Test 10

Question 1:
Which of the following is a benefit of network segmentation?

A. reduced congestion
B. reduced equipment requirements
C. creation of more IP addresses
D. creation of more MAC addresses

Question 2:
Which of the following correctly describes an ISP?

A. Internal Service Protection
B. Internal Service Provider
C. Internet Service Provider
D. Internet Service Protection

Question 3:
Which of the following describes the relationship between path determination and the routing of packets?

A. performed only by switches
B. performed only by different devices
C. they are different processes
D. they are the same process

Question 4:
Which part of a network layer address does the router use during path determination?

A. the host address
B. the router address
C. the server address
D. the network address

Question 5:
Which type of addressing scheme is formed by MAC addresses?

A. flat
B. circular
C. hierarchical
D. elliptical

Question 6:
Which OSI layer adds an IP header?

A. Layer 1
B. Layer 2

C. Layer 3
D. Layer 4

Question 7:
Which address(es) appear in an IP packet's header?

A. source address
B. destination address
C. source and destination addresses
D. there are no addresses in the IP packet header.

Question 8:
How many bits are in an IP address?

A. 4
B. 8
C. 16
D. 32

Question 9:
What is specified by the network number in an IP address?

A. the network to which the host belongs
B. the physical identity of the computer on the network
C. the node of the subnetwork which is being addressed
D. the broadcast identity of subnetwork

Question 10:
Which octet(s) are assigned locally in a class B address?

A. The first octet is assigned locally.
B. The second octet is assigned locally.
C. The first and second octets are assigned locally.
D. The third and fourth octets are assigned locally.

Question 11:
Which of the following would be the largest possible number expressed by an 8 bit binary number?

A. 0
B. 11111111
C. 10101011
D. 10101010

Question 12:
What is decimal number 164 in binary?

A. 10100100
B. 10010010

C. 11000100
D. 10101010

Question 13:
Which of the following would be the decimal value of the binary IP address 11001101.11111111.10101010.11001101?

A. 205.255.170.205
B. 109.255.170.109
C. 205.127.200.205
D. 109.127.200.109

Question 14:
Which of the following best describes the address 139.219.255.255 in an unsubnetted environment?

A. Class A broadcast address
B. Class B host address
C. Class B broadcast address
D. Class C host address

Question 15:
What characteristic must hosts on a network possess in order to communicate directly ?

A. same vendor code
B. same network ID
C. same MAC address
D. separate subnets

Question 16:
Which of the following assists devices on the same network in determining a packet's final destination?

A. source IP address
B. vendor number
C. host protocol
D. host ID

Question 17:
Which of the following is an example of a Class C broadcast address?

A. 190.12.253.255
B. 190.44.255.255
C. 221.218.253.255
D. 129.219.145.255

Question 18:
Which of the following is the approximate number of hosts supported in a Class

B unsubnetted network?

A. 254
B. 2024
C. 65 thousand
D. 16 million

Question 19:
What must be used to allow the rest of the Internet to see our organization as a single network, but allow routing inside our network?

A. partitions
B. autonomous systems
C. subnets
D. divisions

Question 20:
What is the maximum number of bits that can be borrowed from the host portion of a Class C network to create subnets?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

Question 21:
Which of the following describes the effect of subnetting on the amount of broadcast traffic?

A. decreases it, because broadcasts are not forwarded outside a subnet
B. decreases it, because it will take less time for a host to get broadcasts from the routers.
C. increases it, because the packets must be forwarded to all subnets
D. increases it, because router's duplicate broadcasts

Question 22:
Which of the following represents the use of binary ones in a subnet mask?

A. host bits
B. subnet bits
C. network bits
D. subnet and network bits

Question 23:

Which class of network addresses allows the borrowing of 15 bits to create subnets?

A. Class A
B. Class B
C. Class C
D. No class of network allows the borrowing of 15 bits.

Question 24:
How large is the network/subnet portion of a Class B license having a subnet mask of 255.255.240.0?

A. 18 bits
B. 19 bits
C. 20 bits
D. That is an invalid mask for a Class B network.

Question 25:
How many total subnets can be created if four bits are borrowed from the host field?

A. 8
B. 16
C. 32
D. 64