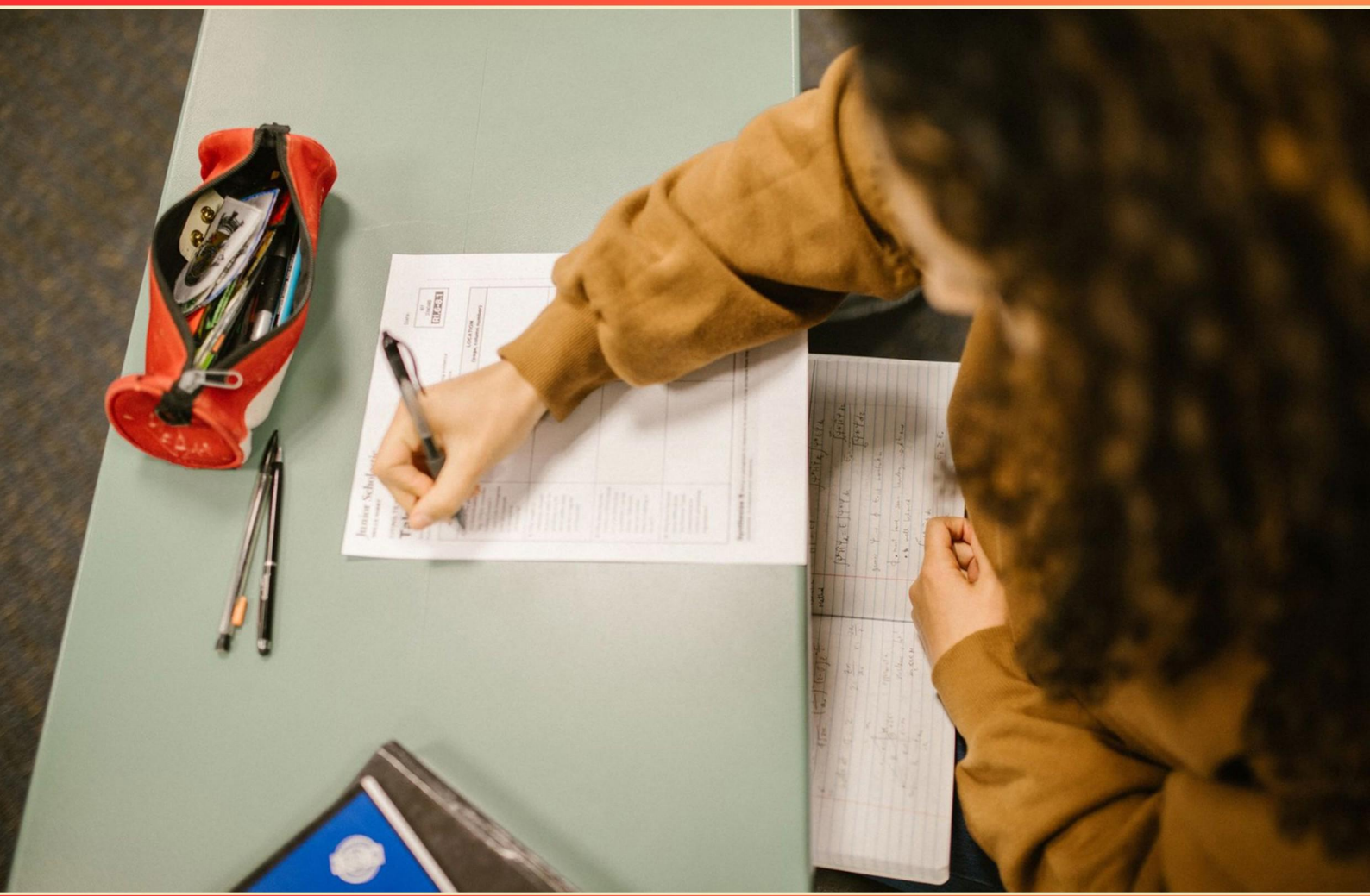
FSNA READINESS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is the maximum distance for Ethernet over Twisted Pair cabling?

A. 10 meters

B. 1000 meters

C. 100 meters

D. 100 kilometers

2. PAT stands for which of the following?

A. Port Address Translation

B. Packet Address Translation

C. Port API Translation

D. Protocol Address Translation

3. Which UC component connects the Voice over IP system to the Public Switched Telephone Network?

A. UC Device

B. UC Router

C. UC Gateway

D. UC Server

4. Link-state routing protocols compute shortest paths using which algorithm?

A. Dijkstra's

B. Bellman-Ford

C. Floyd-Warshall

D. Prim

5. Which term describes a decoy system designed to entice attackers and study their methods, typically deployed as a single host?

