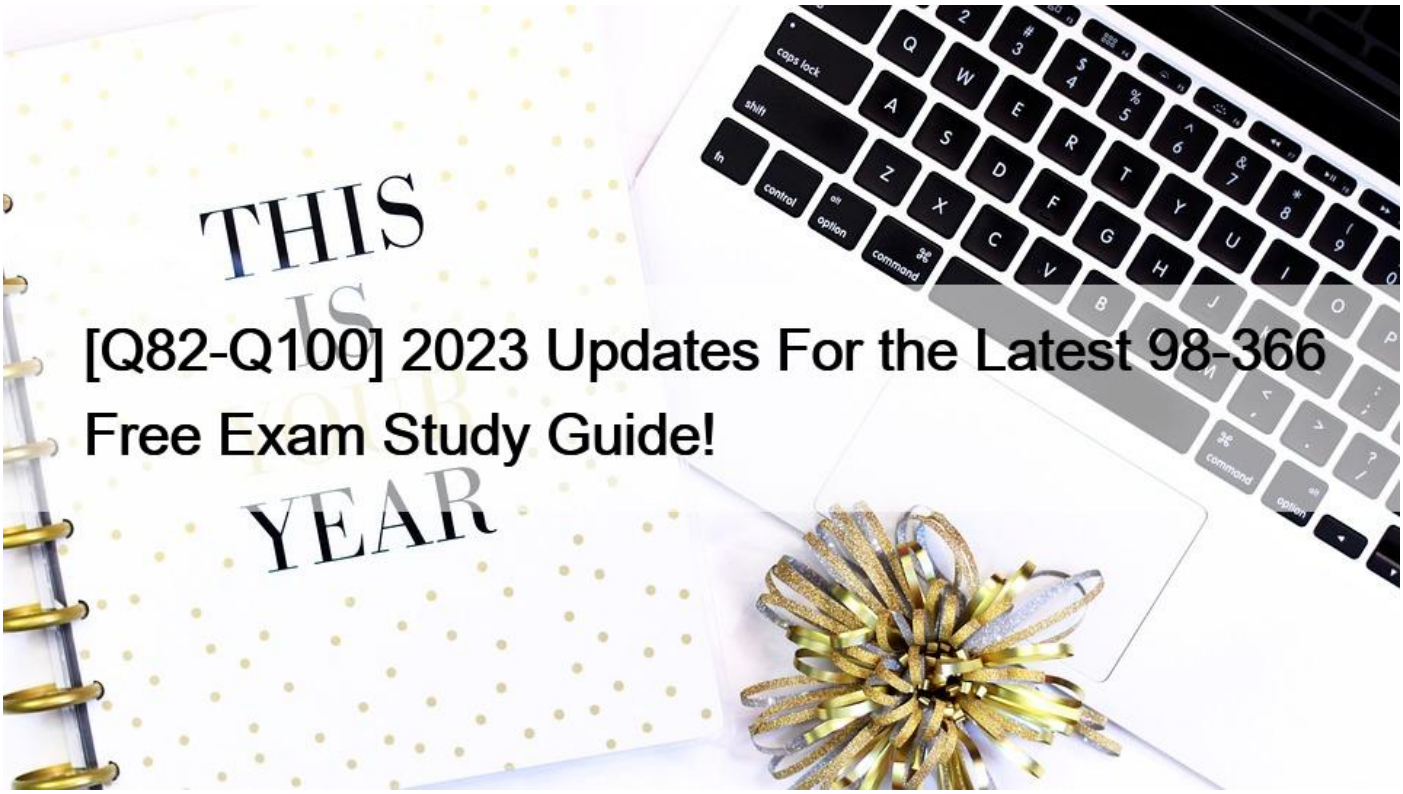
[Q82-Q100 2023 Updates For the Latest 98-366 Free Exam Study Guide!



2023 Updates For the Latest 98-366 Free Exam Study Guide! Best 98-366 Exam Preparation Material with New Dumps Questions Q82. A network device that associates a Media Access Control (MAC) address with a port is a:
* DSL modem.
* hub.
* router.
* switch.

Q83. Which of the following represents a Media Access Control (MAC) address?
* GV:ZC:KK:DK:FZ:CA
* 255.255.255.0
* 05:35:AB:6E:Al:25
* 127.0.0.1

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).

