

98-366^{Q&As}

Networking Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: BD

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 2

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

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

Correct Answer: D

In local area networks with a star topology, each network host is connected to a central hub with a point-to-point connection.

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: D

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.
-

QUESTION 6

Which of these is an application layer protocol?

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

Correct Answer: B

FTP is an application layer protocol.

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: B

Data Rates. DS3/T3 = 44.7 Mbps

QUESTION 8

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
With a recursive DNS query, the DNS server will contact any other DNS servers it knows about to resolve the request.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When an iterative query cannot be resolved from local data, such as local zone files or a cache of previous queries, the query needs to be escalated to a root DNS server.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A DNS server makes an iterative query as it tries to find names outside of its local domain when it is not configured with a forwarder.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
With a recursive DNS query, the DNS server will contact any other DNS servers it knows about to resolve the request.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
When an iterative query cannot be resolved from local data, such as local zone files or a cache of previous queries, the query needs to be escalated to a root DNS server.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A DNS server makes an iterative query as it tries to find names outside of its local domain when it is not configured with a forwarder.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: CD

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.

QUESTION 10

You need to run four Ethernet network drops. Each drop is approximately 125 feet/46.33 meters.

An interference exists along the path of each drop.

You need to ensure that interference is reduced.

Which cable type should you use?

- A. STP Cat5e
- B. UTPCat5e
- C. Cat3
- D. UTPCat6

Correct Answer: A

Shielded cable, here STP Cat5e, would reduce interference.

QUESTION 11

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 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

Correct Answer:

IP Addresses	Answer Area
<input type="text"/>	Class A <input type="text" value="64.123.12.1"/>
<input type="text"/>	Class B <input type="text" value="133.234.23.2"/>
<input type="text"/>	Class C <input type="text" value="201.111.22.3"/>
<input type="text"/>	Class D <input type="text" value="224.100.20.3"/>

QUESTION 12

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.	<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"/>

Correct 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.

*

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 13

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

Correct Answer: C

Trunk links are required to pass VLAN information between switches.

QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 15

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.

Select and Place:

OSI Layers	Answer Area	
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

Correct Answer:

OSI Layers	Answer Area	
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	It checks for errors by adding CRC to the frame. Bridges and NICs operate on this layer.	Data Link

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