

# DUMPS ARENA

## Networking Fundamentals

Microsoft 98-366

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

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****Explanation:**

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 NO: 2 - (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

You use a perimeter network to grant internal clients access to external resources.

☐☐

A LAN has no access to the perimeter network.

☐☐

A perimeter network typically contains servers that require Internet access, such as web or email servers.

☐☐

## ANSWER:

## Answer Area

Yes

No

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☒☐

## Explanation:

NO. No. YES.

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.

## QUESTION NO: 3

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**

**Explanation:**

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

**QUESTION NO: 4**

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

IPSec policies for two machines on a LAN can be modified by using the "IPSec policy snap-in" on Windows 7.

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. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security snap-in
- B. LAN adapter properties
- C. Remote Access snap-in
- D. No change is needed

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security is an advanced interface for IT professionals to use to configure both Windows Firewall and Internet Protocol security (IPsec) settings for the computers on their networks.

Applies To: Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Vista Reference: Windows Firewall with Advanced Security and IPsec

**QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)**

**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.

**Select and Place:**

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
	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
	Unicast assigned to a single network interface located on a specific subnet on the network and used for one-to-one 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.

#### QUESTION NO: 6

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

##### Explanation:

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.

#### QUESTION NO: 7

Which connectivity option for wide area networks (WANs) is most readily available in most geographic areas?

- A. Leased line
- B. ISDN
- C. T1
- D. Dial-up

#### ANSWER: D

#### QUESTION NO: 8 - (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
IPv6 addresses are 64-bit in length.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IPv6 addresses are divided into 8-bit blocks.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IPv6 addresses are represented by dotted-decimal notation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ANSWER:

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

Explanation:

\* No. IPv6 addresses are 128 bit in length. \* No.No.

IPv6 addresses are written in eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons, such as 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334.

QUESTION NO: 9 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP



Match each protocol to its description.

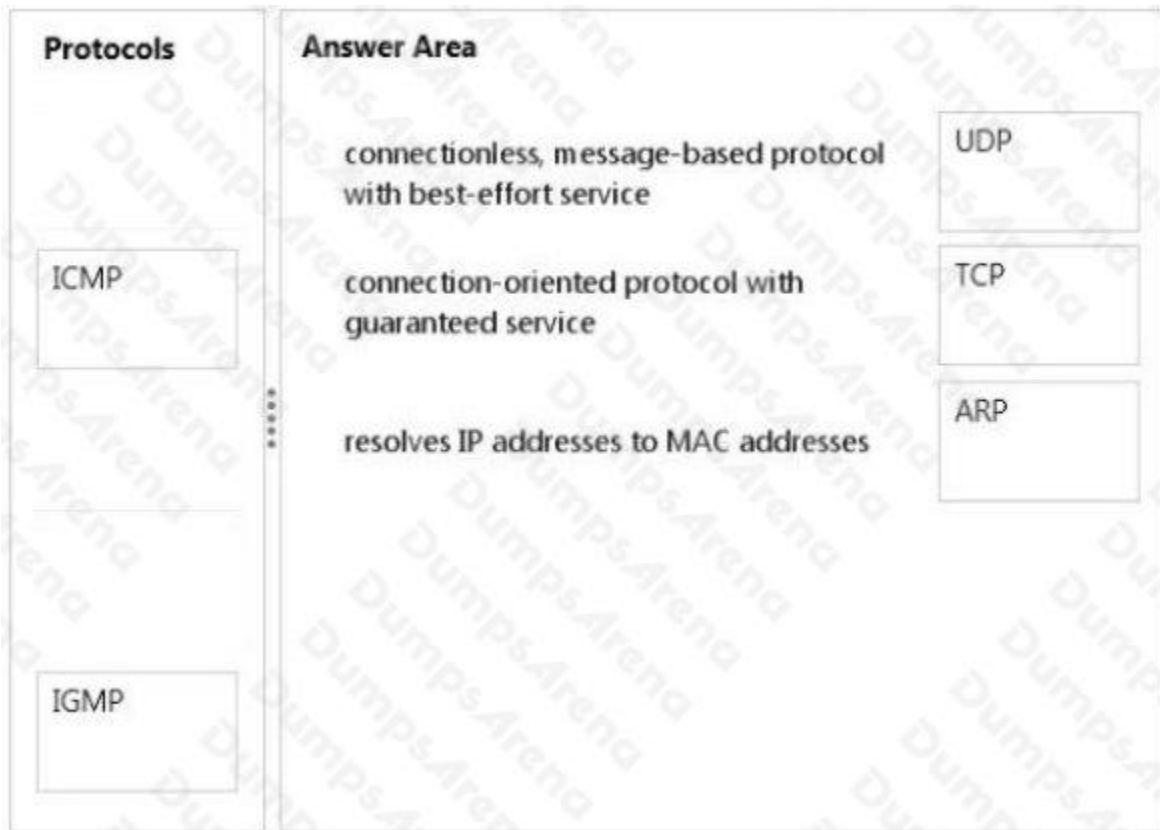
To answer, drag the appropriate protocol from the column on the left to its description on the right. Each protocol may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

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:



**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: 10**

You work at a coffee shop. Your supervisor asks you to help set up a computer network.

The network needs to have the following items:

- A public facing web server
- A Wi-Fi network for customers
- A private network for the point of sale terminals
- An office PC

- A file/print server
- A network printer

You need to set up a perimeter network to protect the network.

Which two items should you include in the perimeter network? (Choose two.)

- A.** Network printer
- B.** Web server
- C.** File server
- D.** Wi-Fi network
- E.** Point of sale terminals

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

Put the web server and the network printer on the perimeter network.

The file server, wifi-network, and the Point of sale terminals should not be accessible from the internet.

Note: 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.