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# AVIXA ANP

**AVIXA Audiovisual Network Professional**

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## Question: 1

IGMP Snooping

- A. Multiplex the audio and video streams into a single transport stream. This process combines multiple elementary streams into a synchronized stream, ensuring proper timing and sequencing of audio and video data.
- B. The fifth layer in the OSI model. This layer establishes and maintains communication between two nodes on the network. It can be considered the "traffic cop" for network communications.
- C. IEEE 802.3bt: Provides up to 100W of power over Cat5 or better cabling. Incorporates PoE Class 7(75W) and Class 8(90W).
- D. IGMP snooping keeps track of the users that want to receive the multicast and only sends the traffic to them, thus saving bandwidth versus a broadcast situation.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 2

When multiple users access audio or video files simultaneously, especially large files, it can cause network congestion. Network congestion occurs when the network's capacity is exceeded, leading to slower data transfer speeds, latency, and buffering issues. Formats with high data rates or large file sizes can contribute to network congestion.

- A. Network Congestion
- B. Network Under-utilization
- C. Channel Overlap
- D. Transport Layer

**Answer: A**

## Question: 3

Transport Layer Security (TLS)

- A. Software-defined networking (sdn) is an approach that separates the control plane from the data plane in the network infrastructure. sdn allows for centralized management and configuration of the network through software controllers.
- B. A Presentation layer protocol that encrypts data at the source and decrypts data at the destination, hiding its contents during transport.

C. A wired networking standard that allows electrical power to be sent along with data over standard Ethernet cables.

IEEE Standard 802.3af (T1), 802.3at (T2), and 802.3bt (T3&T4)

D. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol that guarantees reliable and ordered delivery of data packets. TCP establishes a connection between the sender and receiver, ensuring all data packets are received, and in the correct order.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 4

The third layer in the OSI model. Protocols in this layer translate network addresses into their physical counterparts and decide how to route data from the sender to the receiver.

- A. Data Link Layer
- B. Physical Layer
- C. Transport Layer
- D. Network Layer

**Answer: D**

### Question: 5

AES67 is an audio interoperability standard developed by the Audio Engineering Society (AES) that:

- Allows for high-quality audio streaming between different networked audio devices using different audio protocols.
- Defines a common audio format and a set of protocols for audio synchronization, media clock distribution, and session description.
- Enables compatibility and interoperability between various audio networking technologies.

- A. Software Defined Video over Ethernet (SDVoE)
- B. File Size
- C. Dante
- D. AES67

**Answer: D**

### Question: 6

Energy-Efficient Ethernet (EEE)

- A. IEEE 802.3az: Energy-Efficient Ethernet (EEE) is a set of enhancements that reduce power consumption during periods of low data activity. AKA Green Ethernet.
- B. A wired networking standard that allows electrical power to be sent along with data over standard ethernet cables.
- ieee standard 802.3af (t1), 802.3at (t2), and 802.3bt (t3&t4)
- C. Software-defined networking (sdn) is an approach that separates the control plane from the data plane in the network infrastructure. sdn allows for centralized management and configuration of the network through software controllers.
- D. Tcp is a connection-oriented protocol that guarantees reliable and ordered delivery of data packets. tcp establishes a connection between the sender and receiver, ensuring all data packets are received, and in the correct order.

**Answer: A**

### Question: 7

A wired networking standard that allows electrical power to be sent along with data over standard Ethernet cables.

IEEE Standard 802.3af (T1), 802.3at (T2), and 802.3bt (T3&T4)

- A. Dynamic frequency Selection (dfs)
- B. Virtual private Network (vpn)
- C. Power over Ethernet (PoE)
- D. Network device Interface (ndi)

**Answer: C**

### Question: 8

The second layer in the OSI model. This layer bridges the networking media with the Network layer. Its primary function is to divide the data it receives from the Network layer into frames that can then be transmitted by the Physical layer.

- A. Physical Layer
- B. Network Layer
- C. Transport Layer
- D. Data Link Layer

**Answer: D**

### Question: 9

The lowest, or first, layer of the OSI model. Protocols in this layer generate and detect signals so as to transmit and receive data over a network medium. These protocols also set the data transmission rate and monitor data error rates, but do not provide error correction.

- A. Network Layer
- B. Transport Layer
- C. Data Link Layer
- D. Physical Layer

**Answer: D**

### Question: 10

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

A. UDP is a connectionless transport protocol that provides a lightweight and low-latency method for transmitting data packets over IP networks.

UDP is commonly used for real-time applications like live video streaming or VoIP, where low latency is crucial. However, it does not provide guaranteed delivery or error correction.

B. NTP is a protocol used to synchronize the clocks of devices on a network.

NTP enables devices to maintain accurate time by querying time servers and adjusting their local clocks accordingly.

C. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol that guarantees reliable and ordered delivery of data packets. TCP establishes a connection between the sender and receiver, ensuring all data packets are received, and in the correct order.

D. An API is a set of rules and protocols that allows different software applications to communicate with each other. APIs define the methods and data formats that applications can use to request and exchange information.

**Answer: C**



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