Date: 9/2/2016 NT-ROUND-28

**Network+**

**Quiz-1**

**Chapter-1**

**Answer the following questions**

1. Write the names of network topologies?
2. Describe three main network topologies?
3. What are LAN and WAN?
4. What are the disadvantages of BUS topology?
5. What is the term for a device that shares its resources with other network devices?

**Choose the correct answer**

**1.** You need a network that provides centralized authentication for your users. Which of  
the following logical topologies should you use?  
**A.** VLANs  
**B.** Peer-to-peer  
**C.** Client-server  
**D.** Mesh  
**2.** You need a topology that is scalable to use in your network. Which of the following  
will you install?  
**A.** Bus  
**B.** Ring  
**C.** Star  
**D.** Mesh  
**3.** Which of the following physical topologies has the most connections and is the least  
popular for LANs?  
**A.** Bus  
**B.** Start  
**C.** Ring  
**D.** Mesh  
**4.** In a physical star topology, what happens when a workstation loses its physical connection to another device?  
**A.** The ring is broken, so no devices can communicate.  
**B.** Only that workstation loses its ability to communicate.  
**C.** That workstation and the device it’s connected to lose communication with the  
rest of the network.  
**D.** No devices can communicate because there are now two unterminated network  
segments.  
**5.** Which type of WAN technology uses labels, which enables priority of voice though the  
network?  
**A.** VPN  
**B.** T1  
**C.** MPLS  
**D.** LAN  
**E.** Bus  
**6.** What is a logical grouping of network users and resources called?  
**A.** WAN  
**B.** LAN  
**C.** MPLS  
**D.** Host  
**7.** Which of the following is a concern when using peer-to-peer networks?  
**A.** Where to place the server  
**B.** Whose computer is least busy and can act as the server  
**C.** The security associated with such a network  
**D.** Having enough peers to support creating such a network  
**8.** Which of the following is an example of when a point-to-multipoint network is called for?  
**A.** When a centralized office needs to communicate with many branch offices  
**B.** When a full mesh of WAN links is in place  
**C.** When multiple offices are daisy-chained to one another in a line  
**D.** When there are only two nodes in the network to be connected  
**9.** Which of the following is an example of a LAN?  
**A.** Ten buildings interconnected by Ethernet connections over fiber-optic cabling  
**B.** Ten routers interconnected by Frame Relay circuits  
**C.** Two routers interconnected with a T1 circuit  
**D.** A computer connected to another computer so they can share resources  
**10.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of the star topology?  
**A.** When a port on the central concentrating device fails, the attached end device and  
entire network loses connectivity to the rest of the network.  
**B.** When the central concentrating device experiences a complete failure, all attached  
devices lose connectivity to the rest of the network.  
**C.** In a star topology, a more expensive type of host must be used compared to the  
host used when implementing a physical bus.  
**D.** It is more difficult to add stations and troubleshoot than with other topologies.  
**11.** What is a difference between a LAN and a WAN?  
**A.** WANs need a special type of router port.  
**B.** WANs cover larger geographical areas.  
**C.** WANs can utilize either private or public data transport.  
**D.** All of the above.  
**12.** Which of the following provides the most physical layout flexibility in a very large,  
geographically dispersed enterprise network?  
**A.** Bus topology  
**B.** LAN switch  
**C.** Star topology  
**D.** MPLS cloud network  
**13.** In what type of network are all computers considered equals and they do not share any  
central authority?  
**A.** Peer-to-peer  
**B.** Client-server  
**C.** Physical topology  
**D.** None of the above  
**14.** What advantage does the client-server architecture have over peer-to-peer?  
**A.** Easier maintenance  
**B.** Greater organization  
**C.** Tighter security  
**D.** All of the above  
**15.** Which of the following is an example of a hybrid network?  
**A.** Ethernet switch  
**B.** Ring topology  
**C.** Bus topology  
**D.** Star topology  
**16.** You have a network with multiple devices and need to have a smaller broadcast domain  
while working with a single device. Which of the following is the best solution?  
**A.** Use static IP addresses.  
**B.** Add more hubs.  
**C.** Implement more switches.  
**D.** Install a router.  
**17.** Which type of topology has the greatest number of physical connections?  
**A.** Point-to-multipoint  
**B.** Star  
**C.** Point-to-point  
**D.** Mesh  
**18.** What type of topology gives you a direct connection between two routers so that there  
is one communication path?  
**A.** Point-to-point  
**B.** Star  
**C.** Bus  
**D.** Straight  
**19.** Which network topology is a combination of two or more types of physical or two or  
more types of logical topologies?  
**A.** Point-to-multipoint  
**B.** Hybrid  
**C.** Bus  
**D.** Star  
**20.** When designing a network and deciding which type of network topology to use, which  
item(s) should be considered? (Select all that apply.)  
**A.** Cost  
**B.** Ease of installation  
**C.** Ease of maintenance  
**D.** Fault-tolerance requirements