

**CompTIA i-Net+
IK0-002**

**Demo Version
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Question 1.

Which network connectivity device connects dissimilar network technologies?

- A. Firewall
- B. Repeater
- C. Switch
- D. Gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

A gateway is used to connect dissimilar networks.

Firewall is used to protect the private network from the public network(Internet).

Repeater is used to magnify the signals when the maximum length of a media is exceeded.

Switch is used in star topology to provide the dedicated bandwidth at its every port.

Question 2.

Which TCP/IP protocol is the primary protocol used to transfer text and binary files on the Internet?

- A. HTTP
- B. HTTPS
- C. FTP
- D. LDAP

Answer: C

Explanation:

FTP protocol is used to transfer text and binary files on the Internet.

HTTP is used to transfer the web pages from web server to the client browser.

HTTPS is used to create a secure channel between the web server and the client browser with the help of SSL (Secure Socket Layer).

LDAP is a protocol that is used to query the directory services like active directory to find a particular information.

Question 3.

What is the most common method of retrieving information from Internet users?

- A. PERL
- B. An HTML form
- C. JAVA
- D. ActiveX

Answer: B

Explanation:

An HTML form is the easiest method to collect the information of the users on the Internet.

PERL is a language that executes at the server side.

JAVA is an also object oriented language that can be used in web applications.

ActiveX technology is also used in the Internet to enhance the functionality of the internet browsers like Internet Explorer.

Question 4.

For directory services access, which TCP/IP protocol can be used?

- A. IP
- B. LDAP
- C. FTP
- D. PPTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

LDAP is used for directory services access.

IP protocol is used on the Internet.

FTP protocol is also used on the Internet to transfer files from one host to another host.

PPTP protocol is used in secure VPN connectivity.

Question 5.

What is the most significant advantage of the JAVA language?

- A. History of implementation
- B. Ease of learning
- C. Cross-platform interoperability
- D. It is copyrighted

Answer: C

Explanation:

Java is a platform independent language and it can be used on almost all the OS platforms. Java is an object oriented language and is a bit difficult to learn.

All other choices are not the significant advantages of JAVA.

Question 6.

What is the default subnet mask for the IP address 189.203.40.99?

- A. 255.0.0.0
- B. 255.255.0.0
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 255.255.255.255

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is a class B IP address and the default subnet mask of the class B IP addresses is 255.255.0.0.

Question 7.

The maximum speed of a T3/E3 connection is?

- A. 1.25 Mbps
- B. 2.048 Mbps
- C. 43 Mbps
- D. 47 Mbps

Answer: D

Explanation:

E3 (E-3) carries 16 E1 signals with a data rate of 34.368 million bits per second. The T-3 line, providing 44.736 Mbps, is also commonly used by Internet service providers

Question 8.

Animation is supported by which kind of file image?

- A. TIFF
- B. JPEG
- C. GIF
- D. GIF89a

Answer: D

Explanation:

A GIF89a graphics file is an image formatted according to Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) Version 89a (July, 1989). There was an earlier Version, 87a, from May of 1987, but most images you will see on the Web have probably been created in the newer format. One of the chief advantages of the newer format is the ability to create an animated image that can be played after transmitting to a viewer page

The GIF (the original and preferred pronunciation is DJIF; it stands for Graphics Interchange Format) is one of the two most common file formats for graphic images on the World Wide Web. The other is the JPEG.

TIFF (Tag Image File Format) is a common format for exchanging raster graphics (bitmap) images between application programs, including those used for scanner images.

A JPEG (pronounced JAY-peg) is a graphic image file created by choosing from a range of compression qualities (actually, from one of a suite of compression algorithms).

Question 9.

Which of the following client-side scripting languages is supported commonly by browsers?

- A. PERL
- B. JavaScript
- C. JAVA
- D. CGI

Answer: B

Explanation:

JavaScript is an interpreted programming or script language from Netscape. It is somewhat similar in capability to Microsoft's Visual Basic, Sun's Tcl, the UNIX-derived Perl, and IBM's REX.

Perl (Practical Extraction and Reporting Language) is a script programming language that is similar in syntax to the C language and that includes a number of popular UNIX facilities such as SED, awk, and tr.

JAVA is a complete OOP language.

CGI is runs at the server side.

Question 10.

Which language was designed to integrate HTML with a data source?