Q84. 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.
* WiMAX

* Bluetooth
* WiFi
* No change is needed

Q85. What service on a Windows network is used to translate between NetBIOS names/computer names and IP addresses?
* DNS
* WINS
* DHCP
* LDAP

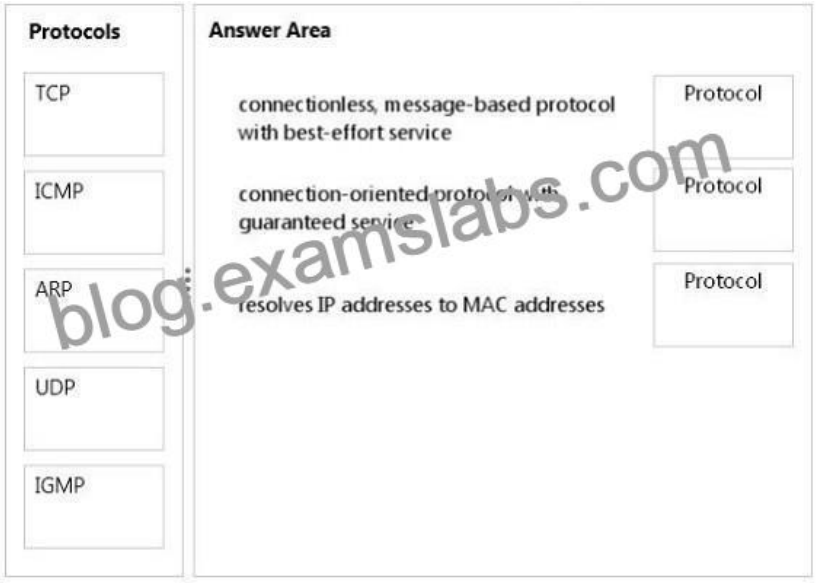
Q86. Which feature of Category 5e STP cable reduces external interference?
* Crosstalk
* Shielding
* Length
* Twisting

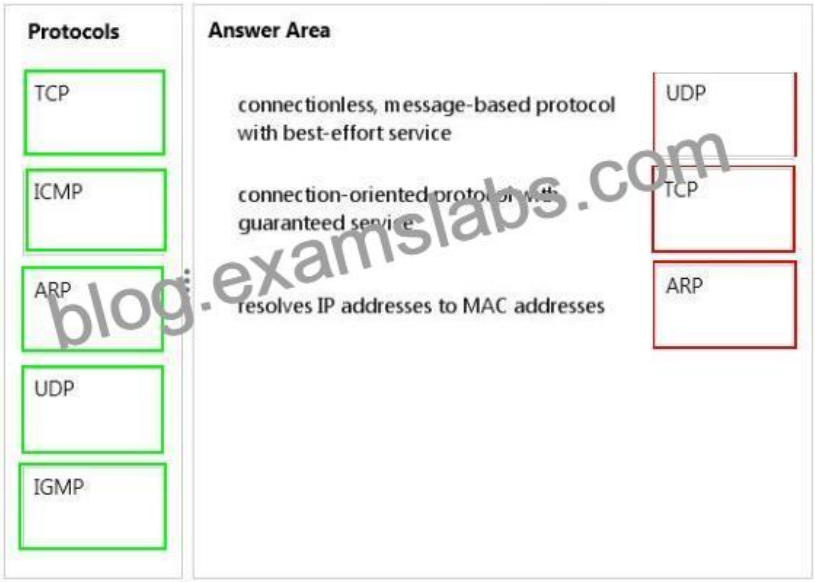
Twisted pair cabling is a type of wiring in which two conductors of a single circuit are twisted together for the purposes of canceling out electromagnetic interference (EMI) from external sources.

Q87. 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.





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.

