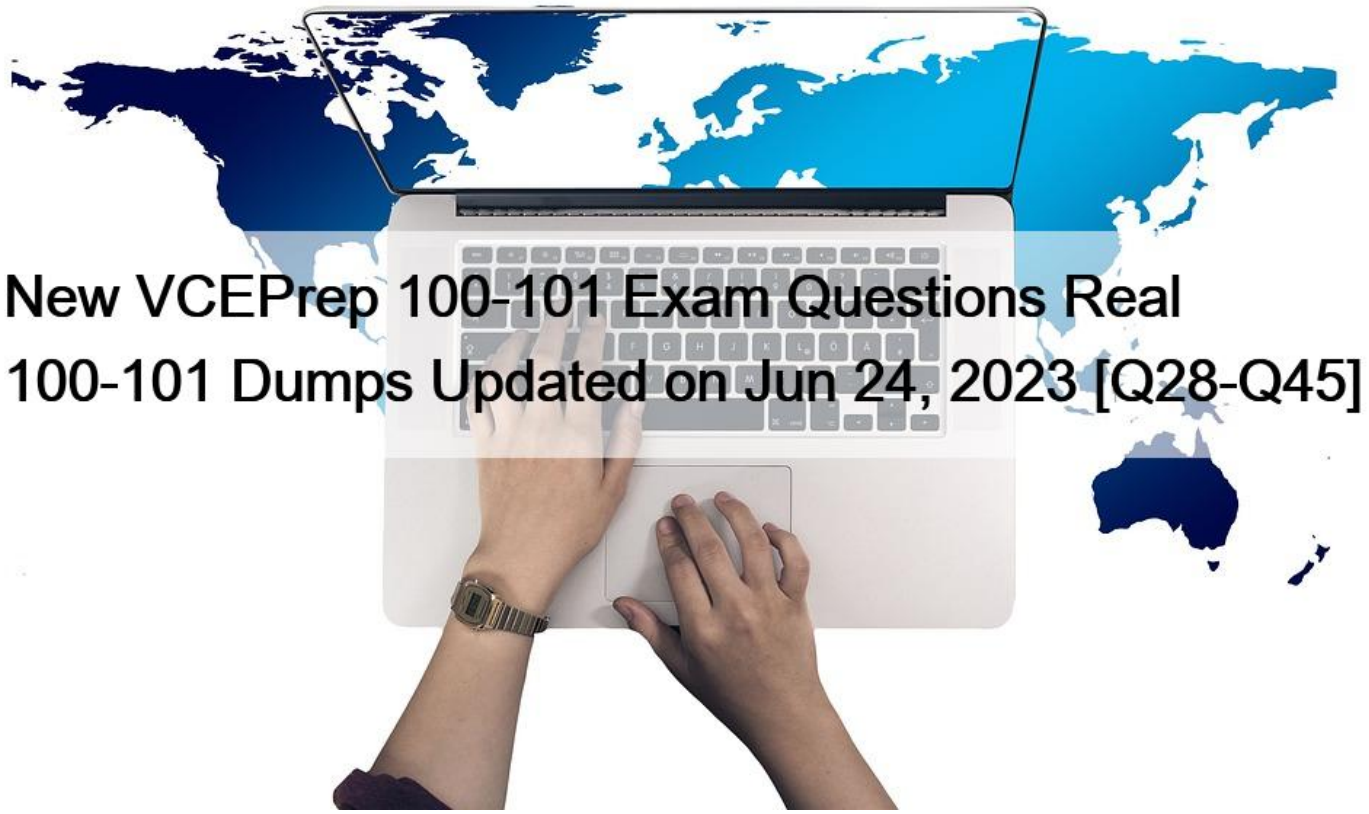
New VCEPrep 100-101 Exam Questions Real 100-101 Dumps Updated on Jun 24, 2023 [Q28-Q45



New VCEPrep 100-101 Exam Questions| Real 100-101 Dumps Updated on Jun 24, 2023
100-101 Braindumps – 100-101 Questions to Get Better Grades

QUESTION 28

Which two targeting features are available at the Ad Set level? (Choose 2)
* Placements
* Optimizations
* Bid Strategy
* Target Audience

QUESTION 29

Which characteristics are representative of a link-state routing protocol? (Choose three.)
* provides common view of entire topology
* exchanges routing tables with neighbors
* calculates shortest path

* utilizes event-triggered updates
* utilizes frequent periodic updates

Each of routers running link-state routing protocol learns paths to all the destinations in its

“area” so we can say although it is a bit unclear.

