web sites, and applications without connecting to a virtual private network (VPN). An internal network is also known as a private network or intranet. DirectAccess establishes bi-directional connectivity with an internal network every time a DirectAccess-enabled computer connects to the Internet, even before the user logs on. Users never have to think about connecting to the internal network and IT administrators can manage remote computers outside the office, even when the computers are not connected to the VPN.

NEW QUESTION: 166

What is the maximum cable length for a single Cat5 UTP cable run?

- A. 285 feet/86.87 meters
- B. 328 feet/99.97 meters
- C. 432 feet/131.67 meters
- D. 600 feet/182.88 meters

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Cat5/5e/6 Ethernet Copper Cabling has a Maximum Segment Length of 100 Meters.

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Which of the following is a public IP address?

- A. 10.156.89.1
- B. 192.168.25.101
- C. 68.24.78.221
- D. 172.16.152.48

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 168

What command do you use to display the routing table on a local system?

- A. route display
- B. route table
- C. route local
- D. route print

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 169

What command is used to add static routes to a Windows computer?

- A. nslookup
- B. telnet
- C. route
- D. nbtstat

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 170

Drag and Drop Question

Match each IP address to its corresponding IPv4 address class.

To answer, drag the appropriate IP address from the column on the left to its IPv4 address class on the right. Each IP address may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

IP Addresses	Answer Area
133.234.23.2	Class A IP Address
224.100.20.3	Class B IP Address
201.111.22.3	Class C IP Address
64.123.12.1	Class D IP Address

Microsoft

Answer:

IP Addresses	Answer Area
133.234.23.2	Class A 64.123.12.1
224.100.20.3	Class B 133.234.23.2
201.111.22.3	Class C 201.111.22.3
64.123.12.1	Class D 224.100.20.3

Microsoft

Explanation:

Class A: 0.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255

Class B: 128.0.0.0 - 191.255.255.255

Class C: 192.0.0.0 - 223.255.255.25

Class D: 224.0.0.0 - 239.255.255.255

NEW QUESTION: 171

What are two advantages of using star topology rather than ring topology in a computer lab workgroup? (Choose two.)

- A. A cable problem within the group affects two nodes, at most.
- B. A central connection point allows for flexibility and scalability.
- C. Data travels on redundant paths, so one cable cannot stop its transmission.
- D. Failure of a central connectivity device does not bring down the entire network.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 172

A Media Access Control (MAC) address identifies a/an:

- A. UPnP device.
- B. local broadcast domain.
- C. local area network (LAN).
- D. network interface card (NIC).

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 173

Which wireless communication problem is caused by electromagnetic waves?

- A. Fading
- B. Attenuation
- C. Interference
- D. Diffraction

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Because the air is shared by all transmitters, transmissions by any device at the same frequency as an access point's radio can cause interference. Because 802.11 wireless networks operate in unlicensed bands used by many technologies, such as microwave ovens, video surveillance cameras, cordless phones, they are subject to interference.

NEW QUESTION: 174

What service on a Windows network is used to translate between NetBIOS names/computer names and IP addresses?

- A. WINS
- B. LDAP
- C. DNS
- D. DHCP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 175

If a router is installed so that it separates a DHCP server from its clients, the clients will:

- A. Be unable to obtain their leases from the server.
- B. Receive an immediate renewal of their lease.

- C. Immediately lose connectivity to the local segment.
- D. Immediately lose connectivity to all segments.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 176

What command do you use to release the IP configuration handed out by a DHCP server?

- A. ipconfig /renew
- B. ipconfig /savestatic
- C. ipconfig /releasedns
- D. ipconfig /release

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 177

Which two features of a Windows Server 2008 R2 server should you install to use that server as a software router? (Choose two.)

- A. Network Policy and Access Services
- B. Routing and Remote Access Services
- C. Remote Administration
- D. DirectAccess

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

To install the Routing and Remote Access service

1. In the Server Manager main window, under Roles Summary, click Add roles.

-- OR --

In the Initial Configuration Tasks window, under Customize This Server, click Add roles.

2. In the Add Roles Wizard, click Next.
3. In the list of server roles, select Network Policy and Access Services. Click Next twice.
4. In the list of role services, select Routing and Remote Access Services to select all of the role services.

You can also select individual server roles.