- A. Visual Basic
- B. PERL
- C. C ++
- D. XML

Answer: D

Explanation:

XML (Extensible Markup Language) is a flexible way to create common information formats and share both the format and the data on the World Wide Web, intranets, and elsewhere.

Perl – Practical Extraction and Report Language – an interpretive language (requires an interpreter) that can be used to write CGI scripts and perform text processing tasks.

C++ and Visual basic are programming languages.

Question 11.

Which of the following describes PULL technology?

- A. Your browser requests a page from a web server and displays the page.
- B. A web server automatically delivers updates to the content of a web site to users' desktops.
- C. A web server notifies you of a change to the content of a specific websites.
- D. Web content updates are sent via email.

Answer: A

In a pull technology a request is made and then data is pulled from a site.

All other choices are the examples of Push technology.

Question 12.

Channel definition format helps to _____.

- A. Implement PUSH technology.
- B. Centralize web site management.
- C. Index search engine databases.
- D. Create a channel of input from web site visitors.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Channel Definition Format is an open specification that permits a web publisher to offer frequently updated collections of information, or channels, from any web server for automatic delivery to compatible receiver programs on PCs or other information appliances. Automatic means that the user need only choose the channel once, and thereafter, scheduled deliveries of information to the client will occur without further user intervention.

Question 13.

An architecture that allows the business to exchange information with another business privately is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. Extranet
- B. Internet
- C. Intranet

D. Private-net

Answer: A

Explanation:

In extranet only a limited number of persons have the information about your site.

In Intranet, your site is kept totally private from the external persons.

In Internet you site is publically available.

Question 14.

The only protocol that can be carried by SLIP is _____.

- A. DLC
- B. IPX
- C. IP
- D. SPX

Answer: C

Explanation:

SLIP only supports TCP/IP protocol while PPP supports multiple protocols.

Question 15.

To display protocol statistics and current TCP/IP connections, which command should be used?

- A. IPCONFIG
- B. NETSTAT
- C. TRACERT
- D. ARP

Answer: B

Explanation:

NETSTAT command is used to see the current statistics of TCP/IP protocol.

IPCONFIG is used to see the TCP/IP configuration of computers.

TRACERT is used to trace the path a packet uses to reach the destination.

ARP can be used to see the ARP cache.

Question 16.

The fastest transfer rate of data is offered by what technology?

- A. OC-1
- B. T1/E1
- C. T3/E3
- D. OC-3

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the given choices OC-3 has the fastest transfer rate of 155.52 Mbps.

OC-1 has 51.84 Mbps.

T1 has 1.544Mbps and E1 has 2.048 Mbps.

T3 has 44.736 Mbps and E3 has 34.368Mbps.

Question 17.

IP-address-to-MAC-address resolution is supplied by which command?

- A. ARP
- B. NETSTAT
- C. WINIPCFG
- D. TRACERT

Answer: A

Explanation:

IP-address-to-MAC-address resolution is supplied by ARP command.

NETSTAT command is used to see the current statistics of TCP/IP protocol.

WINCFG is used to see the TCP/IP configuration of a 9X computer.

TRACERT is used to trace the path a packet uses to reach the destination.

Question 18.

The first DNS server in a domain is called _____.

- A. Originator
- B. Forwarder
- C. Master
- D. Primary

Answer: D

Explanation:

The first DNS server in the domain is called the primary DNS server.

Originator and primary are not used DNS scenarios.

Forwarder are used to resolve DNS requests when a DNS server is unable to fulfill the client request.

Question 19.

What do you call the first DNS server?

- A. First
- B. Master
- C. Slave
- D. Primary

Answer: D

Explanation:

The first DNS server is called the primary, or the authoritative, DNS server of the zone.

Question 20.

Which type of service should you install to enable users to establish a command line session with your UNIX computer?

- A. Catalog
- B. List
- C. Telnet
- D. Directory

Answer: C

Explanation:

Telnet is a terminal emulation program that can be used to establish a command line session with a UNIX computer.

All other choices are not used in command line sessions.

Question 21.

Which of the following is always connected directly to the Internet backbone?

- A. LEC (Local Exchange Carrier)
- B. NAP (Network Access Point)
- C. ISP (Internet Service Provider)
- D. POP (Point of Presence)

Answer: D

Explanation:

A network access point (NAP) is one of several major Internet interconnection points that serve to tie all the Internet access providers together.

LEC (local exchange carrier) is the term for a public telephone company in the U.S. that provides local service.