Link-state routing protocols generate routing updates only (not the whole routing table)

when a change occurs in the network topology so

Link-state routing protocol like OSPF uses Dijkstra algorithm to calculate the shortest path –

> .

Unlike Distance vector routing protocol (which utilizes frequent periodic updates), link-state

routing protocol utilizes event-triggered updates (only sends update when a change occurs)

->

QUESTION 30

How does TCP differ from UDP? (Choose two.)

* TCP provides best effort delivery.
* TCP provides synchronized communication.
* TCP segments are essentially datagrams.
* TCP provides sequence numbering of packets.
* TCP uses broadcast delivery.

TCP differs from UDP in the following ways:

TCP provides best effort delivery.

TCP provides synchronized communication.

TCP segments are essentially datagrams.

TCP provides sequence numbering of packets.

TCP uses broadcast delivery.

QUESTION 31

After years of advertising on TV, a branding advertiser wants to start running ads on the Facebook App. The advertiser has a TV ad with an emotional message to connect the brand with customers The TV ad lasts 30 seconds.

What is the best creative approach to run this campaign?

* Create a 15-second video ad with the content used on TV
* Create a 20 second video ad with a shorter version of the content used on TV
* Create a 15-second video ad that is vertical with the content used on TV
* Create a video ad with the content used on TV

QUESTION 32

Instructions

You can click on the grey buttons below to view the different windows.

Each of the windows can be minimized by clicking on the [-]. You can also reposition a window by dragging it by the title bar.

The "Tab" key and most commands that use the "Control" or "Escape" keys are not supported and are not necessary to complete this simulation.

Scenario

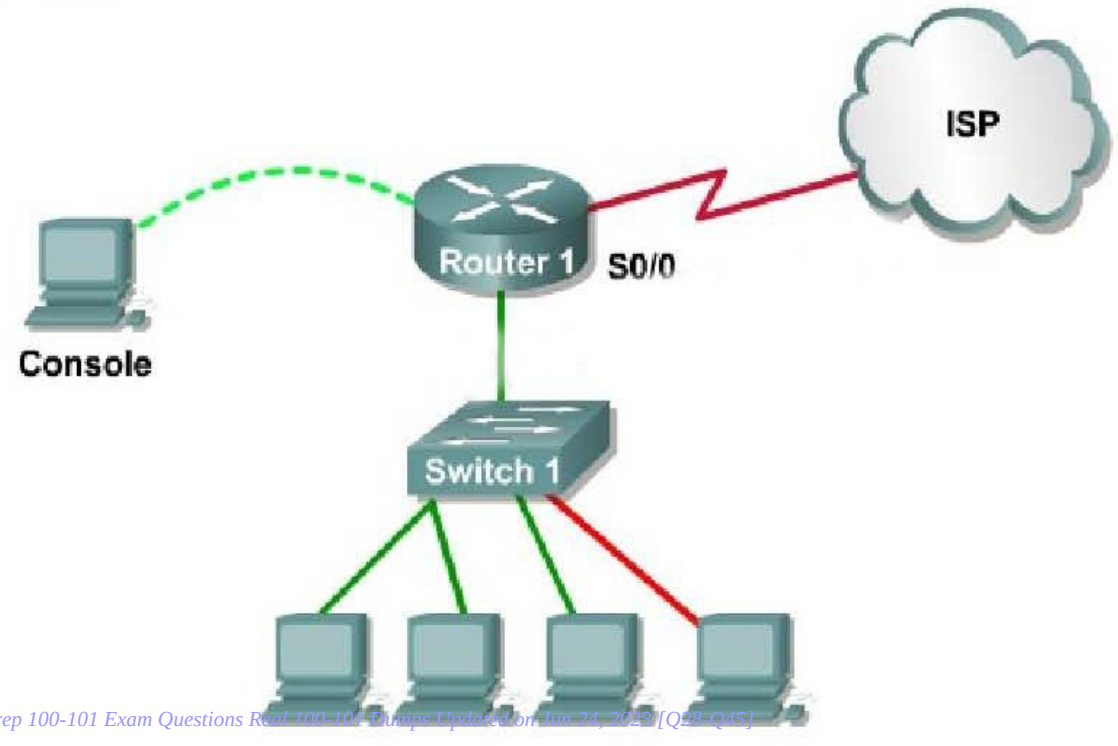
This task requires the use of various **show** commands from the CLI of Router1 to answer four multiple-choice questions. This task does **not** require any configuration.

NOTE: The show running-configuration and the show startup-configuration commands have been disabled in this simulation.

To access the multiple-choice questions, click on the numbered boxes on the right of the top panel.