A. Honeynet

B. Sandbox

C. Honeypot

D. Trap Network

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6. Switches exchange which type of messages with other switches to communicate about STP?

A. Spanning Tree Data Unit

B. Topology Protocol Data Unit

C. Bridge Protocol Data Unit

D. Root Protocol Data Unit

7. Which device is tested with a loopback connector during WAN troubleshooting?

A. IDF

B. CSU/DSU

C. Wireless LAN Controller

D. Demarc

8. Full Duplex communication is when a node can receive and transmit at the same time.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Only on half duplex

9. BPDU messages are used to communicate which kind of information in STP?

A. Spanning Tree topology information

B. IP routing information

C. VLAN IDs

D. MAC address mapping

10. Which storage approach provides file-level access over IP networks?

A. NAS

B. SAN

C. iSCSI

D. Cloud storage

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Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum distance for Ethernet over Twisted Pair cabling?

A. 10 meters

B. 1000 meters

C. 100 meters

D. 100 kilometers

Ethernet over twisted pair is designed with a fixed maximum cable length per link to maintain signal quality and timing for reliable communication. For copper Ethernet standards, that limit is 100 meters between devices (or between a device and a switch/hub) on a single segment. Going beyond 100 meters would degrade the signal or violate timing rules, so longer distances are achieved by adding regenerators or, more commonly, by using switches to create multiple shorter segments. The other distances listed (10 meters, 1000 meters, 100 kilometers) do not fit the standard copper Ethernet per-segment limit. Therefore, 100 meters is the maximum.

2. PAT stands for which of the following?

A. Port Address Translation

B. Packet Address Translation

C. Port API Translation

D. Protocol Address Translation

PAT is about multiplexing many devices on a private network through a single public IP by using different port numbers to distinguish each connection. This lets multiple internal hosts share one address while still keeping each session separate, which is exactly what Port Address Translation does. In practice, this is a common form of NAT called NAT overload, where the router translates internal private addresses and ports to a single public IP with unique ports for each connection. The term PAT specifically refers to Port Address Translation, not to any other phrasing. The other options aren't standard terms in networking: Packet Address Translation would imply translating per packet in a way that isn't how NAT/PAT operates; Port API Translation isn't a recognized concept; Protocol Address Translation isn't used in place of PAT.

3. Which UC component connects the Voice over IP system to the Public Switched Telephone Network?

A. UC Device

B. UC Router

C. UC Gateway

D. UC Server

Connecting Voice over IP to the Public Switched Telephone Network requires a bridge that handles interworking between IP-based voice and the traditional circuit-switched network. A UC Gateway performs this role, translating signaling and media so calls can move between the VoIP system and PSTN (for example, converting SIP to PSTN signaling and handling any necessary transcoding or protocol adaptation). This gateway is the mechanism that actually connects the two different networks. The other components don't serve this bridging function: a UC Device is an endpoint for users, a UC Router focuses on IP packet routing, and a UC Server provides UC services but is not the network interconnection to the PSTN.

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4. Link-state routing protocols compute shortest paths using which algorithm?

A. Dijkstra's

B. Bellman-Ford

C. Floyd-Warshall

D. Prim

Link-state routing protocols build a complete view of the network and then determine routes by a single-source shortest-path calculation on that graph. Dijkstra's algorithm fits this approach because it efficiently computes the minimum-cost path from the origin to every other node in a graph with non-negative link costs, giving the exact routes that a router uses to populate its forwarding table. Bellman-Ford is associated with distance-vector routing and can handle certain anomalies, but it's slower and can be less scalable for larger networks. Floyd-Warshall finds shortest paths between all pairs of nodes, which is more than a single-router needs and isn't how a router computes its own next hops. Prim, on the other hand, finds a minimum spanning tree, which isn't about selecting the best routes to destinations. With link-state, applying Dijkstra's algorithm ensures consistent, optimal routing across the network.

5. Which term describes a decoy system designed to entice attackers and study their methods, typically deployed as a single host?

