[New 98-366 DumpsValid Braindump2go 98-366 Exam VCE and PDF 240Q Offer[Q34-Q44

2018/October Braindump2go Microsoft 98-366 Exam Dumps with PDF and VCE New Updated Today! Following are some new 98-366 Real Exam Questions:1.|2018 Latest 98-366 Exam Dumps (VCE & PDF) 240Q&As Download:https://www.braindump2go.com/98-366.html2.|2018 Latest 98-366 Exam Questions & Answers Download:https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1CM4rsv4LWfIts_cpIObhvXFBpgBpebnA?usp=sharingQUESTION 34Tracert is used to:A.   Manage routing tables dynamically.B.   Manage session-oriented connections between nodes.C.   Report the route taken by packets across an IP network.D.   Report the shortest route between different networks.Answer: CExplanation:In computing, traceroute (treacert) is a computer network diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path) and measuring transit delays of packets across an Internet Protocol (IP) network.QUESTION 35In which OSI layer does routing occur?A.   TransportB.   Network C.   Data LinkD.   PhysicalAnswer: BExplanation:In the seven-layer OSI model of computer networking, the network layer is layer 3. The network layer is responsible for packet forwarding including routing through intermediate routers.QUESTION 36What type of record does DNS use to find a mail service?A.   Service (SRV) DNS recordB.   Canonical (CNAME) DNS recordC.   Mail Exchanger (MX) DNS recordD.   Host (A) DNS recordAnswer: CExplanation:A mail exchanger record (MX record) is a type of resource record in the Domain Name System that specifies a mail server responsible for accepting email messages on behalf of a recipient's domain, and a preference value used to prioritize mail delivery if multiple mail servers are available. The set of MX records of a domain name specifies how email should be routed with the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).QUESTION 37The default gateway address identifies the:A.   Device that will connect the computer to the local network.B.   Device that will connect the computer to a remote network.C.   Server that will provide name services for the computer.D.   Server that will authenticate the user of the computer.Answer: BExplanation:A default gateway is the node on the computer network that the network software uses when an IP address does not match any other routes in the routing table.In home computing configurations, an ISP often provides a physical device which both connects local hardware to the Internet and serves as a gateway.QUESTION 38How many bits are there in an Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) address?A.   32B.   64C.   128D.   256Answer: CExplanation:IPv6 uses a 128-bit address, allowing 2^{128}, or approximately 3.4×10^{38} addresses, or more than 7.9×10^{28} times as many as IPv4, which uses 32-bit addressesQUESTION 39Which of the following is a public IP address?A.   10.156.89.1B.   68.24.78.221C.   172.16.152.48D. 192.168.25.101Answer: BExplanation:Incorrect:The private address space specified in RFC 1918 is defined by the following three address blocks:not D: 192.168.0.0/16The 192.168.0.0/16 private network can be interpreted either as a block of 256 class C network IDs or as a 16-bit assignable address space (16 host bits) that can be used for any subnetting scheme within the private organization. The 192.168.0.0/16 private network allows the following range of valid IP addresses:192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.254.Not A: 10.0.0.0/8The 10.0.0.0/8 private network is a class A network ID that allows the following range of valid IP addresses:10.0.0.1 to 10.255.255.254. The 10.0.0.0/8 private network has 24 host bits that can be used for any subnetting scheme within the private organization.Not C:172.16.0.0/12The 172.16.0.0/12 private network can be interpreted either as a block of 16 class B network IDs or as a 20-bit assignable address space (20 host bits) that can be used for any subnetting scheme within the private organization. The 172.16.0.0/12 private network allows the following range of valid IP addresses:172.16.0.1 to 172.31.255.254.Reference: Technet, Public and Private AddressesQUESTION 40What is the minimum cabling requirement for a 100BaseTX network?A.   Category 3 UTP cableB.   Category 5 UTP cableC.   Category 6 UTP cableD.   Multimode fiber cableAnswer: BExplanation:100BASE-TX is the predominant form of Fast Ethernet, and runs over two wire-pairs inside a category 5 or above cable.100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T were both designed to require a minimum of Category 5 cable and also specify a maximum cable length of 100 meters. Category 5 cable has since been deprecated and new installations use Category 5e.QUESTION 41Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is responsible for which two functions? (Choose two.)A.   Establishing network speed parametersB.   Verifying the client's patch levelC.   Negotiating algorithms to useD.   Exchanging key informationAnswer: CDExplanation: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.QUESTION 42Hotspot QuestionFor each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select

No. Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: Explanation:Since the leftmost three bits are reserved as "001" for Global unicast IPv6 addresses, the range of Global Unicast Addresses available now are from 2000 to 3FFF.21DA is a global unicast prefix.QUESTION 43Hotspot QuestionYou are trying to access a music sharing service on the Internet. The service is located at the IP address 173.194.75.105. You are experiencing problems connecting.You run a trace route to the server and receive the output shown in the following image:41 Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: Explanation:* traceroute (tracert) outputs the list of traversed routers in simple text format, together with timing information* Q: How is it possible for traceroute to timeout, yet the site will load fine in a browser?If a router along the way decides to not send the ICMP error message, you will get a timeout at that point in the traceroute.The router may pass on normal traffic, thus allowing your TCP-based http request to complete, but it may silently drop ICMP requests or errors, leaving your local traceroute process waiting and then timing out on that stop.QUESTION 44Hotspot QuestionFor each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: Explanation: Sometimes you will want to create a tunnel without encryption. The IPSEC protocols provide two ways to do this.

!!!RECOMMEND!!!1.|2018 Latest 98-366 Exam Dumps (VCE & PDF) 240Q&As

Download:https://www.braindump2go.com/98-366.html2.|2018 Latest 98-366 Study Guide Video: YouTube Video:

YouTube.com/watch?v=ePvujxRo38M