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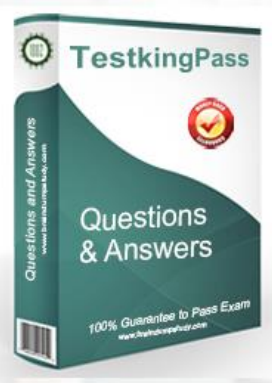
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**Exam** : **98-366**

**Title** : MTA Networking  
Fundamentals

**Vendor** : Microsoft

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** What type of DNS resource record maps an IP address to a fully qualified domain name (FQDN)?

- A. A
- B. AAAA
- C. PTR
- D. CNAME

**Answer:** B

**NO.2** Which of these addresses is a multicast address?

- A. 224.0.0.1
- B. 169.254.0.1
- C. 127.0.0.1
- D. 192.168.0.1

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The full range of multicast addresses is from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255.

**NO.3** At Ethernet 1000BaseT network is wired as a physical star using switches. What is the logical topology?

- A. ring
- B. bus
- C. mesh
- D. star

**Answer:** D

**NO.4** What device acts as a high-speed modem for a LAN?

- A. packet switcher
- B. CSU/DSU
- C. telco incoming router
- D. analog modem

**Answer:** B

**NO.5** Which two features of a Windows Server 2008 R2 server should you install to use that server as a software router? (Choose two.)

- A. Network Policy and Access Services
- B. Remote Administration
- C. Routing and Remote Access Services
- D. DirectAccess

**Answer:** A,C

Explanation:

To install the Routing and Remote Access service

1. In the Server Manager main window, under Roles Summary, click Add roles.

-- OR --

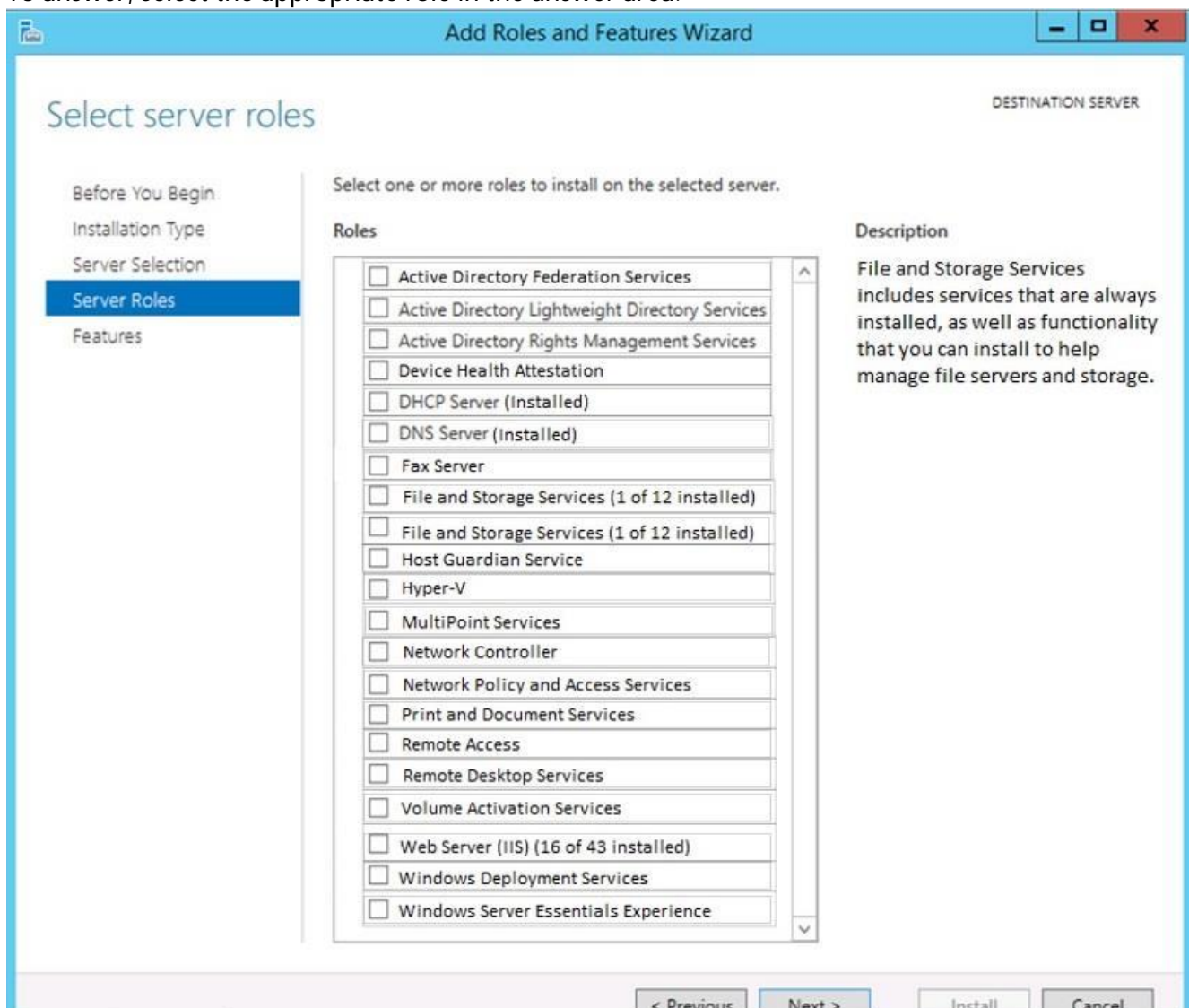
- In the Initial Configuration Tasks window, under Customize This Server, click Add roles.
  - In the Add Roles Wizard, click Next.
  - In the list of server roles, select Network Policy and Access Services. Click Next twice.
  - In the list of role services, select Routing and Remote Access Services to select all of the role services. You can also select individual server roles.
  - Proceed through the steps in the Add Roles Wizard to complete the installation.
- Reference: Install and Enable the Routing and Remote Access Service.

