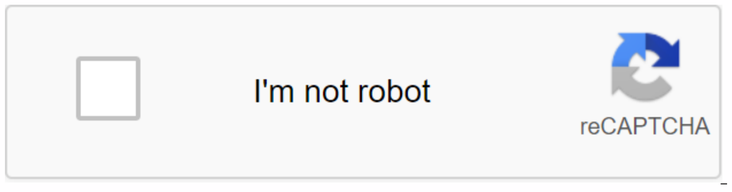

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22 what are two examples of hybrid topologies (choose two.)

Partial star set and meshExplanation point-to-pointfull: a hybrid topology is a variation or combination of other topologies. Partial mesh and extended star are examples of hybrid topologies. In order to continue to enjoy our site, we ask you to confirm your human identity. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Reduce the number of collisions on the media to distinguish bits of data from control bits to provide better correction of media errors to identify where the frame starts and ends to increase the flow of support Explanation: An encoding technique converts a stream of bits of data into a predefined code that can be recognized by both the transmitter and the receiver. The use of predefined models makes it possible to differentiate bits of data from control bits and better detect media errors. 2. What is indicated by the term debit? the guaranteed data transfer rate offered by an ISP the ability of a particular medium to transport data the measurement of usable data transferred to the media the measurement of bits transferred to the media over a given period of time - the time it takes for a message to pass from the sender to the explanation receiver: The flow is the measure of the transfer of bits through the media over a given period. Throughput is affected by a number of factors such as EMI and latency, so it rarely matches the bandwidth specified for network support. The throughput measurement includes user data bits and other bits of data, such as overhead, recognition and encapsulation. The measurement of usable data transferred to the media is called goodput. 3. A network administrator notices that a newly installed Ethernet wiring carries corrupted and distorted data signals. The new wiring was installed in the ceiling near fluorescent lamps and electrical equipment. What are the two factors that can interfere with copper wiring and lead to signal distortion and data corruption? (Choose two.) EMI crosstalk RFI - long-length wiring mitigation signal Explanation: 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 motors and fluorescent lights. Crosstalk is a disturbance that is caused by adjacent wires grouped too close with the magnetic field of one wire affecting another. Signal attenuation is caused when an electrical signal begins to deteriorate along the length of a copper cable. 4. What described crosstalk? distortion of the network signal of fluorescent lighting the distortion of messages transmitted by signals carried in adjacent wires - weakening the network signal over long lengths of cable wireless signal loss over an excessive distance from the access point Explanation: EMI and RFI can distort distort interference with fluorescent lights or electric motors. Mitigation causes the network signal to deteriorate as it moves along the copper wiring. Wireless devices may experience a loss of signals due to excessive distances from an access point, but this is not crosstalk. Crosstalk is the disturbance caused by the electric or magnetic fields of the signal carried on an adjacent wire inside the same cable. 5. What technique is used with UTP cable to help protect against crosstalk signal interference? twisting the wires together in pairs wrapping a shield of aluminum foil around the pairs of wires wrapping the cables in a flexible plastic sheath that ends the cable with special earth connectors Explanation: To help prevent the effects of crosstalk, the UTP cable wires are twisted together in pairs. Twisting the wires together causes the magnetic fields of each wire to cancel each other out. 6. Refer to the exhibition. CCNA 1 v6.0 ITN Chapter 4 Responses to the q6 review The PC is connected to the switch console port. All other connections are made via FastEthernet links. What types of UTP cables can be used to connect devices? 1 - rollover, 2 - crossover, 3 - straight-through 1 - rollover, 2 - straight-through, 3 - crossover - crossover, 2 - straight-through, 3 - rollover, 2 - rollover, 3 - straight-explanation through: A direct cable is commonly used to connect a host to a switch and a passage to a router. A crossover cable is used to connect similar devices such as switching to a switch, a host to a host, or a router to a router. If a switch has MDIX capacity, a crossover can be used to connect the switch to the router; however, this option is not available. A reversing cable is used to connect to a router or switch console port. 7. Refer to the exhibition. CCNA 1 v6.0 ITN Chapter 4 Review Responses q7 What's wrong with the posted termination? The woven copper braid should not have been removed. The wrong type of connector is used. The unthroned length of each wire is too long. Explanation: When a cable to an RJ-45 connector is completed, it is important to ensure that the unmasked wires are not too long and that the flexible plastic sheath surrounding the wires is set down and not the bare wires. None of the coloured wires should be visible from the bottom of the socket. 8. What type of connector uses a network interface card? DIN PS-2 RJ-11 RJ-45 9. What is one of the advantages use of fibre optic wiring instead of copper wiring? It is generally cheaper than copper wiring. It can be installed around tight corners. It is easier to finish and install than copper wiring. It is capable of carrying signals much further than copper wiring. easier to install than fiber optic wiring. However, fiber cables generally have a much greater signaling range than copper. 10. Why are two strands of fiber used for a single fibre-optic connection? The two strands allow data to travel longer distances without degrading. They prevent crosstalk from causing interference on the connection. They increase the speed at which data can travel. They allow for full duplex connectivity. In order to allow full duplex communication, two strands of fiber must be connected between each device. 