5. Proceed through the steps in the Add Roles Wizard to complete the installation.

Reference: Install and Enable the Routing and Remote Access Service

NEW QUESTION: 178

DRAG DROP

Match each protocol to its description.

To answer, drag the appropriate protocol from the column on the left to its description on the right.

Each protocol may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Protocols	Answer Area	
TCP	connectionless, message-based protocol with best-effort service	Protocol
ICMP	connection-oriented protocol with guaranteed service	Protocol
ARP	resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses	Protocol
UDP		
IGMP		

Answer:

Protocols	Answer Area	
TCP	connectionless, message-based protocol with best-effort service	UDP
ICMP	connection-oriented protocol with guaranteed service	TCP
ARP	resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses	ARP
UDP		
IGMP		

NEW QUESTION: 179

Your home computer is having problems accessing the Internet.

You suspect that your Internet router's DHCP service is not functioning, so you check your computer's IP address.

Which address indicates that your router's DHCP service is NOT functioning?

- A. 172.16.1.15
- B. 10.19.1.15
- C. 169.254.1.15
- D. 192.168.1.15

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 180

Which protocol is a transport layer protocol?

- A. ASCII
- B. FTP
- C. UDP
- D. IP

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 181

What is the default subnet mask for a Class C Internet network?

- A. 255.255.255.240
- B. 255.255.255.0
- C. 255.255.255.252
- D. 255.255.255.192

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 182

Which of these factors has the biggest impact on data transmission speed in a wireless network?

- A. The access method used for the network
- B. The transmission standard of the equipment used
- C. The use of strong encryption for transmissions
- D. The transmission wattage rating used on the NIC

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The speed of a Wi-Fi wireless network connection depends on several factors.

Like most kinds of computer networks, Wi-Fi supports varying levels of performance depending on which technology standards it supports. Each Wi-Fi standard is rated according to its maximum theoretical network bandwidth:

A Wi-Fi network connection operates at the highest possible speed that both devices (endpoints) can support. An 802.11g laptop connected to an 802.11n router, for example, will network at the lower speeds of 'g'.

NEW QUESTION: 183

HOTSPOT

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area		Yes	No
Dynamic Routing provides the ability to add networks automatically by learning them from other RIP routers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Dynamic Routing provides the ability to automatically remove routes from the routing table when other RIP neighbors delete them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Dynamic Routing provides the ability to select the best route based on routing metrics.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Answer Area		Yes	No
Dynamic Routing provides the ability to add networks automatically by learning them from other RIP routers.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Dynamic Routing provides the ability to automatically remove routes from the routing table when other RIP neighbors delete them.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Dynamic Routing provides the ability to select the best route based on routing metrics.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

NEW QUESTION: 184

The service that resolves fully qualified domain names (FQDN) to IP addresses is:

- A. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).
- B. Domain Name Service (DNS).
- C. Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- D. Windows Internet Name Service (WINS).

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 185

Which technology provides the highest bit rate?

- A. DS3
- B. E1
- C. T1
- D. ISDN

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 186

Which type of port is used to support VLAN traffic between two switches?

- A. virtual port
- B. lan port
- C. Trunk port
- D. WAN port

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 187

HOTSPOT

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
IPsec can be used to secure network communications between two machines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPsec can be used to secure network communication between two networks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPsec network traffic is always encrypted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer:

Answer Area	Microsoft	Yes	No
IPsec can be used to secure network communications between two machines.		<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IPsec can be used to secure network communication between two networks.		<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IPsec network traffic is always encrypted.		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Sometimes you will want to create a tunnel without encryption. The IPSEC protocols provide two ways to do this

NEW QUESTION: 188

What happens when an 802.11a node broadcasts within the range of an 802.11g access point?

- A. A connection occurs.
- B. Both the node and the access point are unable to transmit.
- C. The node transmits, but the access point is unable to receive.
- D. The access point transmits, but the node is unable to receive.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 189

What are two characteristics of fiber optic cable? (Choose two.)

- A. Conducts electricity
- B. Requires metal conduit
- C. Supports splicing
- D. Requires a polish for end connectors

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

C: A mechanical splice is a junction of two or more optical fibers that are aligned and held in place by a self-contained assembly (usually the size of a large carpenter's nail).[1] The fibers are not permanently joined, just precisely held together so that light can pass from one to another.

D: Modern connectors typically use a "physical contact" polish on the fiber and ferrule end. This is a slightly convex surface with the apex of the curve accurately centered on the fiber, so that when the connectors are mated the fiber cores come into direct contact with one another.

