DUMPSARENA

Networking Fundamentals

Microsoft 98-366

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 197

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

QUESTION NO: 1

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

Explanation:

Token ring and Ethernet are used in LANs.

QUESTION NO: 2

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

A. 802.1 If

B. 802.11g

C. 802.11k

D. 802.11m

E. 802.11n

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

The 802.11 family consists of a series of half-duplex over-the-air modulation techniques that use the same basic protocol. 802.11-1997 was the first wireless networking standard in the family, but 802.11b was the first widely accepted one, followed by 802.11a, 802.11g, 802.11n, and 802.11ac.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (HOTSPOT)

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
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to define the priority traffic on the network.	○	○
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to control bandwidth.	○	○
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to assign protocols dynamically.	○	○

ANSWER:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to define the priority traffic on the network.	○	○
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to control bandwidth.	○	○
Quality of Service (QoS) allows you to assign protocols dynamically.	○	○

Explanation:

* Yes.

QoS traffic control: Regulate data flows by classifying, scheduling, and marking packets based on priority and by shaping traffic (smoothing bursts of traffic by limiting the rate of flow). Traffic control mechanisms segregate traffic into service classes and control delivery to the network. The service class assigned to a traffic flow determines the QoS treatment the traffic receives.

* Yes.

The goal of QoS is to provide preferential delivery service for the applications that need it by ensuring sufficient bandwidth, controlling latency and jitter, and reducing data loss. * No

QUESTION NO: 4

At Ethernet 1000BaseT network is wired as a physical star using switches.

What is the logical topology?

A. mesh

B. ring

C. bus

D. star

ANSWER: D

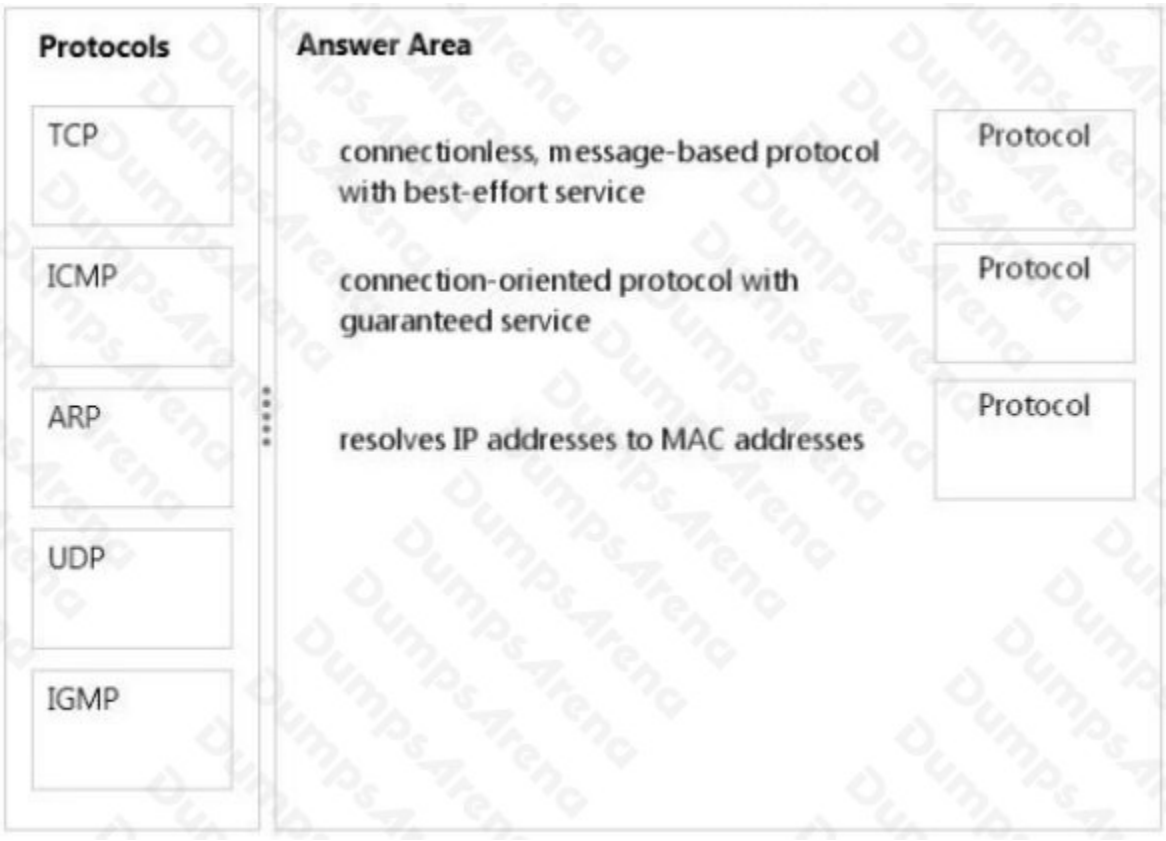
QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