### NO.6 Hotspot Question

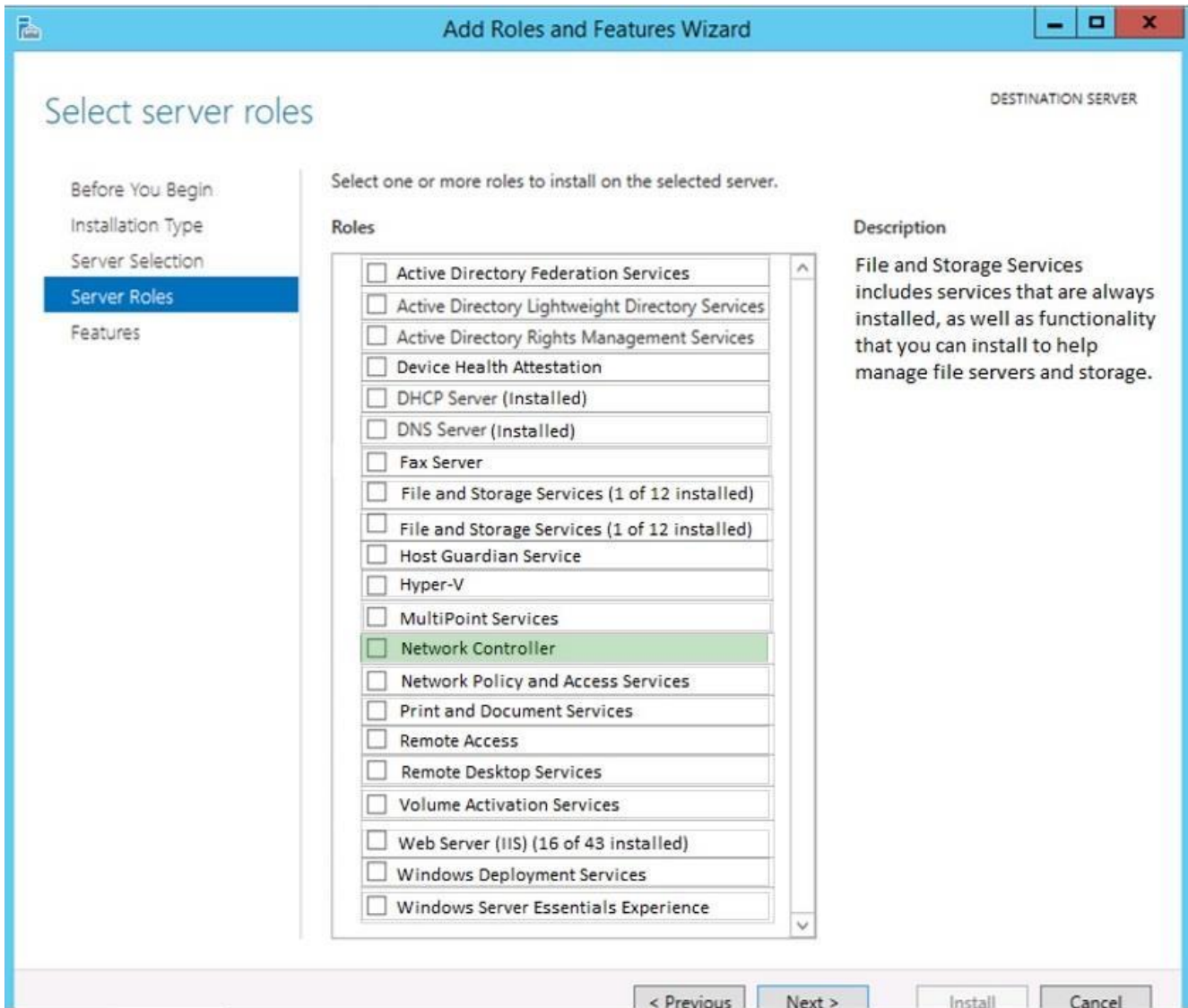
You deploy a computer running Windows Server 2016 in your perimeter network. You want to use this computer to route traffic between the Internet and your network.