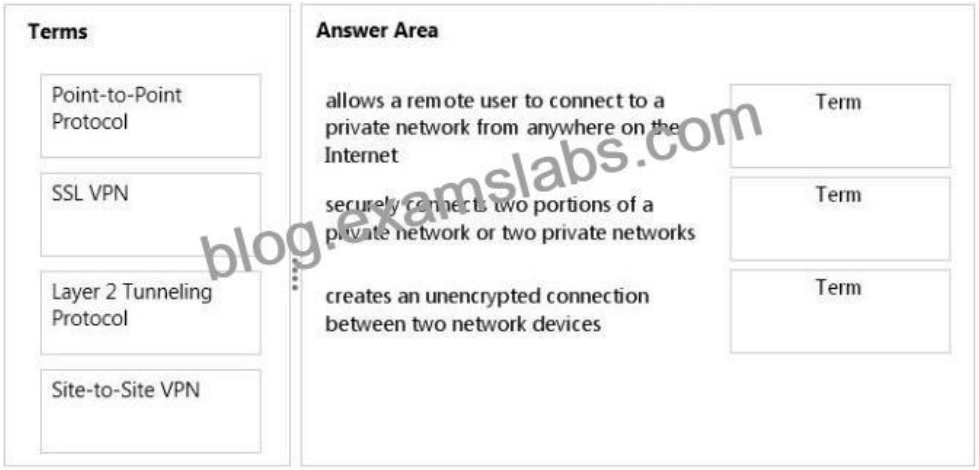
* Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a protocol for mapping an Internet Protocol address (IP address) to a physical machine address (MAC address) that is recognized in the local network.

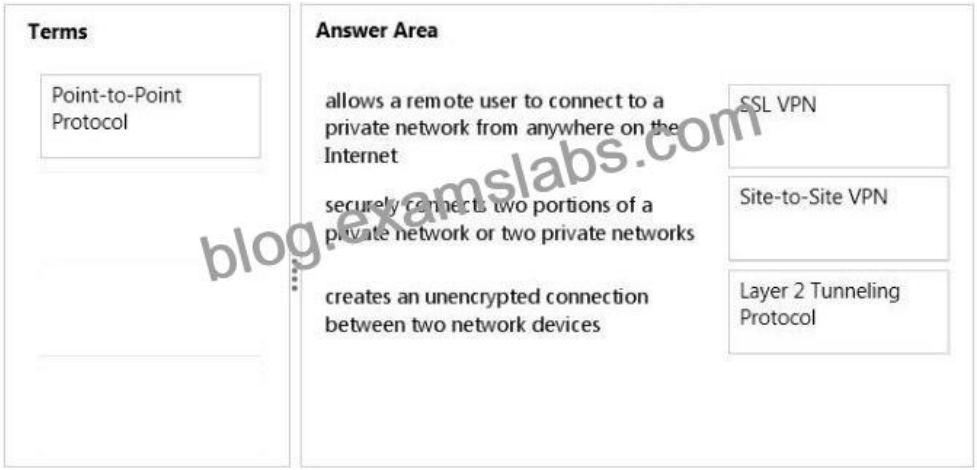
Q88. DRAG DROP

Match the VPN connection type to the corresponding definition.

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

Select and Place:





Explanation/Reference:

* An SSL VPN (Secure Sockets Layer virtual private network) is a form of VPN that can be used with a standard Web browser. In contrast to the traditional Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) VPN, an SSL VPN does not require the installation of specialized client software on the end user’s computer. It’s used to give remote users with access to Web applications, client/server applications and internal network connections.

* A site-to-site VPN allows offices in multiple fixed locations to establish secure connections with each other over a public network such as the Internet.

* Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is a tunneling protocol used to support virtual private networks (VPNs) or as part of the delivery of services by ISPs. It does not provide any encryption or confidentiality by itself.

Q89. What is a similarity between Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches?
* Both provide a high level of security to the network.
* Both use logical addressing to forward transmissions.
* Both forward packets onto the network.
* Both allow the implementation of VLANs.

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

LAN or VLAN.

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

Incorrect:

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

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

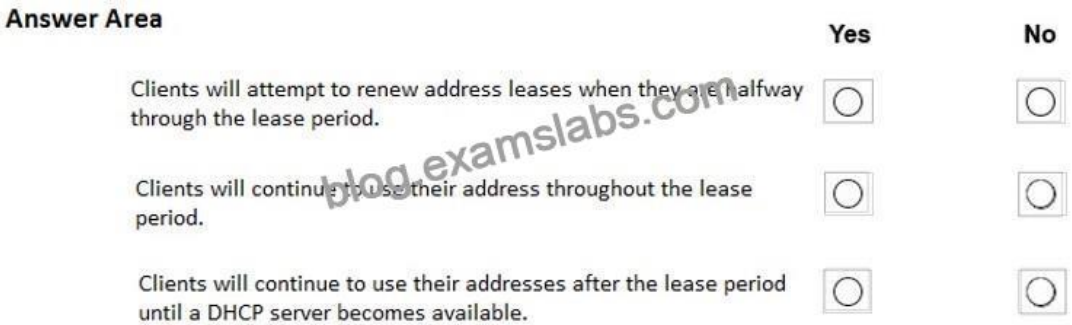
Layer 2 switches uses MAC addresses.

