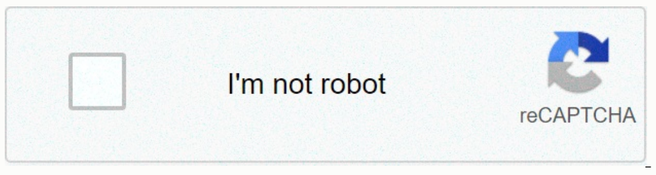

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Ccna 1 chapter 4 exam answers

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NOTE: If you have a new question on this test, comment on the list of questions and multiple choices in the form below this article. We'll update your responses in the shortest time. Thank you! We really appreciate your contribution to the website. 1. What are the two reasons for physical layer protocols to use frame coding techniques? (Select two.) to reduce the number of collisions on media to distinguish data bits from control bits to ensure better correction of media error to determine where the framework is running and ending to increase media progression to distinguish data from control information Explain: The coding technique converts the data bit stream into a predefined code that can be identified by both the transmitter and the receiver. Using predefined patterns helps differentiate data bits from control bits and better detect media errors. 2. What is the indicated term through the way? the guaranteed data transfer rate offered by the ISP capacity of a particular medium to transmit usable data measures transmitted in media measures of bits transmitted in the media over a period of time how long it takes for a message to reach from sender to recipient Explain: Permeation is a measure of bit transfer over media over a period of time. Bandwidth is influenced by a number of factors such as EMI and latency, so it rarely corresponds to the specified bandwidth for network media. Input measurement includes bits of user data and other data bits, such as overheads, recognition and encapsulation. The measure of usable data transmitted in the media is called goodput. 3. The network administrator notes that some newly installed Ethernet cables carry corrupt and distorted data signals. The new cabling is built-in ceiling near fluorescent lights and Equipment. What two factors can interfere with copper cabling and result in distortion of signals and data corruption? (Select two.) EMI crosstalk RFI signal damping extended cable length Explain: EMI and RFI signals can distort and corrupt data signals that are carried by copper media. These distortions usually come from radio waves and electromagnetic devices such as engines and florescent lights. Crosstalk is a disorder that is caused by adjacent wires in a package too close together with the magnetic field of one wire that affects another. The signal damping is caused when the electrical signal begins to deteriorate during the length of the copper cable. 4. What characteristic does the crosstalk describe? distortion of the network signal from fluorescent lighting distortion of transmitted messages from signals transmitted in adjacent wires weakening the network signal over long cable lengths loss of wireless signal at excessive distance from the access point Explain: EMI and RFI may distort network signals due to interference with fluorescent lights or electric motors. The damping results in a deterioration of the network signal as it travels through copper cables. Wireless devices may experience signal loss due to excessive distances from the access point, but this is not a crosstalk. Crosstalk is a disturbance caused by electrical or magnetic signal fields transmitted on an adjacent wire inside the same cable. 5. What technique is used with a UTP cable to protect against signal interference from crosstalk? twisting the wires together into pairs that wrap the foil shield around the wire pairs that close the cables inside the flexible plastic sheath that interrupt the cable with special grounded connectors Explain: To prevent the effects of the crosstalk, UTP cable wires are twisted together into pairs. Twisting the wires together causes the magnetic fields of each wire to cancel each other out. 6. See the exhibition. The computer is connected to the console switch port. All other connections are made through FastEthernet links. What types of UTP cables can be used to connect devices? 1 – rollover, 2 – crossover, 3 – straight through 1 – rollover, 2 – straight, 3 – crossover 1 – crossover, 2 – straight, 3 – rollover 1 – crossover, 2 – rollover, 3 – straight-through Explain: Straight-through cable is usually used to connect the host to the switch and switch to the router. A crossover cable is used to connect similar devices together such as switching to a switch, hosting a host, or router to a router. If the switch has an MDIX option, a crossover can be used to connect the switch to the router; however, this option is not available. The switch cable is used to connect to the router or switch the console port. 7. See the exhibition. What's wrong with the displayed Woven copper braid should not have been removed. The wrong type of connector is used. The untested length of each wire is too long. The wires are too thick for the connector used. Explain: When the cable for the RJ-45 connector is broken, it is important to ensure that the unassaided wires are not too long and that the flexible plastic sheath surrounding the wires is pressed, not the bare wires. None of the colored wires should be visible from the bottom of the connector. 8. What type of connector does the network interface card use? 9. What is one advantage of using an optical cable rather than copper cabling? It's usually cheaper than copper cabler. It can be installed around sharp turns. It is easier to interrupt and install than copper cable. It can carry signals much further than copper cable. Explain: Copper cabling is usually cheaper and easier to install than optical cable. However, fiber optic cables generally have a much higher signaling range than copper. 