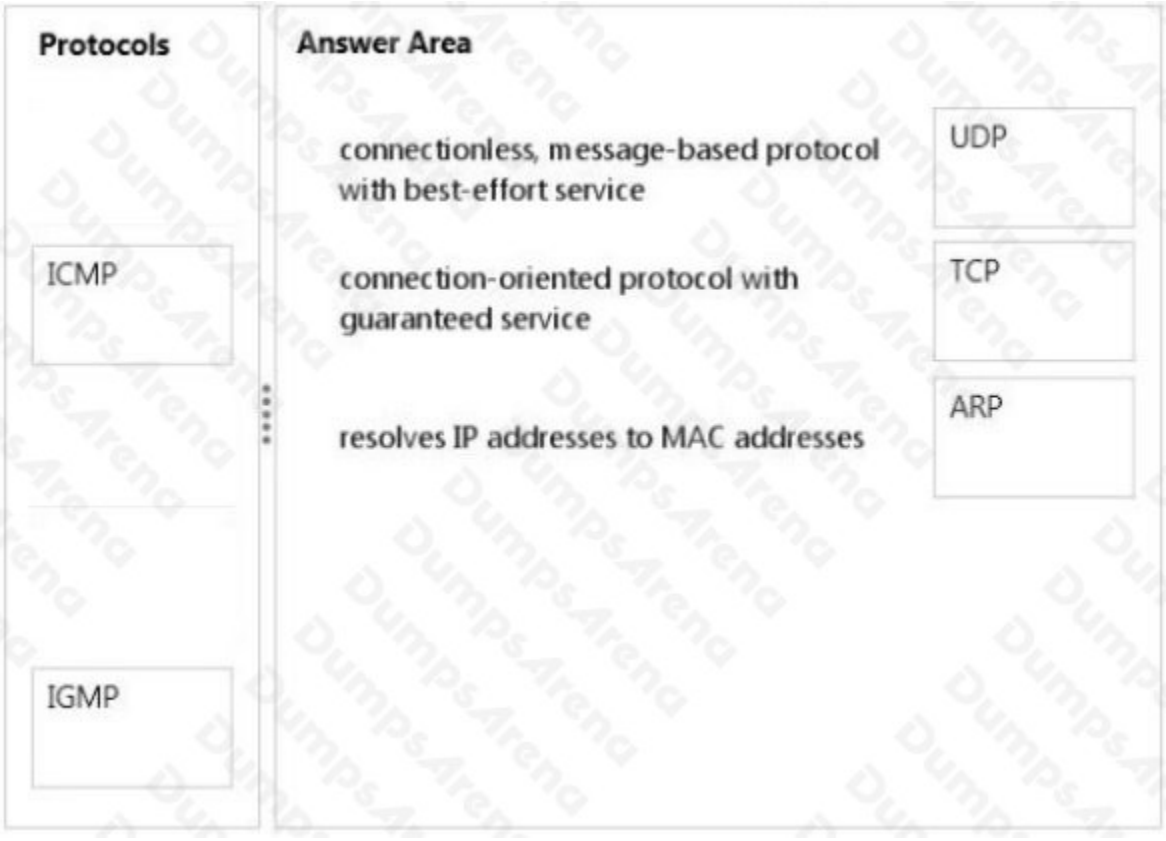
Match each protocol to its description.

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.

Select and Place:



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.

