



98-366^{Q&As}

Networking Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

What happens when an 802.11a node broadcasts within the range of an 802.11g access point?

- A. The access point transmits, but the node is unable to receive.
- B. A connection occurs.
- C. Both the node and the access point are unable to transmit.
- D. The node transmits, but the access point is unable to receive.

Correct Answer: D

Because 802.11a and 802.11b utilize different frequencies, the two technologies are incompatible with each other.

A huge problem with 802.11a is that it's not directly compatible with 802.11b or 802.11g networks. In other words, a user equipped with an 802.11b or 802.11g radio card will not be able to interface directly to an 802.11a access point.

Reference: Making the Choice: 802.11a or 802.11g

QUESTION 2

What are two differences between switches and hubs? (Choose two.)

- A. Switches are slower than hubs because of the extra addressing functions that switches perform.
- B. Switches send data to all of the computers that are connected to them for efficiency.
- C. Switches are capable of sending and receiving data at the same time.
- D. Switches identify the intended destination of the data that they receive.

Correct Answer: AD

Hubs repeat everything they receive and can be used to extend the network.

Switches control the flow of network traffic based on the address information in each packet. A switch learns which devices are connected to its ports (by monitoring the packets it receives), and then forwards on packets to the appropriate port

only. This allows simultaneous communication across the switch, improving bandwidth.

QUESTION 3

A node within a local area network (LAN) must have a network interface device and a:

- A. Network account
- B. Table of all network nodes



- C. Host address
- D. Resource to share

Correct Answer: C

In network addressing, the host address, or the host ID portion of an IP address, is the portion of the address used to identify hosts (any device requiring a Network Interface Card, such as a PC or networked printer) on the network.

QUESTION 4

What is the purpose of a Media Access Control (MAC) address?

- A. identify a network device to the Internet
- B. uniquely identify a physical network device
- C. manage permissions for shared network resources
- D. provide a routing address on a local area network (LAN)

Correct Answer: D

References: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/25059/media-access-control-mac>

QUESTION 5

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is responsible for which two functions? (Choose two.)

- A. Establishing network speed parameters
- B. Verifying the client's patch level
- C. Negotiating algorithms to use
- D. Exchanging key information

Correct Answer: CD

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) negotiates the IPsec security associations (SAs). This process requires that the IPsec systems first authenticate themselves to each other and establish ISAKMP (IKE) shared keys.

In phase 1 of this process, IKE creates an authenticated, secure channel between the two IKE peers, called the IKE security association. The Diffie-Hellman key agreement is always performed in this phase.

In phase 2, IKE negotiates the IPsec security associations and generates the required key material for IPsec. The sender offers one or more transform sets that are used to specify an allowed combination of transforms with their respective

settings. The sender also indicates the data flow to which the transform set is to be applied. The sender must offer at least one transform set. The receiver then sends back a single transform set, which indicates the mutually agreed-upon

transforms and algorithms for this particular IPsec session.



Reference: IPSec Overview Part Four: Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

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