Note: Optical fiber connectors are used to join optical fibers where a connect/disconnect capability is required.

Due to the polishing and tuning procedures that may be incorporated into optical connector manufacturing, connectors are generally assembled onto optical fiber in a supplier's manufacturing facility.

NEW QUESTION: 190

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

When a client computer is unable to reach a DHCP server, it will automatically assign an IP address in the 10.0.0.0 -10.0.0.255 range.

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. 127.0.0.0-127.0.0.255
- B. No change is needed
- C. 169.254.0.0-169.254.255.255
- D. 192.168.100.0 -192.168.100.255

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 191

What command do you use to register the computer's name and IP address with the nearest DNS server?

- A. ipconfig /renew all
- B. ipconfig /flushdns
- C. ipconfig /renew
- D. ipconfig /registerdns

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 192

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 193

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.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 194

What is an example of a Layer 3 device that connects multiple computers and networks?

- A. Packet
- B. Repeater
- C. Switch
- D. Router

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

A router is a layer 3 device, although some newer switches also perform layer 3 functions.

NEW QUESTION: 195

A node within a local area network (LAN) must have which two of the following? (Choose two.)

- A. Username and password
- B. Share name
- C. NIC
- D. IP address
- E. Table of all network nodes

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

A node must be able to access the LAN through a network interface.

A node must also have an IP address.

NEW QUESTION: 196

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

All session data is encrypted between all machines while using telnet.

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. Not encrypted
- B. Encrypted between any Windows machines
- C. Encrypted only to any non-Windows machines
- D. No change is needed

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Telnet, by default, does not encrypt any data sent over the connection (including passwords), and so it is often practical to eavesdrop on the communications and use the password later for

malicious purposes; anybody who has access to a router, switch, hub or gateway located on the network between the two hosts where Telnet is being used can intercept the packets passing by and obtain login, password and whatever else is typed with a packet analyzer.

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NEW QUESTION: 197

The function of a router is to:

- A. Provide IP subnet masks for hosts.
- B. Forward traffic to other networks.
- C. Broadcast routing tables to clients.
- D. Store tables for name resolution.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A router is a device that forwards data packets along networks. A router is connected to at least two networks, commonly two LANs or WANs or a LAN and its ISP's network. Routers are located at gateways, the places where two or more networks connect.

NEW QUESTION: 198

_____ is used to send packets from one network to another network.

- A. Transport
- B. Routing
- C. Encapsulation
- D. BGP

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 199

What type of DNS resource record maps an IP address to a fully qualified domain name (FQDN)?