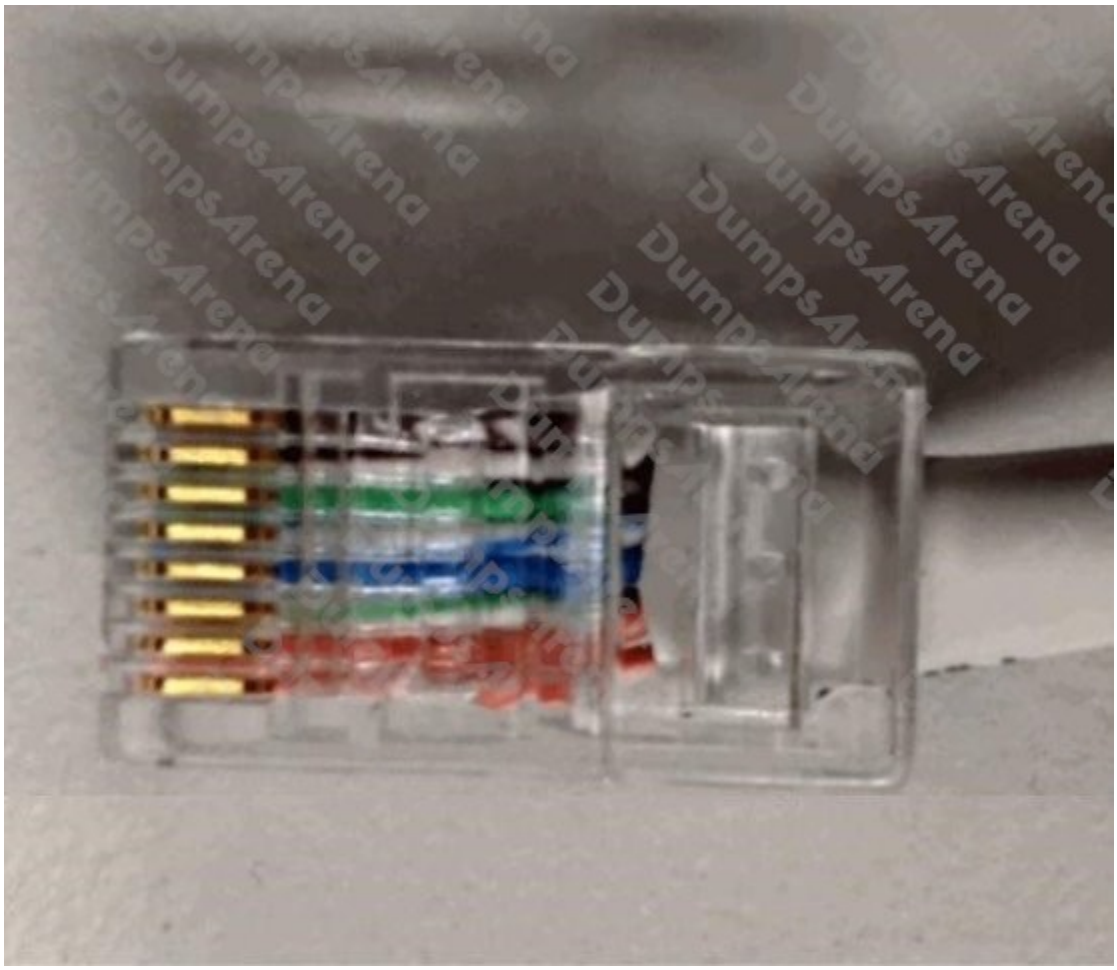
* Transmission control protocol (TCP) provides a guaranteed delivery of an octet stream between a pair of hosts to the above layer, internally splitting the stream into packets and resending these when lost or corrupted.

* 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.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (HOTSPOT)

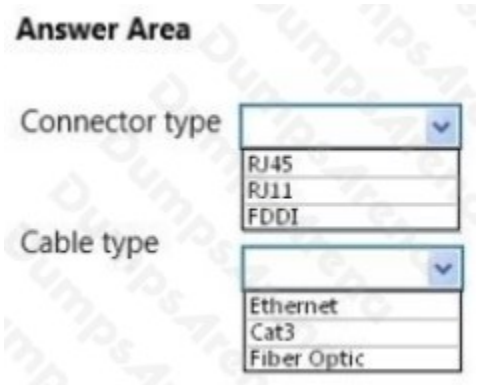
HOTSPOT

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

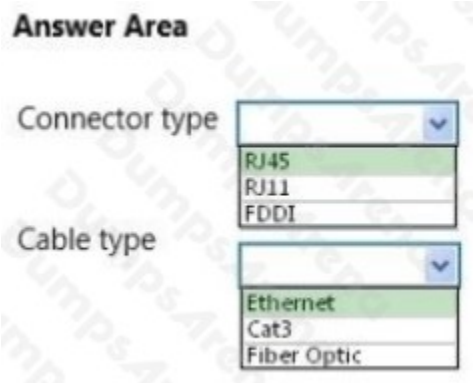


Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

This is an RJ45 ethernet cable.

QUESTION NO: 7

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

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION NO: 8

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. DNS server

B. Client HOSTS file

C. WINS server

D. NetBIOS broadcasts

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 9

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

"A/anvirtual 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

Explanation:

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.

