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#1 Online Certification Guide

MICROSOFT 98-366

Microsoft MTA Windows Server Administration Fundamentals Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus –Questions

98-366

Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) - Networking Fundamentals

40-60 Questions Exam – 700/1000 Cut Score – Duration of 45 minutes

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Know Your 98-366 Certification Well:

The 98-366 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Microsoft Windows Server. Before you start your 98-366 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Networking Fundamentals materials like 98-366 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 98-366 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner. The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 98-366 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 98-366 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 98-366 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 98-366 exam makes you Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) - Networking Fundamentals. Having the Networking Fundamentals certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Microsoft 98-366 Networking Fundamentals Certification Details:

Exam Name	Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) - Networking Fundamentals
Exam Code	98-366
Exam Price	$127 (USD)
Duration	45 mins
Number of Questions	40-60
Passing Score	700 / 1000
Books / Training	**40032A: Networking and Security Fundamentals: Training 2-Pack for MTA Exams 98-366 and 98-367 (five days)** **40366A: Networking Fundamentals: MTA Exam 98-366 (three days)**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Microsoft Networking Fundamentals Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**Microsoft 98-366 Certification Practice Exam**

98-366 Syllabus:

Topic	Details	Weights
Understanding network infrastructures	Understand the concepts of Internet, intranet, and extranet - Virtual Private Network (VPN), security zones, firewalls Understand local area networks (LANs) - Perimeter networks; addressing; reserved address ranges for local use (including local loopback IP), VLANs; wired LAN and wireless LAN Understand wide area networks (WANs) - Leased lines, dial-up, ISDN, VPN, T1, T3, E1, E3, DSL, cable modem, and more, and their characteristics (speed, availability) Understand wireless networking - Types of wireless networking standards and their characteristics (802.11a,b,g,n,ac including different GHz ranges), types of network security (WPA, WEP, 802.1X, and others), point-to-point (P2P) wireless, ad hoc networks, wireless bridging Understand network topologies and access methods - Star, mesh, ring, bus, logical and physical topologies	30-35%
Understanding network hardware	Understand switches - Transmission speed, number and type of ports, number of uplinks, speed of uplinks, managed or unmanaged switches, VLAN capabilities, Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches and security options, hardware redundancy, support, backplane speed, switching types and MAC table, understand capabilities of hubs versus switches, virtual switches Understand routers - Transmission speed considerations, directly connected routes, static routing, dynamic routing (routing protocols), RIP vs. OSPF, default routes; routing table and how it selects best route(s); routing table memory, Network Address Translation (NAT), software routing in Windows Server, installing and configuring routing; Quality of Service (QoS) Understand media types - Cable types and their characteristics, including media segment length and speed; fiber optic; twisted pair	20-25%

Topic	Details	Weights
	shielded or unshielded; catxx cabling, wireless; susceptibility to external interference (machinery and power cables); susceptibility to electricity (lightning), susceptibility to interception	
Understanding protocols and services	Understand the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model - OSI model; Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) model; examples of devices, protocols, applications, and which OSI/TCP layer they belong to; TCP and User Datagram Protocol (UDP); well-known ports for most used purposes (not necessarily Internet); packets and frames Understand IPv4 - Subnetting, IPconfig, why use Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4), addressing, ipv4toipv6 tunneling protocols to ensure backward compatibility, dual IP stack, subnetmask, gateway, ports, packets, reserved address ranges for local use (including local loopback IP) Understand IPv6 - Subnetting, IPconfig, why use IPv6, addressing, ipv4toipv6 tunneling protocols to ensure backward compatibility, dual IP stack, subnetmask, gateway, ports, packets, reserved address ranges for local use (including local loopback IP) Understand names resolution - DNS, resource records, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS), steps in the name resolution process, HOSTS file, LMHOSTS file Understand networking services - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), Network Address Translation (NAT), firewalls, remote access, VPN Understand TCP/IP - Tools (such as ping), tracert, pathping, Telnet, IPconfig, netstat, reserved address ranges for local use (including local loopback IP), protocols	40-

Microsoft 98-366 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

You have a managed switch with servers connected to ports 1, 2, 3, and 4. An attacker gains access to the server on port 2 and installs software to monitor and record communications on the network.

Which statement describes the impact to network security?

a) The attacker can access all traffic going through the switch.
b) The attacker can access all traffic on the network.
c) The attacker can access traffic to and from the server on port 2 only.
d) The attacker can access all traffic on the subnet.

Answer: c

Question: 2

In which of the following situations, a Yagi antenna (or Yagi-Uda antenna) is used?

a) To enable laptops to connect to WAP.
b) To bridge Wireless Access Points (WAPs).
c) To increase the WLAN coverage area.
d) To connect wireless hosts to WAP.

Answer: b

Question: 3

Your Windows computer is configured to automatically receive an IP address and it also has Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) enabled.

You use the ipconfig command to view the TCP/IP settings on your computer and discover that it has an IP address of 0.0.0.0. What is most likely wrong?

a) The network Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server is down.
b) The TCP/IP protocol suite did not initialize during startup.
c) Windows cannot detect a connection to the network media.
d) There is no Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server available.

Answer: c

Question: 4

What are the advantages of an ISDN connection over a PSTN connection?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

a) It offers more bandwidth.
b) It provides end-to-end digital communications.
c) It provides a faster connection.
d) It requires an analog modem.

Answer: a, b, c

Question: 5

ADSL:

a) allocates more bandwidth for download traffic than for upload traffic.
b) provides less bandwidth than ISDN-BRI.
c) cannot be used to provide VPN access.
d) allocates more bandwidth for upload traffic than for download traffic.

Answer: a

Question: 6

Which of the following connectivity devices is used to extend a network on a purely mechanical basis?

a) Gateway
b) Switch
c) Router
d) Active hub

Answer: d

Question: 7

Which is the first step for a host to resolve a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) on a network that includes an authoritative Domain Name System (DNS) server?

a) Issue a DNS Name Query Request.
b) Check the FQDN against the local host name.
c) Check the FQDN against the DNS client resolver cache.
d) Issue a DNS Name Query Response.

Answer: b

Question: 8

How many channels does a T3 connection use?

a) 24
b) 1000
c) 672
d) 2

Answer: c

Question: 9

Which device operates at Layer 3 of the OSI model?

a) Repeater
b) Bridge
c) Router
d) Hub

Answer: c

Question: 10

Which type of firewall filtering would you configure to filter traffic based on packet content?

a) Application-level
b) Intrusion detectio
c) Port and address
d) Stateful inspection

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack Microsoft Networking Fundamentals 98-366 Exam:

- Getting details of the 98-366 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 98-366 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Microsoft provided training for 98-366 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 98-366 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 98-366 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.