11. A network administrator designs the layout of a new wireless network. What are the three areas of concern that should be considered when building a wireless network? (Choose three.) Mobility options for security - interference - coverage area - extended collision of wiring packets Explanation: The three areas of concern for wireless networks focus on the size of the coverage area, any interference in the vicinity and network security. Extended wiring is not a concern for wireless networks, as a wireless network will require minimal wiring to provide wireless access to hosts. Mobility options are not part of the concerns of wireless networks. 12. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for specifying the encapsulation method used for specific types of media? Physical explanation: encapsulation is a function of the data link layer. Different types of media require different encapsulation of the data link layer. 13. What are two services run by the OSI data link layer? (Choose two.) It encrypts data packets. It determines the path to the packages forward. It accepts packets from layer 3 and encapsulates them in frames. Explanation: The data link layer is responsible for the exchange of images between nodes on a physical network medium. Specifically, the data link layer performs two basic services: it accepts packets from layer 3 and encapsulates them in frames. It provides media access control and detects errors. Determining the path is a service provided to layer 3. A Layer 2 switch creates a MAC address table as part of its operation, but the path is not the service provided by the data link layer. 14. What is true about physical and logical topologies? Logical topology is always the same as physical topology. Physical topologies are concerned with how a network transfers frames. Physical topologies display each network's IP address scheme. Logic topologies refer to how a network transfers data between devices. Devices. Topologies show how the network will transfer data between connected nodes. 15. What method of data transfer allows information to be sent and received at the same time? complete duplex half duplex multiplex simplex 16. What statement describes an extended star topology? End devices connect to a central intermediate device, which in turn connects to other central intermediate devices. Each end system is connected to its respective neighbor via an intermediate device. All end and middle devices are connected in a chain to each other. Explanation: In an extended star topology, central intermediate features interconnect other star topologies. 17. Refer to the exhibition. CCNA 1 v6.0 ITN Chapter 4 Responses to review q17 What statement describes the methods of controlling media access that are used by the networks in the exhibition? All three networks use CSMA/CA None of the networks need media access control. Network 1 uses CSMA/CD and Network 3 uses CSMA/CA. Network 2 uses CSMA/CA and network 3 uses CSMA/CD. 18. What is in the trailer of a data link frame? Logical address physical address error detection - Explanation: The trailer of a data link frame contains error detection information relevant to the frame included in the FCS field. The header contains control information, such as addressing, while the area indicated by the word data includes the data, the PDU transport layer and the IP header. 19. As media data flows through a 1- and 0s stream, how does a receiving node identify the beginning and end of a frame? The transmission node inserts the start and stop bits into the frame. The receiving node identifies the beginning of a frame by seeing a physical address. The transmission node sends an out-of-band signal to the receiver at the beginning of the frame. Explanation: When media data circulates, it is converted to a 1 and 0 stream. The framing process is part of the frame start and stop indicators so that the destination can detect the beginning and end of the frame. 20. What is the function of the value of the CRC in the FCS field of a frame? to check the integrity of the frame received to verify the physical address in the frame in order to verify the logical address in the frame to calculate the checkum header for the field Explaining: The CRC value in the FCS field of the frame received is compared to the calculated CRC value of this frame to verify the integrity of the frame. If the two values do not match, the frame is discarded. 21. Fill the white. The term bandwidth indicates the ability of a medium to transport data and it is typically measured in kilobits per second (kb/s) or megabits per second (Mb/s). 22. Fill the white. What acronym is used to reference the data link subsulator that identifies the encapsulated network layer protocol in the frame? LLC 23. Fill the void. A physical topology that is a variation or combination of a point-to-point, hub and spoken, or mesh topology is commonly known as a hybrid topology. 24. Match the characteristics to the right type of fiber. (Not all options are used.) CCNA 1 v6.0 ITN Chapter 4 Responses to the q24 Options Review place options in the following order. Multimode Fiber LED as light source several light paths in fiber commonly used with LANs Single-mode Fiber a single ray of light in fiber commonly used for the campus spine laser as a light source Explanation: Single-mode fiber uses a laser as a light source. Its small nucleus produces only one straight path for light and it is commonly used with campus backbones. Multimode fiber uses LEDs as a source of light. Its larger core allows multiple paths for light. It is commonly used with LANs. New questions 2019 25. What is the definition of bandwidth? Measuring bit transfer through the media over a given period of time the speed at which bits travel over the network the amount of data that can flow from one place to another in a given time frame - measuring usable data transferred over a given period of time