There are 4 multiple-choice questions with this task. Be sure to answer all 4 questions before leaving this item.

Topology

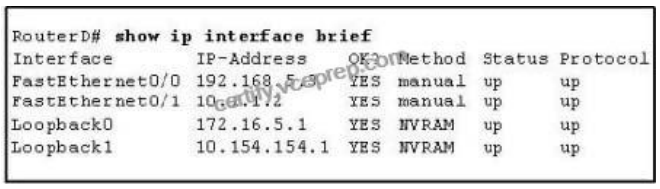


What is the bandwidth on the WAN interface of Router 1?
* 16 Kbit/sec
* 32 Kbit/sec
* 64 Kbit/sec
* 128 Kbit/sec
* 512 Kbit/sec
* 1544 Kbit/sec

Use the “show interface s0/0” to see the bandwidth set at 16Kbit/sec.

QUESTION 33

Refer to the exhibit.



Given the output for this command, if the router ID has not been manually set, what router ID will OSPF use for this router?
* 10.1.1.2
* 10.154.154.1
* 172.16.5.1
* 192.168.5.3

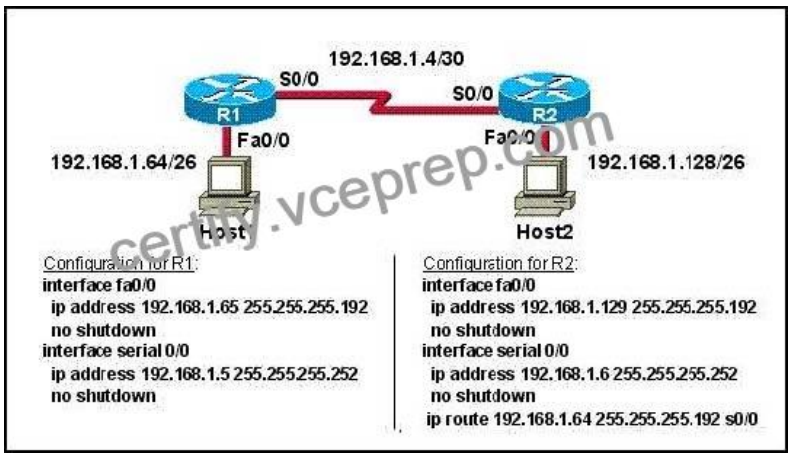
The highest IP address of all loopback interfaces will be chosen -> Loopback 0 will be chosen as the router ID.

QUESTION 34

How does TCP differ from UDP? (Choose two.)
* TCP provides best effort delivery.
* TCP provides synchronized communication.
* TCP segments are essentially datagrams.
* TCP provides sequence numbering of packets.
* TCP uses broadcast delivery.

QUESTION 35

Refer to the exhibit.



A technician pastes the configurations in the exhibit into the two new routers shown. Otherwise, the routers are configured with their default configurations.

A ping from Host1 to Host 2 fails, but the technician is able to ping the S0/0 interface of R2 from Host 1. The configurations of the hosts have been verified as correct. What could be the cause of the problem?
* The serial cable on R1 needs to be replaced.
* The interfaces on R2 are not configured properly
* R1 has no route to the 192.168.1.128 network.
* The IP addressing scheme has overlapping subnetworks.
* The ip subnet-zero command must be configured on both routers.

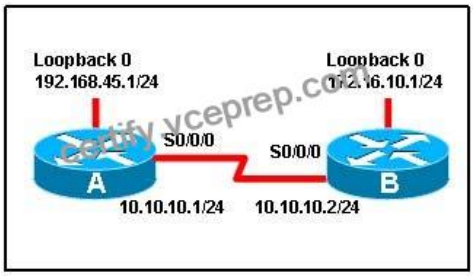
Explanation/Reference:

Without a static route pointing to host 2 network the router is unaware of the path to take to

reach that network and reply traffic cannot be sent.

QUESTION 36

Refer to the exhibit.



When running OSPF, what would cause router A not to form an adjacency with router B?
* The loopback addresses are on different subnets.
* The values of the dead timers on the routers are different.
* Route summarization is enabled on both routers.
* The process identifier on router A is different than the process identifier on router B.

