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Exam : **1T6-510**

Title : Troubleshooting with Sniffer Portable/Sniffer Distributed

Version : DEMO

1. A Novell aw?frame contains an 802.3 length field followed by a(n) _____.

A. SNAP header

B. IPX header

C. IP header

D. LLC header

Answer: B

2. The most common VLAN grouping technique is _____.

A. Protocol

B. Segment

C. Multicast

D. Port

Answer: D

3. The maximum legal size Ethernet frame (excluding exceptions) as captured by the Sniffer and displayed in a 10/100 Ethernet trace file is:

A. 1518

B. 1512

C. 1532

D. 1514

Answer: D

4. Which of the following best describes the function of the Transport layer of the OSI Reference Model?

A. Packet framing

B. Reports upper-layer errors

C. Connection management

D. Manages user sessions

Answer: C

5. The most common type of physical error seen in networks today is:

A. Electrical interference

B. Frame collisions

C. Hardware malfunction

D. Duplex mismatch

Answer: A

6. In the Sniffer Expert analyzer, the Service Objects relate to which layer of the OSI reference model?

A. Application

B. Presentation

C. Session

D. Transport

Answer: A

7. Which of the following is a valid filename to use when saving a trace file in the Sniffer with compression applied?

A. Compressed.cap

B. FTP.zip

C. Trace1.enc

D. TCP-error.caz

Answer: D

8. The frame type that contains a DLC Ethertype field is:

A. Novell aw?frame

B. Ethernet version Two

C. 802.3 frame

D. 802.3 with SNAP

Answer: B

9. An 802.3 frame contains an 802.3 length field followed by a(n) _____.

A. DLC Ethertype field

B. IP header

C. IPX header

D. LLC header

Answer: D

10. When physical errors occur they are often interpreted as data in the Sniffer. Key values to look for that may indicate a physical problem are:

A. AAAA

B. 5555

C. FFFF

D. All of the above

Answer: D

11. What OSI layer handles data encryption?

A. Application

B. Session

C. Presentation

D. Service

Answer: C

12. Delta time, such as 0.046.357, is read as:

A. hours.minutes.seconds

B. seconds.milliseconds.microseconds

C. milliseconds.microseconds.nanoseconds

D. microseconds.milliseconds.nanoseconds

Answer: B

13. In the Sniffer Expert analyzer, the Station Objects relate to which layer of the OSI reference model?

A. Session

B. Physical

C. Data Link

D. Network

Answer: D

14. In the Sniffer Expert analyzer, the Connection Objects relate to which layer of the OSI reference model?

A. Session

B. Transport

C. Network

D. Data Link

Answer: B

15. The interframe spacing in Fast Ethernet is _____.

A. 9.6 milliseconds

B. 96.0 nanoseconds

C. .96 microseconds

D. .96 milliseconds

Answer: C

16. A Jabber is a physical error frame that has:

A. A length that is not a multiple of 8 bits, and therefore cannot be unambiguously resolved into bytes

B. Random or garbage data added to the content of the frame, typically caused by a hardware fault

C. A legal frame size, but an invalid CRC

D. None of the above

Answer: B

17. When inspecting frames from a capture, start with the Decode _____ window.

A. Hex

B. Objects tab

C. Detail

D. Summary

Answer: D

18. Which of the following is recommended as part of the troubleshooting methodology?

A. Use the Expert and Summary window first

B. Use the Detail window first

C. Use a top-down approach

D. Use the Hex window first

Answer: A

19. If you are baselining the time it takes to download a 2 MB file, which of the following display options would help you determine the total download time?.

A. Relative time

B. Status column

C. Delta time

D. Absolute time

Answer: A

20. The Decode Summary window will _____

A. Display only Application layer protocols

B. Provide an overview of the captured frames

C. Only display legal size frames

D. Display runt or legal size frames but not oversize frames

Answer: B