CIT 205 Advance Digital Network Test II
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T REF: 38
2. ANS: T REF: 131
3. ANS: F REF: 124
4. ANS: T REF: 183
5. ANS: T REF: 202

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

6. ANS: F, MAC

   REF: 35
7. ANS: F
   reducing
   decreasing

   REF: 38
8. ANS: F, MAU

   REF: 124
9. ANS: F, maximum

   REF: 184
10. ANS: F, 53

    REF: 186

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. ANS: D REF: 31
12. ANS: C REF: 40
13. ANS: C REF: 41
14. ANS: D REF: 39
15. ANS: B REF: 40
16. ANS: A REF: 30
17. ANS: D REF: 36
18. ANS: A REF: 122
19. ANS: A REF: 125
20. ANS: B REF: 159
21. ANS: C REF: 180
22. ANS: C REF: 181
23. ANS: C REF: 183

24. ANS: D REF: 187
25. ANS: C REF: 187
26. ANS: A REF: 202
27. ANS: C REF: 216
28. ANS: D REF: 216
29. ANS: C REF: 222
30. ANS: B REF: 209

YES/NO

31. ANS: Y REF: 30
32. ANS: N REF: 41
33. ANS: Y REF: 130
34. ANS: Y REF: 139
35. ANS: N REF: 140

COMPLETION

36. ANS: virtual

    REF: 38
37. ANS: logical

    REF: 40
38. ANS: terminators

    REF: 116
39. ANS: vertical

    REF: 137
40. ANS: segment

    REF: 139
41. ANS:
    NEXT
    Near end crosstalk

    REF: 150
42. ANS: inverse

    REF: 184
43. ANS: switched

    REF: 186
44. ANS: filters

    REF: 202
45. ANS: console port

REF: 202

MATCHING

46. ANS: D REF: 45
47. ANS: F REF: 45
48. ANS: E REF: 45

49. ANS: H REF: 166
50. ANS: C REF: 163
51. ANS: D REF: 164

52. ANS: J REF: 195
53. ANS: I REF: 195

54. ANS: I REF: 228
55. ANS: H REF: 228

SHORT ANSWER

56. ANS:
When a transparent bridge first receives power, its bridging table is empty. Over time, it learns which segments have which MAC addresses as packets are forwarded. The bridge uses the source and destination MAC addresses to determine which addresses are on which segments. By determining a packet's origin, the bridge knows where to send packets in the future.

REF: 36

57. ANS:
1. It prevents network collisions because of the media access method or architecture required.
2. Each station functions as a repeater, so the topology does not require additional network hardware, such as hubs.

REF: 118

58. ANS:
1. It is a thin, flexible cable that is easy to string between walls.
2. Most modern buildings come with CAT 5 UTP already wired into the wall outlets or at least between the floors.
3. Because UTP is small, it does not quickly fill up wiring ducts.
4. UTP costs less per foot than any other type of LAN cable.

REF: 127

59. ANS:
1. Flag: Placed at the beginning and ending of a frame to mark the start and finish of the frame
2. Address: Indicates the destination address
3. Control: The sequence number that ensures that the data is handled and reassembled in correct order
4. Frame Check Sequence: A field that calculates a checksum for the frame, which is used for error checking

REF: 180

60. ANS:
    1. show running-config
    2. show memory
    3. show buffers

    REF: 223