Explanation/Reference:

To form an adjacency (become neighbor), router A & B must have the same Hello interval,

Dead interval and AREA numbers

QUESTION 37

Refer to the exhibit.

```
RouterD# show ip interface brief
Interface        IP-Address      OK? Method  Status Protocol
FastEthernet0/0  192.168.5.3     YES manual  up     up
FastEthernet0/1  10.0.1.2        YES manual  up     up
Loopback0        172.16.5.1      YES NVRAM   up     up
Loopback1        10.154.154.1    YES NVRAM   up     up
```

Given the output for this command, if the router ID has not been manually set, what router ID will OSPF use for this router?
* 10.1.1.2
* 10.154.154.1
* 172.16.5.1
* 192.168.5.3

Explanation The highest IP address of all loopback interfaces will be chosen -> Loopback 0 will be chosen as the router ID.

QUESTION 38

After setting up an ads account in Ads Manager, what must an advertiser have before implementing a Meta pixel?
* Instagram business account
* Phone number
* FacebookApp Shops
* Website

QUESTION 39

Why do large OSPF networks use a hierarchical design? (Choose three.)
* to decrease latency by increasing bandwidth
* to reduce routing overhead
* to speed up convergence
* to confine network instability to single areas of the network
* to reduce the complexity of router configuration
* to lower costs by replacing routers with distribution layer switches

OSPF implements a two-tier hierarchical routing model that uses a core or backbone tier known as area zero (0). Attached to that backbone via area border routers (ABRs) are a number of secondary tier areas. The hierarchical approach is used to achieve the following:

Rapid convergence because of link and/or switch failures

Deterministic traffic recovery

Scalable and manageable routing hierarchy, reduced routing overhead.

QUESTION 40

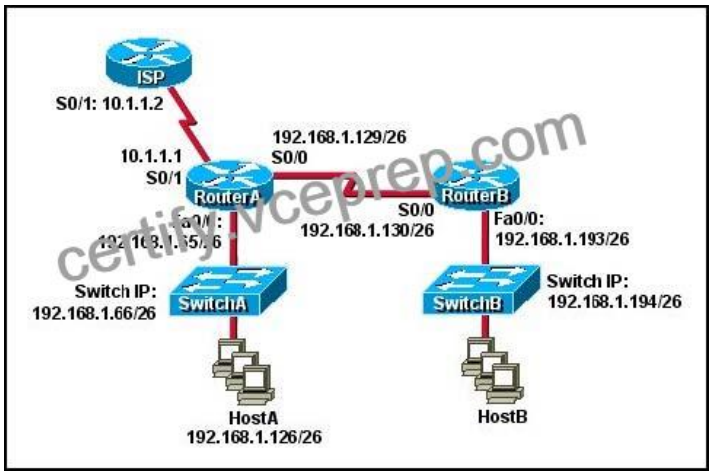
What is the purpose of assigning an IP address to a switch?
* provides local hosts with a default gateway address
* allows remote management of the switch
* allows the switch to respond to ARP requests between two hosts
* ensures that hosts on the same LAN can communicate with each other

Switch is a layer 2 device and doesn’t use network layer for packet forwarding. The IP address may be used only for administrative purposes such as Telnet access or for network management purposes.

Topic 4, IP Routing Technologies

QUESTION 41

Refer to the exhibit.



Which default gateway address should be assigned to HostA?
* 192.168.1.1
* 192.168.1.65
* 192.168.1.66
* 192.168.1.129
* 10.1.1.1
* 10.1.1.2

Explanation/Reference:

It should be one less than the switch IP to which it is connected so it will be B.

QUESTION 42

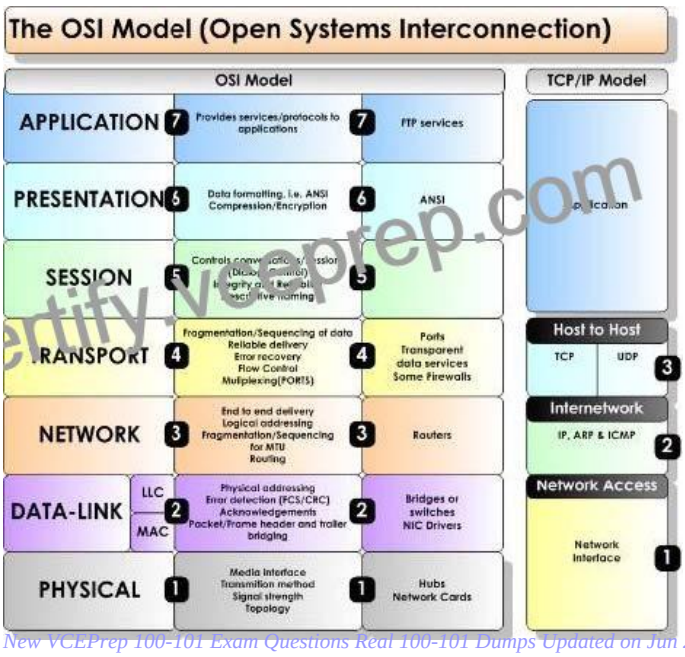
What does a host on an Ethernet network do when it is creating a frame and it does not have the destination address?
* drops the frame
* sends out a Layer 3 broadcast message
* sends a message to the router requesting the address
* sends out an ARP request with the destination IP address

In this case, it will send out an ARP request for MAC address of the destination IP (assuming it doesn’t already have it in its table) and then address it to the destination’s MAC address.

