



Examination Answer Book

12 Pages

Instructions to candidates

1. Please give the information requested in the boxes below.
2. Enter you name in the space provided to the right and seal to hide your name.
3. The answers must be **legibly** written. The Examiners can either ignore illegible script or have it typed and the expense of typing charged to the candidate.
4. Write your answers in ink.
5. Begin each answer on a fresh page. Do all rough work in the answer book and cross it through.
6. No part of this book is to be torn out; it must be handed in complete.
7. If more books than one are used, fasten them together using the tags available from the invigilator(s).
8. Every book must be handed in. In no circumstances may answer books, used or unused, be taken out of the examination venue.

1	Student Number	1302898
2	Title of Examination Paper	Local Area Neubank.
3	Module Code	ACC5502
4	Date and Time of Examination	9th May 2016
5	Examination Venue	LH12
6	Seat Number	7
7	Number of Answer Books handed in	1, 2, 4.

List the numbers of the questions you have attempted	Office Use
1	14
2	1
4	1
Total	16/75

21%.

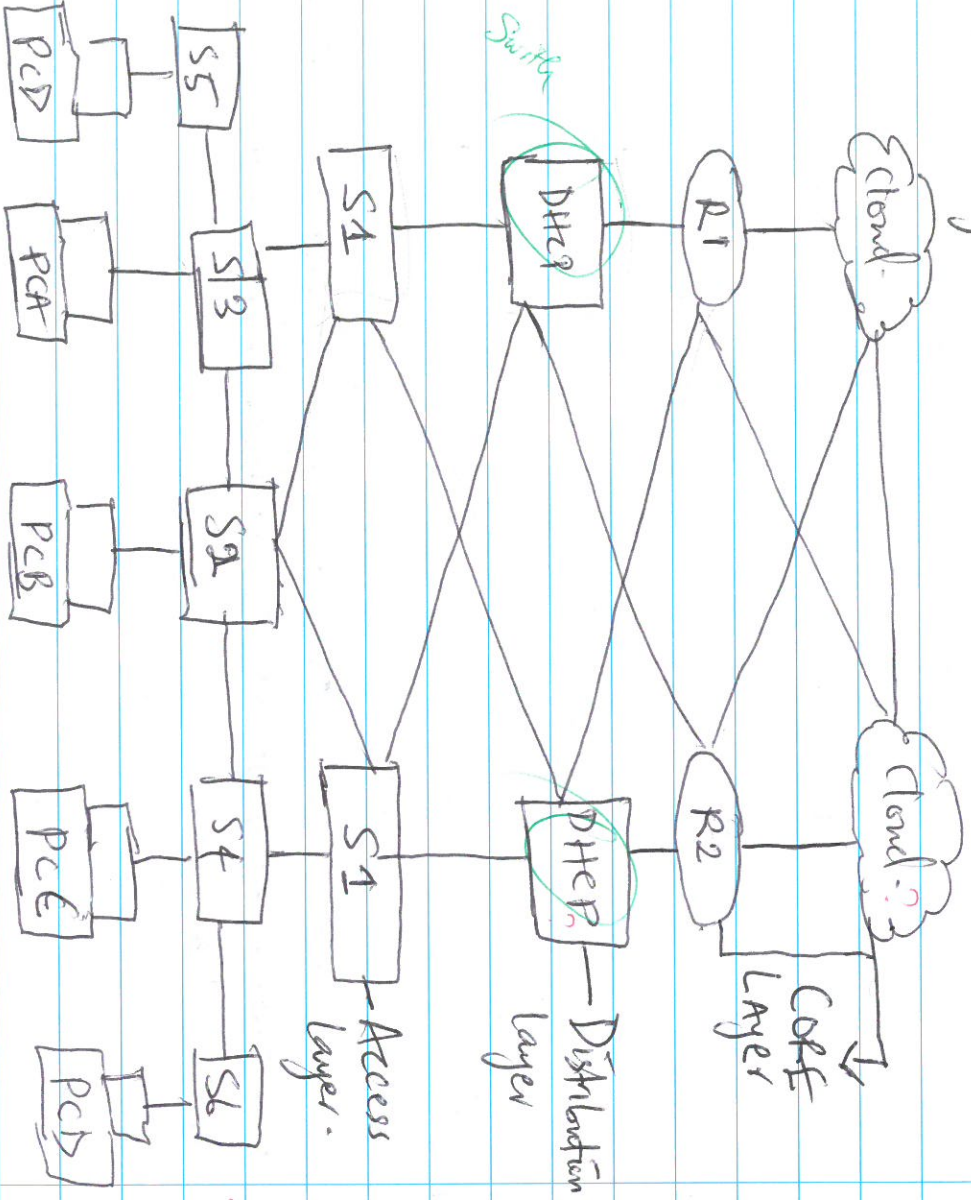
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PULL & TEAR

(1) In an hierarchical networking design,

In a hierarchy networking design, they are three layers which are mostly identified in a networking design. These three layers are;

- * Core layer -
- * distribution layer.
- * Access layer.