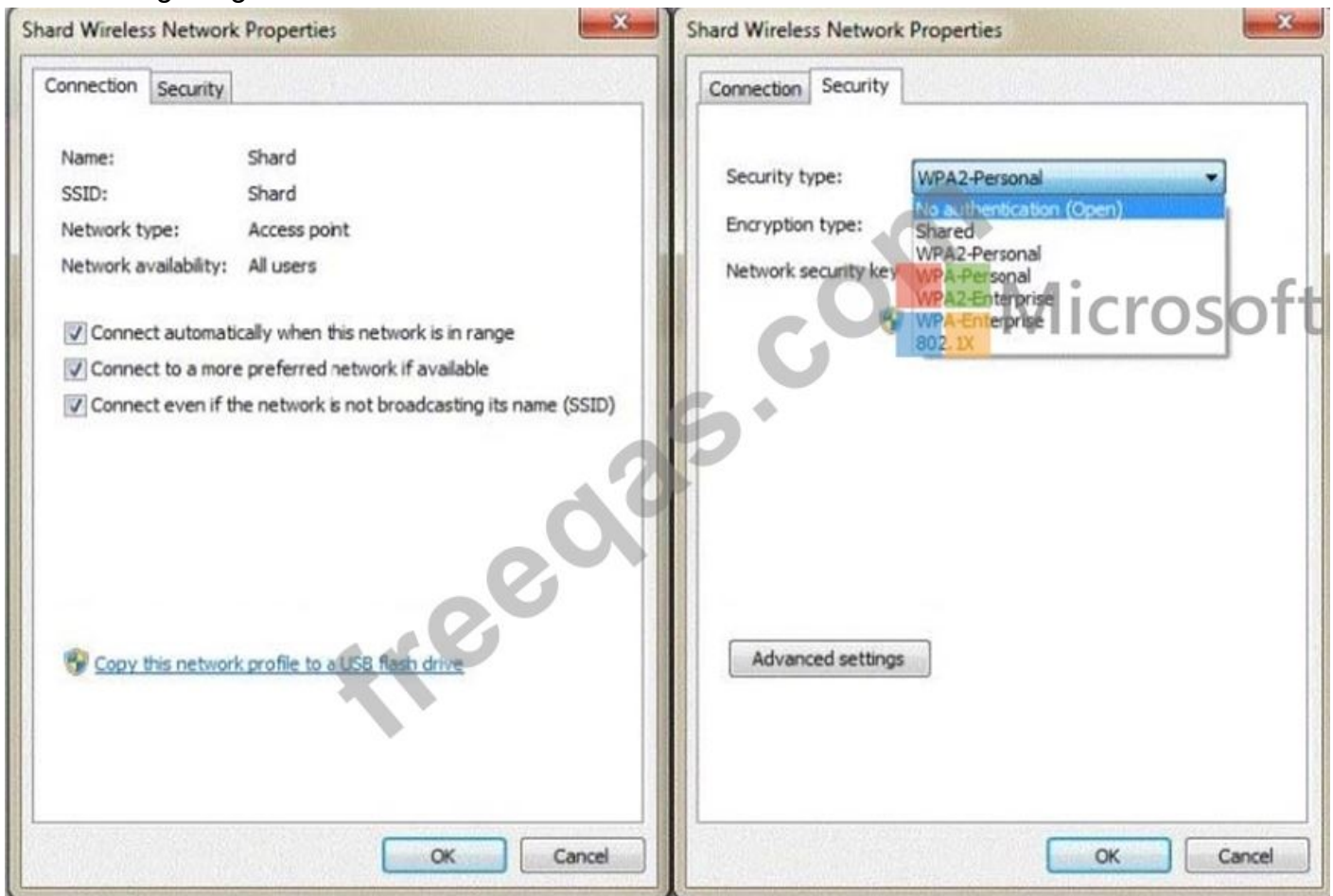
- A. A
- B. AAAA
- C. PTR
- D. CNAME

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

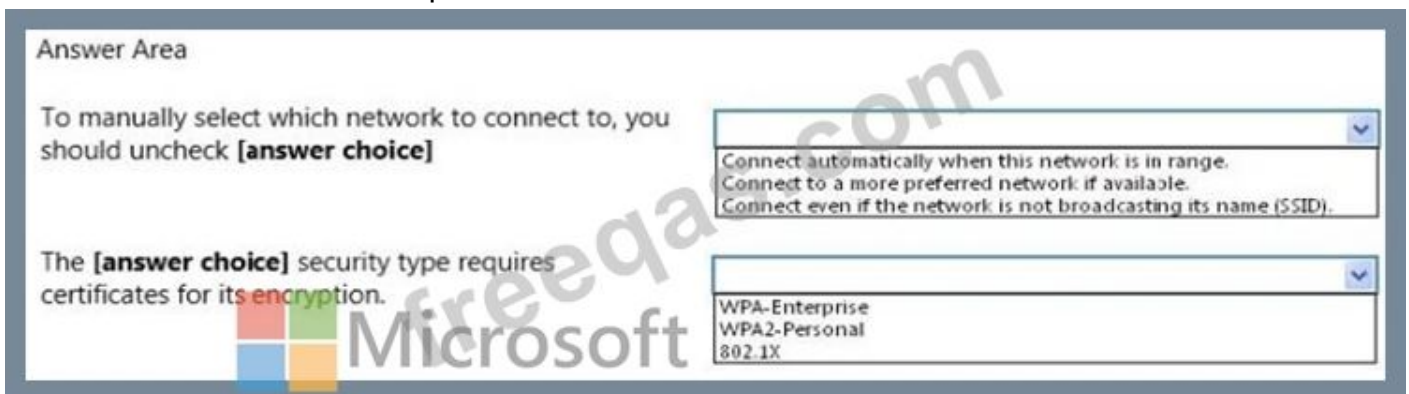
NEW QUESTION: 200

HOTSPOT

You are configuring a wireless network with the Wireless Network Properties that are shown in the following image:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 201

You have a computer with an address of 169.254.32.23 and a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0, yet you cannot connect to your local file servers.

What is most likely the problem?