Which role do you need to configure?

To answer, select the appropriate role in the answer area.



**Answer:**



Explanation:

Network Controller is a highly available and scalable server role, and provides one application programming interface (API) that allows Network Controller to communicate with the network, and a second API that allows you to communicate with Network Controller.

### NO.7 Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

|  | Yes                   | No                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| With a recursive DNS query, the DNS server will contact any other DNS servers it knows about to resolve the request.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| When an iterative query cannot be resolved from local data, such as local zone files or a cache of previous queries, the query needs to be escalated to a root DNS server. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| A DNS server makes an iterative query as it tries to find names outside of its local domain when it is not configured with a forwarder.                                    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Answer:****Answer Area**

|  | Yes                              | No                               |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| With a recursive DNS query, the DNS server will contact any other DNS servers it knows about to resolve the request.   | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| When an iterative query cannot be resolved from local data, such as local zone files or a cache of previous queries, the query needs to be escalated to a root DNS server. | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| A DNS server makes an iterative query as it tries to find names outside of its local domain when it is not configured with a forwarder.                                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |

**Explanation:**

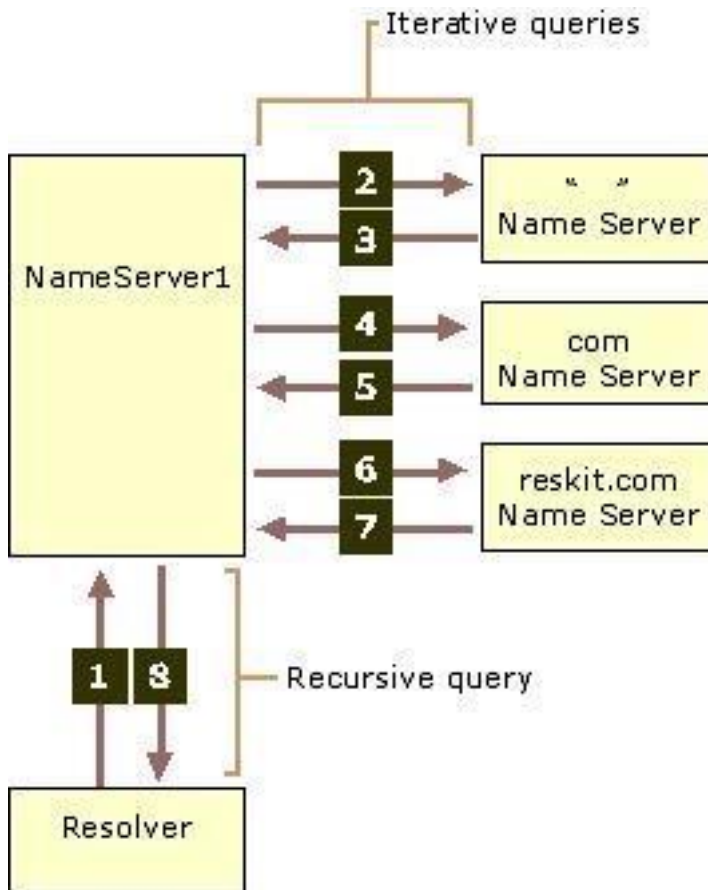
\* No.