A. Honeynet

B. Sandbox

C. Honeypot

D. Trap Network

A decoy system designed to lure attackers and study their methods is a honeypot. It is placed in the environment to attract intruders, allowing defenders to observe attack techniques, tools, and behaviors in a controlled setting without risking real assets. When described as a single host, it means the honeypot operates as an isolated, individual system rather than a network of decoys. That networked concept is a honeynet, which captures attacker activity across multiple hosts. A sandbox, while also an isolated environment, is used to safely run and analyze suspicious software or code rather than to entice and study real attackers in a live scenario. Trap network isn't a standard term in this context. So the best fit for a single-decoy lure is a honeypot.

6. Switches exchange which type of messages with other switches to communicate about STP?

A. Spanning Tree Data Unit

B. Topology Protocol Data Unit

C. Bridge Protocol Data Unit

D. Root Protocol Data Unit

Spanning Tree Protocol communicates using Bridge Protocol Data Units. A BPDU carries the topology information switches need to run STP, such as the identity of the root bridge, the cost to reach that root, and the transmitting bridge's ID and port. With this data, each switch can select its root port (the best path toward the root) and determine which ports should be designated on each network segment, building a loop-free tree. There are two BPDU flavors: the configuration BPDU used to establish the tree, and the topology-change BPDU used to signal changes. The correct term for these messages is Bridge Protocol Data Unit. Other terms listed aren't used to describe STP messages.

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7. Which device is tested with a loopback connector during WAN troubleshooting?

A. IDF

B. CSU/DSU

C. Wireless LAN Controller

D. Demarc

Loopback testing in WAN troubleshooting focuses on verifying the integrity of the digital link by looping the transmitted signal back into the receiver to check the hardware and interface. The device you test with a loopback connector is the CSU/DSU because it terminates the provider's digital line (such as a T1/E1) at the customer premises and exposes the line interface where transmit and receive paths can be directly checked. Using a loopback adapter at the CSU/DSU lets you confirm that the device can transmit, clock, and encode signals correctly and that cabling and connectors up to that point are sound. If the loopback test passes, the issue is likely beyond the CSU/DSU; if it fails, the fault lies with the CSU/DSU or its immediate interface. The other devices are associated with LAN or boundary functions rather than the WAN line interface: an IDF is a LAN cabling distribution point, a Wireless LAN Controller handles wireless traffic, and a demarc is simply the boundary between provider and customer, not the equipment you typically loop back for WAN diagnostics.

8. Full Duplex communication is when a node can receive and transmit at the same time.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Only on half duplex

Full duplex means you can send and receive at the same time. That's exactly what the statement describes, so it's true. In a full duplex setup, the communication path is arranged so both directions work simultaneously—often with separate channels or two wires/fibers, one for each direction. This allows a node to transmit while it is also receiving. By contrast, half duplex requires switching between transmitting and receiving, and simplex allows only one-way transmission. For example, a traditional phone call lets both ends speak and listen at the same moment, illustrating full duplex. Many Ethernet links and advanced wireless technologies implement full duplex to enable true bidirectional communication. So, the answer true reflects the capability of simultaneous two-way data flow.

9. BPDU messages are used to communicate which kind of information in STP?

A. Spanning Tree topology information

B. IP routing information

C. VLAN IDs

D. MAC address mapping

BPDU messages in STP carry information about the spanning-tree topology, enabling switches to converge on a loop-free path to the root bridge. They share the root bridge identity, the cost to reach the root, and the sender's bridge and port identifiers, which allows each switch to determine which port should be the root port and which ports on each segment should be designated. This topology data lets the network pick the best paths and block redundant ones to prevent loops, updating as changes occur. These BPDUs aren't used for IP routing information—that's handled by routing protocols like OSPF or BGP. They also aren't for carrying VLAN IDs, which are managed by VLAN tagging, nor for MAC address mappings, which are learned and stored in the switch's MAC address table.

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10. Which storage approach provides file-level access over IP networks?

A. NAS

B. SAN

C. iSCSI

D. Cloud storage

File-level access over IP networks is provided by NAS. A NAS device acts as a dedicated file server on the network and exposes shared folders using standard file protocols such as NFS (common on Unix/Linux) and SMB/CIFS (used by Windows). Clients connect over Ethernet, browse directories, and read or modify files directly through those shares, with the NAS managing permissions and metadata. This is different from block-storage approaches like SAN or iSCSI, which present raw storage blocks to a server and require the host to manage a file system on top of them. Cloud storage generally uses object storage or file gateways accessed via APIs rather than traditional network file shares. Because NAS is specifically built to deliver file-level access over IP networks, it's the best fit for that requirement.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://fsnareadiness.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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