

***** EXAMINATION *****

USING TRUNKING TO INCREASE BACKBONE PERFORMANCE

1. **When cascading switches, a reduction in performance can occur if:**
 - a) the backbone connection is not properly designed
 - b) non-blocking protocols are used
 - c) the ports are Ethernet
 - d) None of the above

2. **With repeating hubs,**
 - a) all stations on the network occupy the same collision domain
 - b) all stations on the network obey the rules for arbitrating access
 - c) both a and b
 - d) None of the above

3. **In a shared Ethernet,**
 - a) all stations share the same media
 - b) some stations share the same media
 - c) all stations do not share the same media
 - d) None of the above

4. **When repeating hubs are cascaded,**
 - a) there is perceivable change in network performance
 - b) there is no perceivable change in network performance
 - c) arbitration rules change
 - d) arbitration rules give precedent to the controller

5. **Switch ports:**
 - a) terminate collision domains
 - b) allow for increased distances over using repeating hubs
 - c) both a and b
 - d) None of the above

6. **With switch technology, traffic can be restricted to certain ports:**
 - a) once the switch learns the location of the station addresses
 - b) once the switch turns off other stations
 - c) once the switch finds a bottleneck
 - d) once the switch finds the backbone connection

7. **Switch fabric:**
- a) allows for a variable transfer of data frames from port to port
 - b) allows for the rapid transfer of data frames from port to port
 - c) allows for transfer of data frames given the protocol
 - d) None of the above
8. **A non-blocking switch is:**
- a) also called wire-speed if the switch fabric is fast enough
 - b) also called homogenous if the switch fabric is fast enough
 - c) also called high-wire if the switch fabric is fast enough
 - d) None of the above
9. **In Figure 1, the throughput is constrained by the data rate:**
- a) of switch A
 - b) of switch B
 - c) of port 8
 - d) All of the above
10. **A single switch operating at 1000 Mbps with twisted-pair ports:**
- a) can only have segment lengths of 20 meters each
 - b) can only have segment lengths of 40 meters each
 - c) can only have segment lengths of 60 meters each
 - d) can only have segment lengths of 100 meters each
11. **The network diameter can be increased by using:**
- a) better switches
 - b) longer cable
 - c) fiber optics
 - d) more stations
12. **Mid-span applications require:**
- a) one port
 - b) two ports
 - c) three ports
 - d) four ports
13. **The cost of the two-port model must be weighed against the:**
- a) flexibility of having one model to fit all applications
 - b) cost of the additional cable
 - c) cost of fiber optic cable
 - d) All of the above
14. **Switch ports usually handle 10/100 Mbps selection through:**
- a) backbone protocol
 - b) optical protocol
 - c) auto-negotiation protocol
 - d) twisted-pair technology

15. **To ensure the greatest throughput, the station ports**
- a) should be 100 Mbps and the backbone ports 100 Mbps
 - b) should be 100 Mbps and the backbone ports 1000 Mbps
 - c) should be 1000 Mbps and the backbone ports 100 Mbps
 - d) should be 1000 Mbps and the backbone ports 1000 Mbps
16. **Link Aggregation is also called:**
- a) spanning
 - b) concept trunking
 - c) scanning
 - d) parallel path protocol
17. **Trunking provides:**
- a) an incremental increase in backbone performance
 - b) for the elimination of cables
 - c) requires heavier cables
 - d) None of the above
18. **A disadvantage of trunking is:**
- a) loss of performance
 - b) inability to use fiber optics
 - c) loss of distance in cabling rules
 - d) loss of ports
19. **Poor Man's Redundancy:**
- a) provides for less cables
 - b) provides for easier port configuration
 - c) provides for failure of one of the cables
 - d) repairs the ports within a trunk
20. **When two ports fail and trunking has been used, the source of failure:**
- a) is located by observing the link integrity at each port
 - b) is located by shutting down the system
 - c) is located by eliminating the trunking
 - d) All of the above

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