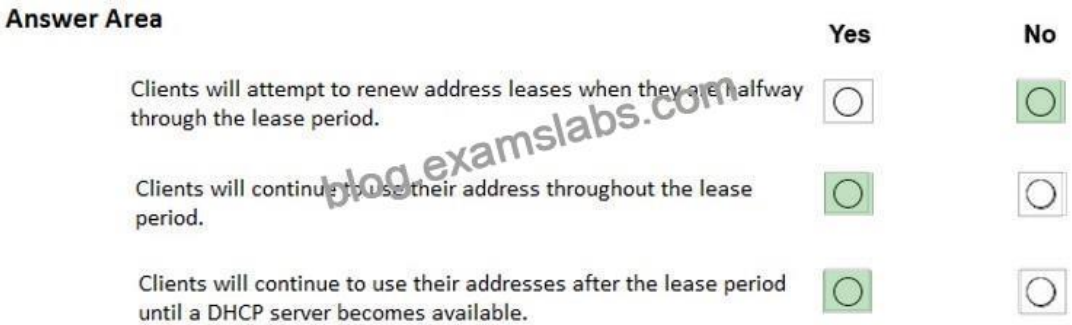
Not C: only Layer 3 switches forward packets on the network (like routers).

Q90. Hotspot Question

Network client computers running Windows 8.1 and Windows 10 are configured to receive IPv4 addresses through DHCP. The DHCP server fails.

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





Explanation:

The IpReleaseAddress and IpRenewAddress functions are used to release and renew the current Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) lease. The IpReleaseAddress function releases an IPv4 address previously obtained through DHCP. The IpRenewAddress function renews a lease on an IPv4 address previously obtained through DHCP. It is common to use these two functions together, first releasing the lease with a call to IpReleaseAddress, and then renewing the lease with a call to the

IpRenewAddress function.

When a DHCP client has previously obtained a DHCP lease and IpReleaseAddress is not called before the IpRenewAddress function, the DHCP client request is sent to the DHCP server that issued the initial DHCP lease. This DHCP server may not available or the DHCP request may fail.

When a host has previously obtained a DHCP lease and IpReleaseAddress is called before the IpRenewAddress function, the DHCP client first releases the IP address obtained and sends a DHCP client request for a response from any available DHCP server.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/desktop/IpHlp/managing-dhcp-leases-using- ipreleaseaddress-and-iprenewaddress

Q91. The default port used for SMTP is:
* 23
* 25
* 80
* 8080

SMTP by default uses TCP port 25.

Q92. Which wireless authentication method provides the highest level of security?
* Wired Equivalency Privacy (WEP)
* IEEE 802.lln
* WI-FI Protected Access (WPA)
* IEEE 802.11a

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.

Q93. What replaced X.25?
* Frame Relay
* ATM
* ISDN BRI
* DSL

Q94. A network that separates an organization’s private network from a public network is a/an:
* Firewall
* Extranet
* Perimeter
* Internet

A network perimeter is the boundary between the private and locally managed-and-owned side of a network and the public and usually provider-managed side of a network.

Q95. This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

The protocol that maps IP addresses to a Media Access Control (MAC) address is Domain Name Systems (DNS).

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.

* Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
* Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
* Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
* No change is needed

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://www.techopedia.com/definition/17478/address-resolution

Q96. What is a similarity between Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches?
* Both provide a high level of security to the network.
* Both use logical addressing to forward transmissions.
* Both forward packets onto the network.
* Both allow the implementation of VLANs.

Explanation/Reference:

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

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

Incorrect:

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

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

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

Q97. 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.
* Extranet
* Firewall
* Intranet
* No change is needed

Q98. A node within a local area network (LAN) must have which two of the following? (Choose two.)
* Username and password
* Share name
* NIC
* IP address
* Table of all network nodes

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

A node must also have an IP address.

Q99. You ping a server by using fully qualified domain name (FQDN) and do not receive a response. You Chen 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?
* PING is improperly configured.
* The DNS is not resolving.
* The DHCP server is offline.
* NSLOOKUP is stopped.

Q100. If a router cannot determine the next hop for a packet, the router will:
* Forward the packet to the default route.
* Send the packet back to the packet’s source.
* Broadcast the packet.
* Store the packet in the memory buffer.

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.

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