- A. The DNS servers specified are incorrect or are down.
- B. It cannot communicate with a DHCP server.
- C. NetBIOS over TCP/IP has not been enabled.
- D. The network card is not connected properly to the network.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 202

Drag and Drop Question

Match each protocol to its description.


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

Protocols	Answer Area
TCP	connectionless, message-based protocol with best-effort service
ICMP	connection-oriented protocol with guaranteed service
ARP	resolves IP addresses to MAC addresses
UDP	
IGMP	

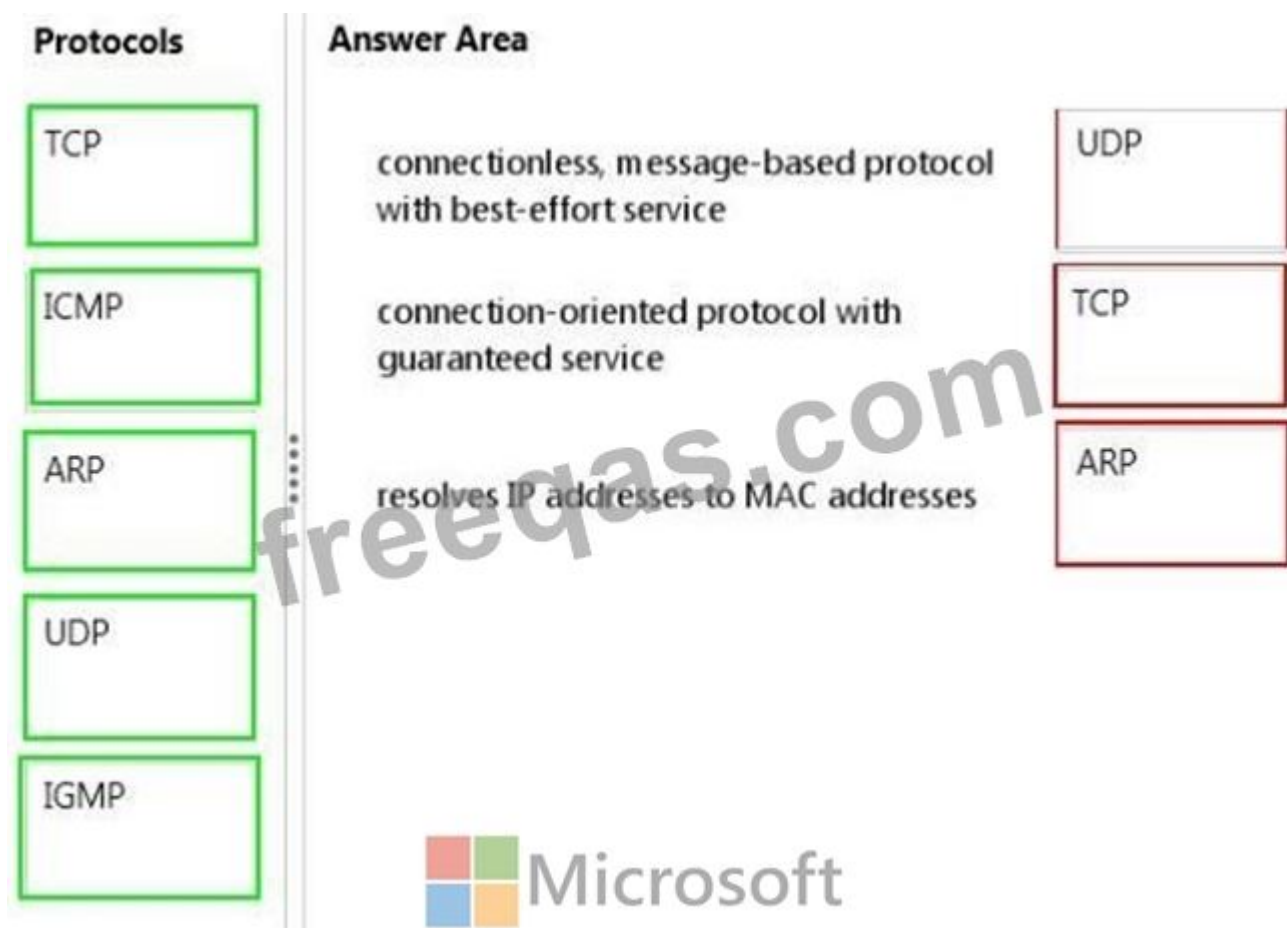
Protocol

Protocol

Protocol



Answer:



Explanation:

* UDP uses a simple connectionless transmission model with a minimum of protocol mechanism. User datagram protocol (UDP) provides a thinner abstraction layer which only error-checks the datagrams. Note: Best-effort delivery describes a network service in which the network does not provide any guarantees that data is delivered or that a user is given a guaranteed quality of service level or a certain priority.

