Free Questions for SC0-411 by certscare

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are reasons that a migration to IPv6 will take place?

Options:

A- IPv4 Address do not perform NAT efficiently

B- IPv4 Addresses are running out

C- IPv4 Routing Tables are too large

D- IPv4 Private addressing is insufficient

E- IPv4 Addresses cannot scale to very large networks

Answer:

B, C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following represent an IPv6 address?

Options:

A- FEDC.BA98.7654.3210.FEDC.BA98.7654.3210

B- FEDC:BA98:7654:3210:FEDC:BA98:7654:3210

C- 192.168.10.1

D- 192:168:10:1

E- FE:192.168.10.1:DC

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What is the bit length of an IPv6 address?

Options:

A- 16 bits

B- 24 bits

C- 48 bits

D- 64 bits

E- 128 bits

Answer:

E

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Recently you feel your network has been attacked by people sending out of spec packets to your firewall in order to get past the firewall rules. You have decided that you will capture all the packets on the firewall segment with network monitor to analyze the TCP headers for proper use. If you capture a packet that is the second part of a legitimate three way handshake, with a SEQ of 0xF8ADCCEA and an AQK of 0xD36077B0, what will the responding host send back in packet three of the three way handshake?

Options:

A- SEQ 0xD36077C9, ACK 0xF8ADCCEB

B- SEQ 0xD36077B0, ACK 0xF8ADCCEB

C- SEQ 0xD36077B1, ACK 0xF8ADCCEB

D- SEQ 0xD36077C9, ACK 0xF8ADCCE0

E- SEQ 0xD36077B0, ACK 0xF8ADCCE0

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As per the specifications of the RFC on TCP, identify from the list below the correct order of the Control Bits in the TCP header from the left to the right (i.e., in the order they are sent):

Options:

A- PSH, URG, ACK, RST, SYN, FIN

B- SYN, FIN, ACK, PSH, RST, URG

C- ACK, SYN, FIN, URG, PSH, RST

D- URG, ACK, PSH, RST, SYN, FIN

E- FIN, SYN, URG, ACK, PSH, RST

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The three-way handshake utilizes three steps, identified as: Step 1, 2 and 3, that take place between a client and a server in order to establish a TCP connection. In Step 2 of the three-way handshake, the Server is said to be performing:

Options:

A- An Active Open

B- A Passive Open

C- Both Active and Passive Open

D- A Passive Open, while simultaneously closing the Client's Active Open

E- An Active Open, while simultaneously closing the Client's Passive Open

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In order to properly manage the network traffic in your organization, you need a complete understanding of protocols and networking models. In regards to the 7-layer OSI model, what is the function of the Transport Layer?

Options:

A- The Transport layer allows two applications on different computers to establish, use, and end a session. This layer establishes dialog control between the two computers in a session, regulating which side transmits, plus when and how long it transmits.

B- The Transport layer manages logical addresses. It also determines the route from the source to the destination computer and

manages traffic problems, such as routing, and controlling the congestion of data packets.

C- The Transport layer packages raw bits from the Physical (Layer 1) layer into frames (structured packets for data). Physical addressing (as opposed to network or logical addressing) defines how devices are addressed at the data link layer. This layer is responsible for transferring frames from one computer to another, without errors. After sending a frame, it waits for an acknowledgment from the receiving computer.

D- The Transport layer transmits bits from one computer to another and regulates the transmission of a stream of bits over a physical medium. For example, this layer defines how the cable is attached to the network adapter and what transmission technique is used to send data over the cable.

E- The Transport layer handles error recognition and recovery. It also repackages long messages, when necessary, into small packets for transmission and, at the receiving end, rebuilds packets into the original message. The corresponding Transport layer at the receiving end also sends receipt acknowledgments.

Answer:

E

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In an ICMP Message, what is the function of the first eight bits?

Options:

A- To define the source port number

B- To define the type

C- To define the destination port number

D- To define the IP Version

E- To define the upper layer protocol

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Your network is a mixed environment of Windows, Linux, UNIX, and Novell computers. The routers are primarily Cisco and the network uses a T-1 to connect to the Internet. You are experimenting with setting up Telnet in a production environment for internal use only. So you configured Telnet on a server. You do not want this server to receive any requests from anywhere but the internal network. Therefore you have decided to block Telnet at the firewall. Which port will you block at the firewall?

Options:

A- 23

B- 25

C- 53

D- 80

E- 119

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your organization has created a multicast application that sends out sales reports to all the salespeople on a weekly basis. You are running a network sniffer to capture multicast packets during the testing of the application. Which IP address range is reserved for Multicast?

Options:

A- 224.0.0.0 /4

B- 169.254.0.0 /16

C- 172.16.0.0 /12

D- 192.168.0.0 /16

E- 10.0.0.0 /8

Answer:

A

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During your packet capture of traffic to check if your network is getting hit by a Denial of Service attack, you analyze TCP headers. You notice there are many headers that seem to have the same SEQ number, with the responding computer using different SEQ and ACK numbers in response. If you are analyzing a normal three-way handshake between two Windows 2000 nodes, and the first packet has a SEQ of 0x2F0CFFD2, what will the responding computer use as an ACK?

Options:

A- 1x2F0CFFF2

B- 0x2F0CFFF2

C- 1x2F0CFFD1

D- 0x2F0CFFD1

E- 0x2F0CFFD3

Answer:

E

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are trouble-shooting a Windows 2000 File Server. The trouble seems to be that some clients can establish sessions with the server while others cannot. You verify that networking components such as the network card and associated driver are installed and configured properly. To further aid your investigation you enable Network Monitor and configure it to capture all transmissions to and from the server. You start the capture and ping the loopback adapter and notice no activity in Network Monitor, even though the ping is successful. You then ping the IP address of your server, 10.0.10.236. Again, while the ping itself is successful, you notice that no packets have been captured by Network Monitor. You then call a co-worker and ask her to ping your server's IP address. Not only is the ping successful, but Network Monitor captures the packets. You then go to Microsoft's Technet web site to do some research about this matter and find the answer. Why were you unable to capture ping packets of your loopback adapter?

Options:

A- The loopback adapter was unplugged

B- The loopback adapter driver was for Windows 98

C- The BIOS on the motherboard was not configured to recognize the loopback adapter.

D- Loopback drivers bypass the network adapter card completely.

E- You need a cross-over cable when working with a loopback adapter.

Answer:

D