With a recursive name query, the DNS client requires that the DNS server respond to the client with either the requested resource record or an error message stating that the record or domain name does not exist. The DNS server cannot just refer the DNS client to a different DNS server.

\* No. \* Yes.

An iterative name query is one in which a DNS client allows the DNS server to return the best answer it can give based on its cache or zone data. If the queried DNS server does not have an exact match for the queried name, the best possible information it can return is a referral (that is, a pointer to a DNS server authoritative for a lower level of the domain namespace). The DNS client can then query the DNS server for which it obtained a referral. It continues this process until it locates a DNS server that is authoritative for the queried name, or until an error or time-out condition is met.

Example:

**NO.8** Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

|  | Yes                   | No                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Dynamic Routing provides the ability to add networks automatically by learning them from other RIP routers.                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Dynamic Routing provides the ability to automatically remove routes from the routing table when other RIP neighbors delete them. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Dynamic Routing provides the ability to select the best route based on routing metrics.  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

|  | Yes                              | No                    |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dynamic Routing provides the ability to add networks automatically by learning them from other RIP routers.                      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Dynamic Routing provides the ability to automatically remove routes from the routing table when other RIP neighbors delete them. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Dynamic Routing provides the ability to select the best route based on routing metrics.  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Explanation:

\* Dynamic Routing. A router with dynamically configured routing tables is known as a dynamic router. Dynamic routing consists of routing tables that are built and maintained automatically through an ongoing communication between routers.

\* Most of the dominant routing algorithms are dynamic routing algorithms, which adjust to changing network circumstances by analyzing incoming routing update messages. If the message indicates that a network change has occurred, the routing software recalculates routes and sends out new routing update messages. These messages permeate the network, stimulating routers to rerun their algorithms and change their routing tables accordingly.

\* When there are multiple routes to the same destination, a router must have a mechanism for calculating the best path. A metric is a variable assigned to routes as a means of ranking them from best to worst or from most preferred to least preferred.

**NO.9** The ping tool is used to: (Choose two.)

- A. Determine whether a host is reachable.
- B. Self-test a host's own network interface.
- C. Manage a host's session when UDP is used.
- D. Determine the network portion of a host address.

**Answer:** A,B

Explanation:

Ping is a computer network administration software utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network and to measure the round-trip time for messages sent from the originating host to a destination computer.

To have your PC ping itself, type ping 127.0.0.1.

**NO.10** What port does Remote Desktop Services use?

- A. 3389
- B. 389
- C. 501
- D. 443

**Answer:** A

**NO.11** When a packet traverses a network, each router is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hop
- B. jump switch
- C. CSU/DSU
- D. jump point

**Answer:** A

**NO.12** Your network is reconfigured as multiple subnets. Your company needs to support legacy NetBIOS applications across subnet boundaries.

Which should you use for name resolution?

- A. DNS server
- B. NetBIOS broadcasts
- C. WINS server
- D. Client HOSTS file

**Answer:** B

**NO.13** What topology does FDDI use?

- A. mesh
- B. star
- C. bus
- D. ring

**Answer:** D

**NO.14** The default port used for telnet is:

- A. 80
- B. 25
- C. 23
- D. 8080

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

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.

**NO.15** What would you use to create VPN tunnels so that users can connect to your internal network while at home using Windows Server 2008 R2?

- A. Microsoft VPN Server
- B. Microsoft RDC
- C. Microsoft RRAS
- D. Microsoft RAS

**Answer:** C

**NO.16** This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct. The process of replicating a zone file to multiple DNS servers is called zone replication, Select the

correct answer if the underlined text does not make the statement correct. Select 'No change is needed' if the underlined text makes the statement correct.