* Transmission control protocol (TCP) provides a guaranteed delivery of an octet stream between a pair of hosts to the above layer, internally splitting the stream into packets and resending these when lost or corrupted.

* Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a protocol for mapping an Internet Protocol address (IP address) to a physical machine address (MAC address) that is recognized in the local network.

NEW QUESTION: 203

What is the DNS record type that specifies an alias name of another address record?

- A. SOA
- B. CNAME
- C. NS
- D. MX

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 204

Which of the following are features of DHCP? (Choose two.)

- A. IP address resolution to canonical names
- B. Secure shell connections
- C. Address reservation
- D. Network file transfer
- E. IP address exclusion

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

* The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a standardized network protocol used on Internet Protocol (IP) networks for dynamically distributing network configuration parameters, such as IP addresses for interfaces and services.

* Some network devices need to use statically assigned IP addresses rather than addresses dynamically assigned through DHCP. For example, DHCP servers must have statically configured IP addresses. Also, some devices (such as legacy network printers) do not support DHCP.

For the devices that need static IP assignments, the company creates an exclusion range from each IP address range.

b

NEW QUESTION: 205

What is the maximum cable length for a single Cat5 UTP cable run?

- A. 285 feet/86.87 meters
- B. 328 feet/99.97 meters
- C. 432 feet/131.67 meters
- D. 600 feet/182.88 meters

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cat5/5e/6 Ethernet Copper Cabling has a Maximum Segment Length of 100 Meters.

NEW QUESTION: 206

To protect a network when it is connected to the Internet, you should use a:

- A. switch.
- B. bridge.
- C. router.
- D. firewall.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 207

Drag and Drop Question

Match the IPv4 address type to the corresponding definition.


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

Definitions	Answer Area
assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one communications	Multicast Definition
assigned to the variable portion of an IPv4 address that is used to identify a network node's interface on a subnet	Broadcast Definition
assigned to one or more network interfaces located on various subnets on the network and used for one-to-many communications	Unicast Definition
assigned to all network interface located on a subnet on the network and used for one-to-everyone-on-a-subnet communications	



Answer:

Definitions	Answer Area
assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one communications	Multicast assigned to one or more network interfaces located on various subnets on the network and used for one-to-many communications
assigned to the variable portion of an IPv4 address that is used to identify a network node's interface on a subnet	Broadcast assigned to all network interface located on a subnet on the network and used for one-to-everyone-on-a-subnet communications
assigned to one or more network interfaces located on various subnets on the network and used for one-to-many communications	Unicast assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one communications
assigned to all network interface located on a subnet on the network and used for one-to-everyone-on-a-subnet communications	



Explanation:

* Multicast

Multicast is communication between a single sender and multiple receivers on a network.

* Broadcast

Broadcasting sends a message to everyone on the network.

* Unicast

Unicast is a one-to one connection between the client and the server.

NEW QUESTION: 208

Which setting is used to determine the Domain Name System (DNS) settings on a client computer?

- A. TELNET
- B. NSLOOKUP
- C. PATHPING
- D. NETSTAT

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

nslookup is a network administration command-line tool available for many computer operating systems for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or for any other specific DNS record.

NEW QUESTION: 209

The service that resolves fully qualified domain names (FQDN) to IP addresses is:

- A. Windows Internet Name Service (WINS).
- B. Domain Name Service (DNS).
- C. Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- D. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

The DNS translates Internet domain and host names to IP addresses. DNS automatically converts the names we type in our Web browser address bar to the IP addresses of Web servers hosting those sites.

NEW QUESTION: 210

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

According to the OSI model, encryption takes place on the transport layer.