An ISP (Internet service provider) is a company that provides individuals and other companies access to the Internet and other related services such as Web site building and virtual hosting. An ISP has the equipment and the telecommunication line access required to have a point-of-presence on the Internet for the geographic area served.

A point-of-presence (POP) is an access point to the Internet. A POP necessarily has a unique Internet Protocol (IP) address. Your Internet service provider (ISP) or online service provider (such as AOL) has a point-of-presence on the Internet and probably more than one. The number of POPs that an ISP or OSP has is sometimes used as a measure of its size or growth rate.

Question 22.

Which of these is a valid Class B address?

- A. 126.115.48.4
- B. 193.115.48.4
- C. 10.115.48.4
- D. 130.120.48.4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The valid range of class B addresses is from 128 to 191.

The valid range of class A addresses is from 1 to 126.

The valid range of class B addresses is from 192 to 223.

Question 23.

Which server should you troubleshoot if a user is experiencing problems with receiving e-mail?

- A. SMTP Server
- B. POP3 Server
- C. DHCP Server
- D. DNS

Answer: B

Explanation:

IMAP and POP are used to receive e-mail messages.

SMTP allows the sending of mail messages,

DHCP is used to assign TCP/IP settings dynamically.

DNS is used to resolve the host name to IP addresses or vice versa.

Question 24.

Your server has problem in receiving emails. What should you check?

- A. POP3 server
- B. SMTP server
- C. Web server
- D. FTP server

Answer: A

Explanation:

IMAP and POP are used to receive e-mail messages.

SMTP allows the sending of mail messages,

Web server is used to host web pages.

FTP is used for file transfers.

Question 25.

Which broadband relay method sends information in 53 bit cells and is known to operate from 155 Mbps to 622 Mbps and faster?

- A. Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN)
- B. Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)
- C. Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)
- D. Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)

Answer: C

Explanation:

ATM (asynchronous transfer mode) uses 53 byte cells for all transmissions, typically at speeds of 155Mbps.

ISDN is totally digital lines consisting of BRI and PRI.

SONET provides standards for a number of line rates up to the maximum line rate of 9.953 gigabits per second (Gbps). Actual line rates approaching 20 gigabits per second are possible. SONET is considered to be the foundation for the physical layer of the broadband ISDN (BISDN).

ADSL is generally offered at downstream data rates from 512 Kbps to about 6 Mbps.

Question 26.

Which network connection device enables users to communicate with a host that uses a different protocol stack than the client?

- A. Gateway
- B. Router
- C. Switch
- D. NAT

Answer: A

Explanation:

A gateway is used to connect dissimilar networks.

Router is used to define the best route for a packet to its destination.

Switch is used in star topology to provide the dedicated bandwidth at its every port.

NAT is used to translate the Private network IP packets into public IP packets or vice versa.

Question 27.

Which programming languages enable programmers to put cookies on client machines? (Select two)

- A. PERL
- B. XML
- C. Java Script
- D. SQL

Answer: A & C

Explanation:

PERL is a server-side programming language. PERL programs can be used to create cookies that are placed on the clients machines.

Java Script is a client side scripting language. Java Scripts can be programmed to put cookies on client machines.

A Cookie is a text file. It can be created via a Perl script, Javascript, Active Server Pages etc.

XML is a extended markup language.

SQL is a general purpose relational database programming language.

Question 28.

What will be the first entry into a DNS server's database?

- A. A
- B. MX
- C. DNS
- D. SOA

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SOA and NS resource records occupy a special role in zone configuration. They are required records for any zone and are typically the first resource records listed in files.

A record is used to map the host name to IP address.

MX record is used for mail exchanger.

Question 29.

During the design phase, one of your assistant brings up a graphic format she wishes to use. You explain to her that the format she intends to use is not supported in most browsers without an add-on program. What format were you discussing?

- A. JPEG
- B. BMP
- C. TIFF
- D. GIF

Answer: C

Explanation:

TIFF format is normally used in scanning and it requires an add-on program if you want to use it in a browser.

All other formats are supported in browsers without any add-on program or plug-in.

Question 30.

You are implementing a new encryption system for your network. Which of the following point-to-point protocols will support encryption?

- A. SLIP
- B. PPP
- C. ICMP
- D. DES

Answer: B

Explanation:

Only PPP supports encryption.

SLIP is an older protocol.

ICMP is used to test the connectivity of computers.

DES is a standard of encryption.