- A. Zone transfer
- B. No change is needed
- C. Start of authority
- D. Zone synchronization

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

DNS zone transfer, also sometimes known by the inducing DNS query type AXFR, is a type of DNS transaction. It is one of the many mechanisms available for administrators to replicate DNS databases across a set of DNS servers.

### NO.17 Drag and Drop Question

Match the networking topologies to their corresponding characteristics.

To answer, drag the appropriate topology from the column on the left to its characteristic on the right. Each topology may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

| Topologies | Answer Area   |          |
|------------|---|----------|
| Star       | Each computer is connected by a single cable.                             | Topology |
| Mesh       | Each workstation acts as a repeater.                                      | Topology |
| Ring       | Each computer is connected to every other computer.                       | Topology |
|            | There is a central connectivity device.                                   | Topology |
|            | The number of connections equals the total number of computers minus one. | Topology |
|            | Each node is connected to exactly two other nodes.                        | Topology |

**Answer:**

**Topologies**

Star

Mesh

Ring

**Answer Area**

Each computer is connected by a single cable.

Each workstation acts as a repeater.

Each computer is connected to every other computer.

There is a central connectivity device.

The number of connections equals the total number of computers minus one.

Each node is connected to exactly two other nodes.

Star

Ring

Mesh

Star

Mesh

Ring

Explanation:

\* Star

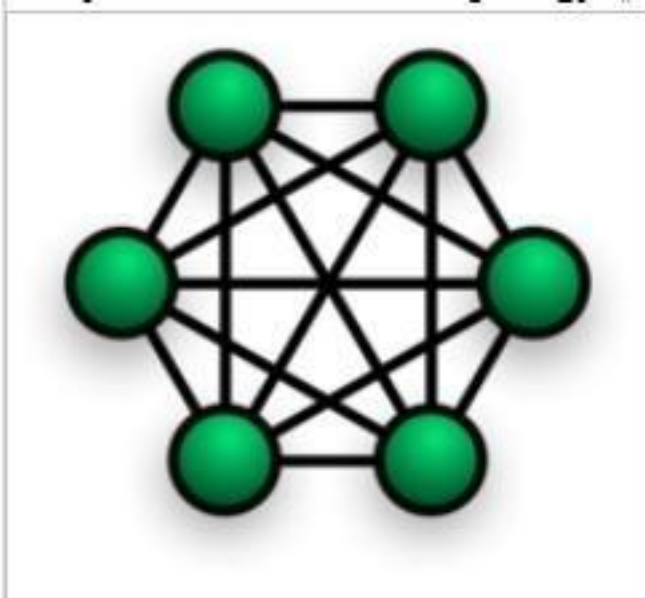
In star topology, every node (computer workstation or any other peripheral) is connected to a central node called a hub or switch.

\* Ring

Each device present in Ring Topology is incorporated with a REPEATER.

\* Mesh

Fully connected mesh topology:



A fully connected network is a communication network in which each of the nodes is connected to each other.

\* Star

In star topology, every node (computer workstation or any other peripheral) is connected to a central node called a hub or switch.

\* mesh (full)

The major disadvantage is that the number of connections grows quadratically with the number of nodes, as per the formula:  $c = n(n-1)/2$

\* Ring

Ring Topology: In this type of Topology, data is passed from one node to another in a series.

Here each device has dedicated Point-to-Point connection, with only two devices present on either side of it.

**NO.18** The host name of the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) mail.exchange.corp.nwtraders.com is:

A. com

B. corp

C. exchange

D. mail

E. nwtraders

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Hostnames are composed of series of labels concatenated with dots, as are all domain names.

For example, let's break mail.google.com into its component parts: mail is the host or local hostname; and google.com is the domain or parent domain name.

**NO.19** This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

The 802.11n wireless standard specifies a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps.

Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change is needed." If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

A. 300-600 Mbps

B. 11-128 Mbps

C. 10 Mbps

D. No change is needed

**Answer:** A

**NO.20** Which of these represents the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) loopback address?

A. 192.168.0.1

B. ::1

C. 127.0.0.1

D. FEC0:A8C0::AA01

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The localhost (loopback) address, 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1, and the IPv6 unspecified address,

0:0:0:0:0:0:0, are reduced to ::1 and ::, respectively.