



N10-003

(Network+ (2005))

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Question: 1

If one of the links to a computer on a physical star topology is served, what will be the result?

- A. The entire network will stop working.
- B. The affected link and the adjacent network links will stop working.
- C. Only the affected link will stop working.
- D. Only the adjacent links will stop working.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the star topology each computer is connected to a central point by a separate cable or wireless connection. Thus each computer has a dedicated link to the network central device and a break in the link between a particular computer and the central network device will affect only that computer.

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 10-16.

Question: 2

When one connection to a host fails in a full mesh network, which of the following is true?

- A. All hosts can communicate
- B. No hosts can communicate
- C. Half of the host will lose communication
- D. Only the two hosts between the failed connection will lose communication

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a full mesh network, each node has a connection to at two other nodes. Thus, should one connection fail, it will have no effect on communication as all nodes will be connected to at least one other node.

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 14-15.

2

Question: 3

Which of the following network topologies requires more cabling than in the ring topology, in which each node is connected to two other nodes, or the star topology, in which each node is connected to one other node?

- A. Star
- B. Ring
- C. Bus
- D. Mesh

Explanation:

In the mesh topology, each node is connected to two other nodes, or more. This requires more cabling than in the ring topology, in which each node is connected to two other nodes, or the star topology, in which each node is connected to one other node.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: In the star topology, each node is connected to one other node, which requires less cabling than in the mesh topology.
- B: In the ring topology, each node is connected to two other nodes, which requires less cabling than in the mesh topology.
- C: The bus topology is a linear topology, in which each node is connected to the node ahead of it and the node behind it. This requires less cabling than in the mesh topology.

References:

David Groth and Toby...
 ...meda CA, 2005, pp.

Answer: D

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Question

Which of the following network topologies requires more cabling than in the ring topology, in which each node is connected to two other nodes, or the star topology, in which each node is connected to one other node?

- A. Star
- B. Ring
- C. Bus
- D. Mesh

Answer: C

Explanation:

The bus topology consists of a single backbone cable to which all nodes are terminated just after the last node and just before the first node to the node ahead of it.

Each end of the cable is terminated, and the total amount of cabling is the length of the cable.

Incorrect Answers:

A: In the star topology, each node is connected to a central hub, which requires more cabling than in the bus topology.

Each node is connected to a central hub, which requires more cabling than in the bus topology.

B: In the ring topology, each node is connected to two other nodes, one at each end, and the node behind it. This requires more cabling than in the bus topology.

Each node is connected to two other nodes, one at each end, and the node behind it. This requires more cabling than in the bus topology.

C: In the mesh topology, each node is connected to every other node, which requires more cabling than in the bus topology.

Each node is connected to every other node, which requires more cabling than in the bus topology.

References:

David Groth and Toby Litt, *Network+ Study Guide*, McGraw-Hill, San Francisco, CA, 2005, pp. 51-54.

David Groth and Toby Litt, *Network+ Study Guide*, McGraw-Hill, San Francisco, CA, 2005, pp. 51-54.

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Which topology has the most cabling per node?

- A. Bus
- B. Ring
- C. Star
- D. Mesh

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the mesh topology, each node is connected to every other node, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

This requires more connections per node than a star topology, which is connected to only two other nodes, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

Incorrect Answers:

A: In the star topology, each node is connected to only one other node, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

This requires fewer connections per node than a star topology, which is connected to only two other nodes, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

B: In the ring topology, each node is connected to only two other nodes, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

This requires the same number of connections per node as a ring topology, which is connected to only two other nodes, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

C: The bus topology is a linear topology, but is terminated at both ends. Each node is connected to only one other node, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

This requires fewer connections per node than a bus topology, which is connected to only one other node, or the same number of other nodes, or the same number of other nodes.

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 51-54.

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 51-54.

Question: 6

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At which of the following speeds did token ring initially operate?

- B. 10 Mbps
- C. 4 Mbps
- D. 10 Mbps, 16 Mbps, and 31.25 Mbps

Answer: C

Explanation:

Token ring initially operated at 4 Mbps. This speed was later increased to 16 Mbps.

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005,

Incorrect Answers:

- A: 802.5 defines Token Ring
- C: 802.3 defines Ethernet
- D: 802.4 defines Token Bus

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ (2005), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 63-65, 340.

Question: 9

Which of the following represents Ethernet standards?

- A. 802.0
- B. 802.3
- C. 802.5
- D. 802.11

Explanation:

The IEEE 802.3 standard defines Ethernet CSMA/CD network access and media control. It is based on Xerox (DIX) Ethernet network

Incorrect Answers:

- C: IEEE 802.5 defines Token Ring
- D: IEEE 802.11 defines Wireless LAN

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ (2005), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 63-66.



Alameda CA, 2005, pp.

standards

Answer: B

signaling, and a digital, Intel, and

Question: 10

Which of the following topologies does FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface) require?

- A. Star
- B. Bus
- C. Ring
- D. Mesh

Explanation:

FDDI is a token-passing network that counter-rotates in two directions. Two rings can join together forming a ring. Communications continue.

Reference:
 David Groth, Network+

Answer: C

Question: 11

Which of the following media access control methods is used in IEEE 802.3 networks (Ethernet)?

- A. Polling
- B. Token passing
- C. CSMA / CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision Detection)
- D. CSMA / CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision Avoidance)

Explanation:

A: Polling is a media access control method used in IEEE 802.4 networks (Local Area Networks - LANs). A central device called a controller polls each device in turn and asks if it has data to send.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Polling is a media access control method used in IEEE 802.4 networks (Local Area Networks - LANs). A central device called a controller polls each device in turn and asks if it has data to send.
- B: Token passing occurs in Token Bus and Token Ring networks which are IEEE 802.4 and IEEE 802.5 networks respectively.
- D: CSMA / CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision Avoidance) occurs in Wireless LANs which are 802.11 networks.

Reference:

Answer: C



David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, p. 63-66.

Question: 12

Which of the follow

- A. Token passing
- B. Full duplex
- C. CSMA / CA (Car
- D. CSMA / CD (Ca

Explanation:

Ethernet uses CSMA /

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Token passing occu
- B: Full duplex describ
- simultaneously. This i
- C: CSMA / CA (Carrier

Reference:

David Groth and Toby
 p. 63-66.

Answer: D

mitted in both direct
 reless networks.

ameda CA, 2005,

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Which

- A. STP (Shielded
- B. MMF (MultiMode
- C. UTP (Unshielded Twist
- D. Category 3 cable

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fiber optic cable is not terminated.

Incorrect Answers:

A, C: All twisted pair c...
 on a punch down bloc...
 D: Category 3 cable is...
 punch down block.

twisted, is terminated
 is terminated on a

References:

David Groth and Toby...
 20-22, 271-272.

meda CA, 2005, pp.

Question: 14

**Company.com has r...
 complaining of slow...
 network has chang...**

es. No users are...
 gory 5 UTP...
 s problem?

- A. AMI (Alternate
- B. EMI (Electroma
- C. MIB (Managem
- D. FDM (Frequenc

Answer: B

Explanation:

UTP networks are sus...

ce ceiling fans

Incorrect

A: AMI is a line encod... represent logical
 values and does not affect...
 C: MIB is a database containing... management. It allows for the
 management of network technologie... Routing Services, IP Helper, and
 SNMP.
 D: FDM is used in Wireless networks. It is a multiplexing technique that sends different
 signals over multiple frequencies. It does not affect UTP networks.

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 237-238, 241, 250.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alternate_Mark_Inversion

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/mib/portal.asp>



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