98-366 Q&As

Networking Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Your network uses routers configured with the RIP router protocol.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
A route can contain no more than 15 hops	○	○
Route changes are broadcast immediately through the network	○	○
Route management becomes more efficient as the network grows	○	○
Routes are calculated based on the number of hops required	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
A route can contain no more than 15 hops	○	○
Route changes are broadcast immediately through the network	○	○
Route management becomes more efficient as the network grows	○	○
Routes are calculated based on the number of hops required	○	○

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) uses hop count as the metric to rate the value of different routes. The hop count is the number of devices that can be traversed in a route. A directly connected network has a metric of zero; an unreachable network has a metric of 16. This limited metric range makes RIP unsuitable for large networks. The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) sends routing-update messages at regular intervals and when the network topology changes. When a device receives a RIP routing update that includes changes to an entry, the device updates its routing table to reflect the new route. The metric value for the path is increased by 1, and the sender is indicated as the next hop. RIP devices maintain only the best route (the route with the lowest metric value) to a destination. After updating its routing table, the device immediately begins transmitting RIP routing updates to inform other network devices of the

change. These updates are sent independently of the regularly scheduled updates that RIP devices send.

Summarizing routes in RIP Version 2 improves scalability and efficiency in large networks. Summarizing IP addresses means that there is no entry for child routes (routes that are created for any combination of the individual IP addresses

contained within a summary address) in the RIP routing table, reducing the size of the table and allowing the router to handle more routes.

It is a stable protocol that uses a distance-vector algorithm to calculate routes.

References:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_rip/configuration/15-mt/irr-15-mt-book/irr-cfg-info-prot.html

QUESTION 2

The default port used for telnet is:

A. 23

B. 25

C. 80

D. 8080

Correct Answer: A

The telnet protocol is used to establish a connection to Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port number 23, where a Telnet server application (telnetd) is listening.

QUESTION 3

What is a similarity between Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches?

A. Both provide a high level of security to the network.

B. Both use logical addressing to forward transmissions.

C. Both forward packets onto the network.

D. Both allow the implementation of VLANs.

Correct Answer: D

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).

QUESTION 4

Which metric does Routing Information Protocol (RIP) use to determine the least costly route?

A. Delay

B. Host ID

C. Hop count

D. Interface

Correct Answer: C

RIP uses a single routing metric (hop count) to measure the distance between the source and a destination network.

QUESTION 5

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
0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 is the Loopback address for IPv6.	○	○
FEC0::9C5A is a valid Site-Local IPv6 address.	○	○
FE80::F856:02AA is a valid Link-Local (APIPA) IPv6 address.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 is the Loopback address for IPv6.	○	○
FEC0::9C5A is a valid Site-Local IPv6 address.	○	○
FE80::F856:02AA is a valid Link-Local (APIPA) IPv6 address.	○	○