Exam Report: 10.3.7 Practice Questions

Date: 11/5/2019 4:15:10 pm
Time Spent: 1:54

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 20%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis ◉ Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

You are an administrator of a growing network. You notice the network you have created is broadcasting, but you cannot ping systems on different segments of your network. What device should you use to fix this issue?

- ○ Network hub
- ○ Range extender
- ◉ ~~Access point~~
- ➡ ○ Network bridge

Explanation

A network bridge is used to connect different segments of a network. A range extender increases the strength of a signal or widen the range a network can reach. An access point is used to broadcast the wireless network so users can access the network. A network hub is not very common today, but acts as a simple device that pushes data or traffic through to all users connected to the hub and would not be a good tool for connecting network segments.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 10.3.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm MCS10]

Question 2: Incorrect

You are configuring a wireless network with two wireless access points. Both access points connect to the same wired network. You want wireless users to be able to connect to either access point and have the ability to roam between the two access points.

How should you configure the access points?

- ○ Same SSID, same channel
- ➡ ○ Same SSID, different channel
- ◉ ~~Different SSID, same channel~~
- ○ Different SSID, different channel

Explanation

When you configure multiple access points as part of the same extended service set (ESS), configure both access points with the same service set identifier (SSID). The SSID is like a

network name and groups wireless devices together into the same logical network. All devices, including wireless clients, use the same SSID.

Wireless access points that are in the same area should use different channels. If the channels are the same or overlap, devices connected to one access point might interfere with devices connected to the other access point in locations where the signal overlaps.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 10.3.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP09_3-4 #1]

Question 3: Correct

You have configured a wireless access point to create a small network. You have configured all necessary parameters.

Wireless clients seem to take a long time to find the wireless access point. You want to reduce the time it takes for the clients to connect.

What should you do?

- (selected) Decrease the beacon interval.
- Create a wireless profile on the client.
- Change the channel on the access point to a lower number.
- Enable SSID broadcast.

Explanation

A *beacon* is a frame that the access point sends out periodically. The beacon announces the access point and the characteristics of the network (such as the SSID, supported speeds, and the signaling method used). To improve access times, decrease the beacon interval.

As long as clients are configured with the SSID, they will be able to locate access points even if the SSID is not broadcasted in the beacon. The beacon is still sent to announce the access point. Adding the SSID to the beacon does not change how often the beacon is broadcast.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 10.3.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP09_3-4 #2]

Question 4: Incorrect

You have configured a wireless access point to create a small network. For security, you have disabled SSID broadcast.

From a client computer, you try to browse to find the access point. You see some other wireless networks in the area, but cannot see your network.

What should you do?

- Enable the wireless card on the client.
- Set the channel on the client to match the channel used by the access point.
- (selected) Configure a profile on the wireless client.
- (selected) ~~Decrease the beacon interval on the access point.~~

Explanation

When the SSID broadcast is turned off, you must manually configure a profile on the client computer to identify the SSID of the access point. If you disable the SSID broadcast, you must statically configure wireless devices with the SSID before they can connect because they will be unable to dynamically detect the SSID.

A beacon is a frame that the access point sends out periodically. When you turn off SSID

broadcast, you prevent the access point from including the SSID in the beacon. On the client, the channel is typically detected automatically and is configured to match the channel used by the access point. In this scenario, the wireless card on the client is already enabled because you can see other wireless networks in the area.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 10.3.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP09_3-4 #3]

Question 5: Incorrect

You have a small wireless network that uses multiple access points. The network uses WPA and broadcasts the SSID. WPA2 is not supported by the wireless access points.

You want to connect a laptop computer to the wireless network. Which of the following parameters will you need to configure on the laptop? (Select two.)

- [ ] TKIP encryption
- [ ] Preshared key
- [ ] BSSID
- [ ] Channel
- [x] ~~AES encryption~~

Explanation

To connect to the wireless network using WPA, you need to use a preshared key and TKIP encryption. A preshared key used with WPA is known as WPA-PSK or WPA Personal.

AES encryption is used by WPA2. The channel is automatically detected by the client. The basic service set identifier (BSSID) is a 48-bit value that identifies an AP in an infrastructure network or a STP in an ad hoc network. The client automatically reads the BSSID and uses it to keep track of APs as they roam between cells.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 10.3.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm AP09PA_3-2 #12]