(2)

Core layers:- the Core layer in a networking design simply refers to the first layer of an hierarchy where the connection is being transferred ~~through~~ from the Cloud or Internet, allowing the frames from Source MAC address to be transferred to the destination layer.

(1)

- aggregating Dist. layer device traffic
- Highspeed switching.

* Distribution layer :- The frames are being collected and opened up from the DTE, given access to locate its destination IP address or Mac address. The distribution layer is the second level in a hierarchal network design. and it is the

(2)

* Access layer :- The access layer is the final stage of the hierarchy which allocates the destination of every information from every information after the packets and has been broken down into from the Mac address. However, the data are mainly discovered from the routing table, which consist of the destination IP address and the source IP address.

(1)

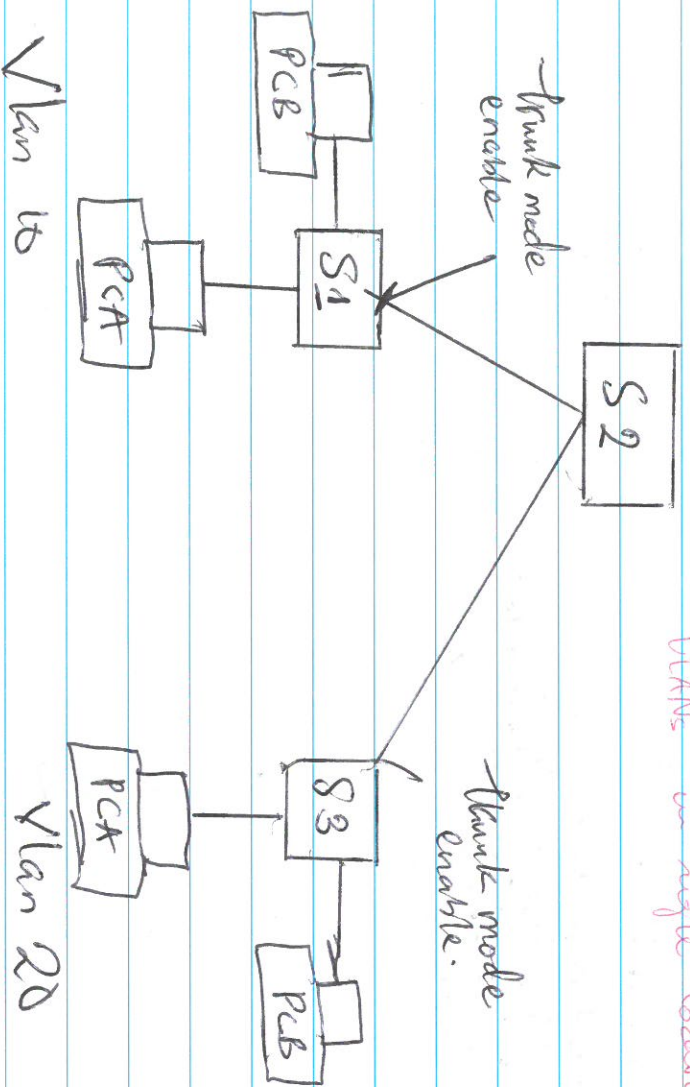
(B)

~~What~~ VLAN?

~~What~~ ~~is~~ ~~this~~ ~~Vlan~~ which is formally known as Virtual Area Network. is the communication of networks from one prospect to the other. ~~The~~ Vlan's are usually being

✓

Switch Shows Multiple
VLANs in right location



What is Vlan?

Vlan is a type of network that ~~enable~~ free flow of communication of ~~sever~~ from one prospect to the other. They are however various types of vlan, which are

- * Data Vlan. Native Vlan :- 802.1q
- * Default Vlan. Management Vlan.
- * Management Vlan. Data Vlan. Default Vlan. And Vlan.

Vlan are usually assigned to a single network and to allow from ~~for~~ one single area network as the topology, a trunk mode is said to be assigned on the switchport interfaces. ~~When the default Vlan the~~ Command used to assign a Vlan to an area network is

int Vlan.
IP address, Subnet mask
exit.

Benefits of Vlan:-

- * It creates Redundancy.
- * Security.
- * Performance.
- * IT staff efficiency.
- * Flexibility.

Mitigation of Broadcast Storm
Simpler Policy Management
Cost Reduction

(14)

2

(13)

VTP:-

* VTP domain:- This is the source where the data is being ~~trans~~ transferred through the cables and ports to the destination where it has been directed to.

(1)

* VTP clients:- The VTP clients ~~are~~ is the destination which awaits for the data or information which has been requested from the server and directed to the Domain.

* VTP Pruning:-

4

A

~~Method~~

- * Consistency
- * Flow of Communication

C

- Net. Security
- Consistent legally registered add. scheme.
- Increased flexibility of com. to public net.

C

The DHCP server cannot get ~~from~~ ^{give} an IP address ~~to~~ ^{because} the routing table of the DHCP does not have the IP address of ~~the~~ location of host 1. However, host 1 will send a request ~~to~~ to the dhcp, i.e. DHCP discover, to discover and the dhcp server will allocate where ~~from~~ the communication is coming from and save it to the routing table