10. Why are two strands of fiber used for a single optical connection? Two strands allow data to travel longer distances without degradation. They prevent the crosstalk from causing interference on the connection. They increase the speed at which data can travel. They provide complete duplex connectivity. Explain: Light can travel only in one direction down a single strand of fibers. In order to allow full duplex communication, two strands of fiber must be connected between each device. 11. A network administrator designs the look of a new wireless network. What three areas of concern should be considered when building a wireless network? (Select three.) Mobility options Security interference coverage area extensive collision of contact packs Explain: Three areas of concern for wireless networks focus on the size of the coverage area, any nearby interference, and providing network security. Extensive cabling is not a concern for wireless networks, as the wireless network will require a minimum of cables to provide wireless access to hosts. Mobility opportunities are not an integral part of areas of concern for wireless networks. 12. What layer of OSI model is responsible for determining the encapsulation method used for certain types of media? transport data application connects physical explanation: Encapsulation is a function of the data connection layer. Different types of media require different data connection wrappers. 13. What are the two services performed by the OSI model data connection layer? (Select two.) Encrypts data packages. Specifies the path to the front packages. Accepts layer 3 packages and encapsulates them into frames. It provides control over media access and performs error detection. Monitor layer 2 communication by building a MAC address desk. Explain: The data connection layer is responsible for between nodes through physical network media. In particular, the data connection layer performs two basic services: accepts layer 3 packages and frames them in frames. It provides control over media access and performs error detection. Trajectory determination is a service provided in Layer 3. Layer 2 switch builds a MAC address desk as part of its work, but determining the trajectory is not a service provided by a layer of data connection. 14. What is the truth about physical and logical topologies? Logical topology is always the same as physical topology. Physical topologies deal with the way the network transmits frames. Physical topologies display the IP address scheme of each network. Logical topologies refer to how a network transfers data between devices. Explain: Physical topologies show the physical connection of the device. Logical topologies show how the network will transmit data between related nods. 15. What method of data transfer allows you to send and receive information at the same time? full two-storey semi duplex multiplex simplex 16. What statement describes extended star topology? End devices connect to a central intermediate device, which in turn connects to other central intermediate devices. The end devices are connected by bus and each bus connects to a central intermediate device. Each end system is connected to a neighbor through an intermediate device. All end and medium-sized devices are interconnected in the chain. Explain: In the extended topology of stars, central intermediate devices connect other top stars. 17. See the exhibition. What statement describes the methods of controlling access to media used by networks in the exhibition? All three networks use CSMA/CA No network requires control of media access. Network 1 uses CSMA/CD and Network 3 uses CSMA/CA. Network 1 uses CSMA/CA and network 2 uses CSMA/CD. Network 2 uses CSMA/CA and Network 3 uses CSMA/CD. Explain: Network 1 represents Ethernet LAN. Wired LAN information accesses media using CSMA/CD. Network 2 represents a POINT-to-point WAN connection so no media access method is required. Network 3 represents WLAN and data accesses the network using CSMA/CA. 18. What is in the trailer of the data connection frame? logical address detecting physical data detection address Explain: The trailer contains error detection information in the data connection that is relevant to the box included in the FCS field. The header contains control information, such as addressing, while the area indicated by the word data includes data, transport layer PDU, and IP header. 19. How does the data travel on the media in the course of 1s and 0s how does the receiving cumin identify the beginning and end of the box? Transmitting transmitting inserts begin and stop parts in the frame. Transmission sends a beacon to inform you that a data box is attached. The receiving nod identifies the beginning of the frame by seeing the physical address. The transmitting nod sends a signal outside the belt to the receiver about the beginning of the frame. Explain: When data travels on media, it is converted to stream 1s and 0s. The framing process is merged into the start box and stop indicator flags so that the destination can detect the beginning and end of the frame. 20. What is the role of the Logical Connection Control subsea? provide data connection layer addressing to provide access to various Layer 1 technologies to define media access processes running network hardware to indicate boxes for identifying network layer protocols being transmitted Explain: There are two data connection subseas, MAC and LLC. LLC subsea is responsible for communicating with the network layer and for ticking the box to determine which Layer 3 protocol is encapsulaimed. 21. What is the definition of bandwidth? Measures of usable data transmitted over a period of time the speed at which bits travel on a network of bit transfer measures over a period of time the amount of data that can flow from one place to another in a given period of time Explain:Bandwidth is a measure of network media capacity to transmit data. This is the amount of data that can move between two points on a network over a certain period of time, usually one second. 