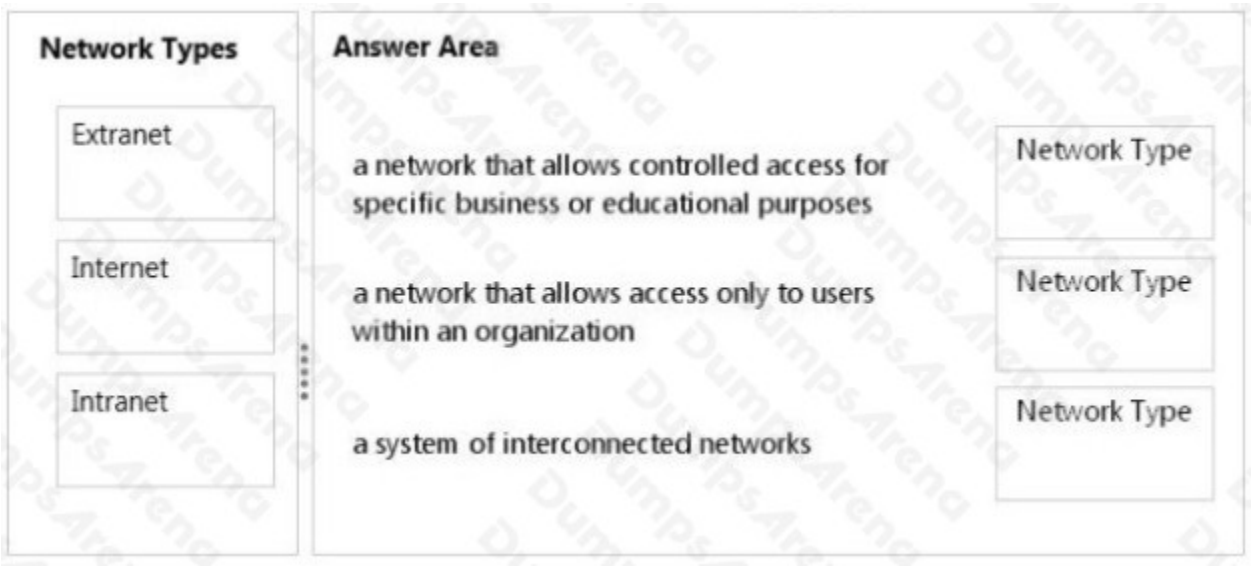
QUESTION NO: 10 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

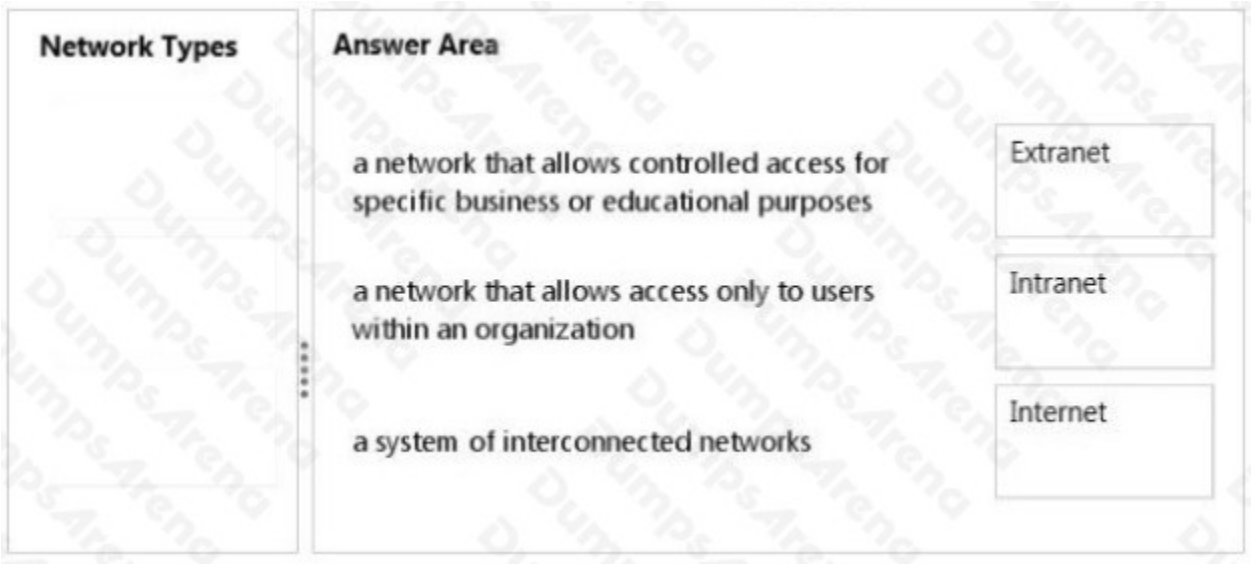
Match each network type to its corresponding definition.

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:



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