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. Network
- B. Application
- C. Presentation
- D. No change is needed

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 211

HOTSPOT

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



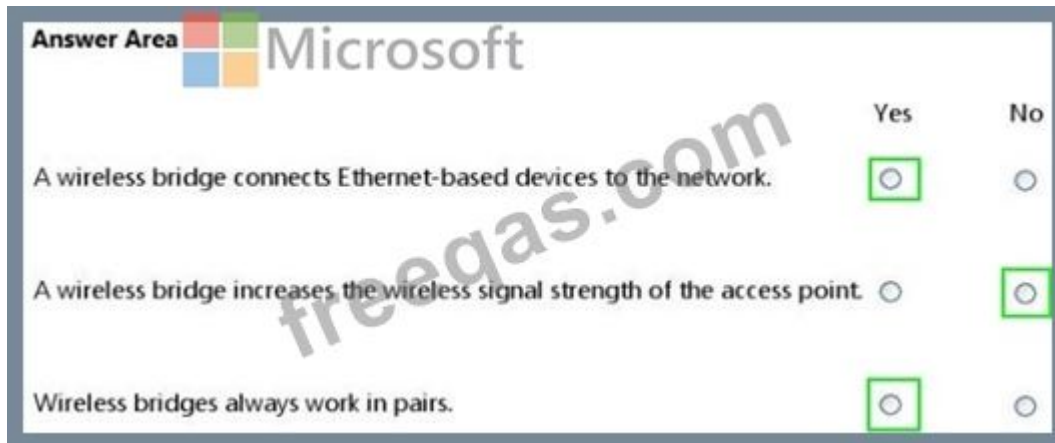
Yes No

A wireless bridge connects Ethernet-based devices to the network. Yes No

A wireless bridge increases the wireless signal strength of the access point. Yes No

Wireless bridges always work in pairs. Yes No

Answer:



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NEW QUESTION: 212

An Action Center alert recommends that you enable Windows Firewall.

After enabling the firewall, you can no longer access websites.

Which two TCP ports should you add exceptions for on the firewall? (Choose two.)

- A. Port 21
- B. Port 443
- C. Port 80

D. Port 25

E. Port 23

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 213

Which of these cable types transmits data the greatest distance?

A. Multi-mode fiber

B. Single-mode fiber

C. Cat5e

D. Cat6

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

When working with distances up to 2 km, use multimode optical-fiber cable.

Like multi-mode optical fibers, single mode fibers do exhibit modal dispersion resulting from multiple spatial modes but with narrower modal dispersion. Single mode fibers are therefore better at retaining the fidelity of each light pulse over longer distances than multi-mode fibers.

Incorrect:

Cat5e and Cat6 max cable length is 100 metres.

NEW QUESTION: 214

What is the bit rate for a North American T3 circuit?

A. 6.312 Mbit/s

B. 44.736 Mbit/s

C. 274.176 Mbit/s

D. 400.352 Mbit/s

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Data Rates. DS3/T3 = 44.7 Mbp

NEW QUESTION: 215

Which IPsec component provides connectionless integrity and data authentication but does not provide confidentiality?

A. MPPE

B. SA

C. AH

D. ESP

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 216

What are two differences between switches and hubs? (Choose two.)

A. Switches are slower than hubs because of the extra addressing functions that switches perform.

- B. Switches send data to all of the computers that are connected to them for efficiency.
- C. Switches are capable of sending and receiving data at the same time.
- D. Switches identify the intended destination of the data that they receive.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Hubs repeat everything they receive and can be used to extend the network.

Switches control the flow of network traffic based on the address information in each packet. A switch learns which devices are connected to its ports (by monitoring the packets it receives), and then forwards on packets to the appropriate port only. This allows simultaneous communication across the switch, improving bandwidth.

NEW QUESTION: 217

Which of these is a public address space?

- A. 192.168.0.0/16
- B. 172.16.0.0/12
- C. 197.16.0.0/12
- D. 10.0.0.0/8

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 218

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.


NEW QUESTION: 219

DRAG DROP


Match each IP address to its corresponding IPv4 address class.

To answer, drag the appropriate IP address from the column on the left to its IPv4 address class on the right. Each IP address may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

IP Addresses	Answer Area
133.234.23.2	Class A
224.100.20.3	Class B
 201.111.22.3	Class C
64.123.12.1	Class D

Answer:

IP Addresses 	Answer Area
	Class A
	Class B
	Class C
	Class D

Explanation/Reference:

Class A: 0.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255

Class B: 128.0.0.0 - 191.255.255.255

Class C: 192.0.0.0 - 223.255.255.25

Class D: 224.0.0.0 - 239.255.255.255

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