22. What is the function of the CRC value located in the FCS area of the framework? to verify the integrity of the physical address check box received in the logical address check box in the check box for the data field check header in the Explain: CRC value in the FCS area of the received box is compared to the calculated CRC value of this box, to verify the integrity of the box. If the two values do not match, the box is discarded. 23. Fill the void. The term bandwidth indicates the ability of the media to transmit data and is usually measured in kilobits per second (kb/s) or megabits per second (Mb/s). Explain: Bandwidth is the ability of media to transmit data within a certain period of time. It is usually measured in kilobits per second (kb/s) or megabits per second (Mb/s). 24. Fill the void. What acronym is used to reference a data connection sub-layer that identifies a network layer protocol incorporated into the box? LLCExplain: Logical Link Control (LLC) is a data connection sub-layer that defines software processes that provide services to network layer protocols. The LLC puts the information in the box and this information identifies the network layer protocol that is encapsuled in the frame. 25. Align the characteristics with the correct type of fiber. (Not all options are used.) Multimode Fiber LED as The source of several light pathways in fibers is generally used with LANs Single-mode Fiber only one beam of light in fibers generally used for campus backbone laser as a light source Explain: Single-light fiber uses a laser as a light source. Its small core produces one flat track for light and is usually used with campus cores. Multimod fibers use LEDs as a light source. Its larger core allows for more light paths. This is commonly used with LAN's. 26. Fill the void. Physical topology that is a variation or combination of point to point, center and speech, or mesh topology is commonly known as hybrid topology. Explain: Hybrid topology is a variation or combination of point to point, center, and speech, or network topology. This may include a partial network or extended star topology. 27. What are the two examples of hybrid topologies? (Select two.) Point-to-point partial network extended star hub and spoke full network Explain: Hybrid topology is one that is a variation or combination of other topologies. Both partial mesh and extended star are examples of hybrid topologies. The other Quetions 28. What statement describes the signaling on the physical layer? Sending a signal asinchronously means they are transmitted without the clock signal. In signaling, 1 always represents voltage and 0 always represents the absence of voltage. Wireless encoding involves sending a series of frame delimiter clicks. Signaling is a method of converting a data flow into predefined code 29. The spill of the FastEthernet network is 80 Mbp/s. Overhead traffic for session establishment, recognition and encapsulation is 15 Mbps for the same period of time. What's good information for this network? 15 Mb/s 95 Mb/s 55 Mb/s 65 Mb/s 80 Mb/s 30. How has the magnetic field cancellation effect improved in UTP cables? by increasing the thickness of PVC sheaths covering all wires by increasing and varying the number of bends in each wire pair by increasing the thickness of copper wires by reducing the number of wires used to transmit data 31. What statement is correct about multimod fibers? Multimode fiber optic cables carry signals from multiple connected shipping devices. Multimod fibers usually use the laser as a light source. SC-SC patch cables are used with multimode fiber optic cables. Multimod fibers have a thinnest core than one-way fibers.. 32. The network administrator is obliged to upgrade wireless access to end users in the building. To ensure data speeds of up to 1.3 Gb/s and still be compatible with older devices, what wireless standard should be implemented? 802.11n 802.11ac 802.11g 802.11b 33. What is one of the main characteristics of the data connection layer? Creates electrical or optical signals representing 1 and 0 on the media. Converts the data bit stream to predefined code. It protects protocol of the upper layer of physical media awareness to be used in communication. Accepts layer 3 packages and decides the path by which it will forward the box to the host on the remote network. 34. What are the two characteristics of wireless networks 802.11? (Select two.) They use CSMA/CA technology. They use CSMA/CD technology. They're no-crash nets. Cells can transmit at any time. Collisions can exist in networks. 35. What is the purpose of the FCS field in the frame? to get the MAC address of sending ads to check the logical address of sending ads to calculate the CRC data header to determine if errors occurred in upload and reception on October 36, 2015. Fill in the gap with the number. 10,000,000,000 b/s can also be written as 10 Gb/s. 37. Align the steps with the physical layer operations that occur when data is sent from one nod and received on another nod. Sorting the Physical Layer encodes frames -> Step 1 The physical layer creates signals that represent bits in each frame -> Step 2 Signals are sent to the media one by one. -> Step 3 The physical layer retrieves individual signals from the media -> Step 4 The physical layer returns individual signals to their essential views -> step 5 38. Take a look at the exhibition. What statement describes the methods of controlling access to media used by networks in the exhibition? All three networks use CSMA/CA No network requires control of media access. Network 1 uses CSMA/CD and Network 3 uses CSMA/CA. Network 1 uses CSMA/CA and network 2 uses CSMA/CD. Network 2 uses CSMA/CA and Network 3 uses CSMA/CD. Download the PDF file below: below:

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