QUESTION 43

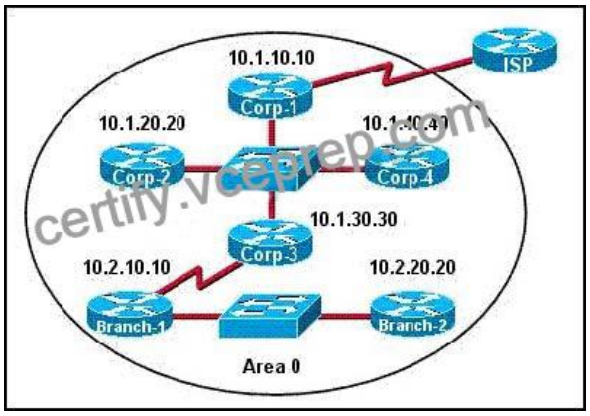
Which layer of the TCP/IP stack combines the OSI model physical and data link layers?
* Internet layer
* transport layer
* application layer
* network access layer

Explanation/Reference: The Internet Protocol Suite, TCP/IP, is a suite of protocols used for communication over the internet. The TCP/ IP model was created after the OSI 7 layer model for two major reasons. First, the foundation of the Internet was built using the TCP/IP suite and through the spread of the World Wide Web and Internet, TCP/IP has been preferred. Second, a project researched by the Department of Defense (DOD) consisted of creating the TCP/IP protocols. The DOD’s goal was to bring international standards which could not be met by the OSI model. Since the DOD was the largest software consumer and they preferred the TCP/IP suite, most vendors used this model rather then the OSI. Below is a side by side comparison of the TCP/IP and OSI models.



QUESTION 44

The internetwork infrastructure of company XYZ consists of a single OSPF area as shown in the graphic. There is concern that a lack of router resources is impeding internetwork performance. As part of examining the router resources, the OSPF DRs need to be known. All the router OSPF priorities are at the default and the router IDs are shown with each router.



Which routers are likely to have been elected as DR? (Choose two.)
* Corp-1
* Corp-2
* Corp-3
* Corp-4
* Branch-1
* Branch-2

There are 2 segments on the topology above which are separated by Corp-3 router. Each

segment will have a DR so we have 2 DRs.

To select which router will become DR they will compare their router-IDs. The router with highest

(best) router-ID will become DR. The router-ID is chosen in the order below:

+

The highest IP address assigned to a loopback (logical) interface.

+

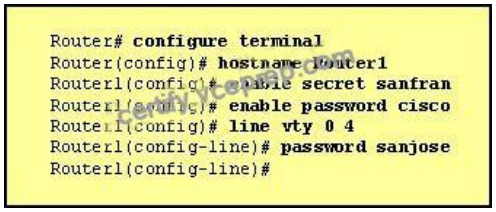
If a loopback interface is not defined, the highest IP address of all active router’s physical interfaces will be chosen.

In this question, the IP addresses of loopback interfaces are not mentioned so we will consider IP addresses of all active router’s physical interfaces. Router Corp-4 (10.1.40.40) & Branch-2

(10.2.20.20) have highest “active” IP addresses so they will become DRs.

QUESTION 45

Refer to the exhibit.



The network administrator made the entries that are shown and then saved the configuration. From a console connection, what password or password sequence is required for the administrator to access privileged mode on Router1?

* cisco
* sanfran
* sanjose
* either cisco or sanfran
* either cisco or sanjose
* sanjose and sanfran

The enable secret password takes precedence over the enable password, so sanfran will be used.

Facebook 100-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Determine the relationship between budget and estimated results- Explain the process to set up an ad account

Topic 2- Explain the importance of matching business goals to Meta campaign objectives- Determine the Meta campaign objective to achieve business goalsTopic 3- Identify the steps to establish a business presence on Facebook and Instagram- Given a scenario, determine the appropriate ad formatsTopic 4- Identify how Meta protects user data privacy and common ad policies - Identify mobile creative best practicesTopic 5- Identify settings available at the campaign, ad set, and ad level- Identify the difference between an ad and a page post

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